The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY JUNE 23 1898. VOLUME NO 53

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Reduction of Postal Savings Bank Interest Has Been Postponed Perhaps Forever.

Strike at the Edwards' Mills Still On—Truck System the Cause.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 20.—The government has made another volte face. Opposition criticism of Mr. Fielding's proposed reduction in interest on the government savings bank deposits and the large withdrawals of the deposits since the first announcement was made, had had effect. The reduction of interest has been postponed until October next, and will not take place even then "unless the condition of the money market warrants a change." Besides that, in the event of the reduction taking place at all, depositors are to be given the option of purchasing up to the amount of $1,000 Dominion five year bonds, bearing interest at three per cent. Thus, as the great bulk of deposits consists of sums under $1,000 the reduction of one-half per cent. will apply to but a very small proportion of the floating debt of the Dominion which the savings bank deposits constitute, and Mr. Fielding's estimate of a large reduction of debt charges for 1898 accordingly disappears.

A remittance of $125,000 was received this morning by the customs department from officers at Lake Bennett.

There is no change in the strike at the mills of Mr. Edwards, M.P. The strikers are still in possession of the yards and approaches and allow no one to enter. While the action of the strikers in resorting to violence is condemned a strong current of public feeling exists in their favor. Practically they have been at the mercy of the firm for years, for although nominally receiving cash wages yet the retention by the firm of the wages for such a length of time after they had been earned, had driven the men to accept orders on the firm's stores, so that the truck system was fully in force, and it is against this that the employees now rebel.

It is believed here that General Gascoigne will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. E. T. H. Hutton, who has the medal and clasp for the South African war of 1879-81, served in the Transvaal campaign in the latter year, has medal and clask for the Soudan and Egyptian campaigns of 1884-85 and was appointed A. D. C. to the Queen in 1892.

WILLIAM AND HIS ARMY.

He Relies on Continuance of "Unswerving Blind Obedience."

Berlin, June 20.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day says that Emperor William in a speech which he delivered to the imperial guards at Potsdam on Thursday, spoke of the army as being his most important inheritance and said: "When I ascended the throne with a weighty load of anxiety, everywhere was I regarded askance and everywhere I encountered adverse judgment. The army alone believed in me and supported by you and trusting in the God of our forefathers, I assumed that heavy office knowing well that the army was the chief support of my country and the chief pillar of my throne." His Majesty concluded with hoping "the loyalty of the army will become even more pronounced and that its main supports, namely bravery, honor and unconditional, unswerving, blind obedience, may ever remain unshaken."

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Its Opponents a Very Small Party in the United States Senate.

Washington, June 20.—Discussion by the senate of the question of Hawaiian annexation was begun to-day in open session. At the very opening of the question the opponents of annexation quite unexpectedly scored a point by preventing a vote on the taking up of the resolution. When Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, called up the resolution, the Vice-President, as usual announced that the solution would be considered. No objection being entered, he declared the resolution to be before the senate. Mr. White then afforded the friends of annexation the opportunity they had been awaiting, by moving to adjourn, and like a flash Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and noes. Them otion, the vote upon which was a test of strength between the friends and opponents of annexation, was defeated decisively by 44 to 15. Having gained his point in developing the numerical weakness of the opposition. Mr. Davis readily agreed to a motion for an executive session.

RANSOM FOR HOBSON.

Suggestion to Washington That Its Payment Might Secure Prompt Release.

Madrid, June 20.—Premier Sagasta when questioned on the subject to-day said nothing had been decided in spite of the American reports regarding the exchange of naval constructor Hobson and his companions who were captured by the Spaniards after they sank the collier Merrimac in the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 20. — W. Ransden, the British consul at Santiago, now acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spaniards for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his comrades, has suggested to the officials at Washington that even a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners. That idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable despatches which passed to the colonial authorities, but in what form it was shaped is not clear.

Yesterday was a busy day down at the E. & N. railway depot. Fifty-five cars are being loaded with water-pipe to be used in connection with the tramway company's work at Goldstream, and the matter of shipping them required no small force of men.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Exclusion of Dominion From the New Treaty Will Be Accepted Without Protest.

London, June 20.—German newspaper comments continue to characterize Canada's refusal to accept the terms of the provisional Anglo-German commercial treaty as proof of Canada's unfriendliness towards Germany. It is anticipated that Germany's exports to Canada will cease entirely, the most important item being unrefined sugar. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement made last week that Canada was quite prepared for Germany's action has stopped English protest against Canada's exclusion from the treaty. It is not now supposed that Mr. Chamberlain will take any action in the matter.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Death of a Senator—Agricultural College Students on Strike—C. P. R. Montreal Depot.

The Canadian Pacific company has practically decided upon building an addition to the present Windsor street depot at Montreal, to cost about a quarter of a million.

W. H. Wright, manager of the Berrill Hope stock company, who was accused by W. E. Phillips, of the Theatre Francaise, Montreal, of stealing $3,000 in connection with the purchase of "A Southern Romance," was honorably acquitted by Judge Lafontaine yesterday.

T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., has returned to Montreal from his trip to the Pacific Coast.

The second year students of the Ontario agricultural college at Guelph have gone on strike, refusing to write an examination which they claim should not have been imposed upon them as a condition of their receiving the associate diploma from that institution.

Hon. P. Deblois, senator for the electorial division of Lasalle, Que., is dead, at his residence at Beauport, aged 77.

Ferdinand Cloutier, a Winnipeg merchant brought to Montreal for trial on a charge of obtaining $40,000 worth of goods from Montreal firms under false presences, has been acquitted.

J. A. Letellier, jeweller of St. Hyacinthe, has committed suicide. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

A Montreal Star cable from London says: "The idea that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada is quite discredited in official circles. If he accepted vice royalty anywhere it would be at Dublin. Lord Wolseley's name still remains the favorite for the Canadian position."

Lord Brassey and several other members of the British aristocracy are making preparations for a tour of Canada shortly.

The hardware and chandlery establishment of Crowell Bros., at Halifax, was damaged by fire yesterday with a loss of about $5,000.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Tea Importers Protest Against New Standards—The Supreme Court Registrarship.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 21.—Deputy Minister Newcombe left for England to-day on departmental matters. He will discuss the copyright question with the imperial government.

General Gascoigne leaves for England within the next ten days. No information has been received at the department regarding the appointment of Col. Hutton as his successor. It is known, however, that Col. Hutton is an applicant.

The Royal Military College entrance examinations commenced to-day at the several district military headquarters. There were six candidates here.

The strike at the Rockland mills of Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., is over, Mr. Edwards having conceded the men's demands, which include a 10-hour day and cash wages paid fortnightly. The truck system will be abolished.

The minister of customs was interviewed to-day by representatives of tea importers who wished a thorough understanding regarding the new standards. The tea men strongly protested against the proposed chemical test as unfair in the case of high grade teas, and urged that time should be given for consideration of the proposed changes. The upshot of the interview was a decision to postpone the operation of the standards until January 1st next, and another conference will be held in November.

Representatives of the Ontario and Quebec governments are to confer with Sir Louis Davies to-morrow regarding the recent judgment of the judicial committee on the fisheries question.

Lord Aberdeen is to receive the degree of LL.D. at Harvard on the 29th.

Liberal members of parliament are hot after the Supreme court registrarship, but Hon. David Mills has decided upon his man, E. R. Cameron, a London lawyer and strong supporter of the minister of justice, is to get the position. The salary is $3,000. The vacancy was caused by the death of Registrar Cassels.

FOR HOME WORK.

Only the Best Goods Give Satisfaction.

Diamond Dyes, the World's Leaders, Do the Best Work.

When you bake, you must use the best brand of baking powder; when making a jelly or custard pudding, you must make use of the best flavoring extracts; when you have home dyeing to do, you should also bear in mind that your success and the safety of your materials and garments depend upon the brand of dye you employ.

When the Diamond Dyes are used, you achieve marvellous successes. Your old, faded and dingy looking goods, after a bath in the Diamond Dyes, are made as good as new. The colors are always brilliant, fast, rich and full.

If you unfortunately made use of some one of the many weak, muddy and worthless dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of long profits—well, you must be prepared for cruel disapointments and losses. The Diamond Dyes save time and money, and are solid guarantees of success and good work.

Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

ARRIVED OFF SANTIAGO

Sixteen Thousand United States Soldiers at Anchor Preparing to Land.

Passage From Florida Made Without Sight of Hostile Ship.

With the United States transport ships off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 20 (noon).—Via Mole St. Nicholes, Tuesday June 21.—The fleet of United States transports having on board 16,000 men under the command of Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon today, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa. The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14. The progress was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens also used for water, had to be towed. When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course around Cape Antonio, but later it was decided to go via the Florida straits, that being a shorter route. After the fleet got into the rough waters of the straits the transports were formed into three lines about 1,000 yards apart, while six hundred yards separated the ships. The easily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters, the grim looking men-of-war hovering like watchdogs on the outskirts of the human freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals, shifting searchlights swept the waters and Cuban shores in search of hostile vessels. Throughout the voyage, not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen. On Friday the convoying fleet of warships was reinforced by the Montgomery and Porter, off Puerto Principe.

The spectacle of transferring sick at sea, was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ship's boats carried 14 patients to the hospital ship Olivette, in the blue waters of the Bahama channel. The work for the little boats was quite difficult and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette, seemed dangerous, but it was accomplished in safety.

The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore, probably to-morrow, at several points both east and west of Santiago de Cuba. This will give General Shafter an opportunity to become more familiar with the work before him and to ascertain the best place for a general landing. The transports and the warshi which convoyed them here came close on shore this afternoon in full view of the lookouts on Morro Castle and they will lay to-night 15 miles out from Admiral Sampson's fleet, guarding the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Rear Admiral Sampson says that the general landing of the troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba will be necessarily delayed several days.

Washington, June 21.— Brigadier General Guy W. Henry, a distinguished cavalry officer of the regular army, arrived here to-day from Tampa and the present plans are for General Henry to command a division made up of the brigades of General Duffield and General Garretson, this division, comprising 8,000 men, to be ready for the speedy reinforcement of General Shafter. It will at once swell the American forces at Santiago to about 24,000 men. But the expeditions will not stop at that number as there is a determined purpose to send forward a sufficient force to crush any Spanish command which may be concentrated at that point.

The government reports show that there are about 14,000 Spanish soldiers at Santiago and about 10,000 under General Pando 100 miles to the northwest.

Up to the close of office hours neither war or navy departments had received any detailed information as to the arrival of the troops at Santiago. The only information was confined to one brief despatch from Capt. Allen of the signal service to General Greeley stating that the transports had arrived. The landing may take considerably longer than was anticipated and officers believe at least three days more will be required before the troops are on shore and in any sort of organized condition.

NEW FIGHTING CRAFT.

Great List of Battleships, Monitors and Torpedo Boats Named by Secretary Long.

Washington, June 20.—There was a wholesale christening at the navy department to-day when Secretary Long supplied names for no less than 35 war craft. All of these were provided for in last naval appropriation bill and while contracts for their construction have not been let, the advertisements have been issued except in the case of monitors and what boats will be under way before the cold weather. First in the list of big battleships is the Maine, for congress has provided that that name shall be continued in the naval list. The other big battleships will be called the Missouri and the Ohio. The first of the torpedo boats bears the name of the brave young ensign Bagley who was killed on the deck of the Winslow under the guns of Cardenas, the first American naval officer to lose his life in the war.

Four states have the privilege of giving their names to monitors—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming. The names given to the sixteen torpedo boat destroyers are those of America's foremost naval heroes. The names applied to the torpedo boats are those of lesser fame, but of glorious memory.

In consequence of alarming reports as to the health of the Pope, Dr. Lapponi, his physician, said to-day: "His Holiness has quite recovered from a slight attack of rheumatism in the shoulder. To-day he transacted business and promenaded as usual."

BUILDING THE RAILWAY

Coast-Kootenay Road at Last Under Way—Men and Plant Being Assembled.

Great News for the People of Vernon Told by Visiting Ministers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vernon, June 19.—Premier Turner and Attorney-General Eberts were accorded a splendid reception in an ostensibly opposition meeting to-night at which Mr. Donald Graham explained his candidature and Mr. Semlin replied to the two visiting ministers. In the course of Mr. Eberts' address the announcement was made that arrangements had been consummated and a contract signed for the building of the road from Robson to Penticton, that work on the section from Penticton to Boundary Creek would commence at once. The contract had been signed and the security put up before the ministers left Victoria. In this connection he said the following telegram had been received from contractor D. D. Mann, now at Vancouver:

"To Hon. J. H. Turner, Vernon.

"Referring to your inquiry as to when construction work will commence on the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway, would state in reply that the first engineering party, in charge of A. B. Ross, will leave Vancouver for Penticton tomorrow; the second engineering party, in charge of A. E. Hill, will take the field on Wednesday next, to locate the line from Westminster through the Hope mountains, preparatory to active construction. The construction outfit and plant will be on the ground at Penticton this week to begin active and continuous construction of the line from Penticton to Boundary Creek."

The announcement was received with much enthusiasm and not only were the ministers accorded very courteous treatment at the hands of the opposition conveners of the meeting, but welcomed with enthusiasm by practically all the citizens of Vernon.

GOLD FROM THE YUKON

Speculation is rife along the water front as to whether an American or British steamer will bring the first gold South from the Yukon, as to whether it will arrive and as to whether it will be landed here or elsewhere. When it reached Seattle last year, the excitement produced, even in this city where some of it afterwards came, was tremendous. That the first arrival of this year's outside will cause a stimulus to the Yukon trade again is not in the least doubted. Hence the interest that is being taken in the ships to come from St. Michael's. Of these the Tordenksjold, Brixham and Danube centre in the local interest, they being the three which have their headquarters here. The former two are due to arrive in a fortnight and the Danube, which has just sailed, thirty days hence. The Canadian Development Company are allowing the Tordenksjold 20 days to make the up voyage as she has two river steamers to convoy, and ten days for the down trip. The Laurada is another bidder for the gold, which would either make Vancouver or Victoria her first landing port. According to the history of the North the Yukon opens at St. Michael's about July 1, but owing to the climate of the past winter, as for other reasons, it is thought that navigation will be earlier this season than for years. On the upper Yukon navigation opens as early as May and therefore the natural conclusion is that some of this year's big clean-up of Yukon gold is pretty well on its way down the river, if not near Dawson. Judging in this way it is not very unlikely that one of the four steamers above named will be the bearer of some of the gold. The distance from here to St. Michael's is 4,450 miles—1,650 miles of which distance is made on fresh water and 2,800 miles by salt water.

UNKNOWN ROCKS.

On a recent trip up North the Princess Louise damaged her starboard paddle wheel on an unknown rock in Schooner passage, Rivers inlet. Capt. Roberts in reporting the damage to the department of marine places the position of the rock according to admiralty chart No. 1,923B as in latitude 51.33:17 north, longitude 127.36:30 west. The rock is about 70 yards from the western shore and was awash at extreme low tide. The department has also been informed by Capt. Roberts that a rock charted as on the eastern side of the southern entrance to Schooner passage dries at extreme low tide.

SYSTEM OF SIGNALLING.

The system of signalling at Little Canyon reported by Jos. R. Roy, who arrived from the North on the steamer Tees last week, has been very conveniently arranged by the department of marine and fisheries. Signals shown from stations on either side of the canyon serve for the guidance of navigators. A white ball hoisted to the top of a pole warns a vessel against entering the canyon and a black drum or square will denote that the channel is not clear and therefore must not be entered. The drum and ball shown together is a private signal for the station operators and while this is displayed the canyon is closed. A vessel about to descend the canyon will always be given the right of way and the one ready to ascend must naturally wait. A prolonged whistle from a steamer will give the signal man warning to issue instructions. Among other regulations affecting navigation on the Canadian Stikine is one giving a vessel warping up stream the right of way as against one coming down stream and the latter is obliged to tie up if necessary to prevent accident, while the other continues under way. The signal for warping is two long whistles followed by two short ones.

A MAIL IN THREE DAYS.

The City of Kingston yesterday morning brought in the first Sound mail to arrive here in three days, a fact that has caused a great deal of grumbling in business circles. It will be remembered that the Kingston was laid off the run on Saturday to have a new propeller adjusted and it was not until yesterday that she resumed service. The City of Seattle made the trip for her on Sunday but did not carry the mail. The Kingston is the only ship subsidized by the Ottawa government to carry the mail but merchants see no reason why they should not receive their Sound mail twice a day as easily as once a day.

THE QUADRA'S DUTIES.

The Quadra returned to Victoria at noon yesterday, having been as far north as Stephenson island, near Alert bay, where Riffle reef buoy had drifted to and where it was picked up and remoored on the shoal where it belongs. The buoy has been in the habit of breaking loose and wandering away but it is thought now to be secure as the moorings and stone placed to hold it are particularly heavy. Capt. Walbram reports that the Cape Mudge lighthouse is nearing completion and in a short time will be ready for service. The towers for the new light on Yellow island are finished and will be equipped as soon as the lights come from Ottawa. Work on the Sister lighthouse is in hand, men being busy on the site preparing the foundation. A small black beacon is being erected on the outer rock near Gibson's Landing, Shoal passage, Howe Sound. It will appear nine feet above the surface of the water at high tide. While the crew of the Quadra were at work upon it Capt. Walbran fixed by angles the position of a dangerous rock near Conspicuous Cone Mountain, Shoal passage, Howe Sound. The rock is awash at low water and will be duly marked on the admiralty charts. In addition to the above work the Quadra also temporarily replaced the bell buoy at the mouth of the Fraser with a can buoy to give the former its annual cleaning and painting.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz sails for Naas river and other northern British Columbia points this evening.

British ship Carnarvon Bay commenced discharging cargo at the outer wharf yesterday morning. She will probably be in port a fortnight.

The old bark Melrose has again returned from Santa Rosalia, having arrived in the Royal Roads late on Monday night. She is 48 days from Santa Rosalia and reports bad weather outside the straits, where she spent eleven days in endeavoring to come in. She leaves to-day or to-morrow for Deep Bay to load a return cargo of props.

Tug Lorne brought the bark Louisiana into the Royal Roads from Port Angeles last evening.

BADLY SITUATED.

Prospectors Without Food or Money Stranded In Portland Canal.

If the story, for which three prospectors, Messrs. Colton, Aldan and Willard, are the authority, is correct, there are a large number of men at Portland Canal in a serious state of privation. There are in all 100 men practically stranded at the place and with comparatively few exceptions they are scantily provided for in the way of food. Two steamers leaving Seattle early in the year landed the greater number of them. Their destination was the head waters of the Naas and their intention was to cross the country from the head of the canal. Not expecting to meet with difficulties in the way, many took with them less than a month's rations, and little if any money, but what they have realized is entirely different from what they expected. The passes through the mountains do not exist or are not so plain as doors to a room, and in fact the trio who arrived from the North declare there are none. Glaciers appear on every hand, rain is falling very fast and the situation for the miners is anything but agreeable. One or two parties are faring fairly well but they are described as having hoggish propensities and little fellow feeling for those of their number poorly circumstanced. To the latter Indians have acted as good Samaritans but now the natives no longer frequent the canal, owing to the salmon season engaging their attention further south. Therefore the men, who arrived on the Boscowitz, look dolefully on the situation of the prospectors and at least see no way in which they are going to avoid extreme hardship. The three made their escape from the place by paying Indians handsomely for transportation.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

Leaves San Francisco This Week—General Merritt to Call at Hongkong for Orders.

San Francisco, June 20.—The third expedition to Manila will sail next Thursday or Friday at the latest. This announcement was made at General Merrit's headquarters this morning. The report has been frequently circulated around army headquarters that General Merritt will divert the course of the vessel in which he will journey to the Philippines so as to touch at Hongkong before landing at Manila. General Merritt will make this move in order to place himself in communication with Washington before he commences operations in the Philippines. Further instructions await him at Hongkong, which is the only cable point at which he can touch after leaving this city.

Just what ships will be used for the fourth fleet cannot be learned, but the fleet will probably consist of the Newport, now at the dock, the City of Puebla, due from Puget Sound; the Peru, due from Hongkong on June 24; the Alameda, which is scheduled to arrive from Australia on June 22, and the Acapulco, which will doubtless arrive from Panama on the same date.

Japan may indirectly aid the United States. There is a report current at the Pacific Mail dock that the steamers of the Japanese line, the Toyo company, may be used as substitutes for ships chartered by the United States government from President C. P. Huntington. There is a traffic agreement between the Toyo company and the Pacific Mail for the operation of the new steamers now being built for the former company. As the Mail company has given up the Pekin and China, and will give up the Peru, the Toyo line, which operates a number of large steamers in the Orient, will probably furnish ships for the trade until its new steamers shall be completed.

The police served a number of clairvoyants with "blue papers" last week, and they all either left the city or discontinued business. Fortune telling is an indictable offence under the criminal code.

DEATH AT A LAUNCHING

Displacement of Water by Huge British Battleship Drowns Many Spectators.

They Recklessly Crowded an Insecure Platform and Were Swept Into the Sea.

London, June 21.—During the launch of the British first-class battleship Albion, of 12,950 tons, at Blackwell today, by the Duchess of York, a ceremany in which the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay and Mrs. Hay and Lieut.-Col. Dewell, U.S. naval attache, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages in the yard and immersing hundreds of people. The Duchess of York and Col. and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests did not see the accident, which occurred at a moment when three cheers were called for the successful launching, and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by an outburst of hurrahs.

Up to last reports thirty bodies had been recovered. The victims were mostly people on a holiday who had trespassed on the ship building yard where the launching took place. They crowded upon a staging from which they had been warned off, but the force of police on the spot was inadequate to control the immense crowd. About two hundred persons were thrown into the water when the staging was demolished by the back wash of the huge warship when she plunged into the water. Most of these were rescued by means of the numerous rowboats in the vicinity but many were swept away by the flood tide which was running and sank before assistance could reach them. About sixty of the spectators were injured and had to receive surgical treatment. Many plucky rescues were made by onlookers. Heartrending scenes were witnessed when the bodies of children and other relatives of those who escaped the disaster were recovered and brought to land.

SPAIN SUFFERS AGAIN.

Army Moving to Relief of Manila Ambushed and Forced to Surrender.

Hongkong, June 20.—According to advices from Manila dated June 17 it was reported there that General Nonet was coming southward with 3,000 mixed troops from Bartacan, 30 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked and was taken in ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued and was carried on for three days, during which General Monet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents and the Spaniards who were left, about 500, surrendered.

MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

Scores of the First Three Victoria Teams in the Third Match.

The scores of the first three Victoria teams in the third Canadian Military Rifle League match were completed yesterday. These scores were commenced on Saturday, but owing to the heavy fog which enveloped the range from 4 p.m. till dark, it was impossible to complete on that day. The teams and scores are as follows:

No. 1 Team—Lee-Enfield Rifle.

	200	500	600	T'l
Sgt. E. E. McDougall	36	29	29	91
Sgt. W. H. Lettice	30	35	32	97
Sgt. W. H. Bailey	33	34	33	100
Bomb. S. W. Bodley	34	33	31	98
Gr. R. J. Butler	30	32	32	94
Gr. R. Harris	28	32	29	89
Gr. W. Duncan	31	30	32	93
Major Williams	27	25	29	81
Gr. H. A. Mann	30	29	25	84
Corp. F. Richardson	29	27	30	86
Team total				913

No. 2 Team—Lee-Enfield Rifle.

	200	500	600	T'l
Bomb. F. Fletcher	30	27	26	83
Lt. J. P. Hibben	27	30	22	79
Corp. J. McTavish	31	26	31	88
Staff Sgt. A. McLean	28	31	30	89
Bomb. Fletcher, R.M.A.	28	30	22	80
Capt. Blanchard	29	26	23	78
Bomb. N. U. Short	28	28	22	78
Gr. A. A. Hughes	28	26	26	80
Corp. T. N. Hibben	22	25	16	63
Gr. C. Harris	29	29	30	88
Team total				806

No. 3 Team—Martini-Henri.

	200	500	600	T'l
Gr. W. Savory	23	12	7	42
Gr. C. McLean	24	22	8	54
Gr. A. J. Baker	25	25	18	68
Gr. T. Lubbe	21	25	7	53
Gr. H. Fox	19	19	6	44
Gr. H. Anderton	26	22	18	66
J. B. Ashby	20	25	9	54
Gr. Shrapnel	17	20	2	39
Gr. G. Brown	11	6	2	19
J. A. S. Williams	30	24	16	70
Team total				509

There remain one Lee-Enfield and one Martini-Henry team yet to shoot. These are expected to complete not later than Wednesday afternoon next, as the fourth and concluding match of the League series commences on Saturday, the 25th inst.

Rev. Mr. Knox officiated at the funeral of the late James Brennan, which took place Sunday afternoon from his late residence, Craigflower road, under the auspices of the Orange and Oddfellows' lodges, who marched to the cemetery in a body, as did a large number of friends of deceased. The casket and grave were covered with handsome floral tributes. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Issac Walsh, R. J. Styles, S .R. Robb, W. Duncan, W. Wood and J. Knott.

The British government has not formally ratified the plans for a committee to settle the Canadian border controversies. The ratification is expected before long, however, and at that time the date will be set for the committee to meet, and its personnel will be determined.

The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has notified the tsate department at Washington that the embassy is about to remove for the summer to Pequot, near New London, Conn. The shift will be made next Saturday and the ambassador and his staff will be away about three months.

The Prince of Wales has announced his wish to be present in the House of Lords on July 8th, when Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal moves the second reading of the bill to legalize in England colonial marriages of deceased wives' sisters.

HUNGRY FIGHTING MEN

Official Report That Spanish Soldiers in Cuba Are Now on Half Rations.

Food Supplies Nearly Exhausted With no Prospect of Relief—Hospital Stores Lacking.

American Ships Making Free in the Harbors Beyond Range of Cuban Guns.

Camp McCalla, outer harbor of Guantanamo, Friday, June 17, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18.—The following intercepted report from the Spanish military commander at Guantanamo was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger who attempted to pass the Cuban lines. It gives the official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet and capture of the harbor of Guantanamo a week ago, and discloses the fact that starvation threatens the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba. The report reads:

"Caimanera, June 13.—To the general commanding the division of Santiago de Cuba: At dawn on Saturday several ships appeared before the port of Caimanera and fired grapeshot and all kinds of projectiles on the Place del Este and Casito Toro until they set fire to the fort on the Place del Este, burning the houses of the pilots, which were occupied by a detachment of American marines.

"The cannonading lasted with more or less intensity until five o'clock in the afternoon. As the Place del Este had only two muzzle loading guns and sand entrenchments the detachment could do nothing before six ships firing on them from all sides and they retired on Managua and to Cuzco hill, where they remain to-day making sallies on the beach.

"From that day the soldiers occupied Punta Caracoles, observing the movements of the ships, which occupy all the outer ports with war transports, a veritable number of armed ships, other vessels of war and a number of merchant ships. The total is not less than four. I have taken gunboats here ready to fall on them where damage can be done.

"I remain at Caimanea and will leave when I think it necessary. I have not been able to antagonize the American ships with rifle fire. Forts Sangenile and Terror fired their pieces of artillery, but their effects are interfered with by the shortness of the range, or when the ships retired to the centre of the channel and took a position in the middle of the bay, they would not have stopped answering the fire which the enemy's ships were keeping up with impunity. Sandoval has not over seven rounds of armor projectiles and Camara battery did not fire, reserving its fire until the ships entered the channel, which is in its guns' reach.

"I am told that the insurgents at Baracoa have come down, being apparently greatly pleased at noting that the Americans have taken possission of the outer bay as if for a base of operations, the American ships having anchored as if in one of their own ports.

"Since Saturday the ships have cut the cables which are at the entrance and in the centre of the harbor, and I have not been able to reach them. But they have not again molested me except with two cannon shots on Monday.

"It appears that the Americans are preparing to plant the harbor with mines or to place their ships so as to disembark troops at Place del Este their favorite place. If this turns out to be the case, and that I have been the first to call your attention to it, I would suggest that some of our vessels should come here.

"I am continuing to serve half rations of everything, and in that way I shall be able to reach to the end of the month only, especially in bread. I have no flour of any kind, as I have previously said, and I have no way of getting any, as there has been no grain for some time past.

"We are equally short of quinine in the hospital. However, I have taken possession of the private drug stores and will have enough until the end of the month. The town is suffering from privation.

"On Saturday we had only two men maimed. At Craigo Moro, the cable house was riddled with shells, but it still stands. And if the Americans will abandon the port, which I doubt, everything possible will be done to re-establish communication, to which end I have written already.

"To-day there is in the harbor a large armored vessel, the Oregon, and seven more vessels, with a large transport, the St. Paul, which appears to be a store ship.

"They patrol the Playo with armed launches.

"I return to Caimanera, after seeing the bearer of this despatch started out. He is worthy of my confidence and as a messenger of the brigade has rendered me good service.

"By sea, I have a ready youth, who has served in the navy and who volunteered to go. I earnestly recommend him to your excellency should he arrive. (Signed.) Felix Pareja, commanding brigadier eastern military division of Cuba."

MAKING AN ARMY.

United States Authorities Now Realize That the Undertaking is No Light One.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary Alger accompanied by Major-General Miles went over to the White House this morning to interview the President. The secretary was indignant at the published reports that the President and himself were disatisfied with the course adopted by Gen. Miles and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army. The secretary said in the presence of Gen. Miles to a reporter of the Associated Press: "There is not a word of truth in it. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the administration in bringing Gen. Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign. It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn and recent developments have led to a belief on the part of the President that the plans might be amended somewhat with benefit. The war department is profiting by the experience gained in the organization of Gen. Shafter's expedition, and by the development of weak places in the staff system, and is considering how future operations may be conducted so as to avoid friction, improve the methods of equipping the volunteers and generally to facilitate the organization of an effective army. It has been suggested that owing to the heavy calls for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally believed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers. Having in mind the length of the time required to develop raw material into seasoned soldiers, as revealed by experiences at Chimauga and camp Alger, there is no doubt the President will be forewarned in this matter. Before any effort is made to raise more troops the war department will see to it that the amplest camp facilities are provided and the equipment ready for the men. The material secured under another call would not only be absolutely green, but wholly without military equipment of any kind. The preparations being made by the war department to meet any possible demands in the future, as revealed in the very thorough report of the board, headed by Major Hopkins, appointed to look after suitable camping sites, undoubtedly has given rise to the reports that additional military camps are to be established. The department has put things in trim to establish at short notice several additional camps, but so far it has not ordered any troops to them and is not likely to unless there should be a further call for volunteers.

SCENES AT LAKE TAGISH.

Lake Tagish, British N. W. Territory, May 31.—The advance guard of that never-ending procession of eager hopeful argonauts reached the head of this beautiful lake on the 26th and 27th of May and are here resting on their oars, being blockaded by the first ice jam this side of Linderman. The shores of Linderman and Bennett present to-day the largest shipyard in the history of the world. Boats, boats, boats—miles of boats! From the tiny canoe to the majestic steamer. On the Queen's Birthday the most progressive of this band of boat builders unfurled their sails and headed the procession in the water travel of this eventful trip, the ice having been reported all gone the evening before. It was a pretty sight. Craft of every cut and pattern swung out to the mild breeze blowing. Scows, dories, luggers, skiffs and even cumbersome log rafts piled with provisions, men, women, children, dogs and miscellaneous stock. A forest of masts, spars and flashing oars. A picture that would set the kodak fiend wild, and I doubt if Venice ever boasted of more floating cargoes at any one time. There is no long, graceful gondola, or gaudy costumed gondolier here to grace the occasion; still there are, scattered among the extensive fleet, many well-made, pretty boats painted and trim from topmast to keel, and from stem to stern, evidencing the hand of the most skilled mechanic. However, the plain old substantial "scow" and ordinary flat-bottom boat of about three tons burthen constitute the rank and file of this conglomerated cluster of wooden floats, made of well-sawn strong spruce, balsam and pine—most of it rough from the saw.

Two days ago, as we passed out of Lake Bennett into the narrows, we passed a boat capsized and two wet dogs sitting upon its upturned bottom were its only passengers. Yesterday a Mr. B. Z. Wilson attempted to force his boat through the jam, when she slipped between and under two big cakes of ice and was never seen since. This occurred here right in front of a thousand or more campers. To-day several more boats tried Mr. Williams' experiment further down the narrows, and four boats were smashed and wrecked. The owners succeeded, however, in saving the entire four cargoes by risk of life and almost superhuman endurance. I have fallen into this ice-clad water twice; once in up to the arm pits, my empty sled being all that saved me, the last time. The shock and chill paralyze every muscle submerged, and once a man is entirely under it, death is as sure to ensue as though he were shot through the heart.

We are camped in the midst of a city of tents, in the narrows at the head of Tagish, a city of quiet, good-natured people. The tents are as thick as they can comfortably be in a pretty grove of blooming willows stretching along a clean gravel beach for about three miles The weather is grand. Switzerland nor California can not boast of prettier scenery. We are mountain-guarded on all sides and the landscape is enchanting. Why the Creator saw fit to hide so much gold and grandeur in this faraway fringed land of death and danger will never cease to be a mystery.

Our gravel beach slopes gently to the water's edge, where are anchored a three mile line of boats. Dockage is free and the boats stand in touch of each other, bows to the beach.

Besides cooking and a little washing and mending there is nothing to do but wait. The crowd amuse themselves the while in boat riding, various out-door games, and as I write this, soft strains of the mandolin, harp and guitar are wafter to me. In fact, the camp looks more like a big crowd of jolly picnickers on a big excursion than weary, suntanned, trail-stained Klondike pilgrims.

Strolling along the waterfront one is forcibly struck with the many well known names daubed on bows and sterns. The prevailing names are those of the home towns of the various owners of the boats and the given names of all the sweethearts at home, but some of the most striking are "White Wings," "Get There," "De Bum," "Dashing Wave," "Never-Sweat," "Wandered," "Nip and Tuck," "Flyer," "Mush-on!" etc. This last name is a smothered contraction of the battle cry, march on, employed by all in their painful experience with dogs and sleds over the snow and windy summits.

Our transient city numbered over 10,000 population when it was but a day old. This number has been swelling ever since, and still they come. A big scow is nearing, being propelled by two ingenious side-wheels, four buckets to each wheel, the motive power is applied by means of a double wooden crank, turned by two sturdy prospectors. They signaled their arrival with a yell, and the crowd along the beach are returning it with interest. Many of the boys are scouring the immediate peaks daily, hunting and prospecting. So far they all to a man have returned empty-handed. One claim has been staked, but there is little faith in its being a paying proposition, as we are not in the gold belt. However, "gold is where you find it," so who knows?

There is never a fight here and stealing is something unheard of. I have been with this cosmopolitan crowd—representatives from nearly every nation—for ten long weeks and their universally quiet, orderly and civil conduct puts the pessimist to the blush and breaks the record in the world's history of marching thousands. The Canadian officers and police are still winning for themselves laurels by their continued courtesy and assistance to all, their thorough good sense and proficiency.

We are looking for the ice jam to break at any minute now. Once open the entire fleet floats out, billed straight through to Dawson. We will reach the White Horse rapids in two days, and there only one boat at a time will be allowed through, each in her turn. A runner has just past shouting "The jam's busted!" There is a mighty chorus of yells from the erstwhile patient waiters, a rush to tents and boats, the beach is a scene of rush and bustle, seasoned with whistling, singing and jesting.

Tagish Post, June 1.—Between 6 o'clock last evening and today at high noon three thousand boats have anchored at this point bearing three times as many passengers. Here the work of numbering and registering boats and their owners is going on rapidly and smoothly. The temperature is 92 above in the shade and the mosquitoes are legion.

W. H. BACON.

HAWAII'S SYMPATHY.

Monster Reception Accorded American Troops for Manila, at Honolulu.

President Dole Sends a Very Curt Reply to a Protest From the Spanish Vice-Consul.

Honolulu was thrown wide open to the American troops on the cruiser Charleston and the troopships Australia, Peking and Sydney, which called there on their way to Manila. The vessels remained there for three days and the citizens, Americans and natives alike, joined in doing honor to the "Boys in Blue." A committee had been appointed, who in three hours raised $4,000, for the entertainment of the soldiers, while receptions were held by President Dole and his cabinet and many private citizens. Nothing was too good for them, while their money was not accepted. Men with the United States uniform on were not called upon to pay their fares on the street cars, no charge was made for those who preferred bicycling, while fruits and flowers, and refreshments of all kinds were showered on them. An immense feast was given, addresses were presented and in fact nothing was left undone to make their visit a pleasant one. Upon their departure each man was adorned with flowers and the decks of the steamers were loaded with fruits. Never did a body of men receive such a reception on foreign soil.

On every hand the Hawaiian people showed their friendship for the United States. An event of peculiar interest, showing that the natives of the islands are friendly to the States, occurred on board the cruiser Charleston. Princes Kawananakoa and Kalanianaole boarded the big ship upon her arrival and presented the ship with a large silken American flag, on behalf of the Queen Dowager and the Hawaiian people. The ceremony was simple but impressive.

A branch of the Red Cross Society has been organized by the ladies of Honolulu, Mrs. Dole, wife of the President, being one of the vice-presidents. The primary object of the branch is to care for the troops passing through Honolulu and to send fruit to the front.

Spain's vice-consul at Honolulu made a formal protest to the government against, what he termed the "constant violation of neutrality" on the part of Hawaii, to which President Dole made a very curt reply, pointing out that "owing to the intimate relations now existing between this country and the United States, this government has not contemplated a proclamation of neutrality, having reference to the present conflict between the United States and Spain; but on the contrary has tendered to the United States privileges and assistance, for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt."

According to contract the large coal shed for the use of the United States government at Honolulu must be ready by July 1.

OFFICIALS KILL EACH OTHER

A Missouri Mayor and Marshal Engage With Deadly Result.

Brunswick, Mo., June 18.—Details of last night's tragedy in which Mayor J. H. Heisel shot and killed Richard Ashby, the city marshal, who in turn fatally wounded the mayor, are coming to light. W. J. Heisel, brother of the mayor, was standing in a saloon when Marshal Ashby and his son Joseph entered. Both grabbed Heisel and began beating him with their fists, claiming that he had beaten and choked one of their female relatives. Marshal Ashby had a revolver in his hand. W. J. Heisel finally broke loose from the Ashbys and ran out of the saloon. Mayor Heisel, who was present, then took a hand in the fray. The mayor and the marshal began firing at each other with the result above stated. At the coroner's inquest to-day, the evidence did not show who fired the first shot, but it was said Ashby fired the last just as he fell dying.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Lombard Has Received a Commission as French Counsellor of Commerce.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a law on the 14th of March last, establishing a board of counsellors of commerce which while under the direct control of the minister of commerce and industries, is to act in conjunction with the chamber of commerce of Paris in furthering the advancement of French trade with foreign merchants. It will be the duty of each counsellor to furnish the minister of commerce, industry, posts and telegraphs with reports on the general trade of the district to which he has been appointed and to assist in any way possible merchants who would be desirous to open trade with French firms either with a view of importation or exportation.

Mr. C. A. Lombard, a pioneer of 1858 in this city, received the news of his appointment for this province by the following document, of which the translation is:

Paris, May 25, 1898.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that by a decree dated May 21, 1898, rendered upon my proposition, M. the President of the French Republic, has appointed you to be a counsellor of commerce for the exterior of France. I thank you in advance for the help which you will be good enough to extend in furthering the department of French trade abroad.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) HENRY BOUCHER.
Minister of Commerce, Industry Posts and Telegraphs.

To Mr. C. A. Lombard, Victoria, British Columbia.

The Dominion government has adopted the British Columbia mining regulations on Dominion lands in Manitoba and the Territories, including the Yukon district.

The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending June 14 were $469,000; for the same week last year they were $466,000.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit next September to Hungary (where he has not been for twelve years), and will be the guest of the Archduke Frederick at his splendid domain at Bellye, where there is to be a grand hunt. The Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Saxony, and the Duke of Cumberland will be included in the

MR. COSTIGAN'S TRIP.

He Will Proceed Across Country From Edmonton to the Omineca.

Winnipeg, June 18.—(Special.)—Ottawa papers contain further particulars as to the trip of the Hon. John Costigan, ex-minister of marine and fisheries, who leaves the capital to-day on an extended exploratory tour of the Canadian North West. Mr. Costigan will travel by canoe principally. He expects to be absent until October and may not get back until January or February. Mr. Costigan says that he goes to Edmonton and will there hire three men. They will travel across country to Athabasca river and go thence to Lesser Slave river and afterwards to Lesser Slave lake. From there he will travel up Peace river to the junction of Finley and Parsnip rivers. He expects to reach Omineca district by the time winter sets in and returning he will come by way of Smoky river. Mr. Costigan goes prepared to stand a hard winter, but if caught he will come out by Smoky river trail to Edmonton.

KLONDIKE NOT IN IT.

A Statement Confirmed by Leading Union Mines.

Union Mines, April 6, 1898.

We, the undersigned, know of the serious accident which happened to Mr. James Barrett. It was one of the worst cases of sprains we ever saw. We all saw his foot at the time of the accident and shortly after, and have seen him daily since, and we do know he was free from pain 24 hours after the accident, and that he was able to bear his weight on the injured foot the evening after he received the hurt; and we also know he is sitting among us to-day almost as well as ever, and that 48 hours have not yet passed since the accident. It is the most remarkable cure we ever heard of. Too much cannot be said in favor of Griffith's Magic Liniment. It is a wonder. We do not think a bottle of any other liniment will be sold in this camp from now on.

Signed—F. E. Dangerfield, Chas. Webster, S. Wallenweth, W. H. Vassre, Robert Husband, Samuel Vass, Miss M. Steele, Wm. R. Davidson.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

A Compliment to British Columbia Mining Laws—Greenway May be Senator.

The name of Premier Greenway is mentioned in connection with a vacancy in the represenation of Manitoba in the Senate, but the appointment will probably be offered first to Mr. Isaac Campbell of Winnipeg.

The new copper telegraph line in course of construction by the C.P.R. Telegraph Company from coast to coast has been completed between Montreal and Winnipeg.

The body of Chas. Philips, an Englishman, who has been living at Peterboro for some time, has been found in Little lake, and it is supposed he committed suicide.

WELSH BICYCLIST WINS.

Tom Linton Turns the Tables on the French Champion Whose Pacemakers Bungle.

New York, June 18.—For the third time in their racing careers Tom Linton, of Wales, and Edouard Taylore, of France, met this afternoon at the Manhattan Beach bicycle track. This time Linton was the victor. Taylore won the first two matches, the distance fifty kilometres, which took place in Paris. To-day the distance was thirty miles, and Linton won by a lap and a third in 55:23, which is about 12¾ seconds behind the world's record made by McDuffie at Boston yesterday. There was a stiff breeze to-day and Linton's work was a high class performance. Taylore had bad luck through the bungling of his pacemakers who, if they had worked as conscientiously as Linton's men, would certainly have had their man much nearer his competitor at the finish. About 6,000 people witnessed the race and the afternoon's sport was both interesting and enjoyable.

The race was started at 5:45 o'clock with Taylore on the pole and he soon led Linton a length. This order was maintained until the third mile when Linton forged to the front and opened up a gap of twenty yards. In the fourth mile there was an exciting contest, with only a few yards separating the men. Then Taylore lost his pacemaker and fell back almost 100 yards. Linton increased his lead to a half a lap at the close of the sixteenth mile and his pacers were working like machinery. Linton finished the twenty-third mile in 42:0 2-5 and was only a couple of yards behind Taylore, thus making his lead almost one- third of a mile. In the last lap of the twenty-eighth mile Linton increased his speed and passed Taylore with a big spurt. Linton's men hit on the pace in the final mile and the Welshman crossed the tape a winner about a thousand yards in 55 minutes and 23 seconds.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN.

The Favorite Nowhere in a Great Race Witnessed by a Holiday Throng.

New York, June 18.—Tillo first and the great Ornament nowhere, was the record of the Suburban of June 18, 1898. The favorite was badly beaten, chiefly because the horses were kept a full hour at the post, and there was mighty little applause, as it was a half-holiday crowd at the track and that kind of people always back the favorite, and especially if he is a horse with so good a reputation as Ornament. It was almost half-past four o'clock when the eleven contenders were in the hand of the starting official and then came a wearisome wait.

There were innumerable breaks and some of the horses suffered hard treatment, Ben Holliday in particular was very badly treated, for after getting a hard rap in the ribs by Tillos heels he had to stand the same treatment from Ornament who seemed to have a spite against every horse on the track and kicked hard when anyone of them came near him. At last all came down together and they were off on their journey exactly one hour after they had reached the starting point. Tillo was the quickest on his feet, and for an instant his muzzles showed in front, but he was not wanted there and Clayton took him back to fifth position. Royal Stag came next, followed by Helvoc, Ogden, Don d'Oro, Ornament and others. As the horses straightened out on the track, Ogden and Peep o'Day were in front with Royal Stag third. Imp followed up, and as they passed the half-mile pole, they were heads apart. Tillo was still rating along in fifth place, attended by Don d'Oro, Helvoc and Ornament, but the Brooklyn winner seemed to be overpowered by the weight he was carrying and was a little too far out of it to have much chance of winning. Ben Holliday, too, was in the rear while the others were even then hanging out signals of distress. The sole exception was Semper Ego, who was in the rear, but seemed to be pocketed. As they neared the three-quarter pole, Hamilton urged Ogden a bit and as they went past the mark he was a length to the good and setting a quicker pace. Imp, too, again showed her speed and shoved her head in front of Royal Stag, while Clayton who was picking his way carefully moved Tillo into fourth place. At this time Ornament was actually in last place and Sloan was driving hard. It was only a short distance home and there seemed no chance for him to win. Foot by foot, however, Ornament cut down the lead and when he had worked his way up to eighth place Sloan evidently saw it was useless and gave up a very badly ridden race. Clayton on Tillo had moved gradually up into second place crowding past Imp, who was about ready to stop. As they straightened out for home little Maher on Semper Ego began to thread his way through the fast flying hoofs and was chasing the leaders rapidly. There was but a furlong to go. In a few strides Tillo reached the front ranks and passed the line half a length in front of Semper Ego, who snatched second place by a few strides from Ogden. Don d'Oro was a bad fourth and the others were beaten off.

FROM THE FARTHEST NORTH.

A Man Who Grew Rich There and Is Now Touring the World.

Vancouver, June 18.—Peter J. Cox, one of the most talked of men in America at the present time, arrived in this city a day or two ago. He has attained the enviable distinction of living farthest north for the longest time of any white man in the United States or in the world, too, for that matter. He went to Victoria on his way to San Francisco.

Four years ago, when Mr. Cox came out to civilization he could neither read nor write. Now, however, he gets along very nicely, although he employs a young college graduate to help him over the rough places and instruct him when necessary. He is a very original sort of character, as may well be imagined. Not long ago he was listening to a lecture and he immediately stopped the lecturer that gentleman made a mis-statement, according to Mr. Cox's view of the case, regarding the habits of the Esquimaux, and hei mmediately stopped the lecturer who received the proffered information on his weak point very gratefully.

"I came south, in 1894," said Mr. Cox, "from Tillin, Alaska. That is 2,200 miles north by northwest from Dawson City. I was born near Bocton Mass., and when one year old my father left there and took me with him to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. Then we went to Alaska and away through Yukon with a party to Tillin, where I lived for the next 31 years. The only white persons there or within 1,000 miles of it were Mr. Kelly, my father and myself and for that time we lived with the Esquimaux just as they did. Of course the country there is simply one immense field of frozen snow and ice with here and there occasional crevices. There were several large villages in that vicinity, which is about the farthest north that there are any such settlements in America.

"Sealing is the only occupation of every body was the expressive phrase used by Mr. Cox. He went on to describe how the sealing was carried on and how expert the harpooners became in striking the brutes on the head. If the harpoon hits them more than three inches below the neck the skin is almost useless as fur and so becomes necessary to strike them always on the head. A few years ago Mr. Cox made two trips as far as Dawson, but at that time there was, of course, no Klondike gold excitement. Travelling was done on Esquimaux dog sleds, which are also used by the sealers in their trips. Over 100 miles a day can be made in this way.

Coming out he crossed the ocean, partly by boat, north of Behring straits until he came to Siberia and from there he went to St. Petersburg, then to Paris, then London and from there to Boston. He had enjoyed himself very much, he said, and was kind enough to say that Vancouver was one of the finest places he had ever been in. Many years ago, Mr. Cox and a party of Esquimaux travelled 600 miles to the relief of the Peary expedition and later he saw the members of the Greeley party. Mr. Cox is of the opinion that Andree will never reach the Pole in a balloon, but the explorer who performs the feat will have to establish stations every score of so of miles in order to keep up communication and a good supply.

In conclusion, Mr. Cox said he didn't think he would go North again. He had had about enough of that. He mentioned that he had been often advised and probably would write a book about his younger days and the life surrounding it.

The reporter suggested that it would be a fortune-making scheme.

Mr. Cox unaffectedly replied that like the Arctic weather he had enough of that, too. He had reaped the benefits of the labor of 3,200 Esquimaux sealers for 12 years and thought he had enough on which to "get married and settle down."

SPAIN'S HOPES RAISED.

Yellow Fever to Check Americans in Cuba While Admiral Camara Speeds to the Philippines.

Madrid, June 18—According to private telegrams received here from Cuba, yellow fever is raging among the American marines encamped near the entrance to Guantanamo bay and several cases of the disease are reported to have occurred on the ships of the squadron. The telegram describes the heat as terrible and says the swampy condition of the ground has prevented thus far the carrying on of military operations in the vicinity of Santiago.

In the senate to-day the Marquis Cardira denounced the "American breaches of international law."

In the chamber of deputies Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, asked the government to institute an inquiry in order to more positively contradict the reports that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo had been mutilated by the Spanish troops. The minister of the interior, Senor Capedon, replied that the reports were base calumnies, and that an inquiry was unnecessary. Senor Salmeron gave notice that he would interpellate the government concerning the expulsion from Canada of Lieut. Carranza, late Spanish naval attache at Washington, and Senor Dubosc, former Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, and requested that the documents relating thereto be given to the chamber.

It is confidently believed here this evening that Admiral Camara's fleet is going to Manila and that this will prevent the despatch of American troops there or at least postpone the loss of the Philippine Islands.

Advises from Cuba say Gen. Lienars is confident that the rainy season will handicap the Americans and he expresses the opinion that the latter will unite with the Cubans and march along the base of the mountains, where there are roads leading to Santiago, while the American fleet will attack the fortifications at the entrance of the bay.

It is said here that Captain-General Augusti resigned the military leadership at Manila, in order that the capitulation of that place may be signed by a person of less importance than the Captain-General of the Philippines.

Fifteen years ago Reading, Penn., did not have a single hosiery mill. Now it has 16, employing 2,500 hands.

The bull ring of Madrid stands a mile or so outside the city. It was built in 1874, at a cost, it is said, of 80,000 pounds.

TO MOVE ON HAVANA.

An Army of One Hundred Thousand May Be Launched Against Cuba if Necessary.

Decision to Vigorously Carry on the War on the Lines Originally Planned.

Spanish Possessions to Be Captured in Turn and Garrisoned Pending Events.

Washington, June 18.—The original plans of campaign for the conduct of the war against Spain will be adhered and will be pushed with vigor and energ That decision was reached at a war council held at the White House to-day which were present President McKinley, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long, Gen. Miles, Assistant Secretary Mickiejohn, Admiral Sicard and Capt. Mahu. There will be some slight modifications, however, made necessary by the changes which have occurred since the beginning of hostilities, but these will not affect the general plan of operations.

General Miles returned from Florida with a store of information respecting the condition of the troops, difficulties to be expected during the progress of the campaign; needs in the matter of transportation and the terminal facilities, that will be freely availed of to correct the deficits in the present system that experience has developed. The General was present during the council, and in fact it was held as the result of his arrival in Washington. The conference was entirely harmonious. The only reason that the commanding general did not visit the White House yesterday was because of a desire on the President's part that his war councillors should have the benefit of General Miles' recital of his observation at first hand.

The stories that there has been friction between General Miles and his official superiors are pronounced to be absurd and to-day's proceedings are ample evidence of the fact that the utmost harmony characterizes the relations between the chief executive and the military branch of the government. There were of course some differences of opinion between the persons present at the council, but there has been no disposition in any quarter to resist for an instant any conclusion which has secured the approval of the President.

The official declaration to the effect that the campaign is to be pushed with vigor does not necessarily mean an immediate attack upon Havana although such advice has been tendered. It does mean, however, that the very best efforts are to be put forth to put the army in a condition where it can be used with overwhelming effect at any point at almost a moment's notice. To this end the troops now in camp are to be thoroughly trained and hardened and when they leave the United States their equipment will be the best a soldier can have, fit for any season, cold or heat, wet or dry.

With such an army in command, numbering no less than 100,000, the fate of Havana cannot long remain in doubt. Meanwhile the smaller expeditionary movements are to go forward uninterruptedly. When Santiago is captured the trained regulars who will do the work there will be pushed on to Porto Rico. If all or most of them are needed for this expedition there the provisional force referred to by General Shafter in his report probably will be despatched immediately from the United States to garrison the town of Santiago and to relieve the regulars. Probably knowledge of such intention has started the rumor which found free currency today to the effect that 40,000 men from General Graham's force has been ordered to proceed immediately to reinforce Shafter at Santiago, making the passage on the big ocean liners Harvard and Yale, late the New York and Paris, which are now in Hampton Roads. As a matter of fact, Secretary Alger said this afternoon, that he had yet given no orders for sending troops away from Camp Alger, nor had he ordered any extensive movement whatever.

Word came to the navy department through the agency of the state department that the Spanish Cadiz fleet was still headed eastward to-day. The basis of the report is not known, but it probably is that the skipper of some merchant vessel has passed the squadron, for the ships, of course, have long since escaped the range of observation of the lookout off Gibraltar.

Trail, June 18.—(Special.)—The government supporters held their convention here last evening and nominated their delegates who will attend the convention at Rossland on the 22nd. The delegates nominated composed the best citizens of Trail and will go into the convention unpledged, as independent supporters of the government. Before the convention was held permission was given for speech-making. After a few remarks by Thos. Haughton, the chairman, Dr. Edward Bowes, of Rossland, was called upon to make the opening speech of the evening, and made the ablest address in support of the government yet delivered in the town of Trail. He spoke of the fundamental principles upon which this government was founded, and proved conclusively to the audience that no government is better conducted or founded on so under principles than the government of British Columbia.

At this junction of the meeting, Mr. Martin, the opposition candidate, appeared upon the scene and forced himself upon the platform against the wishes of the majority of the audience, who resented such intrusion into a government caucus. However, he was given permission to speak and under the circumstances did his cause a great deal of damage. Mr. McKane, of Rossland, replied to Mr. Martin in a manner that proved conclusively to the audience that the opposition has not a pin to stand upon. This is the third time the opposition has been turned down in Trail. Mr. Martin acknowledged that Trail is one of the government's strongholds.

The long expected crisis in the Intercolonial railway office in Montreal has arrived and though the announcement has not yet been made officially A. H. Harris is no longer general traffic manager of the road.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

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A DEPARTING FLEET.

Louise Last Evening, the Danube To-Day, and Willapa and Tees To-Morrow.

The Queen City Receiving Her Machinery Preparatory for Service.

It was a C. P. N. day along the water front yesterday and the preparations being made by the company to send away the Danube, the Princess Louise, Tees and the Willapa together with the movement of the company's regular lines created no small amount of stir. The excitement attendant to the Danube's departure for St. Michael's to-day was probably theg reatest, for whereas the trips of the other vessels last not more than a fortnight, her's will be twice as long. She will be in charge of her old skipper, Capt. Geo. Meyer, and H. F. Bishop will go as purser. Commodore Irving and Capt. Tackaberry and H. Price and several of the crew of the new Beaver will be passengers to St. Michael's and will there take charge of the company's new river boat, the Yukoner. Commodore Irving will make the first trip up the river in the Yukoner and will then resign command to Capt. Tackaberry. Capt. Grant, who was formerly on the Islander, will be pilot of the Yukoner and Mr. Price is to act as purser. The Danube is taking North besides stores for the new boat the machinery that is to be fitted in her. In all the Danube has about 300 tons of freight, but will carry a small number of passengers destined for the interior gold fields. The Louise leaving last evening for Northern British Columbia ports, however, was crowded with passengers, carrying besides 50 white people a vary large number of Chinese bound for the canneries. Among the saloon travellers were S. A. Spencer, J. Bolton and wife and Dr. Pope and wife. The Tees and Willapa sail on Monday, the former for Wrangel and Skagway and the latter for West Coast points. The Willapa, among other things, yesterday towed the Queen City around to Esquimalt. Some machinery is already in the Queen City and she is now to be placed on the Esquimalt marine ways to receive a new shaft and propeller. Still another of the C. P. N. fleet, the new steamer Beaver, sailed for New Westminster yesterday evening to enter into service on the upper Fraser.

THE MIOWERA'S TRIP.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera, after a record run of seven days from Honolulu, tied up at three o'clock yesterday morning at the outer wharf, where she remained several hours discharging cargo, which included the animals of Willison's circus, which has been touring Oceanica. The Miowera left Sydney on May 23 and arrived at Wellington on the 28th. She left the same day at 4 p.m., and arrived at Suva on the 2nd inst. Left Suva at 1 p.m. same date, passed Alofa island the following day at 1 p.m.; crossed the equator at 4 p.m. on the 5th inst.; experienced moderate to fresh trades and to southward of line frequent rain squalls with moderate E.N.E. to N.E. seas. Arrived at Honolulu at 6 a.m. on the 10th, leaving same night at 10 p.m. Passed Tatoosh light at 7:24 p.m. on the 17th. Experienced for first five days from Honolulu moderate E.N.E. to westerly winds; since then till arrival S.E. gale with thick rainy weather. Besides the members of the circus, the Miowera brought a large complement of cabin and steerage passengers.

HER FAREWELL TRIP.

The steamer City of Puebla took her farewell departure for the south last evening, as upon her arrival at San Francisco she is to be immediately put in shape to carry troops to Manila. Her saloon passengers from Victoria who embarked for San Francisco are Miss M. Dow, Mrs. E. R. Dow, Mrs. C. Blacker, Mrs. G. Williams, Ed. Hamlet, J. Gunnadson, R. D. Perry, A. B. Foote, A. W. Venmo, Thos. Numan, F. B Tillotson, Mrs. B. W. Bates, Miss E. Foote, Miss C. Macey, M. Kopolan, H. Shimaski, Jos. Blaine, Miss Balch, Miss M. Mellon, H. Summerville, B. J. Cox and J. S. Singleton.

CYCLING.

To the Editor: Allow me to thoroughly endorse your remarks in yesterday's issue respecting the parade proposed to welcome our brethren of Tacoma, who intend coming to-morrow (Sunday) to cycle.

Our institutions are thoroughly British; they can hardly be British if not Protestant; and they cannot be Protestant if not retaining their reverence for the Sabbath. Saturday is our reception and amusement day. Discourage, by all means, the Sunday desecration. No public business is by law allowed to be carried on. Let each individual take this into private life, and refrain from public recognition of a visit that can as easily be made on a Saturday.

SABBATARIAN.

Victoria, June 18, 1898.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Final Meeting Held Yesterday, All the Business Being Disposed of.

The final meeting of the municipal court of revision was held yesterday morning, the following appeals being disposed of.

Mr. Foreman, for Mrs. M. E. McTavish, appealed against assessment on improvements on part 177, block 1; ordered reduced from $8,000 to $7,000.

Mr. McDonald, part lots 356 and 357, block 31a, rodered to stand as assessed; improvements reduced $1,000. Lot 510, block C., stands as assessed; improvements reduced. from $1,500 to $1,200. Lots 1729 and 1730, block 60, stand as assessed. Lot 1731, reduced from $650 to $600; improvements on lot 1729 reduced from $1,000 to $800; improvements on lot 1730 to stand as assessed; part lot 1721, block 60, and improvements stand as assessed. Lots 7 to 11, 5-acre lot 19, to stand as assessed; improvements on lot 7, reduced from $500 to $400; on lot 9 from $300 to $250, and on lot 111 from $600 to $500. Lot 12, block R., Work Estate, and improvements, to stand as assessed. Lot 91, block K., section 31, to stand as assessed; improvements reduced from $600 to $500. Lots 97a, 97, 98, 99, 100 and 109, and improvements, to stand as assessed; also lot 112, with improvements, reduced from $1,800 to $1,500.

Sir H. P. P. Crease, lots 15, 19, 20, 21, in 5-acre lot 19, to stand as assessed; block 25, Fairfield, to stand as assessed; improvements reduced from $7,500 to $7,000; part of 5 to 7, Spring Ridge, 3-5 acre, to stand as assessed.

F. B. Pemberton, lot 538, block Ex., stand as assessed. Lot part 238, Ex. 4, stand as assessed.

C. E. Mallette, part lot 661, block V., stand as assessed.

Chandler estate, lots 1 to 5, 11 and 12, 13 to 20, 33 and 34, 37, 41 to 54, to stand as assessed.

T. Corsan, lot 15, 7 to 9 of 22 B. farm, and lot 53 of 4 and 5, etc., Fernwood, stand as assessed.

Mrs. E. Watson, lot 39, Chandler estate, to stand as assessed.

A. W. Jones, for R. Finlayson (estate of), lots in Finlayson estate. It was ordered that on blocks, 2 to 7 a reduction of $25 be made on each lot; block O., Finlayson estate, to stand ass assessed; block 1-0 and 2-0, same estate, and improvements, also to stand; 5 4-5 acres, block 1, to stand as assessed; 4 89-100 acres, block 2, reduced from $2,000 to $1,800 per acre; 3 97-100 acres, block 3, reduced from $2,000 to $1,000 per acre; 3½ acres, block 4, to stand as assessed; 2 acres, block 5, to stand as assessed; section 8a, reduced from $380 to $350 per acre; section 48 to 163 48-100 acres, ordered reduced from $550 to $530 per acre.

A. W. Jones, for Canada Savings & Loan Co., lot 773, block 16, and improvements, to stand as assessed; improvements on lots 13 and 14, block 31, Hillside farm, reduced $200 on each lot.

A. W. Jones, in trust for Mrs. Work, block 33, H. farm, to stand as assessed; improvements on same reduced from $1,800 to $1,500.

J. Harris estate, lots 268, part 272 and lot 273, to stand as assessed: improvements on lots 272 to stand as assessed, and on lot 273, reduced from $1,500 to $1,200.

The members of the council constituting the court of revision, acting as a board of equalization under authority of the statutes, resolved as follows: That the remaining lots in blocks 49 and 50, etc., Fairfield, remain as assessed; block 4, Fairfield, be reduced $200 per acre; lots 2 and 3, block 1, be reduced $100 each; lots 191 and 197, H. Ex., be reduced to $250 each; lots 202 and 203, N. Ex., be reduced to $475; blocks 38 and 39, H. farm, be reduced $100 per acre.

The assessors were instructed to equalize the assessment in Hillside Extension C to correspond with the reductions made by the court. Where appeals were made by an agent, who did not produce authority, it was decided that the assessment should stand.

If any further meetings are required the mayor will call them.

FIGHT AMONG SAILORS.

British Tars Have an Encounter With Russians and French at Hongkong.

At eight o'clock last evening the Northern Pacific liner Olympia tied up at the ocean dock, sixteen days from Yokohama with tea cargo and general merchandise. She made the fifth ocean liner to call at the outer wharf during the day and inasmuch as she has 500 tons of freight to land her stay will be the longest. This freight consists chiefly of rice and other Oriental staples. The ship brought in addition for Victoria 51 Chinese and a similar number of Japanese, nearly all the Asiatics passengers there were aboard. Her saloon list was made up of Capt. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Beeby and Messrs. Bradstreet and Elkington, all of whom are going through to Tacoma. On the trip across from Japan pleasant weather was encountered until nearing the straits, when the vessel ran into a very strong gale. When she left the Orient everything was quiet, the only little disturbance heard of having occurred at Hongkong on or about May 25 just before the Olympia sailed. The trouble was between a large number of foreign sailors who were shore on leave. About 400 of these belonging to Russian and French warships formed themselves into line on the water front and sought to prevent the British tars from going aboard their own ships. Their action appears to have been promoted by a desire for mischievous sport, but soon led to serious results. The British tars added some American sailors to their forces and forming in wedge shape, one hundred strong, with 50 skirmishers arrived with sticks, made a fierce attack, forcing their way through to the water, and then turning to continue the fray. Word, however, was soon sent to the officers of the ships and the disturbance was put an end to. During the encounter considerable blood was spilt but apart from a few broken heads it was said no harm was done.

AN ORIENTAL BUDGET.

Condensed News Received by the Northern Pacific Steamship Olympia Last Evening.

Oriental advices up to June 2 were received by the steamship Olympia last evening. The Daily News says it is reported from native official sources that the rising of the population of the prefectures of Ichou and Tsaochou will take some time and a good deal of trouble to crush, as the rising is a popular one and something like 40,000 able-bodied and fairly armed men are concerned in it.

A press despatch appearing in the Japan Times states that Ma-san-pho in Kwong-san-do, Kun-san-pho in Chol-fa-do, and Song-yang in Ham-gyong-do, have been opened as treaty ports and Phyong-yang in Phyong-an-do as special market for foreign trade.

The Japan Mail has the following interesting paragraphs:

Viceroy Chang Chihtung, who was on his way to Peking, has received orders from the Emperor to return to Wuchang. This is on account of the anti-foreign feeling manifested in the Yangtze valley. Great fear is felt in Peking of a general rising, and it is considered in Peking that Chang Chihtung is the only man capable of dealing with it effectually.

The railway between Newchwang and Moukden is about to be commenced. A special official has been appointed to superintend it, and the projected route is dotted all along with flags marked "Peiyang railway line construction."

The Taotain of Shanghai has issued a proclamation directed against the rice merchants, who are taking advantage of the rising prices to create a corner in this staple. He insists that they shall lower their prices at once, otherwise they will be very severely punished.

A telegram from Foochow, under date the 17th May, reports that the city of Foochow is under water to the height, in some places, of several feet. This is said to have been caused by the recent incessant and destructive rains in the up-country prefectures of Yenping and Kienning.

A private despatch from Chemulpo to the N.-C. Daily News reports that that town was all agog with excitement on the 12th instant. It appeared that about twenty Japanese residents of the port were visiting one of the native purlieus called Hohuatung, when they were wantonly attacked by a mob of Korean rowdies. The moment the Japanese saw the menacing attitude of the Koreans, they showed a steady front to the yelling mob, whose numbers were fast increasing and who became more aggressive as reinforcements poured into the street. A Japanese was therefore sent off to their settlement to sound the alarm, but by the time some 186 Japanese came to the rescue of their countrymen they found them surrounded by a mob of fully 600 Koreans. Clubs and other weapons were freely used by both parties, and after an hour's fight the Koreans were forced to fly, leaving half-a-dozen of their dead and a large number of wounded on the field. The Japanese had only a dozen or so men wounded, none, however, fatally.

At a meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held at Tokyo on May 27 the company resolved to pay dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

By a unanimous vote the Senate of Hawaii passed a bill to license the sale of opium. There had been considerable opposition to the bill from the residents of the islands, many of whom favored the prevailing prohibitory law, but the senators felt that, as opium was being smuggled in, despite the stringent law, the country might as well have the benefit of a tax. Besides the country has been put to a great expense maintaining revenue cutters and officers in an attempt to put down the traffic.

SOME YUKON REVENUE

Captain Wood Arrived from the North With a Neat Sum for the Treasury.

Skagway Threatened With an Epidemic of Typhoid Fever—Liquor Law Wanted.

Over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, mostly in gold, came down from the North on the steamer Tartar in charge of Capt. Wood, of the Northwest Mounted Police yesterday, and was deposited in the Bank of British Columbia. The gold weighed over five hundred pounds and required four men to carry it into the bank. The money represents the collections made on Major Walsh's expedition into the interior in October last and the amount since collected in duties at the Chilkoot summit and at the White Pass, and also the timber dues obtained by the Crown agent, who for some time was stationed at Cariboo Crossing. Capt. Wood says that although the rush into the interior over the trails from salt water is over there is a constant movement inward and large collections are being made. He says no trouble whatever has been experienced in making miners pay duty.

Besides Capt. Wood and his party, the Tartar brought down 150 passengers including a number of men who have been at work on the Stikine for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. The others were principally men from Skagway and Dyea, who being unable to secure work on the trails are returning to their homes.

John Steele, of Victoria, who recently returned to Skagway from White Horse rapids, reported that at least ten lives have been lost in the rapids. He had seen three men drowned, two being lost from a barge that was capsized and the third lost from a skiff, with which he was attempting to run Squaw rapids. Mr. Steele says there are three thousand boats between White Horse rapids and Dawson, most of the boats having successfully passed Cariboo Crossing.

Another report of disaster in the rapids comes from Mr. F. J. Baker, the C. P. R. agent, who says that according to the reports of the police 41 out of the first 175 boats that attempted to run them, were wrecked. Included in the number was Bartlett Bros.' big scow, which was loaded with cattle and provisions. The police have ordered that hereafter boats will not be allowed to attempt the passage without competent pilots.

R. J. Elker, also a late arival from down the river, says the water is lower this seson than usual and it will be impossible for steamers to run the White Horse or Five Fingers rapids. If they do get down safely he says they will never be able to return.

The warm weather is bringing lots of trouble to the residents of the northern towns. Both Skagway and Dyea, and the camps along the trails are surrounded by forest fires and in some cases the towns have suffered, Skagway losing nine cabins and Canyon City a lot of unoccupied cabins and tents. Skagway is also threatened by an epidemic of typhoid fever, caused by the terrible stench arising from the bodies of the pack horses killed on the trail. On the Canadian side of the line, the carcasses are being cremated and the railway company are also getting rid of some of those on the American side, but in Skagway itself no effort is being made to rid the town of the nuisance. Several cases of typhoid fever have resulted.

A petition has been forwarded to Secretary Gage by residents of Alaska asking that a liquor license act be framed for that territory.

Pat Galvin has started his first band of cattle along the Dalton trail for Dawson. There are 750 head in the band.

THE SONGS OF A PEOPLE.

To the Editor: Few things give your correspondent more gratification than the remembrance of the songs he has heard during his long and diversified career.

On first arrival in London from the country, now some fifty years ago, I found the streets full of the "Bavarian Buy a Broom" girls singing:

"From Bavaria I came with my light wares all laden
To this happy isle to sell you a broom;
Here's one for the baby and one for the lady;
Buy a broom, buy a broom."

On return to London after sixteen years' absence in Australia I found the boys and girls from busy Cheapside to the West End in high glee singing about "Dog Tray."

"The morn of life has past
And evening has come at last;
It brings me a dream of a once happy day,
Of many forms I've seen upon the village green
Sporting with my old dog Tray."

Varied, perhaps, by some housemaid busy cleaning the doorstep, singing as if she really meant it.

"I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls
With knights and princes at my side,
And I also dreamt that in that gay throng
That I was the hope and the pride."

In the good old times, some of the songs would have in them a verse with a moral sentiment:

"Man blindly follows grief and care
He seeks for thorns, and finds his share,
While violets to the passing air
Unheeded shed their blossom."

But the favorite song of farm home life was:

"My friend is the man I would copy through life,
He harbors no enevy, he causes no strife:
No murmurs escape him, though fortune bears hard,
Content is his portion and peace his reward;
When he speaks 'tis verily,
When he smiles 'tis cheerily,
Dear to him his wife, his home,
His country and his king."

Upon such a subject so suggestive I might enlarge, but not to be intrusive, I forbear.

—W. K. B.

Kindly enlarge—Ed. Colonist.

STREET NAMES.

To the Editor: Being pleasingly surprised recently at seeing that the council were having the names of our city streets renewed with a new and beautiful article, and while admiring this ambition and taste, it struck me as being an opportune time for them to come to the relief of those streets that have been struggling along for years trying to support an unnecessary and bewildering array of names instead of one only, as instance, Herald, Pioneer, North Park, etc., etc., giving cause for profanity a countless number of times to the parcel deliverer of all kinds, also the physician when telephoned to come quickly to some one of those indescribable pieces of streets. The wisdom of having such short streets hear but one name from end to end needs no argument, as it must surely be patent to even a causual observer. Therefore, trusting that our esteemed council will progress further and legislate to discard all those misleading names from our city streets.

W. J. HANNA.

EVENTS OF ROSSLAND.

A Female Impostor Exposed—Railway Progress—Shipments of the Week.

Rossland, June 18.—Mrs. Alice Fischer, claiming to come from Butte in search of her husband, has been imposing on the generosity of the people of this district. At Nelson her tale of woe won $180 from the miners of the Silver King. She arrived in Rossland a few days ago and succeeded in getting the men at the War Eagle to give her nearly as much. The city authorities were approached by her and persuaded to provide her with transportation to San Francisco, but Chief of Police Ingram finding out the true character of the woman, prevented the city from being victimized.

The local stock market continues to be exceptionally active and prices generally have an upward tendency.

Work is progressing well on the Robson-Boundary Creek railway.

Ore shipments for the week ending June 18th: War Eagle, 1,007; Centre Star, 45; Iron Mask, 62; Monte Cristo, 120; total, 1,234; divided as follows: To Nelson, 45; Trail, 1,189. The total shipments since January 1, 1898, have been 36,265 tons.

Premier Turner is expected here next Thursday.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Ladies' Doubles Decided at Philadelphia —Hobart Defeated in Liverpool.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Miss Juliet Atkinson and her sister, Kathleen Atkinson, of New York, to-day won the ladies' doubles and championship of the United States, defeating Miss S. B. Neely, of Chicago, and Miss Wimer, of Washington. The match was played on the grounds of the Philapelphia cricket club and was the finest match of the tennis championship tournament.

FRENCH MINISTRY.

Revision of the Constitution Demanded as Price of Radical Support.

Paris, June 18.—The reason given for forming a new ministry is that the Radicals demand an equal division M. Ribot's withdrawal from the task of the portfolios, enabling them to demand a revision of the constitution. It is believed that M. Sarrien, who is a radical, will for the same reason fail in his efforts to form a cabinet. President Faure on M. Ribot's suggestion, it is announced this evening, has asked M. Sarrien to form a cabinet. The latter is depended on to reconcile the republican factions.

MILLMEN ON STRIKE.

Employees of the Member for Russell Want to be Paid More and Oftener.

Ottawa, June 18.—There is a big strike on at W. C. Edwards' saw mills at Rockland, where over six hundred men are employed. Some twelve Dominion policemen have been badly hurt in trying to put down the disturbances. The men want more pay, shorter hours and to be paid fortnightly instead of monthly. The militia may have to be called out. Mr. Edwards tried to pacify the men, but they hissed him. Over 100 men are at the gates refusing to admit any one to go to work. A large number do not sympathize with the strikers. W. C. Edwards is member of parliament for Russell.

WAITING MANILA'S FALL.

Spanish Government Admits Gravity of Situation—Foreign Warships Gathering.

London, June 18.—A special despatch from Madrid says: According to a despatch from Manila, carrying the flag of the four warshipso, carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents, appeared at Manila bay and attacked the city in combination with the forces on land.

Senor Sagasta, replying in the cortes yesterday to a question as to whether Manila had fallen, answered in the negative. He added that the situation there is of the gravest character. Despatches from Madrid agree that this statement, together with the report that the rebels were attacking the walled city, has caused intense depression. Japan, according to a despatch from Shanghai, is sending additional warships to Manila, and it is reported in Shanghai that the American troops have arrived at Manila.

Special despatches from Hongkong, confirming despatches to the Associated Press from Manila, add the rumor that Captain-General Augusti's wife and family are held as hostages at Cavite. From the same source comes the report that Tondo, capital of the province of Tondo, nearly opposite Manila, has been the scene of a great fire, presumably from the ignition of the petroleum works there.

It appears that when the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta entered Manila bay she took the unusual course of saluting the Spanish flag. This caused much comment.

Another rumor is that Captain-General Augusti has resigned because of a disagreement with the archibshop of Manila.

London, June 18.—The Spectator, commenting on the significant assembling of German warships at Manila, says: "Emperor William, of course, means nothing but friendly observation. Would it not be expedient, however, to send a couple of cruisers to Manila for friendly observation and to reinforce Admiral Dewey if attacked.

RATTENBURY-NUNN.

Quiet Wedding Celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral Last Evening.

At Christ Church Cathedral last evening Mr. Francis Mawson Rattenbury, architect, was united in marriage to Florence, daughter of the late Capt. George Elphinstone Nunn, of H.M. 47th Regiment, and adopted daughter of Mrs. E. A. Howard. The wedding was a very quiet one, the ceremony being celebrated by Rev. Canon Beanlands in the presence of a few friends of the couple. The bride, who was given away by Lieut. E. P. Tompkinson, R.N., wore a very beceming travelling dress of green cloth, with a white velvet picture hat and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses and stephanotis, the gift of Capt. John Rattenbury. She wore a handsome crescent of diamonds, the present of the groom. Many handsome presents were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury left by this morning's steamer for Vancouver, en route to Lake Bennet, where all arrangements have been made for an encampment. After a short stay at Bennett they will probably proceed down the river to Dawson on one of Mr. Rattenbury's steamers. Several friends will accompany them, including Mrs. Temple, who goes to Bennett to join her husband, and Capt. John Rattenbury. Every arrangement has been made in advance to secure comfort on the trip and make it as interesting as it is uncommon.

The Philadelphia Zoological Gardens contained on January 1 1,019 living animals—339 mammals, 421 birds, 238 reptiles and 21 batrachians.

VICTORIA IS WINNER.

Westminster Loses the Lacrosse Match After a Hard Struggle for Victory.

Northwest Regatta Has a Large Number of Entries — New Bicycle Club.

Westminster and Victoria measured strength again yesterday in the senior lacrosse series with the result that when time was called the wearers of the white and blue went wild with delight over the score. Victoria 3, Westminster 2. The rain that fell during the day was worth thousands of dollars to the farmers, but on the principle that "one man's meat is another man's poison," the wet day had a very decided effect on the attendance at Caledonia park; for though there was what under ordinary cirsumstances would have been called "a good gate," yet owing to the intense interest felt in the conflict of the rival clubs the Caledonia grounds would have been fairly packed with people had the day been one of sunshine. Though there were faults the game was exciting and very enjoyable from a spectator's point of view; still there are several things that would go to improve on this. One is that instead of keeping the spectators waiting for more than half an hour while the teams settled on a referee these details should all be settled either by the captains in the forenoon or at least before the time advertised for play to begin. It is doubtful if history contains a precedent where a lacrosse match started sharp on time, but seeing the unqualified success of the innovation of goal nets, it might just be as well if the British Columbia lacrose men should arrange to have play start sharp on time. The goal nets are certainly an admirable invention, for their decision is always accurate and their use does away with the old friction over the umpires' rulings as to goals scored.

The grass was slippery and the players were not able to do as good work as would have been the case on a fine day, but there was plenty of excitement. Mr. D. Paterson was selected as referee and though on the whole his decisions were all that could be desired, he showed that fatal fault of most referees—too much good nature. In the fourth game Turnbull fouled Sscholefield by whacking him over the back with his stick; whereupon Scholefield turned and proceeded to punch the offender instead of appealing to the referee. Then in the excitement Geo. Snider sailed into Turnbull with his fists and for a few moments things were decidedly scrappy. However, when calm returned, the referee yielded to the wishes of both teams and let the offenders play on instead of pursuing the salutary course of sending all three men to decorate the fence. Unless referees exercise decided firmness the rule against scrapping will be ignored every match. A cooling against the fence, however, is a wonderful remedy and should be tried more frequently.

Both teams came on the field in fine condition though Westminster was weakened by the absence of Cheyne, their goal, who is sick, and P. Peele of the defence field, E. Paul and H. Latham respectively replacing them. The standing of the teams was still further mixed up by a protest by Victoria against Gray, who it is claimed has not resided long enough in Westminster to qualify. However, as Victoria won this does not matter now. At the outset it seemed as if Westminster would win as their team play was at first far ahead of Victoria, but after a while Victoria shook down into place and seemed to weary out their opponents.

First Game.

Play began by Westminster forcing things. Victoria was very ragged, failed to check and allowed the Royal City men to put up as pretty combination play as one could wish to see. T. Oddy, Turnbull, Snell, Gifford and H. Peele did wonderful work at passing, while it was only some of Belfrey's phenomenal picking up the ball from in front of goal that saved the game several times for Victoria. Macdonald started in to shine for Victoria occasionally at the home and he, Williams and F. Cullin made some good efforts to score but Tite usually so reliable, had a bad off day and would persist in holding the ball too long. It took just seven minutes for Gifford from a pass by T. Oddy to score the first game for the visitors.

Second Game.

Scholefield got the ball this time at the start and carried it well towards the Westminster end, and then Snell sent it back and Belfry at the other end had his chance to return favors a moment after. Westminster was getting the best of it, as the Victoria field was clean off their checks and Gifford made a fine shot for goal which Sammy Norman saved. For a short time play went to Victoria's end and then Williams from behind passed out three times to Frank Cullin, who made good efforts to score. The Westminster defence, however, bunched splendidly and there was no opening to be had there. Play went along in this way for some twenty minutes, when Turnbull, getting the ball in centre, was allowed to quietly run up field unchecked and pass to H. Peele, who made the second goal for the visitors.

Third Game.

After a little shinny in centre owing to the wet grass and a downpour of rain, Victoria had the ball on the visitors' flags, but Tite had the ball too long and missed his chance. However, soon afterwards Wolfenden, who had got his hand in and was doing wonderfully clever work, worked the ball back again and passed to Tite, who scored Victoria's first goal in five minutes.

Fourth Game.

There was a decided brightening now in Victoria's prospects, but the game was marred by the little incident between Scholefield, Turnbull and Snider. When the participators were disentangled and play resumed the ball hovered round the visitors' goal and Tite passing to Scholefield and Scholefield to McDonald, the last named scored beautifully for Victoria in six minutes.

Fifth Game.

Two all was enough to keep up the excitement at fever heat. Scholefield had his blood warmed up and was here, there and everywhere working like a Trojan. In the early part of this game he passed to Frank Cullin, who almost scored again. Geo. Snider was playing well and the Victoria field all round was checking sharply and beginning to show decidedly superior play. Here was where O'Brien's cool play and Gray's quick scoops came in with Snell and Oddy to carry the ball well out of danger. Gifford and H. and S. Peele meantime made good efforts to score whenever a chance came, but it was of no avail, Victoria now was proving too strong for them and Scholefield getting well up field got in a fatal shot that put Victoria one goal ahead.

Sixth Game.

With 17 minutes to play the visitors made a great effort to score and kept on the aggressive, but without effect, though Victoria had several very narrow shaves. When time was called, however, no more goals had been scored and so Victoria was winner.

SUMMARY.

Game—	Won By—	Scored By—	Time—
1—Westminster		Gifford	7 minutes
2—Westminster		H. Peele	22 minutes
3—Victoria		Tite	5 minutes
5—Victoria		Scholefield	13 minutes
4—Victoria		McDonald	6 minutes

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Exclusive Franchise Granted for a Cable From Hawaii to Japan.

The Hawaiian legislature on June 7 passed a bill giving the Pacific Cable Company of New York an exclusive franchise for twenty years for a cable between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, with the right to touch at all other islands in the North Pacific, north of the 10th degree of north latitude. The franchise is conditioned on the company's securing within eighteen months a franchise for a cable between the United States and Hawaii from the United States congress. There are also conditions as to the time within which work must be commenced and completed and the rates to be charged. The cable may land at any point on the islands.

PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

At the opening of the Washington Senate on the Queen's birthday the chaplain, in his prayer, made special reference to Queen Victoria in the following words:

O thou Prince of all Kings, we come to Thy presence with a hymn of thanksgiving as we celebrate the seventy-ninth birthday of her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, whose conduct and character as a daughter, wife, mother and friend, and as a gracious Sovereign, have won and kept for her the loyal devotion of her own people, and the reverent regard and love of all true hearted people, of whatsoever name and race, around the globe.

We pray Thee still to spare her life and grant her health to maintain the eminence of her sovereignty, and when the time of her departure hence shall come, may she go in peace, comfort and joy.

Knit the hearts of the two peoples who speak the English tongue more and more strongly together, that we might work out that mighty problem of the highest civilization for the whole earth.

Skates made of hardened glass, in various colors, are made in England. It is said that they make it easier to get over rough places than is the case with steel skates.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who cycles round his diocese, has hsocked ecclesiastical susceptibilities by wearing a tweed cap with his bishop's coat and gaiters when he is out with his machine.

The Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons, the inventor of the turbina motor for steamships, has had the period of his patent extended for five years, on the ground that he has not been adequately remunerated for his invention.

An anonymous donor has offered to erect and furnish a seaside home of rest for poor women from London as a memorial of the Duchess of Teck. The home will be built at Bognor. The sum of £9,000 contributed to the Lord Mayor's fund will go towards providing an endowment.

A movement is on foot at Oxford to establish a new final honor school in natural science. The subject of the school is to be agriculture. The proposed statues will be before the council soon. Mr. Herbert Sutton, of Reading, has promised to indemnify the university of Oxford from any pecuniary loss that may arise from the foundation of the new school.

The council of the National Rifle Association have decided to add a range at 1,000 yards to the third and last stage of the Queen's Prize competition. Since 1882 till now the longest range used has been 900 yards, and the present addition is to be made in consequence of the greater accuracy of the Lee-Metford rifle as compared with the Martini-Henry.

The Tredegar Iron company, having thrown open the "pitches" during the strike for people to pick coal, hundreds have daily resorted to this place, and a large amount of coal has been carried away. Men were in the habit of remaining there the whole day, and lit fires for cooking purposes. By some means or other the coal in the "crop" ignited, and has already burned far in. The company have engaged about twenty men, who are daily working with great vigor, to overtake the fire, but up to the time of writing without success.

THAT PENDING BATTLE.

The Yankees sought the Spaniard's fleet,
Intending to surprise him;
They yearned the wily Don to meet,
And simply pulverize him.
And every day throughout the cruise,
Saw correspondents sending
The same important, startling news,
Big Naval Battle Pending.
But days and weeks and months slipped by
Without the promised slaughter;
No Spanish blood was shed to dye
The placid western water.
But up and down their weary way
The Yankee ships were wending,
And tirelessly from day to day
That battle kept on pending.
And yet there came the same old wire,
The thrilling, pregnant message,
Which awful scenes of blood and fire
Continued still to presage.
It proved conclusively the case
Towards a battle tended,
And though the fight did not take place,
It pended and it pended.

—English Paper.

Yesterday's Australian mail brought the secretary of the Board of Trade a letter from a lady residing at Sydney, N.S.W. She is a young widow, of good family, left without means of support, and desires the acquaintance of a gentleman who would enter into partnership in a good restaurant or boarding house. A testimonial, which accompanies the letter, recommends her to anyone requiring an experienced housekeeper and manager, and states that she is a refined, accomplished gentlewoman, musical and well fitted to manage any first-class establishment. Secretary Elworthy has been asked if he knows of a gentleman willing to enter into such a partnership and he will forward to the lady any offers addressed to his care and marked "Geraldine." The lady speaks of going into business at Dyea, but has evidently been misinformed as to the surroundings.

Following close on the excursion of the Seattle wheelmen a week ago last Sunday, the city will to-day be visited by the Tacoma Bicycle club and friends. They will arrive at the outer wharf at 2 o'clock by the City of Kingston, which has been chartered for the occasion. The Kingston will leave again at 5 o'clock, handling regular business as well as carrying home the excursionists. Special cars will meet the boat for the accomodation of the visitors.

CHILLIWACK ELECTORS

The Premier's First Address in That District After Accepting Candidature.

A Comprehensive Statement of the Government's Policy During Recent Years.

Opposition's New Standard Bearer Also Heard and Replied to by Mr. Turner.

Abbotsford, June 18.—(Special.)—Although the notice of the gathering had been necessarily brief and the facilities for reaching the hall were not of the best, there was nevertheless a gratifyingly large attendance at the political meeting held here last evening. The speakers were the rival candidates for the representation of the district, Premier Turner and Mr. Charles Munro, the latter having been courteously invited by the government supporters to participate, and being also granted cordial permission to reply to Hon. Mr. Turner's answering address. Mr. Downs was unanimously chosen as chairman, filling the office with impartiality and satisfaction to all, while the fact that the ladies of the district are this year interesting themselves in the affairs of the country was evidenced by the presence of several representatives of the sex, Mrs. Bouchier, Mrs. and Misses Baiss among the number. Of the gentlemen there were noticeable in the audience Messrs. Thomas, William and Alfred Blair, Morrisey, D. McGillivray, Higginson, McAdam, Captain Bouchief, Frank Macdonald, LaCroix, Mahoney, Trimen, Lehman, Snell and Prefontaine, James Mercer, W. J. Footer, F. R. Macdonald, James Armstrong, George Marshall, Donald McGillivray and Horatio Webb. The room had not been especially decorated for the occasion, but the emblems and mottoes of the societies using it for a meeting place adorned the walls with singular appropriateness. A campaign conducted on the lines of "Friendship, Love and Truth," may be regarded as something novel in the domain of practical politics, but the meeting here afforded no evidence that such a contest is impossible—while of course every politician is ready to exhibit broad Faith, constant Hope and a reasonable measure of Charity.

Mr. Downs having thanked the meeting for the honor of his call to the chair, and Premier Turner and Mr. Munro having been invited to the platform, the former was immediately called upon. His reception was a very cordial one, and the audience then settled itself for a careful consideration of everything the honorable gentleman had to say.

The Premier first expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting, for the first time in Abbotsford the electors of the district, and of addressing them briefly upon the topics of the day. There had been many difficulties in the way of his preparing as he would have chosen for the meeting—in fact he had had little or no time in which to study an address, and would therefore ask the indulgence of the meeting. He acknowledged with satisfaction also the meeting here for the first time with his opponent in the district, Mr. Munro, who as a much younger man, and an experienced and practiced public speaker, had somewhat the best of the platform work. As for himself, said the Premier, he might be said to have entered upon politics late in life, for although he had always felt a lively interest in the affairs of the province, as everyone should, it was not until about 12 years ago that his political career proper might be said to have commenced. Prior to this he had been a business man, a pioneer business man of the province in fact, and had given his attention and time to business. When at the solicitation of the people of Victoria he had gone into public affairs as their representative in the legislature, it was with no thought of continuing in the harness—he had contemplated merely filling a gap for a brief period and then retiring again to commercial life. Much to his own surprise he had been invited by the late Premier Robson to enter his cabinet, and while doubtful at the time if his partners in England would consent, had been enabled to accept, and had remained actively identified with the government of the country ever since that time. It would be seen from this outline of his career that he was not, nor did he aim to be, a politician so much as a plain man of business. And as a matter of fact he had about come to the conclusion that what the country needed was perhaps less politics and more business. (Applause.)

Numerous attacks had been made of late upon himself and the government, and these he proceeded first of all to deal with, while pointing out the absolute impossibility of conducting any government without making opponents. In no way did a government accumulate opponents faster perhaps than through the filling of appointments in the civil service, for for every public position there were usually about fifty applicants, and naturally 49 of the 50 thereafter considered themselves unfairly treated. The only way for the government to do in such cases was as they had and would do so long as he was at the head of affairs—fill all offices with strict impartiality, having regard only to fitness, and where other conditions were favorable giving the preference to those who had assisted in the upbuilding of the country. No more senseless cry had ever been raised by the opposition than that the ranks of the civil service in British Columbia were being constantly recruited from among the "English dudes." Personally he certainly did not plead guilty to being an "English dude," although he was proud to say he was an Englishman, and equally proud to claim Canada as his adopted country. (Applause). The persistent cry of the opposition with regard to the "dudes" in the civil service had led him not so very long ago to amuse himself with a test. "English knickerbocker dudes" had been the cry, and so without saying a word to anyone he had one day assembled the members of the staff and had them photographed, afterwards obtaining a memorandum of the history of each. From the photograph it was discovered there was only one of the staff attired in the knickerbockers—and he was a Canadian, and one of the very best officers of the department. (Laughter). He mentioned the matter incidentally merely, as showing how utterly small and picayunish are some of the complaints of the opposition.

This, however, was a very minor cry—the great complaint was that the country was being ruined by the extravagance of the government—that its credit was being impaired and its people burdened with taxation beyond the power of the country to sustain. This was indeed a very old cry, a cry the opposition had always been sending up, although the years going by failed to prove them other than false prophets. The cry of Mr. J. C. Brown through the country as long ago as the last general elections had been pitched in precisely the same key as to-day—a general prediction of blue ruin, and the declaration that the country was going down—down—down. It was true that the year previous to Mr. Brown so speaking, in 1894, the revenue had declined somewhat, but with a very distinct and natural cause, which Mr. Brown did not stop to explain to the public in his contrasting of figures. He did not stop to explain, as he should have in honesty, that the decline was the result of the rearrangement of the land laws, the year before having seen a bill become law prohibiting the sale of public land except in small blocks, land sales having theretofore been a very material contributor to the revenue of the province. The legislation in question was wise no doubt, but it had the natural, and in fact unavoidable, effect of reducing the revenue, the receipts from land sales falling from $213,000 in 1891-2 to $33,000 in the following year. A decline of nearly $200,000 was shown, chargeable to the change in the land laws, and yet no honest man would think of classing this as a decline of revenue in the sense attempted to be shown by the opposition speakers at the last general elections. On the contrary the revenue proper had grown steadily, surely and contiually, mouting up from $821,000 in 1893-4 to $1,383,000 in 1897, or nearly 100 per cent.; or if we go back ten years to 1888, in which year it was but $608,000, the increase is about 130 per cent. And this rise it should be held in mind was not spasmodic or fluctuating, but steady and continuous, keeping pace with and arising from the natural and healthy building up of the province and its industries. (Applause).

Another favorite statement of the opposition was that the expenditures made for public works were not justified by necessity, but were for the purpose of catching votes, and that the expenditure was every year in excess of the revenue. For a contradiction of this it was only necessary to go to the public accounts where everything was plainly and systematically set forth. At first glance it would appear that the claim of the opponents of the government was well founded, but the deceit would be noted as soon as one investigated. To secure the development of so great and vast a country with its infinitude almost of resources, money had to be liberally invested. Realizing this the policy of the government had been to face the question of whether the future of the country was to be trusted—had British Columbians sufficient faith in their country to risk a liberal expenditure for its development as a business investment, and was the credit of the country sufficient to sustain the call upon it. For answer he had only to point to the accomplishments of the past—in Kootenay for example the policy of the government had been progressive—to borrow money in sufficient sums to build roads, trails, bridges, etc., thereby encouraging settlement and making development possible, with an immediate return to the country in increased revenue. When some time prior to the last general elections the government saw the necessities of Kootenay, and took action to meet them and so secure the speedy and natural development of that great district, the cry had gone up from the rank and file of the opposition that the contemplated expenditures in Kootenay were merely to enable the government secure a fresh lease of power. Had this been an object, the government would still have been justified in going ahead with the works for they were necessary, the tide had reached its flood in the affairs of the province; it was taken and the country was going on to fortune. The government had confidence in the country; went ahead; borrowed money for its opening up; and soon saw the wisdom of this course abundantly proved. In the expenditure of moneys for public works every effort had been made to secure a fair distribution among the districts, although it should not be forgotten that special requirements were present at almost all times in some district, and it was for the advantage of the whole province to on such occasions promote the prosperity of such districts, even at an apparently unfair over-expenditure within their borders. For example, Kootenay was strong in neither revenue nor population when the government realizing its possibilities undertook the construction of roads, railways, etc., for the opening up of its resources. At this time when the other parts of the province agreed, through their representatives, to contribute for the opening up of Kootenay, its revenue contributing to the province was only about $30,000 annually. So soon, however, as the result of the expenditures made for necessary and desirable public works began to be felt, the revenue from Kootenay went up with a bound to $230,000 and still was advancing in equally wonderful proportion. Kootnay was a bright example of the necessity of fostering development by the carrying on of public works; it also evidenced how the different sections of the province must give and take for the general good, the end and aim of the government being at all times to do what was best for the interests of the whole province. (Applause.)

With regard to the alleged over-expenditure of the government. it was very erroneous to suppose that a new country could be opened up and made to flourish with dependence only upon the ordinary revenue. As a matter of fact it could not be done, and British Columbia was obliged by the soundest business principles to borrow money for public works. It was not on the other hand true that the loans for the making of these public works had been resorted to by the government to meet ordinary maintenance costs. On the contrary the ordinary revenue had paid all general cost of government and left a considerable balance to turn into the permanent public works account. In the period intervening between 1891 and the 30th June of the present year, the public accounts would show that $4,260,000 had been expended on surveys, roads, bridges, etc., with about $125,000 paid out in connection with railway subsidies, or a total of $4,385,000. In the same time only $3,396,371 nett had been received from loans account, so that in reality about one million dollars had been expended in public works over and above that borrowed under the consolidation loans of the period. This surely was a proof of good government—if the government had been able not only to meet all ordinary expenses out of current revenue, but pay out an additional million dollars on permanent public works. (Applause.)

While regretting that it was not possible usually to make figures interesting the finance minister next passed to a consideration of the position of the provincial credit, urging the most careful inquiry into this most important subject. He directed attention to the fact that prior to 1891, before the first loan under the new system was raised, the province had literally no credit at all. It was true there had been three loans floated, at 7 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5 per cent., respectively, but they could not be counted fairly as public loans for the bonds authorized by the act of the legislature were simply sold to the banks or insurance companies taking them up, but without their being advertised at all in the open market. At this time he had realized that a radical change was desirable for the improvement of the provincial cherdit, and he had—knowing something of such matters—gone to work to get British Columbia securities listed on the London market on the basis and in the form advocated by the greatest financiers of Great Britain for all her colonies. Many difficulties had presented themselves, it being a brave thing for a young and thinly populated province to do to offer itself to the financial world on the same terms as the Dominion of which it was a part. Many people had spoken and worked hard against the listing of British Columbia securities, Sir Charles Tupper, who then acted as high commissioner for Canada, declaring that this province had no right in the world to present such a thing as a 3 per cent. loan, this being all that Canada could secure. Despite the many obstacles he and the government had persisted in their endeavors authorized under the inscribed stock act, and had ultimately had the satisfaction of carrying through the loan, getting $86 net for every $100 and paying only 3 per cent. for the money. Even this it could be seen was a great gain, 3 per cent. on $86 being in reality only about 3½ per cent. on the $100, whereas 4½ per cent. had been the best possible rate obtained before. The loan of 1891, to be exact, cost 3 5-8 per cent., or a fraction over the half, while the next loan offered by the province to the London market, and the one calculated to really test the state of the British Columbia credit, in 1893, brought $91 for the $100, the money cost being now just under 3½ per cent. Then the last loan showed still further improvement, selling at 95, and the result was that the actual cash received by the treasury after deducting all expenses cost 3 1-10 per cent. for interest. To-day the British Columbia loan is called daily on the London market, and listed at 102, in limited quantities of course. One hundred could be got at any time, so that British Columbia is now in a position to get what money it requires. This steady and satisfactory advance in the credit of the province in the greatest and indeed the only money market of the world was indisputable evidence that the financiers of the world, keeping their eyes on the management of British Columbia's affairs, endorsed the business principles adopted by the government, and were prepared to back with their capital their own opinion of the soundness of these principles. The test was as crucial a one as could well be imagined, for these money kings did not allow sentiment at any time to enter into their calculations, and when they advanced, as they had, the credit of the province, the position of its finances and the development of its resources must indeed be satisfactory. Another point that had not yet been touched upon was with regard to the utilization of the sinking fund which every half year was sent back to trustees of the province in England to be invested for the taking up of the loans at their maturity. Of course this money was not to be allowed to lie idle, and whenever possible the trustees made it a rule to invest this money in the other securities of the province offering on the market, so that in this method the province way paying off in reality about $95,000 of its debt every year. This surely was additional testimony to the economy and efficiency of the system adopted by the government and which had brought the finances of the country to their present highly satisfactory condition.

Ranking at the present time as the highest credited of the British colonies with the exception of Canada, British Columbia was to-day in a very different position from that occupied a few years ago, being now in a favorable position to go ahead, and borrow such sums as might be needed for the making of productive and permanent public works by which the fostering and extension of provincial industries might be continued along the lines already proved and endorsed by the keenest business men of the world. The requirements and conditions of the present time justified further direct advance for the development of the province, and consequently large expenditures on public works had been provided for in the estimates. The time was ripe for action in the country's behalf, the necessities of the day demanding energetic action, and the credit of the province making such possible. By the legislation of last session, the government had been authorized to borrow in all a sum of five million dollars, and the magnitude of this sum was being continually dwelt upon by the opposition speakers. It should not be imagined for a moment, however, that it had ever been proposed or intended to obtain or spend all this sum at the present. It could not be done indeed. Much of the loan was contemplated to be applied to the fostering of important railway enterprises at a rate of $4,000 a mile, and the assistance of this character could not be granted until the railways had actually earned the money by construction. the bonuses not being payable until after completion of the roads. Thus if the railways were secured and the development of the sections traversed made certain, the railway builders received the promised aid when through the construction of the roads the revenue earning capacity of the province had increased, and vast areas of land had been made accessible, which, without railways, were of no use or value to anyone. A considerable portion of this $5,000,000 loan was to be applied to securing construction of the Teslin Lake road to the Yukon gold fields; a second portion was intended for the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, connecting the Coast and the Kootenays, whose construction meant so much directly to the farmers of the Fraser valley, opening up a direct and highly profitable home market for the products of their farms. Still another part of the loan authorized was for what was generally known as the Bute Inlet section of the British Pacific scheme, a piece of road that all parts of the province would be glad to see built and which would unquestionably prove beneficial. Everyone would remember how on the eve of the last general elections the public looked to the carrying through of the British Pacific project for the salvation of the country, the prospect being at the time that the promoters of the road would be successful in carrying it through to construction. The negotiations had not progressed as anticipated, however(and the government had not seen its way clear to sanction the payment of the $260,000 per annum required to secure construction, and he himself had had to face hot opposition in consequence in his own constituency of Victoria. The stand taken by the government had since been admitted to have been sound, however, and those who had at the time been the loudest in complaint of the government's decision were now prepared to admit that it had been in the best interests of the province. These roads were merely mentioned now as showing that much of the new loan was not contemplated to be drawn upon or expended at present, while the enterprises to be promoted were all for the opening up and development of the province, so that its prosperity might be substantially augmented. Besides the railways, the new loan had for its object the providing of upwards of a million dollars on surveys, roads, bridges, etc.—remunerative public works that experience had shown would immediately promote the opening up and prosperity of the province. Here the Kootenay object lesson should never be lost sight of, the same policy of liberal expenditure having transformed a comparatively unknown and inaccessible districts into a rich, populous and prosperous section of the province, and in a very short space of time bringing up its revenue contribution to the province from $30,000 a year to more than $230,000.

This wonderful development of Kootenay had been in a great measure secured through the building of the assisted Nakusp & Slocan road, on which the contractors had actually lost money although the late member for Chilliwack had declared the province had made a poor bargain, and the road could have been built for $6,000 a mile. The Kaslo & Slocan line had been secured through the land grant system, a system which he did not defend, but which in the case in point had proved a profitable investment for the province. Up to the 30th of June the Nakusp & Slocan line had not cost the province anything, on account in part of the Dominion contribution, taken with the 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the road which came back to the province. That the business of the road was growing by leaps and bounds, consequent upon the development of the tributary mines, was apparent from the fact that this 40 per cent. had grown in a few years from $6,000 to $18,000, with every indication of a yet more appreciable advance. So far as this line was concerned it was certainly a good investment for British Columbia. The Shuswap & Okanagan on the other hand while it did not show quite so well financially had been the means of settling up one of the best agricultural sections of the entire province with the right class of population, and when it had been connected with the Kootenays by means of the Penticton line would also prove a profit earner. All the materials for the construction of this new line would go up over the S. & O. in a few days, and the contemplated connection could not but transform the road in question into one of the best paying lines in the country. (Applause). As to the cost to the province of the Shuswap & Okanagan, it should not be lost sight of that its revenue to the province had been materially reduced by the insistence of the government for light freight rates, which were for the benefit of the settlers and thus indirectly returned an even better profit to the people. The great advantage of these roads was not, and could not be expected to be, in revenue return direct to the province but in the settling up of the tributary country, and the bringing to market of its great resources, both mineral and agricultural. No one could doubt the wisdom of the building of the S. & O. who had had opportunity of going through the country traversed and viewing its magnificent farms, with its three well-equipped flouring mills, one of them a co-operative concern and as successful an enterprise as any in the country. (Applause.)

No country in the world had done more for railways to promote its development than had British Columbia, in proof of which he enumerated the roads making up the 530 miles already built or building, and inclusive of the Crow's Nest. Now a total of 1,100 miles more had been provided for, giving British Columbia 1,630 miles of railway in all arranged for by the progressive policy of the present government.

Having thus demonstrated the practical results of the policy of the past, the Premier declared that it was the present policy of the government to continue the development of the country by the same energetic system of promoting productive public works. In their argument against this policy, the opposition speakers and writers had a very clever trick of pointing to the public accounts, and saying that here it would be seen that the government were spending hundreds of thousands yearly in excess of the revenue of the country. A first glance at the accounts might not disclose the deception, for of course when works of magnitude were undertaken their cost went down with a less sum as revenue on the other side. But this was no sign that poor business principles were being followed bythe government, or that the country was approaching bankruptcy as claimed by so many of the blue ruin prophets of the opposition. If a business man found that by borrowing a sum of money he could greatly improve the revenue earning capacity of his business, and his credit enabled him to borrow the required sum at a low rate of interest would anyone dispute his wisdom in making the loan and investing the proceeds in his business? Of course the investment for the first year or so would show unfavorably in his books while at the same time it might be the wisest and safest investment he could possibly have made. And to answer another argument of the opposition having negotiated the loan would the business men of any sense lock it up in his safe rather than invest it and have the item appear as a debit on his books? The principle was the same whether applied to the business of the individual or the country, and when inquired into, the arguments of the opposition in this regard became the veriest nonsense that a sane man could talk.

To turn now to the critics of the government who had most recently been talking to the electors, he noticed in the Times of Victoria that "Mr. J. C. Brown, the opposition candidate in New Westminster city, delivered an interesting address to the electors last Saturday and in the course of it gave a summary of the financial condition of the province resulting from the Turner government's manipulations. The Columbian truly remarks that every elector should carefully study this capital synopsis of the Turner government's financial folly, and to aid in that good work we reproduce the interesting table." Then followed a tabulated series of inaccuracies.

First of all Mr. Brown placed the present cost of debt and guarantees at $336,000 a year. Mr. Brown was never a good hand at figures, and here it was plainly evident that he had not improved. As an actual fact the present cost of the debt was $298,816 and the guarantee in all $53,458 or a total of $352,274. This included, however, the sinking fund for the paying off of the debt, $96,382 per annum, so that in reality the New Westminster critic had taken no account of the fact that when he counted as the cost of the debt in truth included its payment or reduction by nearly $100,000 a year, and also all expenses in connection with the several assisted railways in the province.

Again Mr. Brown asserted that the "proposed addition to the debt charges" would be "say $225,000 a year." This presumably meant if the province borrowed the five millions provided for by the loan act of last session, and Mr. Brown was not as far off as usual—but only $25,000 per annum. If the province borrowed the whole of this sum and put it into public works an interest charge would be entailed that according to present rates of credit would be $150,000 a year, while the sinking fund to pay off the debt at its maturity would be $50,000 more—or $200,000, not $225,000 altogether. Still it was very close for Mr. Brown. (Laughter.)

"The average over-expenditure for the past five years," said Mr. Brown, "was $645,000 a year." This would amount to $3,525,000 for the total period to which he is referring, and as pointed out was in reality the proceeds of the loan applied to the construction of desirable public works. One of these loans Mr. Brown had actually voted for in the house, and it would be interesting to know what he thought the government should do with the money after obtaining it, if they were not to apply it to the purposes for which it had been voted by the house? Were they to lock it up in the safe? (Laughter.)

Next came the statement by Mr. Brown that the estimated rate of increase of revenue was $35,000 a year. Now in 1894 Mr. Brown had made the statement that the revenue was steadily going down, yet in that year it was $789,570, while to the 30th June, 1898, it will be at least $1,300,000, or a total increase of $501,430 in the four years, of $125,250 per annum. This was but another illustration of Mr. Brown's divergence from the facts when discussing matters of finance.

Thirty-eight thousand dollars was quoted by Mr. Brown as the estimated increase of salaries annually, for the period under consideration. What were the facts? The salary roll to the 30th June, 1894, amounted to $150,066, while to the 30th June of the present year they were approximately the same, there being a difference of but $10,000, this including all salaries coming under the head of civil government. Under the head of the administration of justice it was difficult to control the salary list in other departments, as the conditions were so entirely dissimilar. New districts were continually being opened up, and as soon as any population was attracted to a place, whether or not there was a revenue derivable from it, the necessity arose for the presence of a constable. The rapid development of the Kootenay and far northern mining sections had necessitated heavy calls upon the department of police and yet including the administration of justice, the total salary list was in 1897 but $279,498, while in 1894 it had been $270,200—an increase of only $9,298 actually—and a very different matter from $38,000 per annum, being in fact only $2,324 a year. If it would please Mr. Brown to go back a little further he might take the salary list at the 30th June, 1888, $152,800, and contrast it with the salary list of the year ending the 30th of the present month. He would then find an increase of $126,600 for the ten years, an average of $12,699 per year, while in the same period the revenue had grown from $698,055 to $1,300,000, a total expansion of $601,945 or an average annually of $60,194. (Applause.) Here was another statement apparently made without any regard to facts and with the sole purpose of deceiving the electors and getting the "Party" in at all costs, without respect to truth, the character of individuals, or the evidence of the public accounts. All that was aimed at was success for the opposition at the polls, by whatever methods available.

"The rate of the interest of the debt from confederation to 1891," said Mr. Brown, "was under $100,000 a year." The Premier confessed that here he could hardly grasp what the Westminster gentleman was striving to get at. There was at the time of confederation an actual debt of about a million and a half, $1,478,000 to be exact. This was assumed by the Dominion, so that the province started clear of liability. The net debt now was $5,141,582, so that the increase in the debt during the twenty-seven years intervening was $3,663,582, or an average increase annually of about $135,688. At confederation the debt per capita of white population was $360, whereas the debt per had had now been reduced to $39 or even less. At the same time it should not be for a moment forgotten that in adding to the debt for legitimate and productive works the government had placed no burden upon the country that its necessities and its credit did not justify, while Mr. Brown's ability to estimate financial conditions could be accurately gauged by the fact that during the last campaign he had made bold to assert that the revenue was steadily declining and to prophesy that the country under the Turner government would in a short time be bankrupt. The expanded revenue and the increased credit rating of the province eloquently proclaimed his error.

Mr. Brown had referred to the model province of Ontario as fortunately free from debt, but he had not pointed out that in the province of Ontario practically everything was done by the municipal governments, and as a fact the population of two millions had a debt upon them of 59 millions under their municipalities rule alone. In British Columbia it would be found that the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo had a debt practically as large as that of the entire province, yet these cities did not exhibit any fears of impending bankruptcy, nor had they to show for their debts assets any better if as good as those possessed by the province. Apart from what were generally styled public works, consisting of roads, streets, trails, bridges, etc., liberal expenditures had been made on other public works not usually classed as such, but equally necessary to the development of the province, such as schools, hospitals, etc.—institutions demanded in the present day, when people do not go into a country without first ascertaining if it possesses the necessities of civilization or the opportunities of acquiring them. It was now almost as essential in the eyes of prospective settlers that there should be schools available for their children as that there should be roads giving access to their new homes, and desirable immigration could not be induced unless educational opportunities were presented. The government quite understood the value of the conveniences of civilization and was doing its best to provide them. Another public work not generally taken into account was agriculture, in regard to which the Premier traced all that had been accomplished in this now important department in which he takes so special and practical an interest, since he practically created the office—or at all events made it more than a name that had no meaning save as a supplementary title for the minister of finance. The various steps taken for the fostering and development of the agricultural industry were outlined briefly, and passing next to the question of markets the Premier told what had been accomplished by legislation and departmental work in this direction. The building of the new Teslin Lake railway to the Yukon would undoubtedly open a new and very valuable market to the products of the farms of British Columbia—indeed the creation of the northern trade had already had its direct and advantageous influence—and he was at the same time happy to announce that arrangements had now been completed for the immediate construction of the wagon road to Teslin Lake, the short section from the river to be taken in had at once, giving a good wagon road to the summit, and relieving the congestion of the trail route, while beyond, until the road can be got in shape, the trail is to be put in the very best of shape and the prospectors follow the trail builders in so that they may not be needlessly delayed or in any way inconvenienced. The trail would be widened and made a good wagon road later. As to the railway, the arrangements for its construction were well under way, and might also be expected to result favorably at an early date, the present negotiations being delayed until it could be ascertained what the Dominion government proposed to do, as they certainly should assist. (Applause). The railway would come in time, but in the meanwhile the wagon road would be built with all possible speed to relieve the present congestion on the route. As to the Penticton line, the plant and material would go up from Vancouver in a few days, while within a few weeks the district in which he was speaking would see the surveyors at work preparing for the construction of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern road, or at all events that section of it between Chilliwack and Abbotsford. (Applause). This was what had in fact detained him in the capital longer than he had intended, the negotiations with the railway people having kept the members of the government engaged night and day lately, and having only been completed on the night of his departure from home.

Shortage of time prevented his taking up the many slanderous and contemptible attacks that had been made upon him personally during recent months. Perhaps the people of Abbotsford did not care enough about them to require an explanation, but in any event they would have to wait for a more favorable opportunity—he did not intend that this should be the last occasion of his addressing those present, whom he thanked for the cordial and kindly hearing accorded him.

THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE.

The Premier, having resumed his seat amidst generous applause, Mr. Munro, the opposition candidate, was called for, and also well received. He dwelt first upon the fact the people of Abbotsford were members of the community regarding whom he knew little or nothing beyond that they had always been loyal to the opposition cause. The present was indeed the first opportunity he had had of visiting them and becoming acquainted, and he was heartily pleased with the impression that he had received. He declared that friends of the government had always told him the people of Abbotsford were a set of mossbacks and hayseeds, because forsooth they saw fit to oppose the wise administration of affairs by this great and good government. He had come among them prepared to meet an entirely different class of people, altogether, and without any intention of flattering he would say that he had never met a more intelligent, upright, thrifty or hospitable community—a people whom it would be an honor for anyone to represent. He did not propose to go into politics at any length, but would urge first upon the electors of Chilliwack the advantage, justice and rationalness of having a home man to represent them in the next legislature. If it were said as a contra argument that there was no home man capable of representing the district, he would brand this as an insult to the intelligence of the electorate and a gross injustice to the sons of the farmers, to whom the opportunity of becoming the representative of the district in the house should be a stimulus of ambition. The going outside of the district for a representative he held to be wrong in principle, no matter how worthy the man sought to be introduced, and as for Chilliwack at present he believed it would be better represented by a home man than it could be by a non-resident. He had seen in the Chilliwack Progress an appeal for the election of Hon. Mr. Turner, in which it was pointed out that while the district had always been fairly treated by the government, even while sending opposition members to the house, it might expect greater favors if it returned the Premier as its member. This suggestion he maintained was an insult to the electorate and an appeal to political immorality. Either the first statement of the Progress article were true or a scandalous state of affairs existed—either the government had done its duty and been fair to all districts in the making of appropriations or the government was unworthy of the confidence of the country. He was quite prepared to admit that it was much easier to find fault with the government than to formulate a policy, but there were a few grievances of long standing on which the people would have to express themselves decisively, and one of these was the so-called redistribution legislation of last session. This he held to be no improvement on the former allotment of seats, urging that Esquimalt district with its limited population should have been promptly cut off with one member, and representation established on the basis of population alone. As to the civil service, he agreed with the Premier that a man was a man whatever his nationality, but informed the electors of Abbotsford that he had talked with a certain man from Victoria, and a firm supporter of the government, too, who had pronounced the sole purpose of the government recognized at the capital to be providing soft billets for the knickerbocker dudes. As great events sometimes cast their shadows before he held it was quite probable that when Mr. Turner had had the photograph taken the office clerks had for the important occasion left their knickerbockers at home.

The mortgage tax was another grievance that the people would demand an explanation in regard to. It was very well to talk about the technicalities in the way to its removal, and to deny that it involved double taxation. The poor farmer who paid the money out knew that it was double taxation. The law, as it stood, was unjust; it bore heavily on the very ones whom it should be the aim of the legislators to assist, and as to the remedy, he could see no objection to the simple removal of the tax from the mortgages altogether, and the putting of it on the real estate, to equalize. In regard to the Matsqui dyking operations, something was evidently wrong. The opposition papers asserted that there was cause for the gravest dissatisfaction, while the Government papers, on the other hand, asserted that everything was going along nicely and as it should. He had not had time to go into the matter, and he had found that there was dissatisfaction, and that this dissatisfaction appeared to be well based. This was a matter that should be taken without delay to headquarters. Premier Turner should have the facts laid before him, and promptly, for what he heard was that $30,000 had already been expended in the construction of less than a mile of the dyke, while the estimate for the entire work had been $50,000; that residents of the district could not get employment, although it was their money that would pay for the dyke, while non-residents were employed to do little or nothing under the inefficient management. Dyking generally had been badly handled by the government. They had waited and promised; they had said the country was not worth dyking, and then, after the poor farmers had lost, first their crops and then their land to the mortgage companies; after the big mortgage companies had closed up and ruined some of the very best men of the district, they discovered that the land was worth attention—and, of course, the big corporations will get what the poor farmer had no chance of securing. He denied that the opposition had been persistent in antagonism; they had, he maintained, supported expenditures for legitimate public works, but not for unproductive or unnecessary works. A final grievance was with regard to the Revelstoke bank protection, with regard to which he accused the government of having, by its delay, enabled the Dominion authorities to shirk responsibility, and then assumed, at the cost of the province, what was a matter chargeable to the federal account. In closing, he warned the electors against supposing for a moment that if Chilliwack rejected Hon. Mr. Turner it would keep that gentleman out of the next legislature; there was no possibility of this being the case, and if Chilliwack elected him also, it would merely mean that the country would be put to the cost of holding a new election in Victoria city that was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Munro retiring amid applause, a voice from the audience inquired of the speaker might put a question. Permission was promptly given, and

Mr. Mahoney asked for an expression of the candidates' views on the temperance question.

(Continued on Page Five.)

CHILLIWACK ELECTORS.

(Continued from Page Four).

To this Mr. Munro replied that he had always been and was now a temperance man, and one not at all ashamed of his record.

Mr. Morrissey inquired if it was true, as he had been informed, that he was as a matter of fact astride the fence, and in doubt as to which side he would actually be found with in the event of election.

To this Mr. Munro replied that he had not "straddled," and did not propose to; he was in full and entire acccord with the published platform of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that he, too, was a temperance man. (Applause and laughter). To begin at the end of Mr. Munro's address and refer to his statement that he was bound to the Opposition platform, he would like to inquire which one? For there were so many and so varied platforms put forward by the Opposition that it was a hard matter to locate a man politically, even by this declaration. (Laughter). He was glad to have the confident opinion of Mr. Munro that he (the Premier) if not returned in Chilliwack, was certain of election in Victoria. (Aplause). Here was one case in which Mr. Munro was right; he would be returned in Victoria—of this there was not a doubt. And the Government would be returned, too, not only on the Island, but on the Mainland. The reports from all parts of the districts were most encouraging, and it was assured already that the government would go back on this occasion with a majority considerably improved since the last general election. With reference to Mr. Munro's opinions on the dyking question, it was hardly good logic to say that because the government had not been in a position some years ago to proceed with reclamation works, they should not be undertaken now, when the improved conditions of the province made such expenditures possible. Mr. Munro said, too, that the people to be benefited should have an estimate of the cost of the dyking works. Surely Mr. Munro had not read the act; he could not have done so, or he would have known that an estimate of cost must first of all be obtained, and application then made for the dyke by petition and vote. Then there was the old, old cry of the mortgage tax—misnamed, for it was in reality the personal property tax. He had been waiting for this, for it was stock ammunition, to be brought out on all occasions. This tax had been in existence in British Columbia for 25 years or more now, yet, strange to say, nothing had ever been heard of it on the public platform until very recently, the question of its repeal having first of all been brought up by the mortgage companies of Vancouver, in the hope of securing better rates. He had had personal experience of the tax, and was prepared to admit its objectionable features. He outlined his course as agent for a certain loan company in Victoria, which had itself paid the tax, instead of placing it upon the borrower, but after long and very careful consideration of the subject, had been forced to the conclusion that the solution rested solely with the borrower himself. Money would always be worth just what could be got for it, and, while he felt the weight of the tax himself as a borrower, he would not like to see Mr. Munro's sugggestion carried out and the tax placed upon the land only, making the owner of an unencumbered farm pay the entire bill. The mortgage tax was not the cause of the farmers' difficulties. It entailed hardship on the farmers, it was true, but the farmers were not by any means the heaviest borrowers, as the Opposition speakers would lead one to suppose. The taxing of the land alone would make the difficulty worse, instead of doing away with it. The single tax idea had been quite the fad for a time, but he could never appreciate it as a just proposition, for he failed to see why a man whose wealth was in accumulated money should not be taxed thereon, just as well as the owner of a small property. Briefly tracing the efforts that had been put forth in the past to find a remedy for the mortgage tax problem, the Premier pointed out where the exemption of the mortgaged portion of lands from taxation, while appearing to meet the issue, would in reality bear most unjustly on the municipalities, depriving them of their sole source of revenue, while the removal of the tax would be to considerably decrease the provincial revenue, remit the assessment of the wealth of the individual, and multiply many times the taxation on land, while letting all other property escape.

To return again to the dyking question, it had been reported here that grave dissatisfaction existed, and that $30,000 had been expended for the construction of a single mile. It was perhaps possible that a mile in one locality would be as expensive as five or ten miles somewhere else, and it was the verdict of the experts that the dyke was being constructed in a thoroughly first-class and workmanlike manner. He had noticed a fine stretch of meadow while on his way to this meeting, and had been assured that, were it not for the dyke, this would, at the present stage of the river, be submerged, while it had come under his knowledge also that a considerably increased acreage in the district had been put under cultivation as a result of the carrying forward of the dyking operations. As to the cost, he had been repeatedly assured that it would come well under the original estimate, the working details, as they came in, showing that the cost came rather under than above the estimate. The government having engaged an expert to take charge of this work, would stand by the expert and see the work through, unless very strong arguments indeed were adduced to show that he was not properly performing the work entrusted to him. To do otherwise would be to run a very strong chance of wrecking the work, for the danger of swapping horses in mid-stream had been taught by many practical lessons. In such matters the wise policy was first of all to get a competent and reliable man—and then stick to him. As an example of the results following a contrary policy, the Victoria waterworks might be pointed to. The council had not stood by the engineer, and the result was that each man coming along with his own particular fad had had his chance to try his hand at the works, each piling up his own bill of costs, and the work remaining complete and unsatisfactory when all had gone through. When completed, these dykes might very likely show that the expert in charge had quite understood his task, and performed it to the best interest of the comunity upon whom the cost would devolve. In conclusion, the premier thoroughly explained the position of the Revelstoke river banks matter, advocated a coalition of the province with some other of the provinces for the purpose of securing a revision of the terms of union, to the increased advantage of the province, this being one reason why Liberalism and Conservatism should be dropped in local politics, and all join hands in insisting upon the securing of provincial rights. The good work of the department of agriculture was outlined by the Premier in his closing remarks, and co-operation for the farmers advocated as worth more than all the panaceas described by the quacks to cure the real or imaginary ills of the province.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the Premier and seconded by the opposition candidate, the chairman, in returning thanks, expressing the hope that all meetings during the campaign might be as orderly and creditable to both parties.

FISHING HAS BEGUN.

Mr. S. A. Spencer's cannery at Alert Bay had a pack of 150 cases of salmon on Saturday last; fishing commenced on the Skeena on Wednesday last and will begin on the Nass and at Rivers Inlet on the first of next month. This was the news brought from the North by the steamer Barbara Boscowitz yesterday. Some fishing had previously been carried on on the Skeena, but the season proper did not start until the 15th inst. The first day's operations were very successful, the boats averaging 25 fish to the tide. The weather was fairly fine and the prospects of a large run of sockeyes were, it is said, particularly good. The Boscowitz landed a very large amount of supplies and a number of men at the different canneries, and the Princess Louise, which only sailed on Saturday evening was also loaded heavily for the canneries. The Tees, too, leaving for Skagway and Wrangel last evening had principally cannery supplies and carried away in addition a large force of Chinese.

The Indians along the coast are now concentrating at the canneries and so far have been found very agreeable.

ABOUT GOLDEN CARIBOO

What Is Being Done in Further Developing the Rich Central Region.

Highly Satisfactory Progress Being Made—Many Good Opportunities for Capital.

To those interested in mining and in the general development throughout the great section known in a general way as the Cariboo country, says the B. C. Mining Journal, a brief glance at what has been accomplished within the past six months and of the outlook for business in a mining way, will not be devoid of interest.

The Cariboo mining country may be spoken of in several general divisions or sections, and under the head of the

HORSEFLY COUNTRY

we note work has steadily progressed on the cemented gravel mine owned by the Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Company, only a few men, however, being employed during the winter. The work done has consisted in runing tunnels across the vast body of cemeted gravel, and has resulted in uncovering an extensive body of cement that runs high in gold, and that the management of the mine thinks will well repay mining and milling. With the ten-stamp mill now on the ground that made a short trial last season, the outlook is for a success.

The Horsefly Gold Mining Company is steadily running with its hydraulic elevators, a "Miller" and an "Evans." There is plenty of water in Moffatt's creek, and we believe all difficulties between companies relating to water rights have been settled. There is plenty of water, if properly reserved, for all. The results of the brief run made last year by the Horsefly Hydraulic Gold Mining Company was not made public, but was believed to be good, and this season should see an output of many thousands.

Of the Miocene Company sinking a shaft to the bottom of the old channel of the Horsefly river, bedrock was reached at a depth of 275 feet, but was found pitching at the rate of one to two, and sinking into bedrock was begun. At a depth of 50 feet a drive was started to attempt to make the bottom of the channel. The results of the work are not known at this writing, but should good gravel be found at this point, the result will be the opening up of an enormous system of old channels.

Other work is going on in this camp, but not with large forces. All in all, the chances seem to be good for a great camp on the Horsefly.

QUESNELLE FORKS.

At Quesnelle Forks the mine of the district is as yet, and must of necessity be for many days, if not forever, the Cariboo Hydraulic Company. A new ditch, capable of carrying 3,000 miners' inches of water, is under way to bring in Moorehead lake water. A dam that will be 40 feet in the highest place and 400 feet long, across the outlet of the lake, will cause the retention of an immense amount of water. The 12-mile ditch, added to the water system now existing, will make about 32 miles of ditch, all laid out by the company's engineer, Mr. Warner, and built under his supervision. By those who have examined this water system so far as completed, the unanimous verdict is that the work, from an engineering point, is perfect, and that their size is such that it is more natural to speak of the water courses as canals rather than as ditches. The superintendent, J. B. Hobson, has done the most thorough and complete work in opening up the Cariboo mine ever done this side of California, if not in the world, with water enough to give a full head for 150 or 175 days, as the new supply will, instead of as last season, for 75 days only, a good output will be made. For the past two summers about $140,000 per year has been sent down from this mine, working less than half the season, and on the top ground. What may then be reasonably expected when a flood of water is turned on to the bottom strata for seven months, instead of three, and bedrock cleaned up in the immense gutter filled with gravel to a depth of 400 feet and 1,000 yards wide, called a mine, but a deposit so vast that a hundred years will not see it worked out?

The Golden River Quesnelle Company will shortly close the gates of their immense waste way and allow the water to slowly fill the 100 miles and more in length reservoir. As an engineering success, under the direction of Joseph Hunter, it is a splendid piece of work. It is estimated that the water can be backed for 150 days easily, and the work already done by the experts of the stockholders in the river bed during the short time the water has been shut off heretofore, is said to show marvellously rich gravel. The report of Major Dupont, lately given to the London people who have furnished the capital for the mammoth undertaking, is said to show, by results of prospecting since the water was shut off, that with 300 men, working 150 days, $300,000 net may be expected. The company has about 10 miles of the south fork of the Quesnelle before its junction with the north fork—in other words ground enough to last a life-time.

It is stated that the Victoria Company, which has valuable hydraulic ground near Quesnelle Forks, are advised by their superintendent, a well-known and reliable California engineer, Mr. Hughes, that their ground is now sufficiently well explored, so that he can advise with all confidence a large expenditure for a ditch line, which will be 12 miles or more in length, and a large plant, etc., and that we may look with confidence for the opening up of another great mine soon at the Forks.

Among other properties in this section that have been well prospected and are regarded as of great value, are the Montreal, the Beavermouth, the Maud, the Fishback, and other properties of note.

Quesnelle Forks will be a busy town for many years to come, and before many years hydraulic mining on a large scale will be carried on in many a bench or old channel not now spoken of.

BARKERVILLE.

Williams creek, with its immense and rich deposits of gravel lying on the flats below Barkerville, will soon be giving up its golden treasure.

Late and reliable reports from Barkerville state that the Campbell hydraulic elevator, under the personal supervision of the inventor, Senator R. H. Campbell, is working to perfection on the grounds of the Cariboo Gold Fields Company. The plant is located on the old Marysville ground, the life being 90 feet, the greatest height to which gravel has been raised by this process. The pressure is 650 feet, and everything is working to perfection. The opening to bedrock is now about completed, and gravel to the full capacity of the elevators will soon be sent up. Look out for a wash-up at the end of the season that will arouse the mining world, although this season's output will not be a criterion of what may be expected later on.

Famous old Lightning creek, from which so many millions have been taken, will again, we trust, before many months, be added to the list of producers. A Baltimore company has obtained a large tract of ground on the creek, and has begun work preparatory to starting a drainage tunnel, which will yield largely. The want of capital only has heretofore prevented work of this character being undertaken. Of the richness of bedrock gravel there can be no question, and the running of a tunnel to drain off the bedrock water is perfectly feasible, capital and judgment alone, with reasonable time, are all that is required.

At Slough Creek, H. Thompson, the well-known Australian mining expert, and at one time president of the Coolgardie Chamber of Mines, is now on the ground with large English capital. He will operate also on Willow river, below the ground mined by F. C. Laird, who has for so long and persistently worked to sink a working shaft to get at the rich deposits on bedrock that his repeated tests with a jetting machine proved to be there. Mr. Laird has had hard luck in losing his shaft house and much valuable machinery by fire, but will go ahead with a new pumping plant soon, and is still sanguine of the success he so richly deserves.

Work on Hardscrabble creek has been pushed during the season, but we have been unable to learn the results.

On Antler creek no work has been done as yet this season, but will be shortly.

On Snowshoe creek two hydraulics are running successfully.

Also at Barkerville the usual number of small plants, the Flynn mine on Mosquito creek, and the Dragon creek hydraulic, by Lang's company. The New South Wales, on Lightning creek, gave good returns the last work done, water being the disturbing element in the mine. It is reported that an English company, floated by a Mr. Bremner, with large capital, will take hold of the Eleven of England group.

QUESNELLE.

At Quesnelle, work on several claims is progressing.

C. F. Law's company, the Golden Province, have their tunnel early completed, to tap the old channel. That covered by basaltic capping shows plainly. Professor Dawson and Dr. Selwyn both speak very favorably of this enterprise, and it is said that the gravel at the bottom of the shaft sunk about 300 feet showed up well in gold. The tunnel now being driven in from Baker's creek will give good drainage and allow a thorough exploitation of the old channel. If successful in results, a great field will be opened up.

Seymour Baker is operating several properties in the vicinity of Quesnelle, the results of which are not made public.

The Cottonwood mines, under the management of Engineer Betts, shows a splendid piece of engineering. No washing will be done for some time.

Many men are mining along the Fraser and Quesnelle in a small way, usually making only small pay. Many Chinese are also thus engaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the dredging, much of interest cannot be given the space it demands, this article being already long. It is sufficient to say here that some good practical men are at work on various streams, working and experimenting as to the best methods for dredging the river beds.

The marked success of the Beatty dredge at North Bend, that has recovered over $30,000 in a few months' work, leads to the belief that the true method of working the river beds is to use buckets for hoisting the gravel. It seems a plain proposition that if 1,000 yards of gravel can be hoisted in 10 hours, that will yield 10 cents per yard, at an expense of $25, the company can make money, and trials so far go to show that this can easily be done, and that the gravel ordinarily taken from the bars is much richer than suggested, some running more than ten times the amount named.

Taken altogether, the Cariboo country may be truthfully said to be in a prosperous condition, and as a place for the judicious investment of capital, no other section can excel and few equal.

JUBILEE COMPETITION.

An Esquimalt School Pupil Heads the List at the Metchosin Examination.

Metchosin on Friday last had the annual school competition for the Queen's Jubilee prize. The examination was held in the Metchosin hall, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Dr. Campbell and Mr. C. Lowenberg being the examiners. The subjects chosen this year were a short story on the life of Gladstone and a recitation by each of the students in public on the subject of "Love and Country." In the decision of the examiners the following results were given:

Rank.	Name.	School.
1....	Ada Wensley	Esquimalt
2....	Annie Duke	Metchosin
3....	May Parker	Rocky Point
4....	Darcy Wale	Colwood
5....	William Mylone	Sooke

At the meeting in the afternoon Capt. A. McCallum took the chair and presented the prizes. Speeches were then made by each of the examiners who spoke in commending terms of the value of this annual competition. Dr. Campbell, in the course of his remarks, said that reading and writing might be added as subjects for competition. Rev. Canon Beanlands hoped that other districts would emulate Metchosin in the splendid competition which was much needed in educational work among children. Hon. C. E. Pooley congratulated Mr. W. Hayward on the success of the Jubilee competition and would do his best to encourage it by giving a prize each year as he had already done. Mr. Hayward in reply to a vote of thanks expressed his gratification at the results of this competition inaugurated by him last year and hoped to see the districts more united to the promotion of other good work.

Rev. W. C. Ellison, of Metchosin, in some concluding remarks, referred to the competition as being held in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee year and that they might be reminded of this fact he called on the audience to sing "God Save the Queen." This concluded the proceedings.

NEAR-BY MINES.

Sooke and Leech Rivers to be Flumed at Their Junction.

Extensive mining operations are about to be commenced at the junction of the Leech and Sooke rivers. A party of men from Chemainus and vicinity propose fluming the two rivers, with a view of getting at the gravel at the bottom of the big pool formed by the two rivers coming together. On both streams, above and below the pool, gold has been taken out in large quanities and the men now at work there argue that there is no reason why the gravel at the bottom of the pool should not be gold-bearing. At any rate they are prepared to spend a considerable sum of money and a season's work to decide the problem. Already they have taken in 25,000 feet of lumber from Shawnigan lake, with which to build the flumes, and as soon as the water is low enough they will commence work.

Some years ago a party of Victorians flumed over a big pool on the Leech river, but they were not richly rewarded for their labor. The present, however, is a much bigger undertaking, the pool at the junction of the rivers covering a couple of acres.

There is considerable other work being carried on in the Leech and Sooke River districts at present, while numerous prospectors are out looking for the ledges, from which the rivers obtained the gold taken out in early days.

At Goldstream the tunnel is still being driven in on the Phair mine.

LETTER FROM DAWSON.

All Victorians Were at the Time of Writing in Good Health.

Mr. McAfee, of the Hudson Bay Company, has just received a letter from his brother, Archie, who is now in Dawson City. The missive is dated April 18, and according to its contents, came by the last mail to leave Dawson City until navigation on the Yukon opens. Just before writing it, Mr. McAfee says he paid $3 for a Colonist, containing the news of the death of the late Chief Justice Davie. He states that at all mines preparations were going on actively for the wash-up, but on the amount of gold likely to be cleaned up he did not venture a prediction. Men were streaming into the city from the coast and it puzzled him to think how half the number would find anything to do. Provisions, however, were cheapening at the time of writing and flour had dropped to $16 per 50-pound sack. The letter speaks of all Victorians seen by the writer as in good health and it mentions among them Robt. Bryce, W. Heaney, Dave Cathcart and S. Houston. With Mr. Gelispie, Mr. McAfee states, that he intended to develop a property on Skookum gulch, but as yet did not know whether gold was to be found in it.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Makes and Keeps People Well and Strong in the Summer Time.

The Only Medicine That Can Meet Your Expectations.

Take No Substitute from Your Dealer.

"PAINE'S" is the Kind that Cures

POLITICAL NOTES.

A special despatch from Vancouver received last night states that George Bartley, of the World, has formally decided to run as an independent young man's candidate, and that personally he is likely to be as strong a candidate as any in the field.

KELLIE'S LIGHT FLICKERING.

Despite opposition statements as to Mr. Kellie's "success" at Trout Lake City on Saturday, when he met his opponent, Mr. White, at a public meeting, a special despatch says that the meeting was distinctly in favor of Mr. White.

Last evening the two candidates met at Revelstoke, and a special from that point says: "The government candidate, Mr. White, had much the best of it. Rowdyism was rampant among Mr. Kellie's supporters and twice Mr. White was compelled to stop despite the demands of the chairman and appeals by Mr. Kellie to give him fair play. At last he was given a hearing and made a good impression. He successfully defended the policy of the government and presented Mr. Kellie's record in very bad light. The lie was passed repeatedly between the two candidates. Mr. Cotton followed, but was not able to counteract the force of Mr. White's argument. Mr. White has shown that he is a fighter. Messrs. Turner, Eberts, Cotton and Kellie meet here to-morrow night.

AN UNSAVORY MESS.

The opposition is a regular hotch-potch so far as mixture is concerned. Will this mixture be acceptable to the electors? It will require a very long spoon to sup this mixture.—Kootenay Mail.

MR. GRAHAM GETS A CHILL.

Neverbefore in our experience have we witnessed such a complete "frost" as met Mr. Graham at Lumby on Monday night. The meeting called by himself, although largely attended, contained not more than a dozen supporters of the opposition party.—Vernon News.

JOSEPH'S POLITICS.

M-y darling electors I'm in for a fight,
A-nd don't know this province, but, pshaw, that's all right;
R-emember I'm out for the stuff.
T-o me it don't matter, but once in the push
I-'ll see that my light isn't held in the bush.
N-ow don't you think that is enough?

—Vancouver World.

ENEMIES OF THE PROVINCE.

According to opposition orators and opposition organs, the province is hopelessly in debt, all the public domain has been swallowed up by favored speculators, the government is corrupt, there is little but class legislation, and the masses are consequently in poverty and downtrodden. This is the picture that the enemy within our gates points of a province which is admittedly the richest and most prosperous in the Dominion of Canada. If things were as these orators and organs represent them, they would not remain in the country themselves. These gentry ever struggle to emulate the bird that fouls its own nest.—Nelson Economist.

WHY HE LEFT THEM.

In the course of a speech Candidate Bowser said: "Two years ago he had been with the opposition, but had since then changed his views. Not only was his change in consequence of the opposition in railway matters, but they had obstructed nearly everything. The whole idea of the opposition was to oppose everything except legislation introduced by themselves."

HE FAVORS RAILWAYS.

Candidate Garden, of Vancouver, says: "The keynote of the campaign and a very important feature to their efforts, in order to aid Vancouver and the development of the mainland, was to build railways whereby the resources of the Northwest and the interior could be brought to the mainland coast."

THOSE QUESTIONS AGAIN.

The Times is getting itself tangled up very badly over those questions. But at the risk of leading it to be even more absurd than it now is, we beg to ask it again what it means when it says that legislation is being enacted that is not in the best interests of the province and enactments are allowed to stand which are not in the best interest of the province. We do not say that the language employed by the Times in making these statements is unintelligible; what we want to be told is what measures it has reference to. A mere general statement that a government has done those things that it ought not to have done and has left undone those things which it ought to have done is of no particular value. Any one can say that about anybody.

Our contemporary's references to the government and the Chinese has come down to the very mild statement that it has neglected to take precautions against the wholesale immigration of these people. As there is nothing that the government can do to prevent Chinese from coming into the country, this is to seek to hold it responsible for something which it could not prevent. If the opposition believe that the province can legislate to keep the Chinese out, why have they not taken some occasion to indicate how the thing can be done. They would find 999 out of every 1,000 white people in the province eager to adopt such a plan. But there is nothing that the provincial government can do in the premises, and the Times knows it perfectly well.

It is alleged that the way railway aid has been given is responsible for "the bad financial position of the province." We deny that the province is in a bad financial positition, as a matter of fact the financial position of the province is excellent. But if the Times can suggest how the railway aid could have been given so that the province would have been in a better position, why has it never taken the public into its confidence?

It repeats the statement that the rate of interest paid by the province is too high. The rate of interest paid by the province is extremely reasonable, as will be seen by comparison with what other provinces pay.

It complains that the government has not sought to reopen the E. & N. railway bargain. Does the Times speak for any one besides itself when it proposes that this shall be the policy of the province? The Times knows, and in fact admits, that to reopen this question it would be necessary to secure authority from the Dominion. Does it not also know that the terms of the E. & N. grant are a part of a contract, and that, before the Dominion parliament would consent to their being reopened, the province would have to undertake to recompense the company for anything which it might surrender? What do the Mainland oppositions think of this?

We confess our utter inability to understand what the Times means when it says that it pointed out on the authority of the Colonist, that the credit of the business men of British Columbia is not as good as that of other busines men.

VICTORIA WEST MEETING.

It was evening in Victoria West and the balmy breeze blew refreshingly amid the trees and wafted the fragrance of the flowers of surrounding gardens through the windows of Semple's hall, where the opposition meeting assembled yesterday. There are lovely gardens in Victoria West, beautifully kept gardens that show the care lavished upon them by their owners. According to Mr. Beaumont Boggs, the chairman, it was this love of horticulture that kept the meeting from being larger in numbers, for as he said in regretting that so few people were present "as the evening is fine and it is just after the rain, they are no doubt weeding their gardens." Messrs. A. L. Belyea, F. B. Gregory and Alex. Stewart, the opposition candidates, spoke first, their speeches being on the whole so like those they gave at Spring Ridge that it is not necessary to repeat them. During Mr. Belyea's address the chairman, who may have done his hoeing earlier in the day in order to get to the meeting and felt a bit tired dozed a little. Soon after 9 o'clock, when it was too dark to see to work outside a number of other people came into the hall, Hon. Robert Beaven spoke briefly, promising to say more another time and was sitting down when Mr. Harrison rose and asked him to explain why he was not staying with the opposition as he was not with the government.

To this Hon. Mr. Beaven said that the recognized opposition was that which had during the last four years been the parliamentary opposition of the province. If he came out as an opposition candidate he would be compelled to justify and defend them. He could not conscientiously do that for the opposition had done things in the legislature which he could not justify. He was not a follower of Mr. Turner's, but he could not justify the opposition for instance on the Yukon and Teslin railway matter any more that he did the government.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, the last speaker, confined himself to a few general remarks as the hour was late and the meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock.

THE ASHCROFT ROUTE

Experiences of One of the Parties Who Attempted the Long Overland Trip.

Met With Innumerable Hardships and Abandoned Their Idea of Gold Hunting.

Two men who have crossed on the so-called trail from Ashcroft to Hazleton are in town, prepared, as they say all the remaining four hundred odd now making the journey would be, to take the water route on their next trip North. They are disgusted with their loss of time and money, their hardships and in brief with the manner in which they have been gulled into making a trip beset with hardships of the worst description. They arrived from the North on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz yesterday afternoon and are registered at the Dominion as J. O. Roelofsz and Nelson David, of Hazleton. They came down the Skeena in a course of three days and reached Port Simpson just in time to connect with the Boscowitz. Mr. Roelofsz, who lives in San Francisco ,in given an account of his journey North, said his party left Ashcroft on April 20 bound for the Pelly river to look for gold. They had been led to believe when leaving, and he wished it stated particularly for the benefit of Dr. Reynolds, of Ashcroft, that the trail to Hezleton was no longer than 500 miles at the outside and that a government party had placed it in fine condition. "I had been induced to take this trail," he said, "by my partner, who had been some weeks in Ashcroft, before I arrived there and who had been a great deal with Dr. Reynolds. The Ashcroft newspaper also boomed the trail and we started with the impression that we could not take horses up the Stikine to Glenora by steamer. Consequently all took horses and I might say that in the 400 who left Ashcroft not one started out with an outfit costing les sthan $300. Some took large bands of horses with the expectation of selling them at golden figures when Glenora was reached, for as we concluded stock was not to be taken into the country in any other way. However, leaving Ashcroft we found the old Cariboo road to Quesnelle quite up to our expectations, but from Quesnelle on instead of finding the trail a decent one as it was represented to us, we found it next to impassable. Thousands of mud holes, seemingly bottomless, lay in our path. The only evidence we found of a government party being over the trail was in a few flimsy bridges and rafts so frail that in one instance three of our number, in attempting to cross the Mud river, were almost drowned. I will tell of this one because it was a remarkable one, although to speak of all our adventures would fill a book of no mean proportion. The trio were Tom Barton and John Herley, of Creek Hill, Ont., and Fred Schmidt, a man who has seen much of the wilds of Alaskan life. They pulled the craft into the swift current and when about in mid stream the timbers of the raft parted, onesection turning over on Harton and Herley, neither of whom could swim. Schmidt could and struck out desperately for shore, struggling for his life with the rushing current. With almost superhuman strength he reached the far shore of the river but Barton and Herley were left behind. They were under the raft drifting down into more placid but deeper waters. Schmidt, realizing their position, followed the raft for a time and then made his way out on a jam of logs about half a mile farther down stream. Here he awaited for the ill-starred raft and as it approached rescued the two men more dead than alive. Schmidt had lost $150 worth of supplies, but his thoughts at the time were not of this.

"On the trail we had to shoot horses mired to their bellies and as for the horses that do get through they will not be worth $5 apiece. An Englishman who is taking seventy head of mules over the trail has contracted to deliver them at Glenora by June 16, but he will not reach there till the end of August, if he ever gets the animals through. The distance, instead of 480 miles, is 650 miles. I have forded streams leading the horses through water up to their necks and a current so swift that at times I found it most difficult to keep my feet. The heavy rains swelled the streams until they were overflowing and for 350 miles there was not a mile of the distance that we had not to walk through mire up to our knees. Fancy the horses dragging themselves along through this with heavy packs on their backs, sometimes 150 pounds! In places we had to go fully 20 miles out of our course to avoid bad spots on the trail. At Morristown on the Buckley, we made a roundabout of ten miles to the Bear river, whereas we should have proceeded direct on our way if the bridge had been substantial. These roundabout tramps not only involved the extra travelling but considerable work, as the axe had to be freely used.

"As for myself, I reached Hazleton pretty sick. I had been kicked by a horse and left behind for three days, but I will not begin to talk of my little trouble. When I reachel Hazleton I was advised that the trails beyond were terrible, so I returned. Twelve big streams have to be crossed on this journey besides innumerable small ones. Garliner & Co., with eighteen head of horses, passed through and wished to be reported. The party had left a young fellow behind at Hazleton suffering so severely from the hardships that he endured that I do not think he will recover."

Asked as to where those who took the trail from Ashcroft came from, Mr. Roelofsz stated that some came from Germany and France, some from the States and some from Eastern Canada. Gardiner's party, he thought, came from Glenora.

A SAMPLE OPPOSITIONIST.

Referring to Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. Price Ellison, the government candidate in East Yale, said: "Since his election Mr. Graham had done little or nothing that had proved of advantage to his constituents and in some cases he had worked against the best interests of the district. Look at the vote against the Railway Loan bill! Mr. Graham, perhaps, had no hay, cattle or horses to sell, but the farmers here had, and the building of a new roads meant a market to them and money in their pockets. The government had pursued a wise policy in subsidising the Boundary Creek railway, a policy that won the hearty approval of the residents of the district, but in spite of this Mr. Graham had placed himself in opposition to it, and if he had his way the road would never be built."

What has become of Mr. Semlin? There is a gentleman of that name up in the West Riding of Yale; but the one inquired for is the leader of the opposition. Where can he have disappeared to?

The opposition have not yet named the Chinaman who is to take the fourth place on their ticket.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1898.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

A very interesting statement comes from London to the effect that the Chinese army and navy are to be reorganized under the supervision of British officers. Lord Salisbury in making the announcement significantly added that the only difficulty to be overcome consisted in devising a plan for giving the officers sufficient liberty of action to enable them to overcome the prejudices and ideas developed in China during long centuries of isolation and misgovernment. That the Chinaman will make a good soldier, when properly led and officered, is fully proved by the experience of Gen. Gordon, who in 1863 organized the "Ever Victorious Army," as it was called, and put down the Tai-ping rebels in thirty-three engagements. He was as successful in making soldiers out of the yellow mud of China as Gen. Kitchener has been in accomplishing the same thing out of the dust of Egypt. We must not judge of the people of China by the majority of those who come to this country; although the Egyptian fallaheen were of even a lower type than the coolie class with which we are familiar, and out of the fallaheen good soldiers were made. From the mountain districts of China and from some of the interior provinces, men of fine physique can be obtained who would make, under proper leadership, as good soldiers as any to be found in the world. The Tai-pings, against whom Gordon fought so successfully, seemed natural born warriors, which need not be a matter of surprise when we remember that the population of China is in part made up of descendants of those fierce tribesmen with whom Genghis Khan and Tamerlane overran a large portion of two continents.

What the Chinese seem to require, in order to make them into good fighting material, is that reliance upon each other and confidence in their leaders which comes from perfect discipline. They are probably not more timid than any other people. They have as great a contempt for death as the Turk, who is admitted to be the best fighter in the world. Some years ago, Gen. Grant said that the men who would teach the yellow race how to fight could conquer the world at his leisure.

THOSE QUESTIONS.

It seems extraordinary that our evening contemporary cannot keep to the truth in so plain a matter as the Colonist's references to the questions asked by it on Thursday. It says that the promise to take up each of the questions was not fulfilled; but this is wrong, for every question was quoted exactly in the words used by the Times with a single verbal alteration, namely, the substitution of the word "the" for "that," the change being necessary to make the question read properly when standing by itself. Each question was either commented on or replied to.

In regard to question 1, the Times says that it contends that the province is not well governed in "the broad sense indicated by the question." Will the Times enlighten the public by telling what the government of the province means other than the manner in which the laws are administered and the public service is carried on? If it means anything more or less than this, what is it? It should let the people know in order that they may have some idea of what in the opinion of the opposition the functions of a government are. We note that the Times is careful not to deny that the laws are well administered and the public service efficiently conducted, which is one point gained. It does allege that the government has not dealt well by settlers; but in the absence of any specific statement on this point, there is nothing to discuss. The opposition members never raised such a point in the house and we have seen nothing about it in the press, except in regard to settlers on the E. & N. grant, with whom the local government has nothing to do any more than with persons who settle upon other private property. The Times alleges that the government encourages Chinese immigration, the answer to which is simply that the allegation is not true.

The Times says that the provincial debt was not incurred in works for provincial development; but that a large portion of it is due to aid given railways. Our impression has hitherto been that railways were development works. It also says that higher interest has been paid than was necessary, which is wholly indefensible, because in the opinion of all qualified judges and by comparison with what is paid by other provinces, the rate of interest at which the province has been able to borrow money since Mr. Turner refunded the debt is exceedingly favorable. It alleges that vast coal-bearing areas have been exempted from taxation. On that point we invite the Times to be more specific before we make any further reply.

The times denies that the credit of the business men of British Columbia is equal to that of those in any other part of the world. We have no further comment to make than to direct attention to this infamous slander.

In the course of an article headed "Turnerism and Railways," the Times refers to the E. & N. grant as something for which Hon. Mr. Turner is responsible. If our recollection of the matter is correct, Mr. Turner was not in the legislature at the time and was not favorable to the E. & N. project. It objects that the province is out $227,491 on account of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. We have not verified the figures, but supposing they are correct, what do they prove? The railway is a valuable development line, well worth what it has cost the province. Hereafter, owing to the construction of the road from Penticton to Robson, via Midway, the S. & O. is not likely to be a burden upon the province. The Times complains that the province has lost $27,332 by reason of the failure of the Victoria & Sidney railroad to meet its interest. Is this why Mr. Paterson desires to be elected? Are we to understand the Times as objecting to the Victoria & Sidney railway? It complains that there is a deficit of $77,333 on the Nakusp & Slocan. Well, what of it? This railway has been the only means whereby British Columbia has been able to secure a share of the trade of Kootenay, and it is well worth all it has cost. It complains of the subsidies which secured the construction of the Columbia & Kootenay, the Nelson & Fort Shappard, the Kaslo & Slocan, the Columbian & Western and the Crow's Nest Pass railway. It calls these things, that have led up to the opening up of the great Kootenay region, built up cities and towns, vastly increased the population and business of the province, "a black record." That is to say, the opposition organ thinks everything that has been done in the way of railway encouragement wrong. It is opposed to everything in the way of railways except Mr. Corbin's proposed road to carry the trade of the Boundary district to Spokane.

The Midway Advance is naturally and properly jubilant over the prospects of the immediate construction of the railway from Robson. It will have additional cause to feel pleased when it learns that the railway from Penticton will also be built at once. The fruits of the statesmanlike policy of the Hon. Mr. Turner are already beginning to be seen. More than one opposition paper has sarcastically said that the beginning of work on these railways might be looked for about this time, thereby intimating that if it is begun it will be simply an election dodge, but the public will be deceived by no such absurd statement. There will be a railway from Robson to Penticton by way of Midway within eighteen months and the whole enterprise from the Coast to the Kootenay will be an accomplished fact almost before the people realize it. We do not, however, disguise the fact that to secure the completion of the road through the Hope mountains it will be necessary for the Dominion government to give assistance. One of the features of the demand for fair play for British Columbia is that the Dominion shall bear its proportion of the cost of our development railways.

The Columbian quotes the Golden Era as authority for the proposition that Mackenzie & Mann have thrown up the Coast-Teslin subsidy and will go before the house next year, if the government is returned, and ask for a larger amount in aid. This is absolutely without foundation. So far from that firm having refused to accept the subsidy offered and build the road, they have signed a contract under which they will proceed with the work, the understanding being, of course, that the Dominion government will carry out its promises, made during the session of parliament, to supplement the provincial subsidy by assistance of some nature. In the meantime, the wagon road to Lake Teslin will be completed in abundant time for use during the latter portion of the present season, and the railway enterprise will be placed in such shape by the completion of surveys and the inauguration of construction work that it can be completed within the time specified in the loan act.

The Times says it did not allege that Mr. Gordon Hunter sought a rural constituency in the interest of the opposition, but only that he discussed his intention of becoming a candidate, etc. Mr. Hunter says that he did not even do that. Mr. Hunter says that on one occasion he mentioned to a gentleman that in his opinion it was better for a man not to have a constituency right at home, if he valued his own comfort, and that this is all he remembers to have said on any occasion that can be twisted into a discussion of his preference for a rural constituency, but that in making this observation he had no reference to his own intentions, for as a matter of fact he never had any intention of seeking any constituency in the opposition interest.

The Boundary district does not take kindly to Mr. James Martin, the opposition nominee for the riding, and the Rossland Miner is authority for saying that the people of Grand Forks have put aside their political differences and enthusiastically united against the opposition candidate. The same authority says that the opposition will not get one vote out of five in Trail. Rossland riding seems safe for the government and the campaign has hardly been begun.

The Rosslander, which has been in sympathy with the opposition, takes a very unfavorable view of Mr. Martin's chances in Rossland riding. It says that the labor vote is not even under any moral obligation to go to Mr. Martin, and can be secured for a government candidate if there are any indications that the reasonable wishes of the labor unions will receive consideration.

Mr. Gregory, speaking at the Spring Ridge meeting on Friday, assured his hearers that the government would be defeated "as sure as the Lord made little apples." It is understood that a court-martial will be asked for by some of the men of the Fifth regiment to ascertain if the particular brand of apples is the same as that which Col. Gregory distributed to the men on a memorable occasion.

A young man, who has been annoying the E. & N. railway train engineers by signalling the train to stop, was taken to the police station yesterday. He is not responsible for his actions, but his parents have promised to prevent him from being a nuisance in the future.

THAT YUKON BUSINESS

How Eastern Liberals and Foreigners Received Public Contracts by Private Bargaining.

British Columbia Ports Completely Ignored and Strange Preference Given to Seattle.

The following is part of the Hansard report of the proceedings of the House of Commons at Ottawa, on June 11, following the demand by Mr. Thos. Earle, M.P. for Victoria, and others for some explanation of the award of Yukon supply contracts by private arrangement with Eastern Liberals, and the choice of Seattle as the port for their shipment North:

The Minister of Militia and Defence—In addition to that there is the fact that a portion of the freight was to be taken at Seattle, and I suppose the most direct way to get the goods to Seattle was over the Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific and that that portion of the freight taken on at Seattle was shipped in that way.

Mr. Foster—The company which takes the freight, in the end calls at Vancouver.

The Minister of Militia and Defence—It does now. But the company insisted that one hundred tons of the freight should be taken on at Seattle.

Mr. Foster—Then why was not the Canadian Pacific asked to tender for the goods taken to Seattle? If you bound yourself to send that freight by an American port rather than a Canadian port, why not ask for the rate to Seattle?

Mr. Earle—Any one in the freight business knows that Seattle is a common point.

The Minister of Militia and Defence—At the option of the ships.

Mr. Eearle — I have a letter here from a gentleman engaged for many years in shipping by large steamers. He, in quoting the prices to the government for freight from the Pacific Coast to Dawson, $275 a ton, dead weight, at the ship's option, he claims, is about three times the rate that he would do it for. Two thousand pounds of goods they call a ton. Then take the ordinary goods by measurement and they will measure three tons to one by weight, or somewhere in the neighborhood, which would make their rates very much higher than the price he is quoting. Here is what the gentleman says, and I presume this is information he gave to the hon. gentleman's officers:

"We did receive an inquiry from the government through Colonel Peters for a tender to carry some 200 tons of supplies for Dawson via the Yukon. We were then in a perfect position to handle the business, and we made a quotation of $275 per ton weight through to Dawson City, particularly pointing out at the time that in offering this as a weight proposition, we were giving an extremely good quotation, because, as these supplies would run as high as three tons measurement to one ton weight, which, at the market quotation of $200 per ton weight or measurement (ship's option), meant that we were quoting $275 against $600."

Of course the ship having the option in all cases, unless special arrangements are made, as in the case of dry goods, for example, they take the option of measurement, in all other cases they take it by weight. This gentleman says further:

"Further, in case of the officials not being fully cognizant of the trend of these quotations, we made an alternative offer of $200 per ton, weight or measurement (ship's option). Our offer was not taken up."

Another gentleman writes who has not been applied to, and I thinghe was in a good position to have forwarded these goods by the 10th of June. The first steamer was advertised to leave on the 9th of June for the Yukon. It is something that I have gone into particularly, because I am a member of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company who are building a steamer at St. Michael's for the Yukon trade. We had the matter investigated carefully last year, both as to the time of the opening of the Yukon and character of the river, and we know pretty well who are building steamers, and what companies are in a position to carry freight. When I left the Pacific Coast I never heard of a transportation company of the name given here. I have information since that these boats do not belong to this company calling themselves a transportation company. There are a great many little companies formed who call themselves transportation companies but which are adventurers and speculators, and these people were not in a position at the time these negotiations were made to handle the goods in any shape or form. They had no steamers, while other people had steamers and were actually engaged in transportation on that line, and were building steamers for the Yukon river. In fact, these were two or three built in Toronto by Mr. Bertram, a member of this house, and he has told me that these vessele had been shipped some time ago, and would be ready to go up as soon as it was possible to put them on the river. Another gentleman writes:

"The Dominion government did not make any inquiry from me with regard to carrying 250 tons of supplies for the Northwest Mounted Police into the Yukon. I should have been very glad to carry this amount and to have delivered it at Fort Selkirk for $300 a ton, I despatching the ocean steamer Tordenskjold, with two of my river boats, on the 9th of June."

His boats have all sailed, and I have been informed, I do not say it is information I can vouch for, that Beston Alaska company was not in a position to get out these goods at the time they intended. This gentleman continues:

"The river boats will proceed to Dawson, Fort Selkirk and Teslin lake, and will thereafter run upon the station between Teslin lake and Dawson City. Yours truly,

"(Sgd.) H. MAITLAND KERSEY."

He represents the Canadian Development company. Anybody on the Coast, the officer of the department, or Major Peters, must have known that it was impossible to get a particular Canadian company to carry these goods as low as an American company. There are an equal number of them on the river, they are in an equally good position to do the work as far as giving a guarantee to get to Selkirk. But there is no steamboat company which would give a guarantee to get to Selkirk, neither has this company given such a guarantee. There is a contract there which means nothing. If a boy of mine 10 years of age drew up a contract like that I should spank him. It means simply nothing. If it were read to the house any man who is accustomed to documents of that kind could see that it means nothing. There is no assurance that the contract will be carried out, and there is no penalty attached to a failure. Speaking of the purchase of goods, I do feel a little warmly upon that subject. The hon. gentleman speaks of the merchants of the Pacific Coast having had a large share of the trade. I claim that they are entitled to the bulk of it, and if they got it all, it would not be too much. We were the first to take steps to divert the trade of the Yukon to Canada. When the excitement broke out last fall there was not a dollar's worth of trade being done in the Dominion of Canada with the Yukon, it was all being done in Seattle and the United States Coast cities. We went to work as individuals and spent at least $75,000 on the Pacific Coast in advertising and trying to divert trade to our ports and to Canada, because as soon as our trade was opened up we felt that all Canada was going to get a share of it. The mills from one end of Canada to the other started up in making goods specially adapted to that trade, even down as far as New Brunswick, where mill began making a special kind of cloth. We were the natural distributors for the eastern people. They talk of the trade being all for our benefit. It is a perfect myth. There were the shoe manufacturers, the makers of rubber boots, snowshoes, and everything else in that line, who immediately felt the benefit and it was all brought about by the efforts of the merchants on the Pacific Coast, by ttheir pluck and perseverance. We sent agents all through the country, as well as to Great Britain and Australia, we sent out circulars, and folders, and maps, much in excess of anything ever done by this government, not excepting the celebrated book publihsed by Hunter, Rose & Co. By these means we diverted a great portion of the trade to the Coast, as is well known. The immigration that was taking place came almost exclusively from the United States, and you will understand the difficulty there was in getting them to call for supplies on our coast. We had to fight the Pacific Coast Steamship company who were offering to tender for those goods that are going out now. They were our greatest enemies. They had their emissaries in Washington trying to induce the government to enforce such customs laws as would prevent us landing goods at Skagway or Dyea. Our people carried on this fight without any assistance from Canada, and we succeeded in diverting trade to our cities, to a great extent. Of course Eastern Canada is getting their share of it. I think it is most unfortunate that our people, at any rate, did not have an opportunity to share in any benefits that were derived from the trade of the Yukon country. Now, we have competition from the East in every line, but in business of this kind we are in a good position to compete, and I think in all fairness we should have an opportunity. In this case the minister has given these orders to two reputable houses, as he says. But there are many other houses just as reputable as Messrs. Bate & Co., and the Hudson's Bay Co.

The Minister of Militia and Defence—We could not accommodate all of them.

Mr. Earle—You could have divided it up, or have given them a show. I am speaking for British Columbia, and I feel that we were entitled to a show above all others in this country. We have spent money, we are still spending it, and I do not think that Messrs. Bate & Co. ever contributed one dollar to assist in diverting trade to the Canadian cities on the Coast, and if we do not get that trade, it will go to the American cities. In asking for information in regard to this matter, I do not attribute any unfair motives to the minister, but I must say that his action looks something like favoritism, and there is a possibility of things being not quite square. With regard to the transportation of these goods, that seems to have been done on the principle that there was to be no competition. Take the case cited by the hon. member for York in regard to freight. If a private individual conducted tenders in that way, it would not be possible for him to get anybody to tender a second time. Here is a company who tendered the first time at a much lower price than has been awarded in the contract. It is a most unfair thing, in respect to tenders, to hawk the lowest tender around trying to get some of your friends to do it at the same price. That is a most dishonorable thing, and a man who would do it in his private business, would be looked upon as dishonorable, and no respectable contractor would think of sending him a tender the second time. Now I sincerely hope that the minister, when he gets this information in the afternoon, will give us something that is really information, because what we have now only gives the prices of a few goods, it does not even say where they are delivered. The other day I made some remarks about the flour furnished in this contract. I find the flour furnished is not of the first grade, it is second grade, as I suspected the other day from the price. I would like very much to see what this large amount of $14,000 is composed of. I presume these are prices delivered on the Coast.

The Minister of Militia and Defence—All prices delivered on the Coast.

GAGGED AND ROBBED.

A Lawyer's Office Plundered by an Enterprising Thief.

Victoria was treated to a hold-up story yesterday as sensational almost as those which form the staple plot of the dime novel or the wild exploits credited to the true Western bandit, the kind that walks into a bank and poking a gun under the cashier's nose requests him to "pungle up." It was just after one o'clock when a young man tightly gagged, but with his hands free, rushed into Mr. Baker's shoe store on Government street and made signs that he was choking. Mr. Baker promptly cut the gag away and then the young man, who is George Rayner, a junior clerk to Messrs. Martin & Langley, barristers, gasped that there was a thief in the office upstairs. Mr. Baker ran up to look, found nobody and then telephoned for the police. In the meantime Rayner had recovered his breath and told his story.

The office of Messrs. Martin & Langley is over the Victoria Stationary Company's store, and is reached by a staircase opening on Government street. Rayner said that he was alone in the office soon after one o'clock, when a man came in and asked first for Mr. Martin and then for Mr. Langley. Finding the lad, Rayner, alone, the stranger asked for a piece of paper on which to leave a note for one of the firm. As Rayner handed him the paper the stranger hit him in the wind and then grasping him behind speedily put a gag in his mouth and fastened it firmly. The gag is a roll of linen apparently made for the purpose and fastened with some cotton twine. Rayner said that there was quite a little struggle before he was mastered, and indeed Mr. Huxtable in the bookstore below did hear a sound as if some one was slinging a chair around. When Rayner was safely gagged the stranger turned the key in the front door lock of the general office and without troubling to tie Rayner's hands, went into Mr. Martin's office, but came out again soon, not apparently taking anything from there. Next he proceeded to empty the cash box in the general office of almost $25. Then he went into the room on the other side where the safe is and it was then that Rayner turned the key in the front door and rushed down stairs into Mr. Baker's shop.

Rayner gave a description of the stranger. A man about five feet six in height, light checked trousers, black cutaway coat, hard brown felt hat, brown hair and a moustache, which was darker than his hair and seemed to be false.

THE CIRCUS.

Some of the Features of the Show to Open Here on Wednesday.

Willison's circus, which arrived here by the steamship Miowera from Honolulu, was originally organized in Australia away back in 1849 and has visited every town of importance in Australia, Africa, India, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, China and Japan. There are many pleasing features in the show, which are sure to delight the young folks. Peanuts, the dwarf clown, has already won his way to popularity with the juveniles who accompany him on his rambles round town with great glee. The Ceylon dwarf bull is an interesting little animal, but the cutest thing imaginable is the new donkey, which was born in Honolulu the day the boys in blue visited that port on their way to Manila. All the performers hail from Australia. Most of the horses and ponies are also from there. The baboons and monkeys come from Africa. There are also a troupe of educated dogs and goats that do quite a surprising number of tricks, such as waltzing, seesawing, somersaulting, etc. The entertainment promises to eclipse anything ever seen here for absolute novelty, and is exhibited in one arena, this arrangement enabling every one to follow the performance without having their attention distracted by a multiplicity of rings and stages. The marquees will be erected upon the grounds situated corner of Herald and Douglas streets, and the opening performance will be on Wednesday night. There will afterwards be two exhibitions daily, at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. All the curious animals will be on view in the front tents, for which there will be no extra charge, one ticket and one price admitting to all. One of Mr. Willison's attractions is the historical spectacular "Dick Turpin's Ride to York, or the death of bonny Black Bess," recalling the days of Hengler, Sanger and Vensome's circus in England and viewing scenes of childhood days.

The life boat band Nagon, with the bandsmen dressed as sailors, will parade the streets this afternoon, but the opening will not take place until Wednesday night.

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THE LABRADOR SEIZED

Another Alleged Opium Smuggling Expedition From Victoria That Failed.

Opium Had Been Safely Landed But the Schooner's Cook Disclosed the Hiding Place.

The little schooner Labrador, formerly engaged in sealing, was recently seized near Honolulu and her captain and crew arrested for having opium in their possession in Hawaiian territory. The Labrador sailed from Victoria on April 23 for an otter hunt in the North Pacific. She was commanded by Capt. Haake, who was accompanied by his wife. Joseph Carter as mate; Albert Wilson, seaman and a Chinese cook.

It has been advised that a schooner had cleared from Victoria with opium the Hawaiian customs officials were on the lookout. Early in June the Labrador was reported off Makena, and the customs patrol boat was sent out to investigate. Before reaching the schooner the officers met a small boat containing Capt. Haake and Wilson and with them returned to the schooner. A search of the vessel failed to reveal the existence of a hunting outfit and when asked why he was so far out of his course, the captain stated that he was about to land the passenger Wilson, who was very sick. No opium was found on the schooner, but an anchor was missing. After being seized the schooner parted her cable in a gale and drifted on the beach at Makena.

The crew of the schooner were placed under arrest and by a little judicious questioning the Japanese cook was induced to disclose the hiding place of the opium, 1,300 tins. Part of it, packed in kerosene cans, was buried on a sandy beach, and the balance had been sunk near shore with the missing anchor from the schooner.

Capt. Haake said he went to Hawaii to land Weinriche or Wilson, with whom he had had considerable trouble on the voyage. He also volunteered the statement that the schooner was owned by Henry Wilson of this city, formerly second engineer on the steamer Tees.

The Bulletin, of Honolulu, says: "The authorities expect to be able to prove that two, if not three, of the men of the Labrador are the identical men who came down on the little schooner Lena L. some months ago, and were at one time suspected of having landed a cargo of opium.

"The ringleader of the whole business and the man who is supposed to have furnished the money to fit out the Henrietta, Lena L. and Labrador expeditions is well known, but as he is safe in Victoria he cannot be touched."

MERE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

We observe that E. V. Bodwell, barrister, has taken the stump in Victoria against the government, but that gentleman in his utterances has been extremely careful in not bringing specific charges of boodling or malfeasance of office against the government. Some two years ago he appeared on the platform in Victoria as the paid solicitor for the British Pacific railroad, and made one of his characteristic speeches in favor of that scheme, and which is now so generally condemned by the opposition party. Mr. Bodwell is the same person who a few weeks ago appeared in Ottawa as the paid solicitor for Mr. Corbin and his project for the construction of a line of railroad into the Boundary Creek country, the avowed object of which was to divert the trade of that section of the province to Spokane and Northport. But, thanks to the legislature and the united action taken by the cities of the Coast, Mr. Bodwell's little scheme was thwarted. But all the same Mr. Bodwell got his douceur. Had Mr. Turner acceded to the pressure brought to bear upon him in favor of the British Pacific, and allowed the charter, recently asked for, to pass, and thus despoiled a very promising section of our province in the interests of American capitalists, and the building up of Spokane, Northport and other places at the expense of Coast cities, doubtless Mr. Bodwell would to-day be found working in the ranks, and standing shoulder to shoulder with others who are desirous of seeing this province keep on its march of onward progress. But Mr. Bodwell is not the only one in the opposition wigwam who holds views at variance with those of the common people. For instance, we find that Mr. Wells, of Northeast Kootenay, is very pronounced against the schemes formulated on the Coast, and passed during the recent session of the house, in connection with the development of the northern section of this province, and ere the 9th of July arrives, it is believed many others will express themselves as being in hostility to any undertaking having for its object the opening up and the development of this province. Verily what a happy, united family the opposition obstructionists are.—Vancouver World.

Viewing the situation from all standpoints, it cannot be denied that the chances for a magnificent government victory were never better than they are at the present time in the Rossland riding. When it is remembered that scarcely any move has been made by Mr. Turner's friends to canvass the district, and that James Martin and his boomers have been working hard for votes for months past, the prospect for the oppositionists of this riding are of the most gloomy description. Electors of this constituency are deserting from the opposition and joining the forces on the other side, but we have yet to hear of any government men going over to the enemy. Could anything be more satisfactory for the government?—Rossland Miner.

"If the election was to-morrow," said a well known citizen last evening, "Henderson would head the poll with a round majority of between 150 and 200 votes. And if the unexpected fails to materialize between this and July 9, his majority will be nearer 300." Such was his opinion, such is the opinion of all who are watching closely the tenor of events and who are capable of judging the public pulse. Hendersonism is rampant. Mr. Brown is out of town, lending assistance to others, drawing Dominion pap and neglecting the postoffice. Is the public deserving of this treatment at the hands of the Dominion government? Can a man legitimately hold office and ramble about the country at the expense of the people? Or is at that Mr. Brown has given up the contest with Mr. Henderson as a futile undertaking? Is the ignominious failure of the Sapperton meeting to produce sympathy for the cause of Mr. Brown indicates anything, we should be inclined to regard that as one of the reasons for Mr. Brown's sudden "shaking of the dust" of Westminster. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, is here, in close touch with his friends, whose perfect organization in his behalf is daily accomplishing its work. We shall be a little more moderate in our prediction than our friend quoted above, and give Mr. Henderson a majority of 200. Our "teeth may be scarcely cut in the province" as yet, but we have gone through a campaign or two and are consequently able to form a fair opinion of the progress of the present contest here.—New Westminster Sun.

The Denver Ledge expresses itself very heartily in favor of Mr. Rattallack, the government candidate in the Slocan riding.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

To the Editor: In these days when everyone is denouncing Spain and her rule it is well to hear the other side of the question. Most people think of Mexico as a country slumbering in lethargy. But to-day Mexico is the safest country in America. Life, property and human rights are as safe as with us in Canada. There is now in Mexico no hamlet of 100 Indians which has not its free public school. In all high schools English is a compulsory study. Nor are hospitals an innovation in the country which had better one three centuries ago than were in England. But a strictly modern hospital costing $250,000 is about completed in Zacatecas. In the year 1803 the hospitals of the city of Mexico had an aggregate of 1,100 beds. It is safe to say that no other city in the world with the population (then about 140,000) could match this and no city approaches that to-day. In a few months the city will own the most complete modern hospital in America ending as well as she began. The Royal Hospital of Mexico (for Indians) was founded in 1553; it covered three and a half acres. In the great epidemic of 1762, by crowding, it cared for 80,361, and is still operative. A new hospital on the French detached plan with 35 buildings 50 feet apart is approaching completion. It cost $800,000. Spain spent millions in educating her Mexican Indians to be citizens, all and among them important scholars, great engineers and sometimes presidents of a republic. To grasp just how much this means of contrast between the methods of the noble Saxon and the brutal Spaniard we need only fancy ourselves erecting Tecumseh or Red Cloud to be the President of the United States. We might hunt up the churches we have built for our Indians while Mexico was building thousands; and we might ponder over the 250,000 Indians left of the millions in the United States, while it is a proved fact that the Indian population not only of Mexico but of South America is greater to-day than at the conquest and much better off. Two-thirds of the geographical names of the New World, are of Spanish derivation. Their first books issued in the New World were printed in Mexico dating from 1537. It was 100 years later before New England published a book (the Bay psalm book.) The progress of Mexico in the last twenty years under President Diaz (himself of mixed Spanish and Indian blood) is marvellous. The multiplying of manufactures is going on at a lively rate. At the fall of Juanacatlan a 28,000 spindle cotton mill to employ 1,000 hands is just ready for work. On the Rio Blanco a $4,000,000 cotton mill is building and the greatest drainage canal in the world is finished at the city of Mexico. The new penitentiary is a modern institution which has not its equal in America. The director in his office by a turn of the wrist locks and unlocks every cell. As late as 1824 Humboldt declared: "No city in America possesses scientific establishments so great as those of the city of Mexico. No other country ever did such a business by the backful as Mexico. Before the railroads Mexico was the paradise of the packers. Even the interior trade with Durango and New Mexico occupied 60,000 pack mules. From Vera Cruz to the capital over wonderfully costly roads (which ate up nevertheless 70,000 a year) more than $20,000,000 worth of gold was packed. People have heard of the overland pony express in the golden days of California, or even now of the pack trains in the North, but before 1800 there were regular monthly mails the length of Spanish America from Paraguay to San Francisco, a distance of 5,800 miles. The seal of Spain is upon all things that she has ever touched. To the thoughful few sidelights in history are more striking than the vital individuality of the Spaniard. Whatever page he opened in the new world he wrote across it his rasial autograph in a hand so virile and characteristic that neither time nor change can efface it. Three and a half centuries of continuous evolution have not availed to make that rubrica illegible. He mastered every country between the United States and Cape Horn; there is no land in which he ever sat down which does not to this last day bear in its very marrow the heritage of his religion, language and social creed. How significant this is we may better judge when we remember that the Saxon, masterful though he is, has never anywhere achieved these results. He has filled new lands with his speech and his faith (or the lack of it) but only by filling them up with his own blood, never by changing the native. The United States, for instance, is of his speech, but what Indian tribe ever spoke English? In the vastly greater area of Spanish America every tribe speaks Spanish and has done so for centuries.

J. MONTGOMERY MILLER.

Victoria, June 5th, 1898.

THE BOSTOCK-MARTINESQUE INCONSISTENCIES.

To the Editor:—Among the most scurrilous of the opposition papers is the subsidized organ of Mr. Bostock, known as the "Province," a paper which, some three or four years ago, was soliciting with passionate earnestness the patronage of business men and citizens generally of Victoria, but which is now proposing to kick the Island away from the Mainland. The life of this journalistic microbe has not been of any great length, and is liable to be cut short very suddenly as soon as its deluded owner "tumbles" to the singular and shocking way in which his legs are being handled by persons who, up to their introduction to him some three or four years ago, were chiefly noted for the remarkable dislike to paying their board and grocery bills. At such a time as this, however, a word or two may not be amiss as to the gross inconsistency of the Province's attitude on public questions. For instance, not long ago, this gentlemanly organ of a highwinded politician made a savage personal attack on Mr. (the Judge) McCreight, howling for his dismissal from the bench because the unfortunate gentleman was rather hard of hearing. Now, sir, at the very time that this sheet was making this howl, it was backing with all its might the claims of two certain gentlemen to one of the most important and honorable positions which the Dominion of Canada can offer to her citizens. Both of these two gentlemen are suffering from an incurable disease. Their names are Mr. Clifford Sifton and Mr. Joseph Martin. A few words will deal with the first case. Mr. Sifton, as everyone who knows him will admit, is a keen and practised lawyer, a courteous and honorable gentleman, and has the distinction, rare in the province he comes from, of paying his bills promptly. The writer knows whereof he speaks, having done considerable business with Mr. Sifton. That, however, was a mere detail to the Province, even though, in another part of the same issue, they were brutally abusing poor Mr. McCreight for the same infirmity.

The case of Mr. Joseph Martin, however, is a far more serious one. His disease is peculiar, not from its rarity, but because a detailed diagnosis is seldom supplied to the public at large. Both the symptoms and the general results, however, are well known to the governors and gaolers of Her Majesty's prisoners. The scientific name of the disease is "moral strabismus." Put into plain English, this simply means that the sufferer is absolutely incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. The disease may exist, indeed, it is most often found, amongst persons of great ability and courage. It would almost seem as if it were some fabled demon of old, entering into the body of one possessed of high natural and intellectual powers, forcing him to prostitute those powers to the vilest purposes, to the grossest treachery towards his trusting constituents, and, after dragging him through abyss after abyss of filth and degradation, finally yanking him up on a political platform for the last time, to be exposed for a brief period to the jeers of his former dupes, before being hurled into a well-deserved oblivion.

While the province of Manitoba has sent us out some very worthy citizens, she has also sent us some very weird specimens of the genus politician. The hard times following on the boom of the early eighties produced in that unhappy province a crop of scoundrels who, while possessing sufficient brains to steer clear of the penitentiary, yet sailed so close to the fiery wrath of God and man that the very paint on their frail political ships was scorched and blistered. Of such is the loose-tongued political adventurer whom "Japanese" Bostock and the Province have taken under their wing. Driven out of Manitoba after a series of the most iniquitous political crimes ever committed by one man in Canadian politics; hurled from Ottawa becauses even the easy-going Laurier could not condone his self-seeking and his breaches of faith; this person now turns his haggard eyes, worn red and dim with watching for a chance to plunge his hands into the treasury-box, upon the province of British Columbia. "The government is our meat," said Mr. Joseph Martin of Manitoba in 1890; "British Columbia is our meat," says Mr. Joseph Martin to "Japanese" Bostock and the Province in 1898.

Yet this is the man, daring and unscrupulous, whom the Province and its highminded political owner are desirous of foisting upon the electors of British Columbia as a leader for the opposition and a model of that heavenly political purity which every politician says he aspires to and which no single one ever reached.

Now, sir, I have known Mr. Joseph Martin for many years. What I have written of him is purely in regard to his public life and is the naked truth. But I say to the electors of British Columbia that if this man and his backers go in, we shall at the very moment when the province's capacities and resources are being recognized, be plunged into such a quagmire of boodling and corruption as will set the country back for the next ten years. Joseph Martin is for Joseph Martin and no one else. Keep that in mind.

With your permission I will renew the subject at a later date. A.B.C.

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

Fatal Accident on Hastings Road—Gaudaur in Evidence—The Railway Contracts.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 20.—Ald. McQueen, independent candidate, in opposition to Thos. Kidd, carried the political meeting in Richmond on Saturday night.

The smelter bonus by-law was defeated by a very narrow majority owing to the over-confidence of its supporters and activity of those opposed to it.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Hastings road, the victim being George Scuitto, a driver for Marshall Bros., the expressmen, and a son of G. B. Scuitto, proprietor of the City hotel on Powell street. Early on Sunday afternoon young Scuitto mounted a horse that was not well broken and was known to be treacherous and rode off toward Hastings. The horse had a habit of unexpectedly bolting and generally was what a horseman would call "mean." Later in the afternoon the boy's body was found by the side of the road. Though the accident was not witnessed by anyone, it seems that the horse must have fallen and rolled completely over, and then, in getting on its feet again, kicked the boy. The saddle was badly scarred where it had struck the ground and the heel of the lad's boot was pulled off so that it is fair to assume that his foot got caught in the stirrup, and that he was kicked or trampled in that position. His head was badly cut, and from the injuries he was entirely insensible. He was brought into town and last evening breathed his last without regaining consciousness.

Gaudaur is here. He said to the Colonist correspondent: "I saw a man standing on the wharf when I was coming in from a ten-mile spin on your harbor. From his photographs I decided it was Johnson. So I said 'Hello, Johnson.' Sure enough it was the man I am going to row against for the world's championship. He looks fit and in magnificent shape. I saw him take a spin. I have no snap. I have been practicing a month and am now down to 190. I will row at 180." Gaudaur looks as if he had trained fine enough now. His hair is tinged with grey, and although handsome and athletic looking, there is a dimness about his eye that shows he has trained down already as much as most athletes would care to go. Bets here are almost even in favor of Gaudaur.

H.M.S. Egeria is in port. She flies flags in honor of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.

P. Burns, of Calgary, is shipping a large herd of cattle via Pyramid Harbor and the Dalton trail, the same route as that chosen by the Pat Galvin company.

Mrs. O'Sullivan and five daughters, the wife and family of Mr. J. O'Sullivan of the B. C. Agency, arrived from Wales to-day to make Vancouver their home.

Mr. D. Mann, being interviewed to-day concerning a private despatch from Mr. C. H. Lugrin, of Victoria, and published in Seattle to the effect that Macknezie & Mann had signed contracts for the railway projects and that work would begin at once, replied simply that the statement was correct.

The excursionists from Tacoma would have to have been a very easy-going crowd to have been pleased with their visit to Victoria on Sunday. Over five hundred arrived on the City of Kingston about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, many of them with their bicycles, and it rained almost continually during their stay. Wheeling was out of the question and walking the streets was very little better. The Kingston brought the mail over on Sunday and was therefore enabled to miss yesterday's trip and give the machinists an opportunity to complete the work on her new propellor.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Stirrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy-Treatment

HUDYAN

This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, failing or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured men. If you doubt this read their testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors free.

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Is to be had only from

Hudson Medical Institute.

Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

BLOOD POISON

BLOOD

When you are suffering from Blood Poison, no matter whether it be in the first, secondary or tertiary form, you can be cured by the use of the

30-DAY CURE.

Write for 30-Day Circulars.

Consult Hudson Doctors Free.
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HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA

No one can give you Hudyan but Hudson Institute.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SON'S (DUBLIN.)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Blue.....One Sta
Pink.....Two Sta
Gold.....Three Sta

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B. C., commencing at a post on the west side of Goose river at the mouth of the river: thence westerly 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence easterly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.

m16 CHAS. J. MITCHELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.

F. MATHESON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.

E. E. BELL.

Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.

C. W. BLACK.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, 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 this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, 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 this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.— "X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, 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 this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS,

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new

e13-1ydaw

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the Head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.

Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.

Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. M. McG. S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

J. M. McGREGOR.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.

June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.

(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send out work-ers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1898.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

One of the favorite subjects of criticism on the part of the opposition is the policy of subsidizing railways in British Columbia. It is not very clear from what they say whether or not they are opposed entirely to the granting of aid to such enterprises by the province, but they are certainly on record as objecting to the manner in which aid has been given in every instance. The style of attack and the character of language employed in making it seem to imply an opinion on the part of the opposition that the course of British Columbia in this regard has been exceptional. At any rate they are seeking to convey that impression to the voters. It is worth while, therefore, to make some observations in regard to the subsidizing of railways generally, in order that the public may be able to compare the line of action followed in this province with that adopted elsewhere.

If we are not mistaken, the first railway in North America to receive government aid was what was one called the St. Andrew's & Quebec railway, now a part of the C.P.R. system, and it was intended to be built from St. Andrew's, in the province of New Brunswick, to the city of Quebec. There may be other railway-aid acts which bear an earlier date than that providing for a land grant to this road, but the plan of aiding the road by a land subsidy certainly originated before any subsidy was granted by any North American legislature. As a matter of history, it may be interesting to mention that within five years after the opening of the Darlington railway in England, John Wilson of Chamcook, New Brunswick, suggested the construction of the railway now under consideration as a means of uniting the provinces of British North America more closely than they were at that time. The consummation of the project was deferred by the dispute over the northeast boundary of the State of Maine. If this had not arisen, there is little doubt that there would have been an intercolonial railway from Quebec to St. Andrew's on the Bay of Fundy sixty years ago. The aid which the province of New Brunswick gave to this railway was in the shape of a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile.

Since then, the Canadian policy of aiding railways has taken a variety of forms. In some cases land has been given and nothing else; in other cases both land and money have been given; in others, money alone. In a few instances the governments have subscribed a part of the capital stock of the railways. In others, the bonds of the companies have been guaranteed by the governments. The last and, we think, most business-like method is that adopted by the British Columbia government in the case of the Coast-Teslin line, namely, of giving a certain amount of money subsidy per mile and receiving a certain fixed percentage of the earnings of the road. The aid granted by the provinces in the earlier days of railway construction would seem startling at the present time. Thus, to assist in the building of what is now a portion of the C.P.R., namely, the 90 miles of road between Vanceboro, on the Maine frontier, and St. John, New Brunswick, the province of New Brunswick gave $10,000 in cash per mile and subscribed and paid $500,000 of the capital stock, in addition to which the city of St. John took in stock an additional amount of $300,000, making in all $1,700,000 for 90 miles of railway through a piece of country for the most part not much more difficult than that traversed by the road from here to Sidney. The early railway cash subsidies were based on a minimum of $10,000 per mile. When later the Dominion began to subsidize lines, the provincial aid was reduced—but taken in connection with the Dominion aid—it was sufficient to bring the amount up to about the same figure as it was before. Some of the lines received more than $10,000 a mile, viz., $5,000 from the local governments (we speak positively of lines in New Brunswick and Quebec, and there may be some in the other provinces which we do not recall) and $6,400 a mile from the Dominion, making $11,400 in all. Some received even more than this. The different provinces adopted different methods, but the rule has been to give either money or land, and in some cases both, to assist in railway development.

The practice of giving land in aid of railway construction is one that commended itself very greatly to the people twenty-five or thirty years ago. The United States gave away millions upon million of acres for this purpose, and, certainly, Canada was very lavish of her domain. To the public mind of that day the policy seemed a reasonable one. There were vast areas unoccupied, and to give away a portion of them in order that the rest might be settled seemed to be sound policy. To-day, with that very cheap ex post facto wisdom in which we all indulge to some extent, the policy of land grants is treated as having been erroneous, but it is yet an open question whether it was so at that time.

The British Columbia government has tried almost every description of subsidy that has been adopted in the other provinces. For some railways it has given a grant of land. To others, a guarantee of interest, with such protection as a percentage of net profits affords. To others it has given cash outright; and last of all it has adopted the plan followed in the Coast-Teslin case, which is admitted by critics in all parts of the country to be an important new departure and one likely to be followed in other parts of the country. When we bear in mind that the Dominion has done to aid in the construction of railways and what the various provinces have done for the same purpose, we are forced to the conclusion that the government of British Columbia has dealt with the question with much wisdom and has shown that it profited by its own experience and that of others. Considering our vast provincial domain, the land subsidies given by this province are small when compared with those given by the other provinces. Considering the difficulty of railway construction in this province, the value of the aid given in any case has been low when compared with what has been given elsewhere. Measured by the necessity for railway construction in order that the wealth of the province may be developed, British Columbia has given moderately in comparison with the other provinces. In short, having in mind how much of an experiment railway construction in this province seemed to be ten years ago, and the great difficulty in persuading capitalists to embark in it, an honest critic would be forced to concede that our policy of railway-aid has not been extravagant; and it will be also conceded that the latest plan adopted, namely, of exacting a return out of the gross earnings of the road, so as to secure a return of interest and principal, is a distinct advance upon all previous methods. Only ignorance or prejudice can explain the vituperative attacks made upon the provincial government by the opposition press on the score of its railway policy.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

One of the matters which the recently-appointed commission will consider will be the so-called mortgage tax. As the Colonist has frequently said, there is no question about the justice of this tax. Where the hardship comes in is that the wrong man very often has to pay it. It is not a question which is peculiar to British Columbia alone, but it has been discussed over and over again in every province of Canada and every one of the United States. Those who speak of it flippantly as something which can be disposed of with the utmost ease simply betray their ignorance of the subject or, what is most likely in some conspicuous cases in British Columbia, are presuming upon the ignorance of the general public in regard to the question of taxation.

We think all will agree with us that taxation should be so distributed that property of all descriptions should bear its due share. For example, if there is in a community a million dollars worth of real estate and a million dollars in cash, there ought to be two million dollars worth of taxable property; and it ought not to be possible, by reason of a portion of the cash being lent upon security of a portion of the land, to reduce the taxable assets of the community by that amount. If this could be done, then if the million dollars in money were put out in mortgage upon the million dollars worth of land, the taxable assets of the community would be reduced 50 per cent. But it will be also conceded that if the land and the money are owned by separate individuals, it ought not to be possible for the owner of the one to cast the burden of the taxes upon the owner of the other. These two principles lie at the foundation of this very difficult question, which is made difficult because in many cases the man who owns the money is able to take advantage of the necessities of the man who owns the land, and stipulate that the latter shall pay taxes on any of the money which he borrows. The object of the commission will be to discover how he can be prevented from doing this and yet not escape himself from paying his share toward the expense of governing the country.

Our impression is that the commission will be able to discover a solution of the difficulty by reference to the lines adopted in the United Kingdom, for the protection of tenants against being charged by the landlord with taxes on the property leased by them. Some months ago, the Colonist indicated in a general way how, in its opinion, this point can be reached. We are much impressed with the idea that, if with every mortgage the mortgagee or his agent was required to file for record an affidavit stating that no part of the interest or other charges to be paid by the mortagor was intended, directly or indirectly, to cover the taxes upon the principal of the mortgage; and if the law declared that any agreement whereby the borrower should pay the lender's taxes would render the security void, the difficulty would be overcome so far as future loans are concerned. So far as the mortgage loans outstanding go, while there is a universal dislike to passing laws to vary contracts already made, we are not quite sure that it might not be possible to discover some way of meeting the recognized hardship in these cases. But the great difficulty in dealing with these matters would be that in attempting to relieve mortgagors of the payment of taxes which they have undertaken to make and cast it upon the mortgagee, the latter might call in their loans, which would in many cases be very inconvenient to the borrowers.

THE COAST-TESLIN RAILWAY.

It is not true that Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. have abandoned their contract with the provincial government for the construction of the Coast-Teslin railway, as stated by the News-Advertiser. The firm fully expect to complete the railway within the time limited in the subsidy act, and their agreement for the construction of the wagon road immediately is a part of such a contract. It is true that the company has been prevented from proceeding with its plans, as originally formed, by the failure of the Dominion government to supplement the provincial aid as it was understood would be done. Nothing seemed more certain during the late session of parliament than that whatever the provincial legislature would do would be supplemented by a bonus of some kind from the Dominion, but, owing to circumstances which need not be examined in detail now, the session closed without the promises made in this regard being carried out. That they will be carried out, so that the line will be pushed through within the time contemplated, is not open to doubt. Meanwhile, though we may regret that the failure of the Dominion government to give effect to its understood policy may prevent as much railway construction being carried on this season as was expected, the wagon road will be built, the whole line will be surveyed and the work of railway building will be begun, and if at any time between now and the next session of parliament the Dominion government shall signify its intention of asking parliament for assistance for this railway, our information is that the contractors would regard such an assurance as sufficient to warrant them in pushing the work more rapidly than they would now feel justified in doing—unless such assurance is received too late in the season to make extensive operations this year possible. The point we wish to emphasize is that there has been no abandonment of the project, and that any disappointment which the people may feel because of the delay in pushing construction is due, not to any failure on the part of the provincial government, but simply to the action of the Dominion government as above mentioned. From what the Colonist quoted on Saturday from the remarks of the minister of railways, it is very clear that the Dominion has in contemplation the granting of assistance to a railway from Lake Teslin to the coast.

THE ROBSON-PENTICTON ROAD.

The News-Advertiser charges that in granting a subsidy of $4,000 a mile to the railway from Robson to Penticton the provincial government has exhibited "blundering stupidity," and has given assistance to a railway which the C. P. R. has undertaken to build without any subsidy. It complains in the same connection that Mr. Corbin was not allowed to enter the Boundary district with his line. When the Vancouver paper says that the C. P. R. undertook to build a road from Robson to Penticton without any subsidy, it states what is only a half truth and this, we all know, is usually worse than a whole lie. The C. P. R., in any promise which it may have made to the Dominion government in regard to the construction of this railway, must be understood to have referred only to a Dominion subsidy. We say "must be understood," because at the time when the construction of the Corbin road was under consideration before the railway committee in parliament the C. P. R. was in possession of the Columbia & Western charter, which carried with it a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile. This was known to everyone, and if the C. P. R. ever gave the promise, which the News-Advertiser said it did, it was understood that the intention was to construct the railway under the charter of the Columbia & Western and hence to become entitled to the land subsidy. The News-Advertiser knows this as well as anyone, and its representation that the C. P. R. undertook to build the line and not to ask for the land grant subsidy of the Columbia & Western is a deliberate perversion of the facts, made for the purpose of justifying its assertion that the Hon. Mr. Turner has made the company a present of $4,000 a mile to aid something which it was already pledged to do without any subsidy.

The case stands thus: Under the provisions of the Columbia & Western charter, that company was entitled to 20,000 acres per mile. During the last year it has been the desire of the government to substitute a cash subsidy for the land, and it was for that purpose that the $4,000 a mile was voted for the line between Robson and Midway at the last session. In the session of 1897, it had been provided that $4,000 a mile might be substituted for the 20,000 acres to be given for the line from Pentiction to the boundary. So far, therefore, from the province having given $4,000 a mile gratuitously for a railway that would have been constructed without any subsidy at all, what it has done has been to exchang a 20,000-acre land grant for $4,000 in cash, and it is very much to the credit of the Hon. Mr. Turner that he was able to make so excellent an arrangement. Under the terms of the agreement for the construction of the road from Boundary to Penticton, the province will have to pay $740,000 in lieu of giving 3,700,000 acres of land, an exchange which we think the public will regard as wholly in the interests of the province.

The Province alleges that the Colonist is sending out electioneering pamphlets prepared by the government and wrapped up inside the paper. This is wholly untrue. The Colonist has issued no political pamphlets whatever, and has not sent out, through the mails or otherwise, a pamphlet of any description, political or otherwise, wrapped up in the paper. It is quite true that a number of articles which have appeared in the Colonist have been reprinted at the expense of the general committee having in charge the provincial campaign on the government side, but these pamphlets are sent out from the Colonist in bulk to the committee, and in what manner they are circulated the Colonist does not know and does not care. In regard to the circulation of copies of the Colonist itself, it is not necessary for the Province to imagine that any part whatever of the circulation is made up of copies sent out by any political organization, or by other persons who are not bona fide subscribers. The large circulation which the Colonist enjoys is due to its merits as a newspaper and not to the present campaign.

It is premature to name Col. Gregory in connection with a department of pomology.

Private advices from Kamloops say that the Hon. G. B. Martin will surely be re-elected. His opponent is expending a good deal of energy; but is making few converts.

"Redistribution Act, 1898"

LIST OF

NAMES OF VOTERS & APPLICANTS

TO BE PLACED ON THE

Cowichan Voters' List.

Abernethy, James, Cowichan, farmer.
Akerly, William, Koksilah, farmer.
Addington, Herber Hiley, Somenos, retired. captain H. M. Army.
Aitken, Alexander Chalmers, Somenos, farmer.
Alexander, David, Quamichan, farmer.
Allan, Robert H., Chemanius, school teacher.
Alexander, James, Quamichan, farmer.
Allard, Isaac, Quamichan, laborer.
Allard, Maxeine, Quamichan, laborer.
Allan, Robert, Chemainus, lumberman.
Armstrong, Hartley Francis, Somenos, logger.
Anderson, John Bain, Comiaken, farmer.
Auchinachie, Peter, Sahtlam, farmer.
Bailey, Arthur Joseph, Somenos, clerk.
Barkley, Edward, Chemainus, farmer.
Barkley, Robert Edward, Chemainus, farmer.
Barnett, Elijah, Shawnigan, farmer.
Barry, Edward William, Shawnigan, logger.
Barry, John, Shawnigan, farmer.
Barter, William, Cowichan, farmer.
Bartlett, George, Cowichan, farmer.
Barry, John, jr., Shawnigan, logger.
Barry, David Carroll, Shawnigan, planer man.
Baylor, Charles Arthur, Cowichan Lake, farmer.
Bayley, Charles, Cowichan Lake, farmer.
Bazett, Charles, Duncan, storekeeper.
Bazett, Richard, Shawigan, farmer.
Bazett, William, Comiaken, farmer.
Beaumont, Frederick, Chemainus, farmer.
Beaumont, Joseph Charles, Comiaken, farmer.
Beaumont, William, Duncan, hotelkeeper.
Bebeaw, Charles, Duncan, logger.
Bell, Angus, Somenos, farmer.
Bell, Hugh, Somenos, farmer.
Bell, John, Somenos, farmer.
Bell, Samuel Christmax, Duncan, butcher.
Bell, William, Duncan, laborer.
Benallack, Richard, Sahtlam, farmer.
Bevins, James Strickland, Duncan, farmer.
Bice, Samuel, Duncan, logger.
Blackstone, Thomas, Cowichan Lake, logger.
Blair, John, Quamichan, farmer.
Blair, John David, Sahtlam, farmer.
Blake, Ernest William, Shawnigan, farmer.
Blake, Thomas Herbert, Shawnigan, farmer.
Blyth, Alexander Oswald, Somenos, farmer.
Blythe, William Ernest, Quamichan, farmer.
Blyth, Alexander, Somenos, farmer.
Blyth, John Henry, Somenos, farmer.
Boal, James, Koksilah, late hotelkeeper.
Boal, James, jr., Helmecken, farmer.
Bonsal, Henry, Chemainus, farmer.
Botterell, Matthew, Comiaken, farmer.
Boudot, Peter, Chemainus, carpenter.
Bowkett, James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Bowden, James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Broadwood, David, Chemainus, farmer.
Brown, William Charles, Somenos, farmer.
Brown, William T., Chemainus, tallyman.
Brownell, Alonzo Aaron, Duncan, blacksmith.
Burnham, Eugene, Shawnigan, farmer.
Cameron, Dan Walter, Cobble Hill, logger.
Cameron, Daniel, Shawnigan, lumberman.
Cameron, John David, Shawnigan, laborer.
Cameron, Malcolm, Shawnigan, lumberman.
Campbell, James McLeod, Duncan, carpenter.
Campbell, John William, Duncan, carpenter.
Campbell, Nelson William, Chemainus, farmer.
Carvell, Philip, Quamichan, farmer.
Castley, Elias, Quamichan, farmer.
Castley, Henry Thomas, Quamichan, farmer.
Castley, John Henry, Quamichan, farmer.
Castley, Joseph, Quamican, farmer.
Castley, Thomas Steadman, Quamichan, farmer.
Castley, William James, Quamichan, farmer.
Cathcart, James, Duncan, teamster.
Chapman, William Thomas, Shawnigan, farmer.
Cheal, Alfred, Shawnigan, section-hand.
Cheal, William, Shawnigan, farmer.
Chisholm, Joseph, Maple Bay, farmer.
Chisholm, William, Cowichan, farmer.
Chisholm, William, jr., Maple Bay, farmer.
Chisholm, Andrew, Quamichan, farmer.
Church, George Edward, Chemainus, farmer.
Colvin, Robert, Shawnigan, farmer.
Colvin, Thomas, Shawnigan, farmer.
Conway, Thomas David, Chemainus, telegraph clerk.
Cook, George Scaplehorn, Shawnigan, farmer.
Copley, William Francis, Shawnigan, farmer.
Copley, Franklyn Albert, Shawnigan, farmer.
Copley, Henry Judson, Shawnigan, laborer.
Cornfield, George Treffry, Cowichan, merchant.
Cottenham, John William Frederick, Chemainus, laborer.
Cousins, Reuben, Shawnigan, farmer.
Craig, Francis, Duncan, blacksmith.
Crate, Adolphus, Westholme, farmer.
Creswell, Edward, Sahtlam, farmer.
Crosier, Christopher, Koksilah, farmer.
Crosier, Jonas, Koksilah, farmer.
Croiser, Robert Thomas John, Koksilah, surgeon.
Croiser, James, Chemainus, laborer.
Crutchley, William, Duncan, hotelkeeper.
Cullen, John, Duncan, laborer.
Cullen, Thomas, Cowichan, logger.
Cummings, Patrick, Cowichan, logger.
Currie, Daniel, Sahtlam, carpenter.
Currie, John, Sahtlam, farmer.
Davie, Samuel Horace, Somenos, farmer.
Davie, William, Somenos, farmer.
Deron, Andrew, Duncan, section foreman.
Devine, John, Quamichan, farmer.
Dickie, Charles Herbert, Duncan, hotel keeper.
Dickson, Lindsey Frederick, Quamichan, brig. surg.
Dingwall, William, Quamichan, teamster.
Dobson, Benjamin, Shawnigan, farmer.
Dobson, Christopher, Duncan, carpenter.
Dougan, Isaac, Shawnigan, farmer.
Dougan, John Joseph, Shawnigan, farmer.
Dougan, James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Douglas, Rodger, Cowichan, farmer.
Doupe, Samuel, Quamichan, farmer.
Duncan, William Chalmers, Duncan, farmer.
Drummond, Alexander Shaw, Comiaken, farmer.
Dwyer, John Crowe, Quamichan, farmer.
Dwyer, William, Duncan, laborer.
Eaton, Charles James, Duncan, farmer.
Edgson, John William, Maple Bay, farmer.
Edgson, Milton, Maple Bay, farmer.
Edgson, Multon Spencer, Maple Bay, road contractor.
Elkington, William Howard, Maple Bay, farmer.
Ellender, William, Duncan, laborer.
Elliot, Thomas, Cowichan, laborer.
Elliot, Geoffry, Somenos, farmer.
Elliot, George Henry, Somenos, lieutenant-colonel.
Elliott, George Robinson, Chemainus, stenographer.
Elliot, Charles Arthur, Chemainus, M.D.
Evans, David, Somenos, farmer.
Evans, James, Duncan, farmer.
Evans, Henry, Somenos, farmer.
Evans, John Newell, Somenos, farmer.
Evans, Arthur Wellesley, Somenos, farmer.
Evins, Henry, Chemainus, mill-hand.
Fall, Harry T., Kelialum, farmer.
Farnsworth, James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Farbridge, Edward James Foster, Quamichan, farmer.
Fenwell, Harry Abitt, Chemainus, storekeeper.
Flett, James, Somenos, merchant.
Flett, John William, Comiaken, farmer.
Flett, Peter, Comiaken, farmer.
Foote, Edward Charles, Duncan, physician.
Ford David, Duncan, carpenter.
Ford, Walter, Quamichan, carpenter.
Forrest, Edward H., Cowichan, farmer.
Forrest, William, Cowichan, farmer.
Frame, William, Sahtlam, Mason.
Fraser, Angus Carmichael, Cowichan, contractor.
Freeman, James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Fry, Henry, Duncan, civil engineer.
Frumento, Pasquale, Cowichan, storekeeper.
Gabouri, Louis, Duncan, farmer.
Galbraith, James Harrington, Shawnigan, logger.
Galbraith, Malcolm, Duncan, logger.
Garnett, Francis Walker, Shawnigan, shingle-maker.
Gibbons, Charles Theodore, Cowichan, farmer.
Gibbins, Thomas, Duncan, farmer.
Gibs, Samuel G., Chemainus, farmer.
Gidley, William, Genoa, manager lumber company.
Gilmore, William, Cowichan, carpenter.
Gray, John, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Glanville, George, Chemainus, mill-hand.
Grassie, Robert, Duncan, blacksmith.
Gravelle, Joseph, Cowichan, fisherman.
Grassie, William Alexander, Duncan, carpenter.
Green, Mark, Somenos, farmer.
Greaves, Harry Blumhardt, Somenos, farmer.
Greig, John, Shawnigan, farmer.
Guest, Robert, Sahtlam, farmer.
Guns, Edwin, Koksilah, farmer.
Genstapon, Olaf, Chemainus, carpenter.
Hadmen, Garland Harrison, Quamichan, farmer.
Hagen, Samuel, Duncan, logger.
Halhed, Richmond Beauchamp, Shawnigan, engineer.
Hall, Philip John, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Hall, John Edward, Duncan, clerk.
Hall, Herbert Ernest, Duncan, farmer.
Hansen, Andrew, Somenos, farmer.
Hands, Jonathan Griffith, Duncan, teacher.
Harrison, Frank Ashworth, Duncan, gentleman.
Harrison, Horace Ridgway, Somenos, farmer.
Hasson, James, Shawnigan, logger.
Hattie, Dan Robertson, Duncan, carpenter.
Hawkins, John, Shawnigan, farmer.
Hawthornthwaite, William, Cowichan, gentleman.
Healy, James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Hearn, William, Shawnigan, engineer.
Henderson, John, Cowichan, teamster.
Henderson, Robert Sinclair, Duncan, butcher.
Hennessy, Peter, Quamichan, farmer.
Herd, William, Somenos, farmer.
Herd, Alexander Agnew Belford, Somenos, farmer.
Hicks, Walter, Cowichan, farmer.
Hills, Lewis, Chemainus, book-keeper.
Hoadley, Charles Caesar, Sahtlam, farmer.
Hollings, Henry Hamilton, Shawnigan, farmer.
Hollings, Henry Samuel, Shawnigan, farmer.
Hollings, Albert Edward Johnson, Shawnigan, logger.
Hollings, Thomas William, Cobble Hill, logger.
Holmes, William James, Somenos, farmer.
Holmes, Charles, Somenos, farmer.
Holmes, David Henry, Quamichan, farmer.
Holmes, Frederick Crease, Quamichan, farmer.
Holton, Harold, Duncan, farmer.
Hooper, William, Shawnigan, planerman.
Horn, John Walter, Somenos, farmer.
Horn, Andrew John, Duncan, logger.
Howe, Matthew, Chemainus, hotelkeeper.
Howie, Archibald, Cowichan, farmer.
Hog, James Archibald, Shawnigan, teacher.
Humphreys, John, Cowichan, farmer.
Humphreys, John, jr., Cowichan, carpenter.
Humphreys, Thomas William, Duncan, farmer.
Hutchinson, George, Quamichan, farmer.
Hyatt, Gilbert Andrew, Duncan, carpenter.
Jackson, John B., Cowichan, farmer.
Jackson, Thomas Mills, Chemainus, farmer.
Jaynes, Percy Franklyn, Cowichan, hotelkeeper.
Jaynes, William Penn, Quamichan, storekeeper.
Jenkins, James, Quamichan, farmer.
Jenkin, James, Quamichan, shoemarker.
Johnson, Edwin, Cowichan, barrister.
Johnstone, Patrick Berwick, Westholme, farmer.
Jones, Frederick Walter, Shawnigan, miner.
Jones, James, Somenos, farmer.
Jones, William, Quamichan, laborer.
Jones, Francis E., Westholme, general storekeeper.
Jordan, Charles, Sahtlam, farmer.
Keast, Hubert, Duncan, livery stablekeeper.
Keating, Andrew John William, Quamichan, gentleman.
Kersley, George, Chemainus, farmer.
Kier, George Somenos, farmer.
Kier, Joseph, Somenos, farmer.
King, Charles, Somenos, farmer.
King, Richard, Bertram, Buttermaker.
Kinsleo, Thomas, Quamichan, farmer.
Kinnear, James, Cowichan, hotelkeeper.
Kirkendall, George, Chemainus, schoolteacher.
Koenig, George, Shawnigan, hotelkeeper.
Lafortune, Joseph, Shawnigan, farmer.
Lamont, John, Duncan, farmer.
Lance, Richard Paterson, Duncan, Bridge carpenter.
Langley, Edward, Grant Lake, farmer.
Larsen, Andrew, Cowichan, farmer.
Larsen, Gustave, Shawnigan, farmer.
Lattimore, John, Shawnigan, logger.
Launchbury, Walter Henry, Chemainus, mill man.
Laverock, David, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Leaky, John Arundel, Quamichan, clerk in Holy Orders.
Leaky, Walter, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Leaky, Arthur T., Quamichan, farmer.
Leather, Francis Simeon, Maple Bay, farmer.
Lee, Captain Eben, Cowichan, hotel keeper.
Lewington, John Robert, Shawnigan, teamster.
Lewis George, Quamichan, farmer.
Lewis, William, Quamichan, laborer.
Lewis, Samuel Gerdlestone, Chemainus, hotel keeper.
Lilly, George Alfred, Comiaken, farmer.
Lilly, George Walter, Comiaken, farmer.
Livingstone, Clermont, Cowichan, gentleman.
Livingstone, John, Duncan, bridge carpenter.
Lloyd, Frank, Chemainus, logger.
Lloyd, Lionel Percy Hart, Somenos, farmer.
Lomas, Thomas, Quamichan, farmer.
Lomas, William Henry, Quamichan, Indian agent.
Lomas, Edward Spencer, Quamichan, farmer.
Lucas, Melville Franklyn, Duncan, physician.
Mahoney, James, Cowichan, farmer.
Mahoney, John, Cowichan, farmer.
Mainguy, Daniel Wishart, Chemainus, farmer.
Maisonneuve, Alexander, Shawnigan, farmer.
Maitland, Dougal Frederick H., Cowichan, farmer.
Maitland, Dougal Jas. St. Leger, Duncan, constable.
Manley, Robert John, Shawnigan, farmer.
Manley, William George, Cowichan, farmer.
Manuel, Elihu, Duncan, minister.
March Henry, Cowichan Lake, farmer.
Mark, George, Quamichan, farmer.
Marshall, Mathew, Cowichan, farmer.
Marshall, William Stone, Quamichan, farmer.
Martin, Jonathan, Somenos, farmer.
Mathews, Walter Henry, Somenos, carpenter.
May, Arthur, Quamichan, farmer.
May, Nicholas, Somenos, farmer.
Mayes, Abraham, Cowichan, logger.
Mayo, Henry Herbert, Worsfield, Kilialum, farmer.
McBride, Samuel, Chemainus, section foreman.
McBride, Fred., Cowichan, logger.
McGary, Niel, Chemainus, farmer.
McIntosh, James, Sahtlam, farmer.
McIntyre, Daniel, Cowichan, farmer.
McKay, Alexander, Shawnigan, logger.
McKay, Angus, Cowichan, logger.
McKean, Charles Ell, Shawnigan, farmer.
McKenelly, Thomas F. C., Quamichan, carpenter.
McKenzie, John Charles, Quamichan, farmer.
McKinnon, Angus, Duncan, farmer.
McKinnon, Angus, Shawnigan, logger.
McLeod, Henry Christopher, Duncan, laborer.
McLay, John, Quamichan, farmer.
McLay, Robert, Quamichan, farmer.
McLellan, Peter, Shawnigan, farmer.
McPherson, Donald, Cobble Hill, farmer.
McPherson, John, Quamichan, farmer.
McPherson, Norman, Somenos, logger.
Meade, Robert Aubry, Cowichan, farmer.
Mearns, James, Quamichan, farmer.
Mearns, Robert, Koksilah, laborer.
Mearns, William, Koksilah, laborer.
Melrose, Charles, Koksilah, hotel keeper.
Melrose, Robert, Koksilah, farmer.
Mellin, Harry de Moleyns, Somenos, farmer.
Mellin, Richard Guy, Somenos, farmer.
Menzies, James, Sahtlam, farmer.
Menzies, John, Somenos, farmer.
Menzies, John Alexander, Duncan, carpenter.
Miller, Edward Flemming, Cowichan, farmer.
Miller, Robert, Quamichan, farmer.
Miller, William A., Chemainus, farmer.
Millett, William, Quamichan, farmer.
Morley, Walter, Duncan, brick layer.
Moony, John, Cowichan, mail carrier.
Morris, W. B., Chemainus, blacksmith.
Morrison, Robert Miller, Comiaken, farmer.
Murchie, James, Cowichan, logger.
Murchison, Peter, Somenos, farmer.
Murdock, William, Cowichan, logger.
Musgrave, Edward, Somenos, farmer.
Musgrave, John, Somenos, farmer.
Musgrave, Robert, Somenos, farmer.
Mutter, James Mitchell, Somenos, farmer.
Mutter, James Islay, Somenos, store keeper.
Mutter, Alexander Allan, Somenos, farmer.
Mangle, Edward Reid, Shawnigan, cabinet maker.
Nash, Richard, Quamichan, machinist.
Niel, James, Chemainus, farmer.
Nelson, John, Cowichan, farmer.
Nightingale, Arthur, Shawnigan, farmer.
Nightingale, James, Cowichan, farmer.
Nightingale John, Shawnigan, farmer.
Nightingale, Vincent, Shawnigan, farmer.
Nightingale, Eaustice Clifford, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Norcross, Harold, Somenos, farmer.
Norcross, James, Somenos, farmer.
Olney, Samuel Allan, Cobble Hill, laborer.
Orando, Geovanni Baptiste, Cowichan, store keeper.
Parker, Anderson William John, Somenos, civil engineer.
Paintor, George, Somenos, farmer.
Pannell, Frank, Cowichan, painter.
Pannell, Charles, Shawnigan, farmer.
Paterson, Walter, Shawnigan, farmer.
Paull, Thomas Joseph, Quamichan, farmer.
Paull, Walter Henry, Sahtlam, farmer.
Payne, Henry John, Sahtlam, farmer.
Pearmine, Charles, Somenos, farmer.
Pelky, Frank Dixon, Duncan, telegraph operator.
Pellow, William Alfred, Duncan, farmer.
Paterson, Hans Peter, Shawnigan, farmer.
Pimbury, Agustus, Cowichan, farmer.
Pitt, Thomas, Duncan, bar tender.
Porter, George Robert, Chemainus, farmer.
Porter, Harrison Townley, Duncan, station master.
Porter, James Lownley, Cobble Hill, hotel keeper.
Porter, James Astley, Cobble Hill, rancher.
Podvin, Alfred, Chemainus, miner.
Price, Charles Thomas, Duncan, farmer.
Price, Ernest Alfred, Somenos, farmer.
Price, Charles Herbert, Chemainus, farmer.
Pyman, Henry, Somenos, photographer.
Ransom, Richard, Somenos, farmer.
Ransom, Shearman, Somenos, farmer.
Raymond, John, Shawnigan, lime burner.
Raymond, John, jr., Shawnigan, lime burner.
Reid, Alexander, Cowichan, farmer.
Richard, Joseph, Westholme, farmer.
Richards, Joseph, jr., Maple Bay, farmer.
Richardson, Joseph, Sahtlam, farmer.
Richardson, Malcott Sydney, Quamichan, farmer.
Richardson, Ralph Buck, Quamichan, hotel keeper.
Richardson, James Wilson, Chemainus, machinist.
Ridge, William, Quamichan, farmer.
Rivers, William, jr., Shawnigan, farmer.
Rivers, William, sr., Shawnigan, house decorator.
Robertson, William, Chemainus, farmer.
Robertson, William Russel, Quamichan, farmer.
Robinson, Arthur, Quamichan, farmer.
Robinson, John James, Quamichan, farmer.
Robinson, Samuel, Sahtlam, carpenter.
Robinson, John Russel, Chemainus, tally man.
Rogers, Alfred Welwyn, Shawnigan, farmer.
Rogers, Arthur, Shawnigan, farmer.
Rogers, Alfred Welwyn, jr., Shawnigan, farmer.
Rogers, Godfrey, Shawnigan, laborer.
Rondeault, Peter, Cowichan, clergyman.
Rowe, James, Quamichan, farmer.
Rowe, Samuel, Quamichan, farmer.
Rowlinson, Seymour Hereward, Cobble livery stable keeper.
Ryan, Charles, Quamichan, laborer.
Schmidt, Frank, Cowichan, farmer.
Shaw, Edward Wingfield, Duncan, late livery stable keeper.
Shearing, William James, Shawnigan, farmer.
Shelford, Joseph, Mill Bay, farmer.
Sheppard, Isaac John, Shawnigan, farmer.
Simpson, Henry Hardy, Oak Park, artist.
Sinclair, Alexander, Shawnigan, logger.
Sinclair, Daniel, Shawnigan, contractor.
Sinclair, John, Cowichan, logger.
Skinner, Ernest M., Comiaken, farmer.
Skinner, Jeptha James, Shawnigan, logger.
Smith, David Gregory, Cowichan, gentleman.
Smith, Henry, Shawnigan, farmer.
Smith, Michael John, Comiaken, farmer.
Smith, Michael Keiver, Somenos, logger.
Smith, Robert Sydney, Somenos, lumberman.
Smith, William, Cowichan, saw mill hand.
Smith, William Scott, Quamichan, farmer.
Smith, Edward George, Cowichan, farmer.
Smith, William Renfrew, Somenos, farmer.
Spears, John, Cowichan, farmer.
Spittal, William, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Stanyer, William, Duncan, hostler.
Stewart, Donald, Shawnigan, farmer.
Stuart, George, Shawnigan, laborer.
Stuart, George, jr., St. Ann's, Quamichan, farmer.
Stuart, John Charles, St. Ann's, Quamichan, farmer.
Stubbs, William, Shawnigan, laborer.
Sutherland, Henry Clayton, Somenos, laborer.
Sutton, George, Duncan, axeman.
Symons, Richard Dunn, Comiaken, farmer.
Taggart, William J., Shawnigan, farmer.
Tait, John Colville, Cowichan, farmer.
Tarlton, Joseph, Quamichan, farmer.
Taylor, George, Cowichan, farmer.
Telford, Robert, Chemainus, teacher.
Thomas, William Ishmael, Chemainus, farmer.
Thorn, Zechariah, Duncan, laborer.
Tinkley, John William, Cowichan, laborer.
Tobin, John, Duncan, laborer.
Todd, Arthur, Quamichan, farmer.
Townsend, William Byron, Shawnigan, farmer.
Van Goethem, George Charles, Quamichan, clergyman.
Vaux, William Henry, Quamichan, farmer.
Verdier, John Joseph, Shawnigan, farmer.
Verdier, John, Cobble Hill, farmer.
Vannier, Nelson Joseph, Cowichan, land cruiser.
Wake, George Fenton, Sahtlam, farmer.
Walker, Hugh, Shawnigan, logger.
Wall, Edward, Chemainus, fisherman.
Ward, Arthur, Osborne Bay, farmer.
Warnock, William, Shawnigan, logger.
Waters, Williams, Quamichan, farmer.
Watson, John, Somenos, farmer.
Weddle, William S., Somenos, farmer.
Weesmiller, John, Duncan, laborer.
Wellburn, Harry Oswald, Quamichan, farmer.
Welch, John, Cowichan, logger.
Welsh, William, Chemainus, longshoreman.
Whidden, Robert Henry, Duncan, carpenter.
Whittome, James Henry, Comiaken, farmer.
Wicks, Robert Alfred, Somenos, farmer.
Wilder, George, Shawnigan, gardener.
Williams, Harry, Koksilah, station agent.
Wilmer, Frederick Louis, Duncan, colliery engineer.
Wilson, Alexander Ronaldson, Quamichan, farmer.
Wilson, James, Cowichan, railway foreman.
Wilson, William, Quamichan, farmer.
Wilson, Frank Gordon, Chemainus, carpenter.
Willis, James Herbert, Cowichan, farmer.
Wilder, Henry Fletcher, Cobble Hill, rancher.
Wilkinson, John Slater, Cobble Hill, rancher.
Wilkinson, John Slater Dodsley, Cobble Hill, rancher.
Windsor, John, Somenos, farmer.
Windsor, Thomas Price, Chemainus, farmer.
Winslow, Joseph Wesley, Comiaken, clergyman.
Wood, Thomas Anthony, Quamichan, farmer.
Woodhus, Walter Alexander, Duncan, butcher.
Woods, Willoughby Arthur, Quamichan, farmer.
Wright, Ernest Agustus, Duncan, farmer.
Young, Robert Duggan, Shawnigan, farmer.

Certified correct as distributed this 11th June, 1898.

ANDREW L. SMITH,
Distributing Collector.

A fair sized audience greeted the performance of the "Fisherman's Daughter" at A.O.U.W. hall last night. The play was enthusiastically received. To-night Bartley Campbell's masterpiece, the "White Slave," will be produced. Every person entering the hall, it is announced, is presented with a number which entitles the bearer to a chance for a lady's gold watch to be given away on Saturday evening. The drawing is made by a gentleman whom the audience selects and is perfectly honest. No one connected with the house or company can win the watch, which is for patrons only and is on exhibition at Clayton's jewellery store.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE UNION MINES.

My son Samuel Bennie got his leg crushed and bru

IN CHILLIWACK TOWN.

The Visiting Ministers Meet the Twin Leaders of the Opposition.

Chilliwack, June 18.—Chilliwack people are taking a deep interest in the provincial elections, and a meeting called by the government supporters was held this evening. The opposition had asked for permission to speak. It was explained that as it was a government meeting and the first time for the Premier to speak in Chilliwack in this campaign he was to be allowed what time he required to set before the people his record and his policy. Hon. Mr. Eberts, the attorney-general, was also to speak, and had some things of special importance to the people of Chilliwack to say. Still there was no objection to allowing Mr. Munro an opportunity to address the meeting. The meeting, it being Saturday night, was to close at 11:30 and it was decided to allow him half an hour. This the opposition expressed satisfaction with and all was well. Some of the other members of the opposition who had not been present at these negotiations undertook to bring on outside speakers and wired to Vancouver for Messrs. Joseph Martin and F. C. Cotton. These two worthies arrived late in the evening and then the oppositionists asked for the right to speak and talked about the government being afraid to hear them and similar nonsense. The better class of the oppositionists urged that more good would be accomplished by allowing Mr. Munro, who is a gentlemanly and fairly good speaker, although not well-posted on politics, to take the allotted time. The others, who it afterwards appeared, had prepared a scheme to break up the meeting, insisted on bringing Martin and Cotton to the front. The government people, knowing it could do no harm, and to put a stop to their importunities, decided to allow an hour and Mr. Munro, later on—perhaps not wishing to appear on the same platform with Joseph Martin—withdrew in favor of the imported man.

Despite bad weather there was a large turnout to the meeting and as evening approached a steady stream of rigs came pouring into the town. The meeting was held in Henderson's hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, among the audience being a large number of ladies, many of whom were heard to say after the meeting—as did also many men, formerly oppositionists—"Well, if that Martin is a sample of the opposition's pick for a leader, I do not want any more to do with them."

The chair was taken by A. C. Wells, Reeve of the municipality, one of the most prominent and best respected men in the district. He said that he had been to a considerable extent responsible for having Mr. Turner come out as a candidate for Chilliwack. He had first been introduced to Mr. Turner by the late Mr. McKay, who was respected highly by all who had had the honor of his acquaintance. Since then he had found Mr. Turner to be a Christian gentleman and a progressive citizen. He did not think any man required a higher commendation than that. (Applause). He also thought that it would be a good thing in view of the important matters to be carried out in Chilliwack, this year, to have the constituency represented by the provincial secretary. (This slip of the tongue—the Premier being the provincial treasurer—is referred to later.) The time at the disposal of the speakers was short and he hoped that they would all be given a good hearing, although in Chilliwack it was hardly necessary to ask for that. He said that Mr. Turner was to open the meeting, and was to be allowed what time he required. Mr. Munro was to follow for half an hour, and Mr. Eberts was to close the meeting. He then called on Hon. Mr. Turner, who was received with tremendous applause and cheers. The Premier spoke for over two hours and was given the closest possible attention throughout. After he had concluded it was announced that Mr. Munro had given way to Messrs. Martin and Cotton and that it had been decided to allow them an hour.

Mr. Martin was then called on, and after he had talked frothy and slangy nothing for half an hour despite the requests from the audience for him to talk sense and give facts, the chairman called on him to make way for the next speaker. He insisted on going on longer and was allowed to do so although the chairman said that after he was through Mr. Eberts would be called on. When Mr. Martin finally did wind up his harangue it was well on to closing time and the chairman called on Mr. Eberts. The trick of the oppositionists then showed up. Martin got frothy—almost maniacal—and invoked the rougher element of the opposition to break up the meeting. Finally endeavoring to arouse them by posing as a martyr he left the hall. He was allowed to go, someone calling out: "Another case of cold feet," as he moved away. After some further little racket the meeting subsided and Mr. Eberts was given a splendid hearing. His speech was full of facts and vim and when he announced that the contract for the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway has been signed and sealed the enthusiasm was tremendous. After Mr. Eberts had concluded the Premier made a few remarks in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman. The meeting closed with cheers for Turner and Eberts.

THE CIRCUS.

Willison's circus will give the initial performance in Victoria to-night and two performances every day including Saturday. The animals have quite recovered from the effects of the sea trip and are looking better for the few days' rest. Yesterday the life boat band wagon, drawn by six gray horses, with all the bandsmen dressed as sailors, paraded the principal streets and created a good impression. There wil be another parade to-day. The miniature animals with the show are as frisky as young lambs and should give a good account of themselves this evening. The big baboon is the centre of attraction among the small boys, his antics being very laughable, and the way he stows candy away is a sight to see. In addition to the animals brought over with the show Mr. Willison has secured several cages of rare foreign and Canadian animals which will be on view in the menagerie tent without extra charge. The menagerie tent will be lighted by electricity, making the interior cool and comfortable. The interior of the large tent will be lighted by patent lamps guaranteed to give a brilliant light. Another feature will be the seating arrangements, some 1,000 chairs being utilized round the arena, in addition to the immense galleries, all round the tent. The location is central, at the corner of Douglas and Herald streets, and can be easily reached from all parts of the city. Tickets will be on sale at the grounds all day, so there need be no necessity to crowd round the ticket wagon at night. The circus band will be augmented by several members of the band of the Fifth regiment and everything augurs well for a successful opening performance to-night. The prices of admission are 50 cents and children 25 cents. *

King Malietoa, the Samoan monarch, is a unique figure in royalty. He gets $150 a month, and that munificent budget is usually in arrears. Though his sartorial needs are few, he is continually behind with his tailors.

CAMPBELL-URE.

Wedding of Two Young Victorians Yesterday Afternoon—List of Presents.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Ure, No. 8 Alfred street, yesterday afternoon, their second daughter, Miss Clara Etta Ure, was united in marriage to Robert Arde Campbell, one of the star players of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, third son of the late Alexander Donald Campbell, of Arnprior, Ont. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated at the wedding, which was attended by the relatives and a few friends of the couple. After the ceremony the party sat down to a beautifully arranged table. During the evening a reception was held, when Mr. and Mrs. Campbell received the congratulations of a large number of friends. They left on the North Pacific last night for the Sound, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The couple were the recipients of many presents, among which were the following: White maple arm chair, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ure; silver butter dish, and silver cake basket, H. Strandley; silver berry spoon, Miss Irene Ure; enamel cathedral gong clock, James Ure; applica work, Mrs. J. Ure; chamber set, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Ure; white enamel easel and picture, Miss Ure; dozen china plates, F. Brackman & Ker Milling Co.; porchon silver match-holder, Mrs. Howes; silver meat fork, Mrs. Mackintosh; half-dozen sterling tea spoons, Mrs. James and Miss McCurdy; silver egg-holder, lined with gold, Mr. and Mrs. Hanft; silver cake lifter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith; silver card receiver, C. A. Chambers; silver coffee spoons, Miss Lily and Arthur Mansell; parlor standing lamp, Mrs. Klinger; pair white lace curtains, Mrs. Campbell; jardiniere, Mr. and Mrs. F. Elworthy; silver button-hook, Mr. and Mrs. B. Boggs; hand-worked centre-piece, Miss Pauline Mansell; lemonade set, B. Middleton; silver meat fork, Miss Horner; silver butter dish, Miss Lange; cake boxes, T. N. Hibben & Co.; sterling silver spoons, R. J. Russell; water set and silver tray, Mr. and Mrs. Bell; silver-plated knives and forks, Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson; tapestry table-cloth, G. A. Richardson; cheese dish, Miss G. Richardson; china cups and saucers, Miss E. Richardson; silver sugar basin and spoons, Mrs. H. Mansell; silver berry dish, Miss Alice and James Mansell; hanging lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Tait; card receiver, Wm. and F. Haines; silver pickle jar, Mrs. and Capt. Bragg; silver bon-bon dish, lined with gold, Capt. and Mrs. G. Cox; jardiniere, D. Rose; silver pickle jar, Mrs. Thompson; opal tea set, Mrs. J. Hood; silver butter knife and sugar shell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker; photograph holder, Mr. Fraser; embroidered cushion, Miss Maggie Campbell; lace curtains, Emma and Mamie Campbell; glass fruit set, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, Jr.; individual salt set, Miss Todd; carving knife and fork, Mr. Lillie Vaughn; scent case, Mr. and Mrs. Wilby; ash tray, Horace Mansell; gift of pearls; to bridesmaid, gold ring, set with opals and emeralds.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Speculators Holding off for Developments in the War Situation.

New York, June 21.—The stock market gave renewed evidence of a general disposition among important financial interests to restrict operations until developments in the war situation, more especially in the grain market, and a clearer perception as to the future of the money market. Regarding the latter factor, involving as it does the floating of the new government loan, uncertainty has been largely dissipated by the enormous oversubscription to this issue, and the excessive ease in current rates in the money market. Call accommodations were made to-day in exceptional cases at 1 per cent. Ruling rates, however, were principally 1½ to 1¾ per cent., with the great bulk of the transactions at the lower figure. The tone of time money showed greater ease, but quotations were not appreciably lower. The general temper of speculation was hesitating during the greater part of the forenoon, owing to the vigorous efforts of the bear fraternity to precipitate weakness in the general market by concentrating their efforts against the high-priced specialties, with a view of dislodging long stock. Their efforts in this direction were rewarded by substantial declines in Sugar, People's Gas and Metropolitan Street Railway. The granger group yielded sympathetically with the break in wheat, but the balance of the list was well supported. Losses were small. The feverishness of the leaders dominated the speculation to a more or less extent, until the disposition on the part of the London operators to absorb a sprinkling of the international favorites was made manifest. Values moved slowly upwards with the ultimate results of the day's operations showing slight fractional changes favoring either side. The market displayed intense stagnation at intervals, but an inquiry for stocks was attended by improved values.

The Evening Post's London cable says: "The stock markets were quiet and irregular to-day. Americans were better. The tendency is to buy, but as soon as prices here go over the New York parity, that market sells; consequently the market closed dull. Spanish fours were firm at one time, on the announcement by the Bank of Spain of the payment of the next coupon. Brazils were better. Other markets were featureless. Full details of the Baltimore & Ohio reorganization scheme are expected almost immediately. The Paris bourse was steady and the Berlin market dull."

Closing prices: Amn. Cotton Oil, 20½; Tobacco, 115½; Sugar, ex div, 131⅞; Spirits, 11⅜; A., T. & S. F., 22; do. pfd., 32⅞; B. O., 18⅞; Bay State Gas, 3⅝; C. P., 83; Can. Sou., 51; C. & O., 22⅞; C., B. & Q., 104⅝; Chicago Gas, 96⅝; C. & N. W., 124⅜; C. R. I. & P., 106¼; C. M. & St. P., 99⅞; Con. Gas, 109⅞; C. C. C. & St. L., 41¼; D. & R. G. pfd., 50⅜; Lac. Gas, 48⅜; L. & N., 52⅝; Man., 104⅜; M. P., 35; N. P., com., 28; do. pfd., 68⅜; N. Y. C. & H., 116; P. M., 29; Pullman, 190⅜; Son. Ry. pfd., 29⅜; T. C. & I., 23⅞; Leather pfd., ex div., 35¼; Rubber, com., 22⅝; Met., 160⅞; R. T., 49⅞.

Commercial Cable in Montreal, 177 to 179; C. P. R. in London, 85⅝.

Bar silver, 58⅜c.; Mexican dollars, 45½c.; silver certificates, 58 1-5@59c.

Copper, dull; brokers' $10.75; exchange, $11 to $12. Lead firm; brokers' $3.70 to $3.95; exchange, $4.

Wheat—Options irregular; opening higher on strong cables and foreign buying, they broke under a bear attack, only to profit by late covering, due to adverse home and foreign crop news and a big advance in late Paris markets. Closed 1⅜@2⅛c. net higher. July, 80c.; Sept., 73⅞c.; Dec., 74⅝c.

Chicago, June 21.—Wheat closed: June, 80c.; Sept., 69c.; Dec., 69⅝c. Corn, July, 32⅝c.; Sept., 33⅝c.; Dec., 33⅝c. Oats, No. 2, July, 24c.; Sept., 21c. Mess Pork, July, $9.65. Lard, July, $5.75.

WALNUTS.

In the old world the walnut is found wild in the Banat territory of Hungary, in the mountains of Greece, in Armenia, the north of India and in apan. The Greeks neglected their native trees and imported a better variety from Persia. The Romans cultivated it to a great extent and got the best trees from Persia. They threw nuts at weddings as we throw rice.

Just why walnuts were named as they are is a mystery, for the word means "foreign nut." The black walnut is indigenous to this country, and probably received its name from its resemblance to the English walnut, says the Chicago News. Anglo-Saxons coined the name in their own home before they came to Britain and found the nut, which the Romans had doubtless brought over, as it was one of their favorite delicacies.

The old proverb says that "he who plants a walnut tree expects not to eat the fruit." The tree is one of the slowest to come to maturity we know, for it does not bear till 20 years old. An old farmer and tree-grower gives as a rule for planting walnut trees to dig a shallow hole, place in a layer of decayed leaves from the woods ,plant nuts with the husks removed, cover with a small heap of leaves and next year you will find some have grown. In another year you may use your discretion about what saplings shall be left to grow.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

COOKING IN SCHOOLS.

Trustees Are Quite Willing to Have the Pupils Taught This Useful Subject.

The Question of Where to Get to Funds Is at Present in the Way.

Cooking in the schools and how to establish the teaching in Victoria of that useful science—for it is a science, was discussed by the school board, a deputation of ladies from the Women's Council and Miss Livingstone at a meeting in the City hall yesterday afternoon.

The upshot of the talk was a determination on the part of the board to do what was possible towards the good object and so before long the public schools will be turning out professors of the cordon bleu and even perhaps the boys will emulate the pride of the immortal Vatel in the science, though it is to be hoped not to the extreme of committing suicide as he did, because something went wrong. Indeed in these degenerate days it is generally the other people who want to kill the cook when things do not go right.

To break the ice Miss Livingstone was asked to give a short talk on the subject of cooking schools. This she did, prefacing her address with the sensible remark that of the advantages to be gained by good cooking it was not necessary to speak, they were so apparent. While Canada had taken up cooking schools, it was not to the same extent as in many other countries, as in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States and New Zealand where cooking had an important place on the public school curriculum. The idea was to teach a girl not so much how to make a living by cooking but how to live. There were various methods of teaching. There was the demonstration method where the teacher did the practical work before a class and the pupils took notes and tried to carry out the practical part at home. Then there was the individual method where each pupil had her own individual utensils and made things in small quantities under the teacher's supervision. There was also the group method where from two to four pupils had one set of utensils between them and all had a finger in the pie, undertered by the saying that too many cooks spoil the broth. In Montreal where there are four kitchens fitted up for teaching purposes in the public schools, the pupils supplied lunch to the teachers at ten cents each, and so helped to defray the cost. The exclusively individual method was not good except for very small children beginning, as the quantities thus cooked was almost too small to be of practical worth. One teacher could attend to 200 pupils in ten classes of twenty pupils each. There was another side to this teaching of cooking. The pupils were taught that they must have the meals ready by a certain hour and that they must always have their dishes cooked on time. It would require about $1,000 to cover the expense of teacher's salary and materials. Miss Livingstone pointed out that in Germany especially domestic science where a girl was taught all kinds of housework was much in vogue and she thought that by getting a teacher instructed in domestic science needlework might also be taught.

Mrs. Gordon Grant in speaking for the Women's Council said they were very much in earnest in trying to have cooking taught in the schools and as evidence of this pointed out that a resolution had been passed by the ladies offering to fit up the kitchen if the board decided to establish a cooking school.

The various members of the board spoke favorably of the plan, the chairman, Mr. Hayward, however, pointing out that there were some difficulties in the way, as it would be necessary to have the council of public instruction first add cooking to the curriculum and then a grant of $500 would be needed to carry on the work till the end of the year, as the trustees had no funds that could be devoted to the purpose.

Trustee Marchant feared there might be some difficulty in getting the grant just yet, as other places would have the same right to petition and perhaps the government would not like to pledge themselves to a precedent of this kind before getting the money from the legislature. It would be wiser, he thought, to look forward to trying to get the scheme put into effect next January. In this Mr. Belyea agreed, while he believed in the scheme.

Finally, after further discussion a resolution, moved by Trustee Mrs. Jenkins, and seconded by Trustee Hall, was carried to the effect that the council of public instruction be asked to grant $500 towards inaugurating the teaching of domestic science and also to add this to the school subjects.

The Women's Council were thanked for their offer to furnish the kitchen and Miss Livingstone was thanked for her attendance and advice.

After the board had passed a number of bills they decided to allow the use of the South Park school for a government political meeting on June 29, and also to allow either side to use the schools for meetings on the usual conditions.

The school attendance for May was reported as follows: Average actual attendance, 2,090.27; average daily attendance, 1,981.08; pupils actually attending, 2,248; average per teacher, 46.83.

POLITICAL NOTES.

H. D. Benson is now practically sure of his seat in Delta. Reliable information recently received from Ladner is to the effect that he will carry the riding in that part of the section by a large majority and will also hold his own in Langley and Surrey.—Vancouver World.

Our Rossland correspondent gives an excellent report of the political situation in that riding. What he says is fully borne out by the editorial statements in the local press. The riding is clearly almost solid for the government.

As yet the province does not tumble beneath the tread of Joseph Martin. In fact things look as though the Manitoba Mischief-Maker was going to come down with the dullest kind of a thud. The Victoria oppositionists never mention him.

Very late advices from North Victoria say that Mr. Booth is safe for re-election by a substantial majority. Mr. Paterson, his opponent, talks chiefly about the desirability of the government buying all the railways. Mr. Paterson probably has a railway to sell.

Mr. Kidd, of Richmond, who is seeking re-election in that riding, is of the opinion that the employees of the government are too well paid. Mr. Kidd undoubtedly could find people, who would take the offices for smaller salaries, but their fitness for the work would be a matter of grave doubt. British Columbia cannot afford to have cheap men in responsible positions. Of all economics this is the worst. Mr. Kidd objects among other things to the wages paid printers in the government printing office, although these are the same as are paid in other printing offices.

A special correspondent writes from Rossland as follows: "The general topic of conversation just now is the forthcoming elections and great interests is being manifested in the preliminaries connected with the selection of the respective candidates. Mr. James Martin, the opposition candidate, has been before the public for a fortnight past—but in name only, and people are wondering why he has not given them an opportunity of hearing his views and interpreting his proposed governmental policy—if he has a policy. Probably this reticence on Mr. Martin's part has had something to do with the disaffection which exists in his camp to-day and which is extremely likely to result in an absolute breakdown even before the election comes off. Of this much there can be no doubt, that the opposition party has signally failed to obtain the confidence of the Rossland people, who have every reason to be satisfied with what the government has done for the district and who believe that it will continue to merit the consideration of the house. On this latter point indeed they are firmly decided and it is for that reason that the intermediary position of an independent member has been called into requisition by the government supporters. A man who is in favor of the government policy, but who is not absolutely pledged to uphold it on all points. The inhabitive feeling of the people of Rossland and the surrounding camps is remarkable, and being a young and progressive party they are determined to secure the representation in the legislative assembly which is best calculated to further their interests. After all this is hardly to be wondered at for the increasing importance of all these camps is directly affecting the prosperity of the whole province. The people on the Coast may not realize it now, but they soon will, that the mining communities here have a great stake in the country and while wishing to work harmoniously in the interests of the whole, they are determined to assert their rights.

Dr. Bowes, the government candidate, has allowed himself to be nominated in response to a large requisition as an independent member. The doctor has a host of friends here who are working tooth and nail to secure his return and it is confidently expected that he will go in by a large majority. Dr. Bowes is a fluent and effective speaker, is well versed in the requirements of this part of the world, he should in short prove a decided acquisition to the house. It is expected that the visit of Premier Turner here next week will tend to further disorganize the opposition forces, who are verily men without a policy, in other words men who would be discontented under any circumstances. This province of British Columbia does not want any so-called new fangled ideas thrust upon it just now, for it is just approaching that state indicative of a general era of prosperity when a strong and self-contained government is essential to steer it clear of the rocks, upon which so many private individuals, not to speak of governments, go to pieces when the tide of success is rolling in across the bar."

Hon. Messrs. Turner and Eberts met with a splendid reception at Chilliwack. The tour of the Premier is certain to produce an excellent effect everywhere on the Mainland. It is to be regretted that the Attorney-General will not be able to accompany him to all the interior points.

An opposition meeting, with Mr. J. G. Hands in the chair, was held at the Agricultural hall, Duncan, on Saturday evening, when Senator Templeman and Messrs. Belyea and Gregory, of Victoria; Mr. W. Head, the opposition candidate, and others gave addresses. The meeting was only moderately attended. The usual opposition platitudes were brought forward without noteworthy variation.

Between 75 and 100 citizens assembled in the government's committee rooms at the corner of Broad and Fort streets last evening. A few speeches were made and the rest of the evening was spent in committee work.

Two meetings will be held this week in the interest of the government candidates. On Thursday evening the candidates will address a meeting at Fairall's hall, Victoria West, and on Friday evening at Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

The Scheme Upon Which the Colonies Have at Last United.

The Australian colonies recently voted upon the bill drawn up by the Melbourne convention to provide for the commonwealth of Australia, which if approved by the people was to be followed by an application to the Imperial parliament to pass an enabling act, as was done in 1867 when, in the case of Canada, the British North America act received royal sanction. It is believed that five colonies will join. These, with their populations, are:

New South Wales	1,327,000
Victoria	1,177,000
South Australia	333,000
West Australia	132,000
Tasmania	166,000
Total (1896, about)	3,155,000

will not vote on the subject.

Hitherto the Australian colonies have been quite independent of each other, and their independence has gone so far that they have not only had varying tariffs, but have set up tariff barriers against each other with the exception of New South Wales, which two years ago be formed somewhat on the basis of the world.

The plan of federation proposes that "The commonwealth of Australia" shall be formed somewhat on the basis of the Canadian Dominion, but with an important difference. Here, the Dominion government may exercise every power not expressly reserved to the provinces. Any powers not specified either way belong to

Queensland, which has a population of 460,000, is holding off at present, and the Federal government. In Australia, on the contrary, the commonwealth is to have only such powers as are expressly conceded by the constitution. Any powers not specified belonging to the provinces or "states" as the colonies are now to be called.

"Humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God," begins the constitution, "the people of (here is left a blank for the names of the colonies which vote yea) have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal commonwealth under the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and under the constitution hereby established."

CONSTITUTION.

The bill provides for the constitution of the commonwealth of Australia, to be composed of the various colonies, which are to be termed states.

The legislative authority is vested in the Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and in two houses of parliament, to be called the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The franchise for the Senate is to be the same as that for the House of Representatives.

The voters' lists are to be those of the various states—already practically manhood suffrage.

The qualification of a senator and a member of the house is the same. He must be 21 years of age, and resident for three years in Australia. The salary in each case is fixed at $2,000 per year.

Senators are elected for six years—one half retiring every three years—and members of the House are elected for three years.

THE SENATE.

Each State is to be represented by six senators, and, until parliament otherwise provides, each State constitutes one electorate. In other words, there will be no separate constituencies for senators—the six senators will be elected by joint vote of the whole people of their province or state.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives is to be composed of members of the commonwealth, the numbers to be in proportion to the respective population of the colonies.

The total number of members is fixed at twice the number of senators, "as nearly as practicable." However, no State is to have less than five representatives.

If the commonwealth consists at the outset of five States, there will be thirty members of the Senate. Double this number would be sixty for the House of Representatives, but as Tasmania and Western Australia are to have five each instead of the three to which their present population would entitle them, this total will be exceeded by four. The actual composition of the House would be somewhat as follows:

	Members.
New South Wales	25
Victoria	22
South Australia	7
Tasmania	5
Western Australia	5
Total	64

POWERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The commonwealth parliament has full power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the commonwealth with respect to all the matters which seem to involve joint national interest, such as trade and commerce, taxation, customs, national funds, and services, naval and military matters, navigation and shipping, coinage, banking and insurance, bankruptcy, marriage and divorce, immigration, external affairs, railways, etc., etc.

All the powers are specified in distinct clauses. Anything not specified is reserved to the States.

MONEY BILLS.

Bills imposing taxation or spending revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

The Senate cannot amend either bills imposing taxation or bills appropriating revenue for the ordinary annual service of the government.

The Senate may, however, return such bills suggesting any alteration it desires, and the House may either make such alteration or not as it deems fit.

The Senate may not amend any bill in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

DEADLOCKS.

The provisions to overcome a deadlock between Senate and House of Representatives will be peculiarly interesting to Canadians.

If the Australian House of Representatives pass a bill and the Senate rejects the bill, the matter drops for three months. Then the lower house may pass it again. If the Senate rejects it the second time, the government can dissolve both houses together. This overrides the clause which provides that senators are elected for six years.

After the dissolution and new election the House of Representatives can send the bill to the Senate again. If the Senate once more rejects it, a joint storing of the two houses shall be held. If three-fifths of the members in this joint sitting vote for the bill, it becomes law. If the majority is less than three-fifths, it is killed.

For instance, in a joint meeting of the two houses, the representation would be:

	Senators.	Rep'sen't's.
New South Wales	6	25
Victoria	6	22
South Australia	6	7
West Australia	6	5
Tasmania	6	5
	30	64
Total		94

Three-fifths of 94 would be about 55 votes. Thus at least 55 votes would be necessary in joint meeting to carry a bill over the Senate's veto.

THE CABINET.

The executive power is vested in seven ministers, who must be members of either the Senate or the House of Representatives. The salaries are fixed provisionally at a total of $60,000 a year, or $8,000 or $9,000 per minister—slightly more than in Canada.

FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

The judicial power of the commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other courts as the parliament may from time to time create or invest with federal jurisdiction. The High court shall consist of a chief justice, and so many other justices, not less than two, as the parliament may from time to time prescribe.

The judges are to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and are only removable by address from both houses, on the ground of misbehavior or incapacity.

The judicial power of the High court includes all national affairs.

The state courts must appeal to the Supreme court—not to the Privy Council in London. Appeals to the Privy Council are done away with, except after going to the Supreme court, and then only in matters not affecting the Australian constitution.

THE RAILWAYS.

There shall be an inter-state railway commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the parliament from time to time deems necessary for the execution and maintenance within the commonwealth of the provisions relating to trade and commerce.

The power of the parliament to make laws with respect t the regulation of trade and commerce shall be taken to extend to railways the property of any state.

The parliament can take over the railways of the States or any part thereof, by arrangement.

THE STATES.

All powers of the parliament of a state not specifically vested in the commonwealth parliament continue in the state.

All laws in force in any of the states relating to any of the matters within the legislative powers of the commonwealth continue in force until repealed or altered by the commonwealth parliament.

All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids manufactured in or arriving in any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State.

The commonwealth shall not make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, or for the establishment of any religion, or imposing any religious observance, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the commonwealth.

Parliament may admit to the commonwealth new States on such terms and conditions as are thought fit.

A new State may be formed by separation of territery from a State, or by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the parliament, or parliaments of the State or States affected.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The seat of government of the commonwealth shall be determined by the parliament, and shall be within federal territory.

Until such determination the parliament shall be summoned to meet at such place within the commonwealth as a majority of the governors of the States, or in the event of an equal division of opinion amongst the governors, as the Governor-General may direct.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Any proposed amendment of the constitution must be approved of by a majority of both houses, and must be submitted to the direct vote of the people. It must then be approved by a majority of the votes in a majority of States, and by a majority of votes in the whole commonwealth.

But no state is to lose its representation in the Senate or its minimum representation in the House of Representatives, unless the majority of electors voting in that State give their approval.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE.

At present each Australian colony has its own tariff. The tariffs range from high protection to free trade.

The constitution proposes that uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the commonwealth.

So soon as uniform duties of customs have been imposed, trade and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, the parliament shall have exclusive power, subject to the provisions of this constitution, to impose duties of customs and excise, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods.

All customs duties will be collected by the commonwealth from the outset.

Until uniform duties are imposed, each state will receive back the revenue actually collected therein, less its share of the federal expenditure, which will be in proportion to its population.

A committee, consisting of Mr. French, manager of the New South Wales Bank, representing the government of that colony; Mr. Bruce Smith, representing the Federalists, and Dr. McLaurin, representing the anti-Federalists, which was appointed to investigate the financial position of New South Wales under federation, reported recently that the total amount required to be raised from customs for federal purposes would be from £6,500,000 to £7,000,000, ($35,000,000) involving an increase in taxation in New South Wales from £1,260,000 to £1,480,000. The direct contribution of New South Wales to the Federal government is estimated at £232,000.

After two years, customs duties must cease between the various colonies, but the Federal government by that time must have such a customs tariff formulated against foreign goods, as will provide for the governments of both the commonwealth and the States, a revenue equivalent to the old customs revenues, and the Federal government must pay a fair proportion to each State.

Three-fourths at least of the net revenue from customs and excise must be returned to the States or applied to the payment of interest on State debts.

The parliament may take over the whole or a ratable proportion of the public debts of the States as existing at the establishment of the commonwealth, the interest payable on such debt to be deducted from the revenue otherwise receivable by the State from the commonwealth.

TELEGRAPH CREEK.

A Scene of Great Activity Since Klondikers Pass That Way.

Telegraph Creek, June 14.—How remote and yet so determined to make itself known is the little town of mushroomlike growth, Telegraph Creek. Today full of life, soldiers of Her Majesty's Dominion busily preparing for their long and tedious march to Teslin. Steamboats constantly arriving and discharging their freight and returning only to allow other vessels to take their berths and discharge more. Pack mules an dhorses of the HudsonBay Company and Durand hurriedly loaded by experienced packers, to make room for more packs in the limited space opposite the new well known Calbreath's store. Sentries here and there guard the numerous and miscellaneous heaps of regimental stores. The special transport officer, Major Bliss, with untiring energy, regulates and directs the disposal of this immense pile of military supplies. At this time two steamers, the Duchesnay and the Victoria occupying the Wharf space only yesterday vacated by the freighter Hamlin. Campers hard by on the sloping banks and plateau are preparing to start to-morrow with Mr. Pike's splendid mule train with Mexican aparajo pack saddles. Everything here is full of stirring bustle.

To-day the prisoners, Claus and Hunter, who have made themselves so notorious on the treacherous Stikine, leave here to take their trial.

As the Victorian has arrived she may possibly convey the would be wrecker to his well merited punishment. Victorian, the good Samaritan, who so readily helped in such time and friendly aid the Skagit Chief then in dire need, and so soon to the rescue of the Monte Cristo at almost the penalty of your own existence at the hands of a miscreant. How grateful we all felt that you were not wrecked, but spared to give last night in your grand saloon the inhabitants of Telegraph Creek such a splendid concert by your generous and accomplished passengers and officers' kind efforts and which was so thoroughly appreciated and was the means of a most agreeable evening being spent in this wild and distant region. LOUIS WATSON.

Nightwatchman McKay, of the C. P. N. wharf, brought to the city police station late last night a youth, who gives his name as Hector Morrison and whom he had under surveillance since early evening. The boy had been loitering about for hours and finally became so sleepy that whenever he sat he would fall over. When taken in charge and questioned he said his mother and sister had gone up to Vancouver the previous night and had told him to follow last night and they would meet him at the steamer in the morning. They had lived on Chambers street and here he remained alone until late yesterday afternoon when he strolled down to the wharf with the evident intention of stowing away on the steamer. The little fellow, who is between ten and twelve years of age, will be cared for at the police station until such time as his mother can be communicated with. His father, he says, is dead.

A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Succinct History of the Rebellion Which Will Soon Make Cuba Independent.

Spain Violated Previous Promises and Offers of Reforms Therefore Not Entertained.

On February 24, 1895, an insurrection broke out in three of Cuba's provinces. The rising had been planned long beforehand, and it was arranged to take place in all provinces simultaneously, but was prevented in half of them by several causes—the delay of the local insurgent leaders, the non-arrival of the expected arms, the discovery of the plot by the government and other reasons. The insurrection took place in Matanzas, Santa Clara and Santiago, but Pinar del Rio, Havana and Puerto Principe did not rise. Nevertheless this rising of February 24, 1895, was destined to differ widely from all the rebellions in Cuba which preceded it. It was not a revolt, it was a revolution.

Ever since the close of the rebellion of 1868-78 the Cuban chiefs had been preparing for another insurrection. Spain had refused to grant the reforms which had been promised at the meeting of the insurgent leaders with Campos, the governor-general of Cuba, at Zanjon, in February, 1878. It granted some of them. Slavery was abolished, and a concession was made to Cuba in the direction of self-government. The latter, however, was only the shadow of the reform which was promised, and both these concessions were long delayed. But if Spain had granted all the reforms which had been pledged and had granted them immediately the revolution would have been merely postponed and not averted.

Aside from these conditions, all the abuses which existed before the rebellion of 1868-78 existed at the beginning of 1895, and some of them had grown worse. The debt fastened on Cuba by Spain was $200,000,000, which was about $125 for each man, woman and child in the island. The tariff and internal taxes saddled upon Cuba bore upon her populace with a weight undreamed of by the people of the United States in the height of the war taxation of 1861-65. The extortions and impositions perpetrated by Spain with the object of raising a revenue in the island seemed incredible to the average outsider. Coupled with these outrages there were an insolence, a corruption and a general shiftlessness and incapability on the part of the Spanish officials which inspired among the Cubans contempt as well as hatred. The colonial system of the 17th century, under which colonies existed for the sole benefit of the mother country, regardless of the colonists' welfare or wishes—a system which had been discarded by every other civilized nation on the globe—was in practice in Cuba with all the rigors and brutality of 200 years ago, when the Cubans, in 1895, raised the banner of revolt.

This was the situation at the outbreak of the present revolution. The date of the rising, which was postponed once or twice on account of unforeseen obstacles, was at last fixed for February 24, 1895, and it was to occur in all the provinces simultaneously; but, for reasons mentioned earlier in this article, it took place in only three of them—Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas—though it spread into the other three subsequently. Several times within the first 12 months the insurgents made forays to a point close to the gates of the city of Havana. These were for the purpose of impressing the American people with the revolutionists' strength and of securing a recognization of belligerency by the United States.

Sunday, the 24th of February, 1895, the manner of freedom was raised in Cuba, and this time it was destined to stay raised. Manuel Garcia, a chieftain of the previous war, gave the signal for revolt in Matanzas, but was betrayed and killed. Other bands of insurgents, however, uniting with Garcia's men, fled to the mountains and became the nucleus of the rebel parties which collected from all quarters of the province. A planter named Brooks, who was subsequently killed, headed the largest of the bands, in Santiago province, which rose on the 24th. These and a few scattered parties which appeared in Santa Clara province constituted the rebels who took the field on that fateful February Sunday. Nearly all fled to the swamps or mountains immediately, so as to consolidate, organize and form plans of campaign. They grew rapidly in numbers in the first few weeks. At some points the government troops attacked and chased the insurgents, but these, in most instances, easily eluded their enemies. Occasionally desertions would take place from the government troops, chiefly the militia, to the insurgents. At one point in Santiago province, in the spring of 1895, the greater part of a force of 500 of these soldiers went over in a body, carrying their arms and ammunition with them. Early in March there were about 5,000 insurgents in the field in the three provinces named, and these made raids on plantations of Spaniards, capturing cattle, horses, food, and sometimes extorting money. Before the Spanish government, with all its elaborate system of espionage, and notwithstanding the revelations made to it by Cuban traitors, could grasp the situation, it had a rebellion on its hands which was far more extended and formidable than any of the previous insurrections.

About 1875 the Cuban chiefs of the 10 years' war began making preparations for a new conflict. In 1890 the preperations took plactical shape by the organization of revolutionary clubs in various countries on this continent, but particularly in the United States. The most active spirit in this work from 1890 onward was Jose Marti, who, as a youth, was put in chains by the Spaniards near the end of the war of 1868-1878 for sympathy with the Cuban rebels expressed in some newspaper writings attributed to him. At the beginning of 1895 the number of these clubs in the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Central and South America was estimated at over 150. The clubs collected war subscriptions, bought arms, some of which were stored in the fastnesses of the insurgents in the 10 years' war; enrolled and drilled volunteers, and set out intelligently and systematically to correct the mistakes of the earlies revolts, and to organize a rising which would bring success. It was figured that at the end of 1894 the Cuban revolutionary clubs had in their possession a war fund of fully $1,000,000, and arms, some of which were secreted in Cuba, for 8,000 men, part of which arms were of the best modern make.

All that the insurgents now needed was leaders and an intelligent plan of harmonious action. The former they soon got, and these quickly devised the latter. Antonio Maceo, the most dashing of the rebel chieftains of the 10 years' war, landed in Cuba on March 31, a little over a month after the rising took place, and with him were his brother, Jose Maceo, Frank Agramonte, Flor Crombet, one of Antonio Maceo's old companions in arms, a few other veterans and about 100 younger volunteers. They arrived with an expedition from Costa Rica, and brought with them a quantity of rifles and some cannon. Maximo Gomez, the commander in the latter part of the war of 1868-78, landed on April 13, with an expedition of 100 men from Hayti, one of whom was Jose Marti, the chief organizer of the present rebellion, and most of their companions were veterans of Gomez' earlier struggle. About the time of Gomez' arrival a provisional government was formed by the insurgents, with Palma as president, Jose Marti as secretary-general and diplomatic representative abroad, and Gomez as general-in-chief. Antonio Maceo was subsequently made second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

THE SPANISH FORCES.

A glance will now be taken at the Spanish forces. At the time the rebellion began Calleja was captain-general of Cuba and commander of Spain's army on the island. Calleja had 9,000 troops capable of taking the field, though on paper, the number on the island was estimated at 24,000. From Porto Rico 2,000 troops were shipped to Cuba early in March, 7,000 were sent from Spain and 5,000 volunteers were raised on the island. Calleja, at his own request, was removed from the post of captain-general, and Campos, who commanded the island during the latter part of the war of 1868-78, was put in his place. Campos' work, in inducing the rebels to surrender in 1878 by the treaty of Zanjon, in that year, gave him great prestige in Spain, and his comparative mildness in conducting that war had won him the regard of his old foes. Campos arrived in Havana on April 14, 1895. A few days afterwards 20,000 additional troops landed from Spain. The 7,000 troops sent from Spain in March and the 20,000 in April were the beginning of the inflowing stream of soldiers which continued, with short intervals, for the next three years, the last contingent arrived about the middle of April, 1898, a few days before the beginning of the blockade of Cuba by the American navy. Including the troops in the island at the beginning of the rebellion, Spain sent 245,000 soldiers to Cuba from early in March, 1895, to the time in which its ports were shut up by American ships. It is estimated that the number of Spanish troops in the island now is 95,000, about 60,000 of whom are outside of the hospitals and fit for duty. Thus 150,000 have died from insurgent bullets, the machete or from disease, or have been shipped back to Spain physically wrecked. Equally unfortunate were Spain's commanders. Calleja was displaced by Campos on April 14, 1895; Campos gave way to Weyler on February 10, 1896, and Weyler, through the pressure of the American government, was removed October 2, 1897, and Blanco put in his place on October 30. It is estimated that the rebellion, up to the beginning of Blanco's service, six months ago, cost Spain $230,000,000.

Campos, immediately after arriving in Cuba, began vigorous work to restore peace. He carried the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other. Reforms on the line of those promised in the treaty of Zanjon of 1878, but not carried out by the Spanish cortes, were pledged, and new concessions were offered. Pardon, too, was extended to all the insurgents who would lay down their arms, except to the leaders. If those terms were rejected the campaign was to be pushed actively along the whole line, and the rebellion crushed. Neither threats nor blandishments availed, and the great pacificator met with rebuffs and reverses from the start. Nearly all the rebels were in the eastern provinces of the island when Campos arrived—in Santiago, Puerto Principe and Santa Clara—but during the rainy season, in the summer and early fall of 1895, the insurgents worked their way into the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, making a demonstration in the outskirts of the city of Havana in December of that year. Fights, except in the rainy season, were of almost daily occurrence somewhere in the island, but most of them were skirmishes of a few dozen or a few score combatants, and had no perceptible effect one way or the other. During that year and ever since the insurgents often received reinforcements of men and supplies of munitions of war from the outside world, principally from the United States, although the United States had several vessels constantly on the lookout to head off filibusters. All the important Cuban ports were in the Spaniards' hands from the beginning, but the 1,500 miles of coast could not be guarded by Spain's few and inefficient vessels, and scores of landing-places were found by the insurgents, which were not marked on the ordinary maps, but which were well known to the insurgents, and convenient for them.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

Some heavy fighting was done in the province of Santiago, in May, 1895. The two Maceos, with 1,200 men, surrounded and almost annihilated 400 Spaniards, near Guantanamo, on May 14. An escort of 600 Spaniards accompanying a provision train to Bayamo were dispersed by 800 insurgents on May 15, and their train captured. May 19, near Dos Rios, Jose Marti, with 50 men, was decoyed into a narrow ravine by a traitor. Colonel Sandoval, with 800 Spaniards, was led to the spot, and, in attempting to cut their way out, Marti and nearly all his men were killed. Gomez, with 700 cavalry, arrived on the scene just as Marti was killed, and he, too, was defeated. Flor Crombet, one of the chieftains of the 10 years' war, was killed near Palmerito five weeks before Marti, on April 13.—He commanded 300 men, part of Maceo's force, and was surrounded by 2,500 Spaniards. His loss, like that of Marti, was due to treachery, through a different form, as Crombet was killed by one of his own men, who escaped in the fight, but was caught afterward by Maceo and hanged. The loss of Crombet and Marti was the severest blow dealt to the insurgents until the killing of Maceo on December 4, 1896.

During the rainy season of 1895 the insurgents pushed their way westward, gaining a few victories, and meeting with some defeats in Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and Matanzas. November 17 Maceo, near the city of Santa Clara, in the province of that name, with a force of 1,700 men, defeated General Navarro, who had 2,800 men, and Gomez on the 19th and 20th of that month, with 3,000 men, vanquished 4,000 Spaniards not far from the same place. The latter was the heaviest and most important battle of 1895, except the one fought on December 23, in which Campos himself was defeated. Pushed steadily backward by the advancing rebels under Gomez, Campos made a stand on that day at Coliseo, in the province of Matanzas, with a force estimated at 10,000. Gomez' army was said to number 700. At first the Spaniards were successful, but, on the arrival of 1,500 insurgents while the battle was in progress, Gomez charged the Spaniards, set fire to a canefield in which the Spaniards attempted to make a flank attack, and drove them from the field and into Havana province. This fight of December 23, 1895, was the largest and most important battle of the Cuban war thus far. It gave the insurgents a free entry into the more western provinces, led them to carry the war for a few days to the gates of the city of Havana, created a panic in that place, and was the chief cause of the removal of Campos and the placing of Weyler in command.

The year 1896 opened hopefully for the insurgents. The residents of the city of Havana were startled by the report of Gomez' cannon shortly after the defeat of Campos, and were terrified by the light of burning houses belonging to loyalists, which Gomez' men had fired. Gomez and Maceo captured large quantities of arms in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces early in January, 1896, and these successes incited a strong movement in the United States to grant the insurgents belligerent rights, but this was opposed by President Cleveland, as it was subsequently by President McKinley.

A new and far more barbarous aspect was given to the war on the Spanish side after the arrival of Weyler, who succeeded Campos. "Popular opinion" said Campos, just after his removal, "believes that a mild policy should not be continued with the enemy, while I believe that it should be. These are the questions of conscience." The "mild policy" ended when Campos left the island. Weyler reached Havana from Spain on February 10, 1896, and 18,000 troops arrived soon afterward. The Spanish forces on the island then numbered 130,000, with 80,000 volunteers raised in the island. It was estimated, however, that 40,000 of the regulars were unfit for duty. The insurgent forces at the beginning of 1896 were put at figures ranging from 25,000 to 40,000.

On February 17 Weyler issued two proclamations. One of these enumerated certain classes of offences for which a penalty of life imprisonment or death was attached. The other required all the inhabitants of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe and the district of Sancti Spiritus to go to the army headquarters and get documents proving their identity, forbade any person from going into the country without a pass from a military commandant, and revoked all the permits previously given. This was the beginning of a series of decrees which established the barbarous concentration and starvation policy that awakened the world's indignation, provoked the wrath of the United States, caused the pressure by President McKinley on the Madrid government which forced Weyler's downfall, and created the public sentiment in the United States which has resulted in intervention.

WEYLER'S TROCHA.

Weyler's first important military act was to establish a trocha, which was a line of obstruction and defence stretched across the island from north to south, both running north and south, but Campos had established two trochas, neither appeared so formidable as Weyler's or was relied on, both in Madrid and Havana, to accomplish so much. One coincided closely with the boundary between the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe, and the other was close to the line separating Puerto Principe from Santa Clara. The first was intended to isolate the rebels and confine them to Santiago, Cuba's easternmost province. The second was designated to keep the rebels who had crossed from Santiago into Puerto Principe, from getting into Santa Clara province. Neither barrier was effective. Weyler's trocha was in the western end of the island, and extended from Majana to Mariel, near the dividing line between the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. This trocha, which was established in the latter part of March, 1896, was for the purpose of preventing a junction between Maceo and Gomez, Maceo being in Pinar del Rio at the time, and Gomez and the main body of the insurgents being in the provinces east of that line. Between Majana and Mariel the island is at its narrowest, or less than 30 miles wide. Blockhouses, small forts and earthworks were erected at the intersections of roads, barbed wire in lines eight or ten feet high, were stretched across the fields, and at important strategic points were trenches and batteries of artillery, with 1,000 or 1,500 men, all the post being in communication with each other. About 40,000 men were stationed along the trocha, and 10,000 more troops divided into bodies of from 1,000 to 2,500, principally cavalry, scoured the province of Pinar del Rio.

Weyler's trocha, however, was not much of an obstruction. Bands of Maceo's men crossed it backward and forward several times, and some of Gomez' immediate command did this more than once. Maceo on April 11, 1896, with 3,000 men, crushed one of Weyler's columns which was in search of him. So many Spaniards were tied up defending the trocha and looking for Maceo that Gomez and the other chiefs east of that barrier had practically a free hand for the large part of 1896, gained many victories and were in virtual control of three-fourths of Cuba outside of the seaports and a few important interior cities. Gomez won a battle at Najasa, in Puerto Principe, on July 9-11, after a 50 hours' fight. Alternate victories and defeats for the insurgents in the central provinces occurred throughout the latter half of 1896, the victories largely predominating, however.

Weyler's chief efforts were made to capture Maceo, who was shut up in the western province, Pinar del Rio, and after the defeat of several of his commanders, he took the field in person in October, 1896. In a series of attacks on Maceo's fortified positions in the mountains, beginning on November 11, the Spaniards were repulsed. Weyler retired to Havana, and the inhabitants of that city were disheartened, especially as bands from Gomez' command raided Havana province up to the city's gates.

Something occurred now to give joy, although the joy was but momentary, to Havana and Madrid. This was the death of Antonio Maceo. On December 4, 1896, Maceo, with his staff and a small force, crossed the trocha for a conference with Gomez. Near Punta Brava Maceo's force was ambushed—through the treachery of one of his men, it was said, at the time—and 40 of the force were killed, including Maceo. There was rejoicing in Weyler's camp and throughout Spain when the news of the death of the Cuban Phil Sheridan was reported.

The slaying of Maceo, however, made no physical change in the fortunes of the belligerents. General Ruiz Rivera, a veteran chieftain, succeeded Maceo, and carried on the campaign on Maceo's lines. He harassed the Spaniards, occasionally destroyed forts along the trocha by dynamite, and evaded pitched battles with the more numerous bodies of troops sent against him, but was captured on March 28, 1897. On the east side of the trocha Gomez and the other insurgent leaders kept up their forays into and through Havana province to the end of the year. Despite Weyler's proclamations from time to time that the central provinces were "pacified" the rebels were stronger and more confident at the close of 1896 than they had ever been before.

The year 1897 opened hopefully for the Cubans. At the same time Weyler's forces showed considerable vigor during the early months, intending to end the rebellion before the rainy season began, if possible. Campos had said about this time, in an interview in Spain, that unless the rebellion was soon crushed, the United States would intervene. A desire for intervention or the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, or both, became strong among the people of the United States, and it found vigorous expression in the newspapers and in congress. Concurrent resolutions for the recognition of Cuban belligerency passed the senate on February 28, 1896, and went through the house by a large majority in each case, but President Cleveland did not act on them. Recognition sentiment was still more pronounced in 1897. Thinking that President McKinley and the Republicans would take a stronger position against Spain than President Cleveland and the Democrats held, Weyler made a supreme effort to end the rebellion before March 4, 1897. Failing in this he was determined to put it down before December, when the regular session of congress was to begin, but he was baffled at every point.

Resolved to carry the war into Africa, Weyler entered Santiago province, the insurgents' earliest fastness, in June, 1897, with a strong force of infantry and cavalry, but the rebels evaded his superior force, harassed the country in his rear and made a dash into Havana province. Falling back in July Gomez laid a trap to capture Weyler, but the latter escaped.

Weyler's Cuban career, however, was near its end. Premier Canovas, who had appointed him, and who indorsed his policy, including concentration and all its atrocities, was assassinated on August 8, 1897, and the Sagasta Liberal ministry, which succeeded the Conservative cabinet, in response to pressure from President McKinley, removed Weyler. He was recalled on October 2, and Blanco took his place in the latter end of the month.

Under Blanco's regime an attempt was made to return to the milder policy of Campos, but it was not carried out. Some of the rigors of the concentration barbarity were abated, but very little perceptible difference was made in the actual condition of the people affected. Deaths from starvation and disease continued at about the same rate as under the Weyler administration. It is estimated that the mortality from these sources along to the beginning of 1898 exceeded 200,000.

THE MODERN MIDAS.

He Made $10,000,000 in Three Days and Revolutionized the Mode of Company "Promoting."

London, June 10.—The hearing of the legal actions against E. T. Hooley have been postponed. The claims against Hooley include one for £53,000, as commission in connection with a Spanish loan, which he sought to float upon security of Spanish quicksilver mines.

Mr. Hooley, in an interview, promises to make startling revelations regarding the extent to which blackmailing is prevalent in the city portion of London, and adds that his estate will probably show a surplus of £500,000. Continuing, Mr. Hooley remarked: "Everybody will be paid in full. I have not worked alone, I have always been in a syndicate, and have had all sorts of people with me, from the highest in the land to the lowest. I have been making the business, and they the profit. I intend to show up the methods of some of the financial journals, so that they will never dare to hold up their heads again.

"It is not gambling or drinking which has bankrupted me, but attacks without rhyme or reason, by financial papers, which brought my creditors on me in a bunch. They ridiculed my companies, and discredited everything I was engaged in. Yet I have promottd companies, which I did not make a penny from, because the newspapers took all the profit. I paid one £40,000, while a single article in another paper cost me £10,000."

The failure of this Monte Cristo of finances involved no less than $25,000,000. This vast fortune, built up almost as if by magic, represents the capitals of the concerns promoted by Hooley. The shares have, of course, depreciated at an alarming rate since it became generally known that the promoter was in financial straits.

The kaleidoscopic shifts of wealth that followed in the wake of Hooley's flotation of enterprises gave London a shaking up such as she had never felt before. Clerks and messengers, who followed his lead suddenly found themselves rolling in wealth instead of making out a mere existence, at thirty shillings a week. Possessors of great fortunes who scoffed at the promoter's skeptical schemes woke up to find themselves pauperized by them. Purse-proud merchants were forced to bend their investments to Hooley or taste the unwonted bitterness of poverty. In a single stroke the bonanza king cleared up ten millions. The total time he consumed in this enterprise was three days. His net earnings represented vast losses by well-known financiers who could not stand the tide of cunning he turned on them.

Mr. Hooley's remarkable financial career has not been a very long one. He is only thirty-nine years old, and the early part of his business life was like that of any ordinaryily prosperous stock broker.

It is only within a comparatively few years that he has astonished the people of two hemispheres by his schemes of financial daring and extraordinary success. If his career has not been long, however, it has been full of a sufficient number of striking enterprises to make "Hooley the promoter" known all over the world.

Mr. Hooley's success was remarkable enough in itself, but rumor added to it and made it astounding. For instance, he was credited with clearing $50,000,000 within one year. It was enough for the public, however, that all he touched turned to gold in the stock markets. Some of his companies had their nominal capital increased ten times over.

His movements were chronicled like those of royalty. He established pensions for the aged, gave gold plate to churches and cathedrals, and bought yachts, race horses and historic country seats. His ambition was world-wide. He imitated the Rothschilds and would have floated loans.

A cheery, genial, matter of fact man, he transacted business in cabs and restaurants, and out of the way places. Loving the glare of publicity, he has wooed a constituency for a seat in the House of Commons. His fancy is for sheep breeding, and he loves the life of a farmer. His shooting estates are immense; the real estate he holds is enormous. He has stood well in the London clubs, has been received in high society and has been very popular with the public. There should be many to still follow his star and help him to regain his lost position.

The following sketch of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley was printed in a London newspaper in 1896, the time when he had attained the greatest prominence as a financier:

"I am a countryman," he declared. "I hate town life, and I hate town sharks with their tricks and wiles. I stay in London as little as I can, and get out of it as soon as I am able, and but for the fact that I have to be on the spot to manage my affairs you would very seldom see mere here. I am, I suppose, the largest sheep farmer in England, and I know every one of my 300 horses by sight."

Mr. Hooley was asked how he became a millionaire, and replied:

"I cannot say that I was ever what you would call a poor man. Some people, I know, have an idea that I was one month in a back street and the next in a palace. This is altogether wrong. I came from a family of Nottingham lace manufacturers and when I was twenty-two my mother left me £35,000. Since then I have lived at the rate of not less than £3,000 a year, which could be hardly poverty.

"I started business as a stock broker in Nottingham, and for some time made twenty thousand a year. As stock broker I got into touch with a large connection of very rich people; I secured their confidence, and they have been the great factors in the success of the big public works and railway development is schemes I have since carried through. When I issue a company I do not rely altogether on the outside public; my own circle controls between fifteen and twenty millions, and its support insures a thing going. It is a fact of which I make no secret that these friends get a share of my profits.

"While in Nottingham I had to do with the initial steps of starting some companies, and I saw that the promoters made great profits. I asked myself why I should not do this work. Then a friend brought to my notice Humber shares, which at that time were despised at 5½. I looked into them, was satisfied that they had a future, and bought largely till the shares went up to 24½. Then I reconstructed the company, making £365,000 out of the deal. Other cycling schemes followed, the biggest being the Duulop tire deal. I bought Dunlop outright for three millions, sold them to the present company for five, and now they are worth seven.

"In the first place, I have no secrets; if I had I should want a staff of 200 been able yet to keep a secret, and never will. I say that the promoter is as much entitled to his profits and his money is as honestly earned as that of any other gentleman. When a farmer buys a cow of me, cuts it up, and resells it at a higher rate than he bought, he is entitled to make what he can; so am I when I buy and sell a company. I buy, say for two millions, and sell it for two and a half, and tell the public straight out that I am going to make something for myself out of the deal. I make it an absolute rule only to take up one concern at a time, and never to leave it till it is really on its legs. I am able to point back to all the things I have been associated with and say that there is not one of them but to-day is in a healthy state.

"The principles upon which I have acted have been two. First, I always mind my own business, and look after it well. Then I never touch anything that is out and says 'Here is a good tip, act on it.' I and says 'Here is a good tip, act on it.' I do not listen to him. I confine myself to those things which I know, and act on my personal knowledge alone. For instance, I never speculated a single pound in mines, for I know nothing of them."

Mr. Hooley is quoted as being desirous of being returned to parliament and of asserting his alliance with the Conservative party. "My sympathies are with the working classes and the poor. I want to help them, and I will, too," he is reported as saying in a recent interview. On one occasion Mr. Hooley told of his scheme for helping the indigent in his native district.

"Last year I was successful in business," he said, "and so I said to myself, 'Now, what are you going to do to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and at the same time put your money to the best use you can?' So I set aside £400,000, the interest of which will henceforth be distributed by organized committees throughout the districts included in the scheme. It is now in full swing. There are eighteen committees established for the purpose of administering it. The committees investigate each case and they give according to the needs of the individual case."

ROSSLAND DISTRICT.

Trade on a Satisfactory Footing and Steadily Progressing With Development in the Mines.

Rossland, June 20.—(Special.)—Business is Rossland at present is in a most satisfactory condition, that is to say, an increasing volume is being transacted, while the whole rests upon a sound basis. People locally have the greatest faith in the place and are putting it into practice by continually improving their surroundings. The stock market is animated and stocks in the principal mines show a strong upward tendency, which is evidence in favor of the widespread belief that a prosperous future is in store for the camp. It is said that the past week has been the busiest on record for a long time in the matter of stock transactions.

June the 27th is the day fixed for the final completion of the sale of the famous Le Roi and the taking over of the mine by the B. A. corporation. It is hoped that there will be no further postponement of this settlement, as every month means a loss to the camp. With the Le Roi fully manned again and the Trail smelter completed and in full blast, things will receive an additional fillip.

Visitors to Rossland via the C. P. R. will remember that upon arrival at Trail they have to transship on to the narrow gauge line of railway running into the metropilis. This change of course will soon happily be a thing of the past, for plans and specifications have been sent in for inspection in connection with the relaying and widening to standard gauge of the present road. The work will doubtless be commenced at an early date.

Reports are continually coming to hand of new discoveries being made in various parts of this district and if they do nothing else they at least show what an extensive mineral belt we possess. The latest news from Ymir is that very rich ore has been struck there in some of the claims while some of the leading of these have been sold at good figures to representatives of foreign syndicates who will at once initiate an extensive scheme of development.

COLLECTOR IVEY.

The Officer in Charge of the Alaska District on His Way North.

When the steamer Garonne sails for St. Michael's some time to-day, she will have among her passengers Mr. J. W. Ivey, collector of customs for Alaska, and ten officers, who will look after Uncle Sam's interests along the Yukon river, where it runs through American territory. At St. Michael's Mr. E. P. Hatch, formerly collector for Alaska, will be deputy collector of customs and it is expected that the experience he gained in his old position will stand him in good stead. Another officer will be stationed at the boundary line, and at different points there will be men to see that the laws and regulations are carried out.

Speaking of the regulations Mr. Ivey said Canadian boats will have no difficulty whatever at St. Michael's, and in any American waters over which his control extends. The regulations agreed upon will be enforced immediately. The inconvenience caused men with British goods at Skagway and Dyea, for a short time, the collector said, was through the time lost in communicating with Washington, he being bound by certain rules.

Like everbody else who has had experience in Alaska, Collector Ivey says the prohibition law is a failure and that he does not allow this opinion to interfere with his duty in carrying out the law is shown by the fact that since he took office three months ago over a hundred tons of liquors have been seized, and the smugglers have been doing their best to have the collector and those officers who stood by him dismissed.

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

Giving Place to the Indo-Ceylon Industry—Japanese Tea Also Coming to the Front.

Speaking the other day of the effect on the China tea trade of the present complications in the Far East, a well-known authority in the trade said:

"It appears to be probable that China, unless she wakes up and does something, will gradually lose her tea trade. China teas of the finer grades are certainly as good as any other teas in the world, if not better, but the greater energy of the virile and progressive Anglo-Saxon men who control the Indo-Ceylon tea industry is making itself felt. With unlimited capital, with the use of machinery and with modern business methods, the Anglo-Indian tea planters are having a "walk-over" in the contest with China. Racked by internal disturbances, verging on a revolution, menaced by foreign powers and threatened with dismemberment, her public men and officials sunk to the lips in corruption, poor old China has apparently neither the inclination nor the time to protect and foster her industries and commerce. The ultimate result will probably be that China will be divided up by Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany, and that European capital and energy and business methods will come to the rescue of the already imperilled China tea industry.

"With the Japanese, however, the situation is different. Of great enterprise and business push, these Yankees of the East have learned a lesson from their loss of a great portion of their European tea trade, and are now thoroughly alive to the importance of holding what they have and increasing it. The Japan Tea Traders' Association, which is practically a branch of the Department of Agriculture of the Japanese government, has now complete control of the tea industry of Japan. All the tea planters in that country, numbering over a million altogether, are compelled by law to belong to the Association, which is under the immediate control of a committee in Tokio. This committee, in order to maintain the quality, examines, or causes to be examined, every package of tea used in the United States and Canada. With the addition of Formosa, which now belongs to Japan, this large proportion is increased to two-thirds. This is a vast business, and the Japanese are thoroughly alive to the importance of retaining it. A year ago the government appropriated $100,000, to be expended in advertising Japan teas in this country. Negotiations are now being conducted which, if successful, will increase this amount to upwards of $250,000. I am also informed that tea-rolling machinery is rapidly supplanting hand work in Japan, and as the Japanese are, besides, and in contradistinction to the Chinese, one of the cleanest people in the world, it will be readily seen that the Ceylon and other Indian tea planters have their work cut out for them in seeking to displace Japan tea in the American market. It is an interesting struggle."

On the general subject of tea and its preparation, the gentleman quoted said: "It is said that the United States of America consume the poorest teas in the world. This is caused partly by a lax of enforcement of the poor food laws, and partly by the fact that Americans are not really good judges of tea, and do not demand the best. Another contributary cause is no doubt the ignorance and carelessness of many dealers who handle the fragrant herb. The tea plant is a very delicate one, and its product, the tea of commerce, is equally delicate, yet in thousands of stores in this country teas are kept in open boxes or bins in close proximity to fish, vegetables, butter, cheese and other interesting and unpleasant smelling articles of commerce. Even if tea is kept away from foreign odors, it ought not to be kept in stock in open packages. A certain proportion of its strength and flavor is sure to escape if it is left so that the air can get at it. The ideal, indeed the only sensible way for the dealer to handle tea is in small air-tight packages, which can be sold unbroken to the retail customers. These packages preserve the delicate strength and flavor intact until the tea is required for consumption.

"By getting good tea from one's grocer is only half the battle for a good cup of tea. It is safe to say that more tea is spoiled through being improperly brewed than in any other way. The tea planter, and the wholesale dealer and the retail dealer may all do their duty and the tea be a failure in the cup, because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the person who brewed the tea. To thousands of people tea is simply tea, and the stronger it is the better they like it. So they proceed to boil it. This operation not only spoils the delicate flavor, but brings out all the tannin there is in the leaf. This tannin, as before stated, is the injurious property which all teas possess and which is very detrimental to the process of digestion in the human stomach.

In China and Japan the art of properly making tea is an important part of the female education. Indeed, everyone, from the highest to the lowest, seems to be well versed in this important matter. The following recipe for making tea was written by the Chinese Emperor Klen Long, who departed this life in 1799: 'Place over a gentle fire a well-seasoned and long-used vessel filled with the pure water of melted snow. Boil it long enough to turn a lobster red, and then pour it upon the leaves of the choicest tea in a tea-pot of the finest porcelain. When the thick cloud issuing from it becomes a fine mist floating upon its surface, pour it into the cup and drink off. This precious liquor will drive away every care. The delicous state of quietude produced by such a beverage must be felt, and cannot be described.'

The part of the advertising of the Japanese Tea Planters' Association, previously referred to in this article, consists of instructions for brewing tea.

"'Here is the recipe, and as it goes out under the authority of the Japanese government, it is the correct way to make Japan tea:

"'First—Use a small, dry and thoroughly clean porcelain teapot.

"'Second—Put in one teaspoonful of tea-leaves for each cup of tea desired.

"'Third—Put on the required quantity of freshly boiled water, and let stand with closed lid from two to three minutes. Never boil the tea. In order to retain the natural flavor, the tea should be kept in a tight can or jar, free from moisture.'

"It is quite the custom among the Russians to add lemon juice or other things to the tea after it is in the cup. In China, if great style is desired, it is the fashion to add some fragrant herbs, such as the camellia sesonqua (called by the Chinese the flower of tea), or the Arabian jessamine. Some of these herbs are thrown into the cup, where they float about in the infusion. The best tea for this use is the kind known in New York as Russian afternoon tea. It can be obtained from most of the first-class tea dealers.

"A house which makes a specialty of fine teas sends out to their customers the following recipe for making tea:

1. Use only an earthen or China teapot—never metal. 2 Scald the pot with hot water before using. 3. Put the tea into the pot first—a teaspoonful for every two cups of tea required—and pour the boiling water on the tea. Never let the tea steep more than three minutes. 4. The water should be boiled as quickly as possible. 5. Tea should be made in the room where it is used. 6. Use one-half to one-third less of Ceylon tea than of China or Japan teas.' "—New York Commercial Advertiser.

EXPENSIVE FIRE WATER.

A Cowichan Indian and His Caterer Substantially Fined.

Duncan, June 20.—On Saturday last at the court house, Duncan, before Edward Musgrave and H. O. Wellburn, J.P.'s, Louis Underwood, a Clem Clemalutz Indian, was fined $10 for intoxication, and P. Frumento, of the Central hotel, Cowichan station, was fined $50 for supplying the liquor. Mr. Moresby, of Victoria, appeared for the last named defendant.

CLAUS AT NANAIMO.

He Will be Tried Next Tuesday for the Stikine Murder.

Nanaimo, June 21.—Constable Bullock Webster arrived here this morning in charge of Joseph Camelle Claus, charged with murdering two men in the Stikine river, and brought also the witnesses in the case. A special assize has been set for his trial here next Tuesday. Mr. F. H. Young has been retained by the accused for his defence.

HANGINGS IN ONTARIO.

A New Set of Regulations Issued Governing Them.

The Ontario Attorney-General's department have received many complaints as to the formalities carried out at executions. As a result of these, the department has sent out to the sheriffs of the province the following set of rules to be observed at hangings:—

1. For the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that the executions should take place at the hour of 8 a. m.

2. The mode of execution and the ceremonial attending it be the same as heretofore in use.

3. A black flag to be hoisted at the moment of execution upon a staff placed in an elevated and conspicuous part of the prison, and the remain displayed for one hour.

4. The bell of the prison, or if arrangements can be made for that purpose, the bell of the parish or other neighboring church, to be tolled for 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after the execution.

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REVELSTOKE MEETING.

Opposition Practice as to Chinese Contrasted With Their Loud Professions.

The Premier States the Winning Points of the Government's Progressive Policy.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Revelstoke, June 21.—This was a sad evening for the opposition of Revelstoke for having been carefully instructed on Monday by their candidate and his supporter, Mr. Cotton, they disclosed at the government meeting to-night that they had been either purposely betrayed by Mr. Kellie's supporters or had through some divination of their own looked to the opposition for the nationalization of railways. Not only was Mr. Cotton compelled to admit the scheme impossible of application here in its entirety but Attorney-General Eberts so piled fact on fact and argument upon argument that it was impossible for any one to properly believe that the catch vote cry for state roads could ever be answered by the introduction of such a system by British Columbia or even by the Dominion except in the very distant future. The Attorney-General also traced graphically and succinctly the development of the government. He demonstrated how every chapter in the development of this policy had for its text the retention and development of this part of Canada, and of all Canada for Canadians.

"It's the Chinese this government's working for," shouted an over-enthusiastic Kellie supporter supplementing this remark with a reference to Chinese Martin.

This brought Mr. Eberts down to sledge-hammer blows. Mr. Martin, he declared, had never made the remark attributed to him. He had said that he once had a Chinaman who had proved a good worker on his ranch, but he had discharged him on principle as he did not desire to employ Chinese labor. On the other hand, what about the leader of the opposition, Mr. Semlin, who for years past has worked his ranch with Chinese labor and is so working it still, nor does he manifest any intention of dismissing his Chinese working staff. And who were the largest employers of Chinese in the province?

"The Dunsmuirs," said some oppositionist in the audience.

"No not the Dunsmuirs," answered Mr. Eberts, "but the New Vancouver Coal company, who are furnishing funds for the campaign for the opposition in the present contest."

Premier Turner was heard in an earnest, forceful exposiiton of the government policy past and prospective, and satisfactory explanations of the government's record in local matters. In response to Mr. Cotton's request for a specific definition of the government's policy its planks were:

(1.) The opening up of the rich resources of the country by railways, roads and other similarly productive public works.

(2.) A thoroughly efficient and non-political educational system.

(3.) The maintenance of a pure and efficient administration of justice.

(4.) The development of the agricultural industries and

(5.) Holding at the highest standard the provincial credit, now the highest of any portion of the Empire with the sigle exception of Canada as a Dominion.

It was half past twelve in the morning when Mr. Kellie commenced his oration and at one o'clock the Kootenay "Kow" was still under consideration, while Mr. White, the government candidate yet awaited an opportunity to be heard and the Premier to close the night's debate.

Rossland, June 21.— The Independent Government Association to-night nominated John McKane unanimously to oppose Martin for the legislature from this city.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Blanco Sends Battalions to Meet Invading Army—Another Town Bombarded.

General Augusti has wired Madrid that he has retired within the walls of Manila and will be unable to communicate further with the government.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Spanish Queen Regent's jewels and valuables were brought to Vienna, but it is declared in official quarters here that though the situation is precarious she will remain in Spain till her post becomes untenable. Rumors as to abdication are quite baseless. It is said, however, that Emperor Francis Joseph has recently written to the Pope on the subject of intervention.

The Havana correspondent of the Times says: "General Linares in command of the province of Santiago de Cuba telegraphs that sixty vessels supposed to be carrying the American expeditionary forces have arrived off Santiago de Cuba. General Blanco is sending six battalions to protect the coast of the province of Santiago. Great enthusiasm prevails in Havana. Order is maintained and no yellow fever is reported."

An official despatch to Madrid from Havana says: "An American vessel bombarded the town of Casilga province of Santa Clara about five miles south of Trinidad with which it is connected by rail. In thre ehours she fired 15' big rail. In three hours she fired 15 big diente co-operated in a brilliant defence and the American vessels was obliged to retire after damaging some houses and ships."

The Spanish prize steamship Panama, which was captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove off Havana on April 25, was sold at auction yesterday and purchased by the government for $41,000.

Spanish engineers and infantry are constructing roads from Algeciras on the west side of the bay of Gibraltar to Cabrita Point, where fortifications will be erected.

THE CZAR RETURNS.

Henry J. Claus, Accused of Murder, Taken to Simpson From Wrangel.

The tug Czar, which arrived at Vancouver yesterday morning, after towing the big barge, Transfer No. 1, North to Pyramid Harbor, reached Victoria last evening. Capt. Butler, who piloted her North, says that six or seven river steamers are tied up at Wrangel out of employment. The Ramona, he says, is now on her way South to have her boilers renewed and she should arrive on the Sound to-day. The Thistle, Capt. Butler's former charge, was met towing the coal laden barge Isabel into Wrangel and the Tordenskjold and Capilano, both convoying river steamers and both for St. Michael's, were passed beyond the open waters of Queen Charlotte Sound. On the up trip the Czar was in company with the St. Michael's, Oil City and Seattle, of the Moran fleet to Juneau, where the vessels were all to call and re-provision for the remainder of the voyage. Capt. Butler says that several of the fleet were "hogged" in crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, but none suffered seriously. Some too broke a number of their steam pipes, but this was owing to their being placed too near the timbers of the vessels, for when the latter sprung the metal also had to give.

As passengers to Nanaimo the Czar carried Constables Webster, Jackson and McLellan in charge of Henry Claus, accused of murder, and twelve witnesses. The river steamer Noma brought the party down the Stikine and transferred them to the Czar, at a point in neutral territory outside of Wrangel. The story of Claus' alleged crime is pretty well known. According to the evidence against him he killed two other prospectors, Messrs. Hall and Henderson, one of whom had $900 on his person, started up the Stikine. Some time later they were followed by others and one of these seeing part of a blanket protruding through the snow, pulled it out, disclosing the bodies. Alarm was at once sounded; officers were immediately put on Claus' tracks with the result that he was overtaken and placed under arrest. The prisoner was closely watched on the Czar.

GLADSTONE IN PARLIAMENT.

Personal Traits as Noted by a House of Commons Reporter.

The veriest stranger to English politics, finding himself in the House of Commons during the home rule session, and running his eye over the crowded benches on some important night, would infallibly have been attracted and fascinated by the figure of the old man sitting opposite the red box on the table to the right of the Speaker's chair. An old, age-lined face, pallid as parchment, fringed with white hair, with dark eye-brows and keen dark eyes, a firm but mobile mouth, and a profile like an old eagle; a spare but well-built, upright figure, all nerve and muscle, a somewhat old-fashioned style of dress, and that was Mr. Gladstone. His face had no superfluous flesh, but was just a mind-mask, showing clearly every emotion passing within. Sometimes he would lie back with his head sunk into his big old-fashioned collar—a collar which has been so exaggerated by caricature that the reality looked inadequate, his arms folded and his eyes closed. An admission, or an argument opening in his antagonist's armor, or a keen thrust at himself, and we would swiftly rouse and bend forward with hand hollowed behind one ear so as not to lose a word. Then he would turn with eager haste and flashing eye to say a word to one of his trusty lieutenants, Sir William Harcourt and John Morley, who sat on either side of their chief.

He rarely showed signs of being bored, but once or twice I have seen him yawn when rousing himself after a brief "forty winks," and then his face would assume that strangely leonine look which was so characteristic a one of the many phases of his facial expression.

Sometimes his face would break into a smile, in which all the sternness and severity of the lines would disappear, like a burst of sunshine suddenly lighting up the rugged face on a granite cliff.

But Mr. Gladstone was at his best when his time came to speak. There was no trace of age in his manner as he rose swiftly and stood at the table. One glance at the Speaker, and then he would launch into the debate like an old Greek warrior springing from his chariot to attack the Trojan host. His voice towards the end had lost some of its rich fulness, but every now and then the slight hoarseness which was too often apparent would disappear, and the notes would ring out with the old mellow clearness. His gestures, too, were thoroughly characteristic of the man—vigorous but dignified. When he was pouring a fire of polished raillery at some opponent he would swing out his arm with a sweeping bend towards his adversary. When he was propounding arguments to the front bench across the table he would lean over, grasping the his right hand he would emphasize his point with resounding blows. When he wished to appeal to the benches behind him he would turn half round, drawn up to his full height, with one arm held stiffly by his side, and the other outstretched with open hand towards his supporters. And sometimes I have seen him in the midst of an impassioned sentence throw up both hands above his head and then bring them down with a powerful but graceful sweep, which showed a strength and freedom of movement due, red box with his left hand, while with perhaps, to his favorite physical pastime of tree-felling.

But there was one particular trick that was constantly noticeable. This was to pass the thumb of his left hand quickly along the top of his head, a movement which would bring into prominence the little black patch covering the joint of the missing fore-finger. Mr. Gladstone was keenly sensitive of interruptions while he was speaking, and often when the interruption was an unmannerly or discourteous one it would have been better to have ignored it, but he seemed unable to let any taunt pass him by, and as his quick eye generally detected the offender, he would turn and rend him in passing.—Westminster Gazette.

PENSIONERS OF 1898.

It is an erroneous idea that a special law will have to be passed to pension the new veterans of the Spanish-American war. The pension office is already at work upon cases growing out of this struggle. He who leaves both of his hands in the war hospital—these members having been destroyed in the line of duty—will enjoy an allowance of $100 a month, in addition to the other perquisites allowed by the government. The same will be given for the loss of both eyes. The loss of both feet will be worth $72 a month. One hand and one foot together will be worth $36, the same as given for amputation at or above one elbow or knee. One hand or one foot will be worth $30, the same as given for total deafness. Should a stray Spanish bullet happen by chance to gouge out one eye, $17 a month will be paid, but if the eye remains and merely the sight is lost, the monthly allowance will be $5 less. Total deafness in one year will be worth $10 a month, as will also the trimming off of all the toes on one foot. A thumb will be worth $8 a month, an index finger $4, any other finger $2, a big toe $6, and any other toe $2. Pensions allowed for death will depend upon the rank of the victim, the number of persons dependent upon him, and their ages. The widow of an enlisted man will get $12 a month, and each of her minor children $2. Widows and orphans of naval and army officers of high rank will doubtless get handsome pensions from congress, if possessing sufficient influence and the necessary recommendations. Women nurses will probably be pensioned, whether disabled or not.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

SOLID FOR PROGRESS.

Electors in Clover Point District Hear Addresses From Government Candidates.

The Meeting Unanimously Pledges Itself to Support the Present Administration.

As a matter of convenience to the electors who live in the district around Clover Point it was arranged on Tuesday afternoon that the government candidates should hold an informal talk out there last night. The big room at the back of Mr. F. Creamer's residence was turned into a capital hall and although the whole affair was of an impromptu character there was as full a meeting of local people as could have been got even with longer notice, and what is more the meeting was unanimously in favor of the government for the following resolution was passed without one dissenting voice: "That this meeting heartily endorses the policy of the Turner government and pledges itself to do all in its power to secure the return of that government to power."

Mr. A. Marrion was chosen chairman and presided very well, and before the meeting adjourned made a very affective little speech as a workingman in favor of the government.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., who made the opening remarks, said that the number of electors present from that part of the city augured well for the success of the coming campaign. No doubt the electors had followed the course of public events and though there had been attempts by the opposition press to belittle the public men, he was greatly mistaken if he was wrong in feeling that that sort of thing could not be tolerated by the people. (Hear, hear.) Take the Premier for example, he had yet to hear that Hon. J. H. Turner was anything but a straightfoward and honorable man and he was sure that the people could not do better than return that gentleman to power. The government were working for the whole of British Columbia and not for any particular part and that was the feeling that actuated himself in the legislature, for what benefited one part of the province was of benefit to the rest. He had always tried to do his duty to Victoria and to the province. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Helmcken then briefly referred to the educational system pointing out that taking the population of the province into consideration, there was no place that could make such good showing in this respect as British Columbia. So long as he was in the house he would do what he could to prevent that excellent system being injured. Mr. Helmcken also shortly referred to the Songhees reserve and the desirability of its removal. It took time and patience to get these things settled, but he would do his best to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. In closing he advised the electors to vote for all the government candidates and not split their vote.

Mr. Richard Hall remarked that he was a candidate in the government interest because he had been pressed to come out and had decided in his own mind that the government policy was the best for the province. It was in the interest of every class in the community that the province should progress and so he decided in favor of a go-ahead government instead of an opposition that threatened to pull down what the government had built. Besides this he was sure that the people did not want outside political hacks brought in to run this province. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the Songhees reserve he did not blame the provincial government because they had been as yet unable to come to terms with the Dominion. It was the city that gave the value to the reserve and if the Indians were rehabilitated on land just as good and provided with houses and properly looked after he thought that the money from the enhanced value of the reserve should go to the city. He reminded the electors that he was under the influence of no clique and so long as the Turner government did right he would support them. In closing he expressed himself as anxious to see a heavier entrance tax put on the Chinese so as to keep them out of Canada if possible.

A. E. McPhillips remarked that he had yielded to the request to be a candidate although it was against his own private interests to do so, for it was the duty of every man to work as he could for the benefit of his country. (Hear, hear.) He was with the government because the policy of the Premier was one for the development of British Columbia. Mr. Turner had built up an enviable reputation as a business man and had carried that success into public life as well. They found that the opposition had pursued a course of virulence and vituperation but did not come down to facts. The government now in power was carrying on the progressive policy of their predecessors of progress and prosperity. Touching on education Mr. McPhillips said it would be retrograde to cut down the appropriations for education and speaking for himself he would even favor making school books free. Personally, too, he had always favored the employment of white labor as against Chinese and would do what he could to relieve the province of this incubus. He touched on the success that had attended the railway policy of the government. It was the policy of the government that had placed British Columbia in such a favorable position in the financial markets of the world and this was not the time for a retrograde movement nor to adopt the opposition methods of stopping the wheels of the coach. As reasonable men the electors could see that to follow the opposition methods means retrogression. (Applause).

Mr. Eden moved and Mr. F. Ross seconded the motion of endorsation of the government policy and there was a chorus of ayes and not a single dissenting voice. Mr. Eden remarked that he had always taken a deep interest in provincial affairs and did his own thinking with the result that he was quite sure that the present government was the government that should be returned to power. (Applause). Taking the last four years Mr. Turner had suffered a lot of abuse, but Mr. Eden could say that when the people of Foul Bay went to him for a school the Premier did all he could to have it built. Mr. Turner was always ready to do what he could for anyone who went to him.

The chairman, Mr. Morrison, as a workingman, said he wanted to see the Turner government returned. If a workingman or anyone else went to see Mr. Turner the Premier was always ready to see and listen to him and help out anyone who was in trouble. He had had that experience himself when he went as a stranger to see the Premier. The workingmen should support those who were ready to assist them and therefore the workingmen of Victoria ought to vote for Mr. Turner and the other three gentlemen who were candidates in the city.

Cheers for the Queen and votes of thanks to the chairman closed the very successful meeting.

A TAME BADGER.

How the Intelligent Little Animal Aired Its Own Bed.

The particular badger whose friendship I once enjoyed was a full-grown specimen of the California badger, which does not materially differ from the European variety, although it is rather more carnivorous. Even in their wild state these creatures are exceedingly clever, and associations with civilization had so broadened this fellow's intellect that he was occasionally rather more clever than was convenient. His cunning, his propensities for almost human mischief and teasing, together with his enormous strength made him rather formidable when, as sometimes happened, he succeeded in entering the house.

He soon learned to stand up on his brief hind legs and reach a latch of the door that led from the house to the enclosed porch that was his home, and for a while he revelled in destruction. Once, during the temporary absence of the ruler of the kitchen, he pushed the heavy kitchen range out into the middle of the floor. Large bureaus, heavy trunks, beds, were mere featherweights to this two-foot-long Samson, and he delighted to shove them about. He would insinuate his nose, or one paw, between a trunk and the wall, against which it stood, and carefully work his way behind the trunk. Then he would brace himself against the wall and push. If the floor was uncarpeted a tiny crack between the boards afforded his sharp hind claws sufficient hold from which to push, and a carpet was his keenest delight.

This fellow slept in a sort of kennel on the porch, and he was as particular about airing his bed as any fine lady could be. On sunshiny mornings he would drag the old blanket that formed his couch out from the kennel, and, standing up on his hind legs and using his fore claws and teeth in a truly wonderful fashion, he would throw this blanket over the rail of the porch, which he could just reach. He never failed to do this on pleasant days, but he had never been taught the trick. It had always, from the first, been his custom to drag his bedding forth, but his mistress used to pick it up and spread it on the rail, until one day she found him doing it himself. Doubtless the imitative instinct, which was very strong in him, accounts in a great measure for this trick, but the fact that he never did it on rainy days lends a curious air of reasoning to the performance.

There were times when none of us deemed it wise to approach him; none, that is, save the mistress of the household, who, when it was reported to her that the badger was "in a tantrum," would calmly proceed to administer maternal chastisement with the palm of her hand. He always seemed very much depressed by this experience, and after a season of chastened quiet would come to her with the expression of contrition, putting up his nose and begging to be reinstated in favor. It is not possible that the punishment ever hurt him, but he always grunted hard while it was being administered and seemed much mortified.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It has been held that consumption is hereditary, and the fact that one person of a family had died with consumption was considered a sure sign that others of that family could not escape it. This is partly true and partly untrue. A man with weak lungs is liable to transmit that weakness to his children. But there is no reason in the world why the weakness should be allowed to develop. Keep the lungs full of rich, red, wholesome blood, and the weakness will disappear. Decaying tissues will be thrown off, and new material will be added until the lungs are well and perfectly strong again. This is the thing that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does. This is what makes it cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption where it is taken according to directions. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be in the body, and forces them out of the system. It supplies the blood with rich, life-giving properties. It makes the appetite good, digestion perfect. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

NOTABLE NORTHERN CRIMES.

Murder of Two Prospectors and Attempted Wrecking of Steamer Now Coming Into Court.

Telegraph Creek, June 13.—In the departure to-day of the now notorious prisoner, Joseph Campbell Claus, from here to Glenora by the C. P. R. stern-wheeler Duchesnay, to stand his trial for the alleged diabolical murder of his companion on the ice, James Burns, on April 5th last, it may not be inappropriate to forward you full details, furnished me by the kindness of the resident magistrate, Mr. W. H. Bullock-Webster, and as reports have gone out inaccurate on vital points, I am authorized to say these are strictly official, reliable and from eye-witnesses, and from my own personal observation of the prisoner.

There were a party of six, consisting of Joseph and James Vipond, Alexander Jess, James Burns, Charles Hendrickson, and Joseph Campbell Claus. The party above-mentioned went about 15 miles on the ice, when a disagreement occurred, and they divided into two parties, one consisting of the Vipond brothers and Jess, the other Burns, Hendrickson and Claus. Starting separately, each party took one horse and equal shares of provisions, and these two parties kept together for a time, and when near the Canyon the Vipond party got ahead, consequently the party had arrived at Telegraph Creek when the murder took place. The first intimation of the murder having been committed was when a party, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Norton, Millsup and Fenton were selecting a place to camp for the night: one of the party noticed a tent lying on the ground in disorder, and not far away saw some blankets protruding from the ice, and after further investigation discovered the two bodies wrapped up in blankets and one in his sleeping bag, and, realizing that a terrible murder had been committed, at once sent word to the provincial police at Glenora, a distance of 10 miles. The Robinson party, whilst pitching camp for the night, noticed a man with a buckskin, horse and sleigh, driving down the river towards where the murdered men lay concealed, and approaching a cache, took some stores, and, placing them upon the sleigh, immediately drove up the river again. This was the first clue the police had to identify the murderer. The officer who received the information from the Robinson party was Constable Morton, of Glenora, and he immediately went to the scene of the murder with a special constable (Constables McLean and Grieves being away on duty), and found the facts essentially as reported. Leaving the special constable in charge of the corpses, the officer proceeded to Telegraph Creek and informed the resident magistrate, Mr. W. H. Bullock-Webster. The magistrate immediately proceeded to the scene of the atrocious murder, joining Constable McLean and also accompanied by an Indian and dog train. At the same time Jess and Vipond attended in order to identify the bodies. The party had to camp that night in the tent of the murdered men. They ascertained that the bodies had been lying for two days in the ice, and it was necessary to straighten them that night, in order to pack them on a hand sleigh and convey them to Glenora. Arriving at Glenora, a post mortem was held by Dr. Carlisle, who discovered that in Burns' case he had been dispatched by two strokes of an axe, completely laying open his skull down to the right eye, the brains protruding, the other stroke being in a parallel line, and either would have been sufficient to cause instant death. In regard to Hendrickson, the other victim, one bullet entered the right side of the lower lip, cutting the eye-tooth and lodging in the roof of his mouth. The second bullet entered the centre of the skull, penetrating the brain and burying itself in the base of the skull. The second bullet was certain instant death. Immediately after the news of the shocking event were received, steps were taken to effect the arrest of the suspected man, and Constable McLean was sent forward with a dog team and Indian driver on the Teslin trail, and after travelling by forced marches, under exceptional difficulties, he overtook Claus 65 miles on his way to Teslin lake. When arrested by McLean, he was in company with a man who had become his partner on the trail, and it is not easy to describe the feelings and astonishment of this man when he heard his newly-formed partner charged with such a fiendish crime. The officer, in searching the prisoner, found a large sum of money belonging to his companions, and which he admitted once belonged to them. He was then brought before the magistrate, Mr. Bullock-Webster, at Telegraph Creek, and charged with the capital offence. After a thorough and searching investigation, he was committed for trial at the next assizes, which there has been no occasion to hold since 1874, when the then Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Begbie, sentenced an Indian to death for murdering a comrade on the road at Telegraph Creek, and a singular coincidence, the same legirons encircling the ankles of the Indian murderer, Attin, are now worn by the prisoner, Claus. I am requested to say that reports of lynching the prisoner, Claus, are entirely unfounded, no demonstration whatever on the part of the residents having been made, as they felt confident that British justice would be meted out in due course.

The Duchesnay has just arrived, and will leave here in two hours with Claus and Hunter, the latter under the fearful charge of having attempted to wreck the Victorian, stern-wheeler, by cutting the ropes when tied up, after taking off the passengers of the Monte Cristo, disabled by a broken shaft. Hunter, it appears, had been trying to obtain, in company with two Indians, whiskey from the night-watchman of the Victorian, and, having been refused drinks, swore he would wreck the steamer Victorian. Later in the night one of the ropes was heard to splash into the water, and, believing it had broken by the strong current, another was tied, only to be cut in the same way. Fortunately a steel hawser, which had been placed previously, he could not cut, although the attempt had been made, and, if accomplished, would have inevitably caused the destruction of the steamer and no doubt many lives would have been sacrificed through the wanton outrage. It is very curious, the attempt to cut the Victorian adrift occurred exactly on the spot where the fearful murder was committed by Claus on the ice, and I found the Monte Cristo on the identical spot when I was working against the stream, tied up, with her wheel gone, which I reported in my last week's letter to you. Both prisoners will be accompanied by the sitting magistrate, Mr. Bullock-Webster, and will shortly go on board, accompanied by Constable Jackson. Provincial Constable Grieves being fortunately on board the Victorian shortly after the attempted outrage, took the case in hand, and produced strong circumstantial evidence that justified the magistrate, Mr. Webster, in committing him for trial.

There is much credit due to Constable McLean for his determined pluck in following the suspected clasmen under every disadvantage. LOUIS WATSON.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

A strawberry social and concert was given in the school room of Emmanuel Baptist church, Burnside, last evening. A programme, diversified and very enjoyable was provided and at the success of the event the Ladies' Aid, under whose auspices the entertainment was given, have every reason to feel gratified.

Adjutant J. W. Hay, of Spokane, by means of a graphaphone, gave a very pleasant entertainment in connection with last evening's meeting of the Salvation Army. Vocal and instrumental selections and addresses of celebrities were reproduced by the wonderful machine.

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 name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure 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 everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

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LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Best and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Dr. Dickson, Duncan's, B.C.

FOR TRANSFER—A number of good mortgages, paying regular interest. Apply to Dr. L. Dickson, Duncan's, B. C. je22

[L.S.] THOS. R. McINNES.
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Wheras it is advisable to establish the following polling places in the several and respective Electoal Districts hereinafter named.

NOW KNOW YE that, by virtue of the authority contained in the "Provincial Elections Act," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares that the following polling places shall be, and they are hereby established for the several Electoral Districts, the names of which are set opposite such polling places, respectively, that is to say:

Polling Places Alberni Electoral District:—
Court House, Alberni.
Sutton's Store, Uclulet.
Stockham & Dawley's Store, Clayoquot.
Quatsino.
The Cannery near Kennedy Lake.

Polling Places Electoral District Cowichan:
Cobble Hill.
Cowichan Station.
Government Office, Duncan.
Chemainus.
School House, Somenos.
Price's Hotel, Cowichan Lake.
School House, Somenos.

Polling Places Electoral District Esquimalt:
School House, Esquimalt.
School House, Sooke.
Hotel, Parson's Bridge.
School House, Metchosin.
E. Gordon's residence, Otter Pt.
A Blackley's residence, Port San Juan.

Polling Places Electoral District North Victoria:—
Court House, Salt Spring Island.
School House, Burgoyne Bay.
School House, Mayne Island.
Hall, Pender Island.
School House, North Saanich.

Polling Places Electoral District South Victoria:—
Agricultural Hall, South Saanich.
School House, Royal Oak.
Tolmie School, Boleskin Road.
School House, Cedar Hill Road.
Agricultural Hall, Cadboro Bay Road.

Polling Place Electoral District Victoria City:—
Market Hall.

Polling District Electoral District Cassiar:
Whonnock Cannery, Rivers Inlet.
School House, Bella Coola.
Port Essington.
Lorne Creek, Skeena River.
Hazelton.
Inverness Cannery, Skeena River.
Metlakahtla.
Port Simpson.
Naas Harbor.
Glenora, Stickine River.
Government Office, Telegraph Creek, Stickine River.
Court House, McDame Creek.
Court House, Dease Lake.
Government Office, Teslin Lake.
Government Office, Lake Bennett.
Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, Our said Province, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advertisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 576, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 17 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73 Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 302 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet; and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a monthly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 58, No. 13,094B.

5. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 99 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 650, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. s23

Directors from San Salvator, Nicaragua and Honduras, assembled at Managua to formulate the constitution of the federal union, have elected Senor Angelo Urratt president.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1898.

A SUCCESSFUL POLICY.

At the meeting held at Vernon on Monday night, Hon. Mr. Turner made the announcement of the beginning of work on the road from Penticton to Boundary Creek. The beginning of work upon the line from Robson to Midway has already been announced. Mr. Turner was able also to inform his audience that a survey party would at once be put upon the line through the Hope mountains. As the Colonist has already stated, a contract has been made for the construction of the Coast-Teslin road. Thus it will be seen that the railway policy of the government is bringing forth fruit in a highly satisfactory manner.

It suits the purpose of the opposition press to belittle what is being done in pursuance of the railway policy of the provincial government, just as it suits their purpose to belittle and decry the credit of the province, and, as the Times has done, the standing of its business men. In the hope of converting a few voters to their cause, the opposition are ready to defame the province and all its interests in the hearing of the whole world. Although they know that at this particular time it is of the utmost importance that only favorable accounts of British Columbia should be sent abroad, they are not only mis-representing the country as one where business depression and loss of credit characterize the mercantile community and the farmers are burdened with debt and taxation, but they decline to recognize the value even of great enterprises which have been inaugurated. This gross lack of patriotism ought to receive its due regard at the hands of the electors, who should on the 9th of July signify in the most emphatic manner their disapproval of these slanderers and blue-ruin prophets.

In order that the effect of the railway policy of the government may be better understood, let us look back a year ago to the conditions then existing. It is not too much to say that at that time the people of British Columbia had two principal things in mind. One was how to improve their means of reaching the Kootenay, and also of securing the trade of the Boundary Creek district; and the other, how to get access to the rich goldfields of the Yukon. It is worth remembering that scarcely a year has passed since we first learned of the riches of Klondike, and that only a little more than a year has elapsed since there appeared any prospect of securing a railway through southern British Columbia from the Crow's Nest Pass to the coast. A year is not a long time. We on the Coast are so impatient and live at such an intense rate that we expect more to happen in a year than the people in the East would look for in a decade. But the past year has certainly been full of important accomplishments for British Columbia. Within 18 months there will be rail connection from the Crow's Nest to Penticton through the great quartz region of southern British Columbia. Speaking of the Crow's Nest Pass, the Toronto Globe recently said that its construction meant more than any of us can understand until we review the results from the standpoint of twenty years hence. Much more is this true of the extension of the railway from Robson to Penticton, and still more will it be true of the whole line when it is completed to the coast. We have been accustomed during the last few years to talk and write about the importance of opening this part of the province by rail and now the work of doing so is in progress at many points. Millions of dollars will be expended and thousands of workmen are being employed. This means much for the workingmen of British Columbia. It means much for the farmers and merchants. The fact that a railway is being constructed from the eastern border of the province to Penticton, a distance of upwards of 400 miles, is of enormous importance to this province, and is due primarily to the policy which the British Columbia government has adopted. The British Columbia Southern charter made the Crow's Nest Pass project feasible from a financial point of view, and the subsidy act passed last session made the line from Robson to Midway possible. As we all know, that portion of the line from Midway to the coast was provided for in the session of 1897. It may suit the purpose of political adventurers to belittle an achievement of this nature, but a policy which has produced such fruits is one that will commend itself to the good sense of the people.

In regard to the Coast-Teslin road, it is noteworthy that in less than a year from the time when the first treasure-ships came down bringing the news of the riches of the Klondike, a contract has been signed which provides for the construction of a railway from the head waters of the Yukon to the coast and calls for the immediate construction first of a trail and immediately following it a wagon road from the Stikine river to Teslin lake, thereby affording a route from Canadian territory to the Yukon waters. This has been accomplished not by the Dominion government, which, strange to say, after committing itself to the policy of immediately constructing such a railway unaccountably postponed giving effect to it, but by the provincial government, which has in this particular exhibited a promptness and courageous grasp of the situation deserving of the heartiest approval. Two months ago the outlook for a Canadian connection with the Yukon was of a very dark hue, but the British Columbia government came to the front with a plan that is being crowned with success. Long before this season of navigation is over it will be possible to carry goods through on wagons to Teslin Lake, whence they can be shipped down to any Yukon points, and before the close of next season's navigation there will be a railway covering the same ground and forming a part of a line to be completed the following year to the coast. The full consummation of this plan depends, as the Colonist has already said, upon the assistance which the Dominion government stands morally pledged to give, but British Columbia has done its part and done it with a promptness and energy which themselves will have a potent influence at Ottawa.

With upwards of a thousand miles of railway now inaugurated and one-half of it being constructed with all possible speed, the Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues need feel no hesitation in appealing to the people for a justification of the policy which has led to this result. If effect had been given to the oft-expressed views of the opposition, the Crow's Nest Pass railway would never have been undertaken, there would not be a man at work on the line from Robson to Midway; there would not be the remotest possibility of a shovelful of earth being turned on the line from Penticton to Boundary; no surveyors would be preparing to set foot in the Hope mountains; and the prospect of a railway to bring the trade of the Yukon to British Columbia cities would be as remote as it was ten years ago. The Colonist feels that it can congratulate the people of British Columbia upon the complete failure of the opposition to give effect to their policy of obstruction, and upon the great results which have even now begun to flow from the wise and statesmanlike railway policy with which the name of Mr. Turner is associated.

THE YOUNGER VOTERS.

Mr. Geo. Bartley has been asked to run as an independent candidate in Vancouver. Mr. Bartley is described as the young men's candidate, and, if he runs, will in a sense represent the labor interests in the campaign. He is said to be popular and is acknowledged to possess a very considerable degree of ability. His presence in the field would have an important bearing upon the campaign. We think, however, that if the young men of British Columbia desire to do their province a service they will not fall into the error of putting up independent candidates of their own, but will take up the record of the two political parties and decide which of them promises best for the future. We notice that a large number of young men are enrolling themselves in the Victoria Political Organization. This is as it should be. We are sure that they are most cordially welcomed. The watchword of the organization is "British Columbia first" and this is also the watchword of British Columbia youth. It would be strange indeed if many young men just about to exercise their franchise for the first time would employ it to place in power a combination of reactionists, obstructionists and political scandal-mongers. Youth likes to look upon the bright side of things. It has little sympathy for the croaker and the pessimist. We ask the young men of Victoria to let their mind run back over the sessions of the legislature during the last four years, and over the utterances of the opposition newspapers in this city. Can they recall in all this time from either of these sources a single word of hopefulness and inspiration for the future? Can they recall a time when these opponents of the government could ever be cited in support of the proposition that British Columbia was a province of glorious prospects? Has not the whole burden of the opposition cry in the legislature and out of it been that poverty stared the people in the face, that taxation ground them to the dust, that corruption was eating the heart out of the government? Have not the opposition told the world in as many ways as ingenuity could suggest, not only that the province was without credit and deserved to be without credit, but also that it was madness to develop its resources upon the faith of the future? On the other hand, is it not literally true that the whole course of the government, and its supporters in the legislature and in the press, has been calculated to encourage the confidence of the people at home and abroad in the future of the province? Who speak the language which appeals most to the hopeful spirit of British Columbia youth, the government or the opposition? Which of them is identified with that process of provincial development which makes this province to-day offer so many inducements to young men? Can there be any doubt as to the answer, and will not the young men of British Columbia rally to the standard of the Hon. J. H. Turner, who though he has passed the meridian of life so far as years go, is inspired by all the buoyancy of youth, though tempered by the experience which which years only can give?

Mr. Turner, in his speech at Abbotsford, brought out some very interesting matters in regard to provincial finances. One point to which he referred ought to be kept very prominently before not only the people of British Columbia, but others who may contemplate settling in this country or investing here. The complaint is made that the province is deeply in debt, and the habit is to contrast it with Ontario, which it is alleged is out of debt. This comparison is unfair to British Columbia because while it is true that Ontario, as a province, has no public debt, the municipalities of Ontario have a debt of $59,000,000, which is close on to $30 per head of the population. The debt of British Columbia is less than $39 per head of the population. The debt of the Ontario municipalities has been incurred for the most part for purposes similar to those for which the debt of British Columbia has been, namely, permanent improvements, and it is highly satisfactory to know that in a comparatively new province like ours, where there is so vast an area to be cared for, the debt for public improvements is less than one-third greater per head than in the long settled and compact province of Ontario.

When the item of $5,000 for subsidy to the steamship service between Victoria and San Francisco was before parliament, Hon. Mr. Foster raised a question as to whether the vote ought to be continued but was informed that it was in the nature of a treaty obligation between the Dominion and British Columbia which could only be vacated with the consent of the British Columbia legislature. Mr. Foster said he thought this would not be difficult to obtain. He referred to the fact that the appropriation was formerly much larger and said that he understood that it had been reduced because of important service provided for in other directions. This is a matter which needs looking into. It was a part of the terms of confederation that a certain sum should be granted to secure regular mail connection between Victoria and San Francisco, and it will hardly be contended that the appropriation of $5,000 is necessary for that purpose now. But before this is surrendered care should be taken to see that the province receives a substantial quid pro quo.

The Colonist has directed its special correspondent to report the political situation as he finds it from a news standpoint. The people have a right to know what the outlook seems like to one who is directed to give a judicial view of the case. Speaking of Dewdney, he says that he regards Mr. McBride's chances as first-class. He reports Mr. Sword as apparently not in very good health and thinks he is not putting up a very good canvass. Mr. Cotton is assisting Mr. Sword, but is not very well received by the people. In Chilliwack, he finds in Mr. Munro a very good man who has a rather happy faculty of speaking, but Hon. Mr. Turner's reception has been such that his election appears to be beyond any reasonable doubt. Mr. Munro does not appear to be very familiar with the details of British Columbia politics, and the clear explanations which Hon. Mr. Turner made of the various matters criticized by his opponent carried great weight with them. Chilliwack and Dewdney appear quite safe to return government candidates.

A correspondent asks if it is legal to plump a candidate at the forthcoming election. In reply we say that it is perfectly legal but not desirable. Our correspondent writes from Sooke and, therefore, presumably refers to the election in Esquimalt. He can, if he chooses, vote for one candidate. He ought to vote for two. If the legislature should disfranchise any individual, in whole or in part, he would feel that he was being badly used. Why then should he disfranchise himself by only voting for one candidate when he has the right to vote for two or four as the case may be?

The foolish Columbian talks of the almost certain defeat of Premier Turner in Victoria. Whether the Columbian really believes that the Premier will be defeated here or is simply seeking to bolster up its cause in New Westminster we do not know, but it is grossly wrong in its statement. Mr. Turner will poll an exceptionally large vote in this city. The whole ticket will undoubtedly be elected. The most that the Colonist has heard any opposition canvasser claim is that Mr. Beaven, who is not an opposition candidate, might get in, but he will not do that, for the government supporters have resolved to stand together and vote the whole ticket.

Some one has been telling Mr. Higgins that the Cassiar Central railway has been offered £400,000 for its franchise. If this is true, all we have to say is that we are glad to know that Cassiar is proving so valuable. Mr. Higgins claims to be a good financier. Here is a little problem for him to figure out: If a 35-year lease of 700,000 acres is worth £400,000, how much must the fee simple of the 40,000,000 acres in Cassiar be worth? When he gets this answered he might let us know if he can suggest any easier way in which the government could secure a demonstration of the wealth of Cassiar than that adopted in the Cassiar Central aid bill.

The following from the Rochester, New York, Post-Express is timely and significant: "We extend to Colonel Prior, of Victoria, and to the soldiers of the regiment which he commands, the assurances of our distinguished consideration. For evidently they are broad-gague heroes, heroes who believe in the brotherhood of man and shape their conduct accordingly. A telegram from Seattle states that the colonel has signified the desire of himself and his regiment to participate in the Fourth of July celebration in Seattle, and that, accordingly, a cordial invitation has been extended to them to do so. Who says that the spirit of amity and toleration is not spreading? That celebration at Seattle is sure to be a rousing one; when the American Eagle makes merry with the lion and the unicorn, it cannot be otherwise."

If the experiment would not be such an expensive one to the province, we should like to have the opposition in power for six months to let the public see how they would give the lie to all their professions.

Gen. Kitchener has fixed September 9th as the date of his arrival at Khartoum. If he arrives on time, he will be the first man that ever did so on a Nile expedition. The Soudan has a terrible fashion of upsetting all calculations.

An American ship's officer, who claims to have been to Havana lately, says that city is impregnable from the water and nearly so from the land. He also says that the blockade is very inefficient, and that several ships with valuable food cargoes have arrived.

The practice which speakers representing one political party have of attending meetings called by the opposite party is one that is better honored in the breach than in the observance. Sometimes it may work well, but as a rule the results are unsatisfactory all round. There is too much of a disposition in this province to treat political questions from the debating school standpoint. We think that by far the best way to carry on a campaign is for the several parties to hold their own meetings and take sufficient time to deal thoroughly with the various questions at issue.

The Trail Creek News is in great glee over the prospects of that thriving town. The enlarged smelter will be in full blast next month. The railway from Robson to Midway is under construction. "This means," says the News, "an expenditure of over a million dollars, and all the business connected therewith, including the disbursement of money, will be done from the general offices of the C. P. R. on Smelter hill." As the consummation of this desirable condition of affairs is due to the policy of the provincial government, it is not surprising that there are scarcely any opposition votes in Trail.

The failure of the Spanish fleet to accomplish anything is alleged to be due to the lack of competent engineers. It is said that not a vessel is really seaworthy. They were all in good shape before the war; but the Scotch engineers then in charge resigned at the beginning of hostilities, to avoid fighting against the United States, and their places were filled by Spaniards, who not knowing how to deal with such intricate machines as modern vessels of war are, have managed to get them all in more or less of a broken-down condition.

Mr. Belyea has discovered a deficit of $1,500,000 in sight. Why did he not say $15,000,000 while he was about it? He ought not to allow so small a thing as a 0 stand in his way of making a powerful showing against the government, and one statement would have been quite as correct as the other.

One of the most amusing things which the war between the United States and Spain has brought about is that all the newspapers of Venezuela are abusing the former nation to the utmost of their ability, with one exception, a paper published in English by an Englishman.

In the course of a panegyric on Mr. E. V. Bodwell, the Columbian says that he was recently offered the chief-justiceship of British Columbia. Our information, which is of such a character that we cannot refuse to give it full credence, is that Mr. Bodwell was not offered this position.

The annexation of Hawaii by the United States is an event of very great importance because it marks the departure of the American republic from its traditional policy. The Monroe doctrine may now be laid away in the museum of political curiosities.

The Golden Era is a sample opposition paper. According to it, what ever is is wrong. To the representative oppositionist, nothing can by any possibility be right until he gets office.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. *

The proposed plebiscite on prohibition, which it is thought will cost $250,000, would not be so bad, if there was any likelihood that anything will result from it. The way the matter stands, the vote will be little more than an open expression of opinion on an abstract proposition. The government does not stand pledged to give effect to the vote by legislation. A plebiscite is rather a poor sort of makeshift at any rate.

It is alleged that the New York World and Journal are having a hard time meeting expenses just now because of the great falling off in advertising and the increased cost of getting news, both consequent upon the war.

The papers are once more figuring upon the output of Klondike. According to the Seattle Times, Collector Ivey, of Alaska, puts the amount at $33,000,000. We believe this amount is excessive and shall be more than pleased if able to report that one-half this sum is brought out.

The Postal act passed at the last session of parliament authorizes the government to reduce letter postage to two cents, whenever it deems the change expedient. The first of July would be a good date to inaugurate the new rate.

BORN.

POTTINGER—On the 15th inst., at 227 Michigan street, the wife of D. R. Pottinger, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—In this city on the 18th inst., the wife of J. D. Taylor of a son.

MARRIED.

TAIT-SMITH—At the R. E. church, Port Townsend, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Baker, James L. Tait, to Alice Josephine Smith, of Victoria.

RATTENBURY-NUNN—At Christ Church Cathedral on the 15th inst., by Rev. Canon Beaulands, Francis Mawson Rattenbury, second son of John Owen Rattenbury, of Leeds, England, to Florence Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Elphinstone Nunn, of H. M. 47th Regiment.

DIED.

BRENNAN—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 16th inst., James Brennan, aged 45 years, a native of Kingston, Ont.

HOMANN—At the residence, corner Stanley avenue and Vining street, on the 16th inst., Reaka Homann, aged 69 years and 8 months, mother of Mrs. J. C. Voss and Mrs. C. G. Zeiglar, a native of Germany. The funeral will take place to-day at 2.30 p.m. from above residence.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

IRONCLAD IN ACTION.

British Description of the Way It Fights—Silence and Discipline on Modern Man-of-War.

Now that a new naval war is imminent the nature of the discipline on board an ironclad in action will be of interest to the general reader. The distribution of the crew for action is based on the principle of dividing the armament into "quarters," and to number or name the guns so as to give them an individuality without reference to their size. When action is imminent, every one on board repairs to the alloted station, below, on deck, or aloft. The gunner obtains the keys of the magazines, gives them to the men in charge, sees that the lights are lit, and everything in working order. As soon as the guns are cleared away and loaded, report to that effect is made to the captain.

When this has been done the gun crews are provided with small arms, upon which they close up round the guns, and await further orders. A supply of light, quick-firing machine-gun, rifle, and pistol ammunition is then passed up, ready for distribution on deck, and a proportion of it is sent aloft. This ammunition is served out first to the small-arm party and to boarders, and to the remainder of the crew as soon as their guns are cleared away and arms provided. In each tube a torpedo is placed, ready for discharge. Helmsmen are provided, ready to take charge of the hand-steering apparatus in the event of the steam steering gear being carried away. Orderlies, buglers and men stationed at voice tubes are ordered to repair to their stations, but the use of the bugle in action is restricted as far as possible, as long and complicated calls are liable to be misunderstood.

The dress for men in action is as uninflammable as possible, the blue working rig being considered the best. There is no reason why action dress should not be in future saturated with the noninflammable material similar to that now employed in all American ships of war.

It is a curious point that in action boots and shoes are ordered to be worn by all men on deck and in the tops. That portion of the crew engaged in the magazines are provided with slippers. There was a great tendency in Nelson's time for the men to strip during action. This practice is now discouraged. Waist belts and pouches are worn, and men who have pistols are obliged to wear them.

A fire brigade, consisting of carpenters and stokers, screw on hoses and rig all handpumps ready for fire. A man is stationed at each water-tight door, which is kept open, ready to close it when the order is given. As the spread of fire may at any time menace the safety of the magazine, the keys of the valve admitting water to the magazine level is either kept in the personal charge of the captain or at his discretion by the officer in charge of the gun deck.

A supply of oatmeal and water for drinking is arranged all over the ship, especially in the vicinity of the magazines, machinery compartments, stokeholes and shellrooms. No intoxicating liquor is served on the day of action on board any well-regulated ironclad. This is a great departure from the practice of double rations of grog that was in vogue 100 years ago.

Each division of boarders ready to leap on to the enemy's ship and take it by assault when its armament has been silence has a special place of its own on the upper deck, withe the men repair when called. Every officer has a special station, where he is to be found, unless specially employed elsewhere.

Danger of firing during action since the battle of the Yalu has occupied the close attention of the admiralties of all countries. All fires breaking out below the gun deck are in charge of the fire brigade, thus leaving the gun crews free for their important duties. When, however, fire is likely to make headway, notwithstanding the efforts of the fire brigade, one or more gun crews are called off, as necessity may arise, for the purpose of attending to the hose. As a fire may occur in the neighborhood of a magazine or shell room, and the supply of ammunition to the guns on deck during action be interrupted from this cause a special drill for obviating this difficulty is arranged, so as to prevent the slackening of fire, by the provision of shell and other ammunition from other magazines. If the fire is on the gun deck the gun crews are not told off to deal with it, except in emergency, as the maintenance of rapid and steady fire in action is the paramount object of every commander. In case the fire becomes so serious as to make it necessary to go to general fire stations, the guns are fired or their ammunition is thrown over board. The small ammunition on deck is either thrown overboard or placed in a convenient position for that purpose.

Other details of action drill include the resistance of torpedo boat attack, which the Americans are now hard at work practicing in their various squadrons. If an attack be expected by night in dry weather, the decks, guncarriages, etc., are whitewashed—a device which, in the absence of artificial light, is of great assistance to the crew of a ship attacked by torpedo boats. The use of small arms is discouraged, as experience shows that no weapon using lead bullets is of much use in repelling torpedo boats.

The guns in the fighting tops, as they enjoy the advantage of plunging fire through the unprotected decks of the torpedo boats, are found to be of the best primary means of defence. The larger guns can only be used against torpedo boats for one or two rounds. They are reserved when hitting is practically assured, or when only as a last recourse. The introduction of smokeless powder for the auxiliary armament is largely to prove an immense advantage to the American navy, as with ordinary vigilance the success approach of a torpedo boat is practically impossible. In the event of a night attack, and in fact, in action altogether, the use of the bugle is restricted as much as possible. None but important orders are now conveyed by it.

The noise of action under any circumstances is bewildering, the torment of the ear-splitting sound of the three-pounders in the tops being considered more trying than heavy guns in the turret. Each guns, in the event of torpedo attack, is given a definite arc of the horizon to defend, and the gun crews are forbidden from directing their aim at any obpect outside the limits of those arcs. All the men at disengaged guns are, as a rule, ordered to lie down to take cover as much as possible, but they are not, as a rule, sent below during an action, as the service of the guns may be required to be resumed at any moment.

The fire discipline prescribed in the navies of the great powers is practically the same, though long experience has taught British naval authorities certain details of secrets of the greatest value, which, being confidential, cannot be disclosed in a newspaper article.—London Chronicle.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, Y.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

The Future Attitude of the Cuban Insurgents.

Not a few men in Congress and connected with the administration are beginning to be worried by the attitude of the Cuban insurgents, who have grown indolent, even toward the United States government, now that they have got us fairly involved in a war. From various sources the administration receives daily evidences that every word of warning given to congress and the president before the war began as to the need which would arise of suppressing them after expelling the Spaniards, was true, and that the half has not been told. There can no longer be any doubt that the so-called government of the insurgents has in view a campaign of reprisal as soon as it can get the upper hand of the Spanish ruling class. We shall then see the same proscriptive measures adopted in Cuba which forced all the loyalists out of the South American republics in the early 20's. Here it will be necessary for us to interfere with a strong hand and make the Cubans understand that we can no more tolerate oppression when exercised by them than when they are its victims. All this makes the much-applauded Teller amendment, "disclaiming any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island," a trifle embarrassing. Fortunately the amendment contains a few qualifying clauses, which may be broad enough to admit of our completing the work upon which we have entered, even if we have to put some over-enthusiastic local patriots under discipline in order to do it.

It is part of the president's programme still, as it was at the outset, to let the people of Cuba decide for themselves, by an untrammeled vote, under what form of government they desire to live: but he is beginning to have grave doubts whether he will be able to take a fair and truly representative popular vote, with the rebel leaders asserting their control as successors to the Spaniards. These are among the considerations which make the president somewhat impatient of the criticism which condemns his plan for having a large army of occupation ready to follow the army of invasion and take charge of Cuba after it has been surrendered into our hands. If the critics will face the situation honestly and show the president a better way out of it, they will confer a great favor upon him.

Another subject which is giving the administration much anxiety just now is the condition of things in the Philippines. Dewey has done, unquestionably, all that any man in his place could do, and more than many others would have done, in holding the balance equably poised between the insurgent savages and the civilized Spanish enemy. Whether he will be strong enough to maitain this status till relief can reach him, is a question; but, after that, General Merritt will have confronting him a serious problem, and the factors with which he must work it out are different and more perplexing than those which offer themselves in Cuba, where at any rate the native people have been in touch with Christendom for several generations. The disquieting effect of the discussion of these questions is seen in the unwillingness of some of the jingoes in congress to talk of them, and their disposition to dismiss them with a wave of the hand as things which can be left to take care of themselves as they arise. In the cabinet they are a subject of constant thought.—N. Y. Post.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Czar Takes Personal Charge of Relieving Sufferers, and Prepares to Punish Dishonest Officials.

Although several newspapers at St. Petersburg, including the Viedomosti, published by the Czar's intimate friend, Prince Uchtomsky, have been suspended and punished in various ways by the Minister of the Interior for alluding to the famine now raging in Russia, yet the condition of affairs in connection therewith is so grave that the Emperor, thoroughly dissatisfied with the steps taken for the relief of his starving subjects, has, without consulting M. Goremkin, the Minister of the Interior, organized a committee for dealing with the famine and has himself assumed the presidency thereof.

In any other country, such action on the part of the sovereign would result in the minister resigning. But in Russia ministers are not permitted to abandon their fancy seizes them, and are made to feel that they are not free agents or at liberty to dispose of their own service, but are absolutely at the beck and call of their sovereign.

The harvest, which is due to the almost universal bad harvest last year, extends over nearly the whole of the European portion of the empire, especially in the provinces of Tula, Tamboff, Perm and Orel. It is stated to be quite as sehious as that of 1891, which was the most terrible one known until then in the history of Russia, and it is to be feared that it will be followed, as on that occasion, by bovine typhus and by Asiatic cholera, two spectres that invariably follow in the wake of famine in Russia.

The Czar's object in taking in hand the measures for not only the relief of the famine, but likewise for the prevention of a recurrence in future times, is due to the fact that he occupied a similar position in 1891, prior to his accession to the throne, and likewise because he has become aware of the shameful way in which even some of the highest Russian officials, notably Gen. Schippe, the governor of the province of Tula, have mismanaged, misused and appropriated the funds subscribed during the past two months for the relief of the starving peasantry. In fact, the General's arrest and disgrace are a foregone conclusion. He has already been suspended from office.

CZAR'S INSURANCE PLAN.

In 1891 the Czar, as president of the Imperial famine commission, set to work to organize a sort of state insurance against famine, by means of which provision was made in the good years for the years of bad harvest. The scheme was an excellent one, and was warmly commended at the time, both in Russia and abroad. But at the time of the late Emperor's illness, Nicholas lost track of the doings of the famine commission, and has only now too late discovered that none of his schemes were kept in working order, and that all the money and corn that had been set aside for just such an emergency as the present one, had disappeared, no one knows how.

It is to be hoped that he will be more fortunate now, although it is doubtful, since the corruption of Russian officials is just as bad and universal as ever, and simply passes belief. How urgent it is that radical measures should be instituted at once, both for the relief of the sufferers and for the prevention of famines in the future, is apparent from the fact that the peasantry in the sixteen provinces chiefly affected are without grain for sowing, so that the destitution and starvation next winter will be even worse than last spring. Indeed, the outlook in Russia is exceedingly gloomy, and it is doubtful whether, with famine thus gripping at the very vitals of the empire, the Czar would be willing at the present moment to become involved in any foreign complications.

Meanwhile the Czarina has placed herself at the head of a Red Cross committee at St. Petersburg for the relief of the starving peasantry, and, through her initiative, similar committees are being formed in all the leading cities of the Russian empire, subscriptions being solicited. But in spite of this, all mention of the famine is tabooed, by orders of the Minister of the Interior, in the Russian press, and to read the Russian newspapers no one would imagine that a terrible famine was in progress.

Richard Hayler, of Lewes, Sussex, Eng., has written to Victoria for one Joseph Fletcher. When last heard from the latter was living on Vancouver Island. He is described as a man 68 years of age and as bearing smallpox marks.

The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. meets to-day in Westminster and quite a contingent of the craft left Victoria this morning to take part. Among them are Deputy Grand Master Wilson and Mr. R. B. McMicking.

Joseph's political coat of many colors does not seem to fit him very well.