

one of the most public-spirited acts has been our pleasure to note in connection with the Queen's jubilee...

Woman who is weak, nervous and who has cold feet, and who does not feel and act like a well person...

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

1,500 Bicycles AND 1,500 Watches GIVEN FREE FOR

Sunlight Soap Wrappers

Stearns Bicycle each month. Gold Watch each month.

Total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during 1897.

TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars see Saturday issue of this paper, or apply by post to...

KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Steam-Boat Co. has been sold...

WED—Men and women who can work at taking and writing...

WED—Industrial persons of either sex with good character and common school education...

FARM FOR SALE. 100 acres on Vancouver Island...

Farmers, Market Gardeners, etc.

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. Wharf, Victoria, offer fertilizers at following prices...

LAND REGISTRY ACT. The Matter of an Application for a duplicate of Certificate of Title...

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Stage Travel. For the undermentioned points Ashcroft as follows...

WISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., LTD. HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Victoria, B. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness...

FROM THE CAPITAL British-Yukon Chartered Company's Bill Passed Committee With Some Modifications.

Minister's Arranging Terms Upon Which C. P. R. Shall Construct Crow's Nest E. R.

Ottawa, May 21.—Lord Aberdeen announced to-day a bill for the purpose of extending the franchise...

Sir Richard Cartwright is leading in the house to-day in the absence of Hon. Mr. Laurier...

An announcement regarding the future of the Crow's Nest railway...

It is understood that Sir William Van Helle and Mr. Shogren...

The vote of \$5,000,000 for deepening the St. Lawrence canal will pass almost as a matter of course...

These four things, the fast line, the international extension, the canal deepening and the Crow's Nest railway...

It is a very good fulfilment of the programme contained in the Queen's speech...

It comes up again next session and will be nearer than ever...

Perhaps it is rather early to look forward to next session...

Mr. Seddon and his party leave for the Government House...

During the course of the day nearly all the ministers called on the New Zealand premier...

Mr. Seddon will meet him at a luncheon to be given in his honor...

Mr. Seddon will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon...

Mr. Mubek informed the house that the postage stamps of all dominions will be issued about June 23rd...

Mr. Mubek will be given away, and that to the Duke of York.

Montreal, May 21.—The recent in St. Lawrence division of Montreal gives but little to the Liberal...

Passed the Senate. Men's Resolution Recognizing the War in Cuba.

Washington, D.C., May 20.—At 3:35 p.m. today a vote was taken on the Men's resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba...

Contract Not Signed. Laurier Denies a Rumor of the Peterson Fast Line Contract.

Montreal, May 21.—The Hon. Mr. Laurier arrived here to-day at noon...

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER. His Visit to Ottawa and Views on Public Affairs.

Ottawa, May 16.—There arrived here to-day a distinguished colonial visitor in the person of Hon. Robert J. Seddon, premier of New Zealand...

His visit to Ottawa and views on public affairs. Seddon is a tall, well built Englishman of about 48 years of age...

Your correspondent asked the premier what his views were on woman suffrage, which is now the law of New Zealand...

Every adult person, male or female of 21 years of age, has a right to vote. Mr. Seddon said that at first he was opposed to female suffrage...

At this point the thought flashed into the mind of the interviewer as to whether the result of the general elections in New Zealand last year, when Mr. Seddon secured a new lease of power...

Tariff matters were then touched upon, and your correspondent asked what had become of the draft convention arranged between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Colonial Secretary Ward...

Mr. Seddon replied that the colonial legislature had declined to ratify the convention; hence the matter had been hung up for the present...

At this point the thought flashed into the mind of the interviewer as to whether the result of the general elections in New Zealand last year, when Mr. Seddon secured a new lease of power...

These four things, the fast line, the international extension, the canal deepening and the Crow's Nest railway, will probably be the sum of the session's business...

It is a very good fulfilment of the programme contained in the Queen's speech, and it comes up again next session...

Perhaps it is rather early to look forward to next session, and Mr. Seddon and his party leave for the Government House...

TERROR IN ATHENS. The Stupor and Panic Caused by News of the Latest Defeat.

Paris, May 21.—The correspondent at Athens of the Journal of this city, referring to the recent defeat of the Greeks, telegraphs: The stupor and panic caused by the latest defeat is intense...

On all sides families are preparing to flee to the right and to the left, and there is the wildest excitement everywhere...

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WHEAT GOING ABROAD. The Rush of Grain to South Africa to be Resumed.

New York, May 21.—It has leaked out on the Brooklyn waterfront that the rush of grain to South Africa is to be resumed...

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WEALTHY SMUGGLER. Millionaire Scruggs, of St. Louis, and His Private Secretary Arrested at New York.

New York, May 22.—Richard M. Scruggs, the St. Louis millionaire, and F. G. Langhorn, of the same city, were arrested by customs inspectors as they stepped off the steamer St. Paul from Southampton...

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THE POPE'S RULING. His Holiness Desires to Make English the Official Language in America.

Chicago, May 22.—Information was obtained to-day that Rome has just made a ruling that children born in America of foreign-born parents and foreign-born Catholics knowing the English language, can join a parish in which English is spoken...

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ROSSLAND TRAGEDY. Calif Daniels Shoots Blanch Sutherland, a Sporting Woman, and Commits Suicide.

Rosslund, May 22.—Shortly after nine o'clock last evening a double tragedy was enacted on the Clipper Shores, a sporting house, when Calif Daniels, the night attendant at the Sisters' Hospital in this city, shot Blanch Sutherland, an inmate of this resort...

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SHOULD BE REDUCED.

When the government in framing the new tariff... should be reduced.

THE SMELTER PROPOSAL.

The correspondence relating to the smelter project, which we published today...

THE BRIDGE TRIALS.

Notwithstanding the verdict in the case of Mrs. Gordon against the city...

MANITOBA'S RAILWAYS.

It is rather surprising to read the announcement that Manitobans contemplate assisting another railway project...

The proposal is worthy of note as illustrating the peculiar relations between the railways and the public...

The Rossland Miner notes with natural satisfaction the fact that one shipment has been resumed by the Kootenay & Columbia...

There would appear to be some force in the statement of President McKenzie in the Toronto street railway...

St. Paul Pioneer Press: For the last three or four years the number of persons among the insane has been steadily increasing in Wisconsin...

Geoph Mercury: There is considerable comment in political circles in Ottawa over Sir Charles Tupper still ignoring all invitations for Government House...

AN INCONSISTENT GOVERNMENT.

Another inconsistency has been allowed to creep into British Columbia legislation. By an amendment to the Land Act...

DOG LAW IN ENGLAND.

New York, May 21.—The edict has gone forth that no dog may be brought into the Kingdom of Great Britain without a special license.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

The Græco-Turkish Trouble Now Entered Upon the Diplomatic Bargaining Stage.

Government Scheme to Relieve Ireland Creates a Sensation—Damaging Frosts in France.

London, May 22.—The Græco-Turkish trouble has now fairly entered upon its diplomatic bargaining stage and the negotiations are expected to last for some time.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, May 15.—Neither Dr. Duncan, of Victoria, nor his friends have reason to doubt that Col. Prior for some time has been in the house of commons.

Now, a statement was made here that Dr. Watt had looked up a smallpox patient in a small room at that station and left him there for several days until he died without any care.

THE YOUNG VICTORIA.

Pen Portraits of the Queen by Russian Diplomats.

Mr. de Martens, who is editing the great collection of treaties between Russia and other European powers, and who has consequently access to the archives of the Russian Foreign Office...

Mr. Fisher, after dealing fully with all that Dr. Watt's conduct has done to the young ruler, the despotic authority of her mother, who hoped to direct under the name of her daughter, the affairs of England...

Mr. Prior, Yes. Well, sir, affidavits from some people are of very little value. I think a further with the people of Victoria, and the great weight of evidence do this house the justice and do Dr. Watt the justice, to give the name of his informant, then I might be able to give a name to his name, and what his eyes might have some weight in the eyes of the house, or it might not. If he does not do so, we can only come to the conclusion that the party who gets information from not a party who would lead a great deal of weight to the statement which he recklessly makes.

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patients, are absolutely without foundation. I have personally attended all smallpox patients who have come to the station. If required, sworn statements to this effect from parties and nurses and guards can be forwarded. Please ask for affidavit to the contrary which Col. Prior asserts he can furnish.

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go had changed his opinion on this subject, and convinced himself that Her Majesty acted as he did, not because Lord Melbourne wished it, but because she herself had sympathized with the reforming tendencies of the party.

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RUSH TO LONDON HAS COMMENCED

Jubilee Guards of Honor A Every Quarter—Strains in the Air

Through the Framed Forms—An Air of and Animation

Proposed Jubilee Dinner T Much Interest in Rupert's Visit

New York, May 24.—The respondent of the Tribune "Jubilee guards of honor"

At the rehearsal of troops by the Horse Guards were detachments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

Frederic in his cable letter to-day has considerable to say about the proposed Jubilee

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Cures Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

GARIBOO AND LILLOET Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows. OLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

LILLOET via Orlton, Wednesday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO. LTD. HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

ECHOES OF THE W

Terrible Excesses of Italy Trying to Disarm the

London, May 24.—The correspondent at Epirus gives picture of the excesses of the white travelling from Arta to Zetevia the villagers fired and there was a great loss of Italian lives displayed a flag of truce afterwards they were allowed

London, May 24.—The Athens correspondent says: Salomon and people are now dismissing the irregulars. T army is paralysed, and news of forement to Thessaly. At Thessaly the Turks have seized the value of a million drachms indignation is displayed at the Clement Harris was killed with of a rifle because he was

MAY BE PARDON Political Prisoners Likely to the Queen's Jubilee Celebr

Dublin, May 24.—It is believed that many, perhaps all, prisoners, including the Irish Fenians, Larry Halton and let, will be pardoned early in the celebration of the sixtieth of the reign of Queen Victoria.

SUGAR INDUSTRY THERE An Over Production of 100 Reported From Buenos

London, May 24.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires says: "The sugar industry in that country is threatened with a severe depression on account of the over production of the available export for the year of more than 100,000 tons

RUSH TO LONDON HAS COMMENCED

Jubilee Guards of Honor Arrive from Every Quarter—Strange Uniforms Seen Everywhere.

Thoroughfare Framed With Platforms—An Air of Bustle and Animation.

Proposed Jubilee Dinner to the Poor—Much Interest in Prince Rupert's Visit.

New York, May 24.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says today: "Judicial guards of honor are arriving from every quarter, and strange and fantastic uniforms are constantly seen in the streets and parks. A large party of Indian nobles, representing twenty states, came up from Plymouth by this morning's mail, most of them being cavalry commanders in the Imperial service troops."

"At the rehearsal of trooping the colors by the Horse Guards yesterday there were detachments of the Hussars of the Sierra Leone and North Borneo police. There were also files of West Indian regiments. Scythians from Cyprus, looking like Turks and wearing blue tunics and fezzes, were also seen with their ponies."

"London does not look like itself, because the principal thoroughfares are framed with platforms and stands erected a month in advance of the Jubilee parade, but there is an unwonted air of bustle and animation in the crowded streets, which indicates that the gala week is already anticipated with pleasurable excitement."

New York, May 20.—Mr. Harold Frederic in his cable letter to the Times today has considerable to say regarding the proposed Jubilee dinner to the poor of London. He writes, in part, as follows: "As a result of the appeal of the poor of London, and the fact that the dinner is to be held in the city of London, there are now in the city a number of persons who are engaged in the preparation of the dinner, and who are endeavoring to secure the best possible results from the contributions of the people of London."

Richard Cartwright made the announcement last night that the Imperial Government had assented to the steamship contract with the Petersons Company. The Canadian subsidy for a 20-service will be \$500,000, and the total contribution \$250,000. The service will be in operation by midsummer 98.

Mr. Stock, of Toronto, will apply for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Stock, on the grounds of bigamy. Mr. Stock stated that there will be no argument of honors conferred through the Empire on the occasion of the Jubilee. It is believed that the Government will be willing to make such a concession to Senator Macdonald, of Ontario, who has brought up the question of the Indian title of the City of Toronto. Senator Scott said the whole matter was surrounded with legal difficulties, but that the matter was under consideration of the Government.

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Mr. Bryant was born in Paris, France, but grew up in Kent, England, and went to California in 1847. He was a member of the 2nd California Cavalry, and also an Indian scout. A prominent physician who has examined Bryant says he is sane at present, though he finds by questioning him that he had an epileptic fit and that this trouble was inherited.

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GOSSIP OF LONDON

Preparations for the Great Jubilee—Even Churches Rented—Stands Erected Everywhere.

Divorce Suit of Sir Charles Henry Ross on Trial—Duke of Marlborough's New Coach.

London, May 23.—London has already plunged into the Queen's Jubilee preparations, and for the next six weeks it promises to be the most uncomfortable city in Europe. Along the route of the procession in front of the buildings are disfigured by hideous scaffolds, preparatory to building seats.

Even churches like St. Martin-in-the-Fields have been sold to speculators, who have almost covered the edifice mentioned with building preparations, a little sign reading "prices as usual," being the only indication left of the church proper. St. Paul's cathedral is likewise disfigured by huge stands. The price of provisions has already advanced, and everything has at least doubled in cost. For the Jubilee week a striking feature of the day was the many tall carriages in line. The coach of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough eclipsed all of them. It cost \$5,000 and has taken a long time to finish. The body was of a deep red and the coach was adorned, in addition to the diamond crown and coat of arms, by a princely pair of horses. The Duke and Duchess were in the carriage when they were covered with gold embroidery, that part of the work being done in Italy to insure the embroidery against tarnishing.

There is a story printed here to the effect that the Duke of Marlborough ordered his liveries to be chosen the brightest red, but the tailor refused to make the liveries of that color, and pointed out to the duke that the particular shade of red which he most admired was confined to the use of royal liveries. The duke was obliged to be contented with the shade of red used by his ancestors for the liveries of his servants.

The Duchess of Marlborough wore more jewelry than any one present at the dinner, and her feet were in diamond slippers and her necklace, composed of the famous Vanderbilt pearls, caused a sensation.

The trial at Edinburgh of the suit for divorce brought by Sir Charles Henry Ross, of Balmagown castle, Ross-shire, against his wife, Lady Winifred Ross, is furnishing considerable gossip, as the parties in the suit are prominent. The proceedings, which were commenced last year, were resumed in Edinburgh on Wednesday before the Edinburgh court of sessions. Lady Ross is a sister of the late Olivia Cairns, who was cited to testify.

LADD'S BODY FOUND.

The Missing Remains Discovered on a Farm Near Oregon City.

Portland, May 22.—The body of the late W. S. Ladd, which was stolen Monday night, has been recovered. It was found buried in the garden of Daniel D. Magone, near Oregon City. Magone and Charles Montgomery, his accomplice, have been arrested. Montgomery made a confession and implicated two other men, who are still at large.

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

British Warships Participate in Celebration of Queen's Birthday.

Tampa, Fla., May 24.—The British man-of-war Pelias arrived at Tampa Bay to-day to participate in the celebration of the Queen's Birthday on May 24. The British steamer "Crested" is here also, and will take part.

CURRENT FUN.

Marie (the maid)—You look charming, Miss Penelope. I can tell you that as well as the glass. Women were made before mirrors, you know. Penelope—Yes, and they have been before them ever since.—Up-to-Date.

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B. C. CONFERENCE

Business Transacted at the Closing Sessions of the Meeting in Vancouver.

Pastoral Addresses Adopted—The List of Stations as Finally Revised.

Vancouver, May 20.—The conference re-assembled yesterday morning at the regular hour.

In the matter of a communication from Nicola, it was ordered that a reply should be sent by the secretary of the conference covering the case in regard to Rev. H. H. Harwick, who, by his own express action had resigned.

Rev. C. Ladner reported the purchase of lots in Rossland, and the erection of a parsonage, and took the opportunity to thank the Epworth League and Sabbath schools for their financial help, asking for like help for the forthcoming year in behalf of the new mission at Grand Forks.

The pastoral address, which was prepared and submitted by Rev. S. J. Thompson, and adopted with great approval by the conference, reads in part as follows:

The halloing influences of the Holy Ghost has rested upon us and our hearts have been drawn to each other and to Him.

We thank God that our ranks are unbroken, through the toils, perils and afflictions of another year; and with renewed consecration we give ourselves to God and to you for the furtherance of the Gospel of Christ and the building up of our beloved Zion.

It has been a great delight to us to have been favored with the presence of Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent, and of Rev. Dr. Potts, the general secretary of education in our church. Their valuable counsels, their fervent and powerful addresses and the spiritual fellowship we have enjoyed with them have been a great blessing to our conference.

We express our gratitude to God for the means of success which has attended the preaching of the word of God by us during the year as evidenced by an increase of members throughout the conference. From the new Kootenay district has come cheering news of souls won for God amid the excitement and enticements of the mining camps.

Our missionary work among the native tribes has been prosecuted with vigor and success. During the year the Lord has directed to us Japanese ministers who have been educated thoroughly and has labored in connection with the M. E. Church. He has been given charge of our mission among the Japanese of this province. Through his efforts under the blessing of God the entire work among these people is, in the care of our church, of which he is now an accredited minister.

The Chinese mission at various places have been maintained with some degree of success, and we hope that this important branch of our work will receive the sympathy of all our people.

We were gratified to find the fact that at our present conference four young men were ordained to the work of the ministry. We commend them to you. Receive them in the Lord, as a messenger of Christ. Remember that we depend much upon you. Your love, your confidence, your moral and financial support are necessary for our highest success.

We again call your attention to the necessity of sustaining with increasing liberality all our connexional funds. From far distant Bermuda to the far Western province of Seebuen there is a line of stations where the glorious Gospel of the Son of God is proclaimed. Shall we not sustain them? Beyond these lines of light are still 1,000 million of our fellow men who know not Christ. Can we deny them the Gospel which has saved us?

The superannuated ministers' fund ought also to have a large place in your regard. Many of the ministers who are now laid aside through age and infirmity are entirely dependent upon this fund. These brethren have earned far more than the church can ever pay; we have reaped where they sowed; let us not turn away from them now.

Much interest was taken in the educational work carried on in Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster. This institution was established five years ago in the firm belief that with your accustomed liberality you would rally to its support with the needed funds and students. Our conference was brought face to face with the critical question: "Shall the college go on?" To ston at this stage of its history meant dishonor to the church. It meant a breach of faith with the generous donors of substantial gifts in the past. It meant that for a generation to come no such educational work could be attempted by us as a church. It meant even more, for if this institution were closed we would forfeit our legislative charter.

The Rev. Dr. Potts assured us of an additional loan from Mr. Massey, to consolidate the debt, and also a generous subscription if we resolved on continuing. Therefore in the face of God, and in strong faith in His providence, we have resolved to go on. The ministers have assumed on your behalf the sum of \$2,500, the amount immediately necessary to carry on the college for the ensuing year. Your pastors have given their personal notes, and we beseech you, brethren and fellow helpers in the Lord, to rally to their relief in this matter.

After referring to the Epworth League, Sabbath schools and Methodist literature the address proceeds:

We urge you to participate in all the patriotic efforts in the past. To me that for a generation to come no such educational work could be attempted by us as a church. It meant even more, for if this institution were closed we would forfeit our legislative charter.

The Rev. Dr. Potts assured us of an additional loan from Mr. Massey, to consolidate the debt, and also a generous subscription if we resolved on continuing. Therefore in the face of God, and in strong faith in His providence, we have resolved to go on. The ministers have assumed on your behalf the sum of \$2,500, the amount immediately necessary to carry on the college for the ensuing year. Your pastors have given their personal notes, and we beseech you, brethren and fellow helpers in the Lord, to rally to their relief in this matter.

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all-important question. Remember our past record as a church; remember our oft-repeated pledges; remember our obligations to the rising generation; and to a man let the Methodist electors of British Columbia record their votes in favor of prohibition. Oh, that our beloved Canada were free!

We beg to remind you again of the necessity of continued adherence and faithful observance of the Day of Rest. The work would stand the day, from God and we vote it to pleasure or business. Let us take our stand on the side of God and the true interests of the community.

Once more we urge your attention to the necessity of systematic benevolence. In the returning tide of prosperity, which we hope is coming to our province, we urge upon you to honor God with the first fruits of all your increase.

We affectionately plead with you to live near the heart of Christ, partake more and more largely of His Spirit, live for God, love the brotherhood, remember the poor, visit the sick, lift up the fallen, save the lost.

A recommendation was made that work among the Germans in the province should be undertaken, and a committee was appointed to communicate with the general Society of Missions thereupon.

Other matters of detail bearing upon the Indian work were dealt with.

A resolution was unanimously adopted inviting Rev. J. M. D. Kerr, Methodist evangelist, to extend his travels as far as British Columbia, with a view to his engaging in evangelistic work in the conference.

Another motion obtained, appointing a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Eby, Principal Whittington and Rev. W. Lashley Hall, to draw up a memorial from the conference to the Queen in connection with the Diamond Jubilee, of her reign.

In view of an invitation extended on behalf of the Metropolitan church, Victoria, the conference will meet next year in that city.

The conference adjourned at 3:30 p.m., to meet again at 9 p.m., when the closing session was held.

Following is the list of stations as finally revised:

VICTORIA DISTRICT. Metropolitan Church—J. G. Spear. (One to be sent.) Centennial Church—J. F. Betts. C. Bryan, superintendent. E. Hicks, Chinese Mission—Chang Sing Kai, Saanich (Sidney)—J. P. Bowell. Cowichan, Salt Spring Island and Duncan—G. W. Winslow and T. Cropp. Nanaimo, Central—T. W. Hall. Nanaimo, Haliburton—J. D. P. Knox. Nanaimo, Chinese—To be supplied, J. E. T. Wellington—C. H. M. Sutherland. Union—Wm. Hickey. Nanaimo, N. Nitinat—W. J. Stone, S. Wilkison to attend Wesley College.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT. Vancouver, (Homer street)—C. S. Eby, D. D. Vancouver, (Princess street)—R. Whittington, M. A. Vancouver, (Mount Pleasant)—A. E. Green.

Chinese Mission, including Richmond—To be supplied. Richmond—W. W. Baer. Howe Sound—To be supplied. Maple Ridge—A. K. Sharp. Mission City—A. N. Miller. Agassiz and Hot Springs—To be supplied. Japanese Mission—Gora Kaboragi. Cape Mudge and lumber camps—One to be sent.

Irwin left without a station at his own request. WESTMINSTER DISTRICT. New Westminster Central—C. S. Watson, one to be sent; T. D. Pearson superintendent. Supt.—To be supplied. West End—R. Wilkinson. Chinese Mission (Westminster and Lower Fraser)—T. O. T. Ladouceur, D. D. Mission. Cloverdale—To be supplied. Langley—E. Manuel. Sunas—To be supplied. Chilliwaik—J. H. White.

One to be sent; G. A. C. Indian Mission—W. H. Barilough, B. A. John Hall, principal Coquitlam Institute, by permission of the conference.

KAMLOOPO DISTRICT. Kamloops—John Robson. Thompson River—E. Osborne. Nicola—W. Laidly. Clinton—Jas. Turner. Salmon Arm—One to be sent. Revelstoke—A. Wood. Golden—G. A. Smith. Enderby—W. L. Hall, J. E. Roseman superintendent.

Vernon—S. J. Thompson. Okanagan—W. E. Moody. Similkameen, Fairview—One to be sent. Carbo—One to be sent.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT. Rossland—C. Ladner, D. D. Birks. Trail—One to be sent. Nelson—Geo. H. Morden and J. Hicks. Kaslo—C. A. Procuca, Ph. B. Sandon—A. N. Sanford, B. A. New Denver—R. N. Powell and J. N. Robbins. Grand Forks—J. Calvert. Cascade City—To be supplied. Ladang—To be supplied.

BELLA BELLA DISTRICT. Indian tribes, East Coast (Victoria)—T. Crosby. Clap Kot—To be supplied. Bella Coola—T. Neville. Bella Bella—J. Jackson. Klit-Mat—G. H. Raley. Glad Tidings—Under president. Cape Mudge—One to be sent. J. C. Spencer left without a station for one year at his own request.

SUBMARINE BOAT

Holland's New Torpedo Boat Launched—May Change the Art of Making War.

Propelled by the Combined Agencies of Gasoline and an Electric Storage Battery.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 17.—The Holland submarine torpedo boat was launched at Crescent shipyards in this city to-day. The inventor of the boat, John P. Holland, has closely watched the construction of the vessel. The vessel was christened the "Holland," by Mrs. Nixon, wife Lieutenant Lewis Nixon, the constructor. There were few present at the launching.

Inventor Holland states there will not be any attempt to make a working model for several weeks. The construction of the boat has been eagerly watched all over the country. The boat is cylindrical in shape, 50 feet 3 inches long, with a four-foot screw-protecting extension. The diameter is 10 feet 3 inches amidships and the model diameter is the same. The boat can travel twelve knots an hour under water or on the surface. The power comes from a gasoline engine and a dynamo, the former to be used when the boat is sailing on the surface, and the latter when she is submerged. It will take fourteen feet a minute to submerge the boat, and about the same length of time to raise her to the surface. The armament consists of three torpedo tubes, which discharge high explosives. Six men will constitute the crew.

Mr. Holland was asked by the United States, British and Spanish governments to allow a representative on board during the trial trip of the boat, but he refused the request. After a trial trip, he says, he will allow an engineer from each government to see the workings of the boat, which it is believed, will revolutionize warfare. Several foreign nations have bid for the vessel, but it is likely that Mr. Holland will sell her to the United States.

Miss describes his craft: "Our object is to turn out a submarine boat—a type of as nearly perfect submarine torpedo boat as it is possible to invent. I have built six of these boats. The first was a 50-horse-power gasoline engine, which will give us 12 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The second was a 100-horse-power electric engine, which will give us 12 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The third was a 150-horse-power engine, which will give us 15 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fourth was a 200-horse-power engine, which will give us 18 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifth was a 250-horse-power engine, which will give us 20 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixth was a 300-horse-power engine, which will give us 22 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventh was a 350-horse-power engine, which will give us 24 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighth was a 400-horse-power engine, which will give us 26 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninth was a 450-horse-power engine, which will give us 28 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The tenth was a 500-horse-power engine, which will give us 30 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eleventh was a 550-horse-power engine, which will give us 32 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twelfth was a 600-horse-power engine, which will give us 34 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirteenth was a 650-horse-power engine, which will give us 36 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fourteenth was a 700-horse-power engine, which will give us 38 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifteenth was a 750-horse-power engine, which will give us 40 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixteenth was a 800-horse-power engine, which will give us 42 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventeenth was a 850-horse-power engine, which will give us 44 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighteenth was a 900-horse-power engine, which will give us 46 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The nineteenth was a 950-horse-power engine, which will give us 48 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twentieth was a 1,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 50 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-first was a 1,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 52 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-second was a 1,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 54 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-third was a 1,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 56 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-fourth was a 1,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 58 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-fifth was a 1,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 60 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-sixth was a 1,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 62 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-seventh was a 1,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 64 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-eighth was a 1,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 66 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The twenty-ninth was a 1,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 68 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirtieth was a 1,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 70 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-first was a 1,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 72 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-second was a 1,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 74 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-third was a 1,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 76 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-fourth was a 1,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 78 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-fifth was a 1,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 80 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-sixth was a 1,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 82 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-seventh was a 1,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 84 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-eighth was a 1,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 86 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The thirty-ninth was a 1,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 88 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fortieth was a 2,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 90 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-first was a 2,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 92 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-second was a 2,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 94 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-third was a 2,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 96 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-fourth was a 2,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 98 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-fifth was a 2,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 100 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-sixth was a 2,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 102 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-seventh was a 2,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 104 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-eighth was a 2,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 106 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The forty-ninth was a 2,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 108 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fiftieth was a 2,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 110 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-first was a 2,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 112 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-second was a 2,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 114 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-third was a 2,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 116 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-fourth was a 2,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 118 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-fifth was a 2,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 120 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-sixth was a 2,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 122 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-seventh was a 2,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 124 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-eighth was a 2,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 126 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The fifty-ninth was a 2,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 128 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixtieth was a 3,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 130 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-first was a 3,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 132 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-second was a 3,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 134 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-third was a 3,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 136 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-fourth was a 3,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 138 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-fifth was a 3,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 140 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-sixth was a 3,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 142 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-seventh was a 3,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 144 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-eighth was a 3,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 146 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The sixty-ninth was a 3,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 148 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventieth was a 3,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 150 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-first was a 3,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 152 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-second was a 3,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 154 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-third was a 3,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 156 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-fourth was a 3,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 158 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-fifth was a 3,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 160 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-sixth was a 3,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 162 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-seventh was a 3,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 164 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-eighth was a 3,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 166 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The seventy-ninth was a 3,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 168 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eightieth was a 4,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 170 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-first was a 4,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 172 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-second was a 4,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 174 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-third was a 4,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 176 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-fourth was a 4,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 178 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-fifth was a 4,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 180 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-sixth was a 4,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 182 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-seventh was a 4,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 184 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-eighth was a 4,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 186 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The eighty-ninth was a 4,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 188 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninetieth was a 4,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 190 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-first was a 4,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 192 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-second was a 4,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 194 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-third was a 4,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 196 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-fourth was a 4,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 198 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-fifth was a 4,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 200 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-sixth was a 4,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 202 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-seventh was a 4,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 204 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-eighth was a 4,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 206 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The ninety-ninth was a 4,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 208 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundredth was a 5,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 210 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and first was a 5,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 212 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and second was a 5,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 214 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and third was a 5,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 216 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fourth was a 5,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 218 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifth was a 5,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 220 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixth was a 5,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 222 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventh was a 5,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 224 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighth was a 5,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 226 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and ninth was a 5,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 228 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and tenth was a 5,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 230 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eleventh was a 5,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 232 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twelfth was a 5,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 234 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirteenth was a 5,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 236 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fourteenth was a 5,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 238 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifteenth was a 5,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 240 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixteenth was a 5,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 242 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventeenth was a 5,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 244 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighteenth was a 5,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 246 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and nineteenth was a 5,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 248 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twentieth was a 6,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 250 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-first was a 6,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 252 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-second was a 6,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 254 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-third was a 6,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 256 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-fourth was a 6,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 258 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-fifth was a 6,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 260 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-sixth was a 6,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 262 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-seventh was a 6,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 264 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-eighth was a 6,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 266 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and twenty-ninth was a 6,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 268 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirtieth was a 6,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 270 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-first was a 6,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 272 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-second was a 6,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 274 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-third was a 6,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 276 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-fourth was a 6,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 278 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-fifth was a 6,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 280 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-sixth was a 6,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 282 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-seventh was a 6,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 284 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-eighth was a 6,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 286 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and thirty-ninth was a 6,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 288 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fortieth was a 7,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 290 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-first was a 7,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 292 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-second was a 7,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 294 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-third was a 7,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 296 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-fourth was a 7,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 298 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-fifth was a 7,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 300 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-sixth was a 7,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 302 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-seventh was a 7,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 304 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-eighth was a 7,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 306 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and forty-ninth was a 7,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 308 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fiftieth was a 7,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 310 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-first was a 7,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 312 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-second was a 7,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 314 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-third was a 7,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 316 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-fourth was a 7,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 318 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-fifth was a 7,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 320 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-sixth was a 7,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 322 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-seventh was a 7,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 324 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-eighth was a 7,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 326 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and fifty-ninth was a 7,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 328 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixtieth was a 8,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 330 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-first was a 8,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 332 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-second was a 8,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 334 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-third was a 8,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 336 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-fourth was a 8,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 338 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-fifth was a 8,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 340 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-sixth was a 8,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 342 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-seventh was a 8,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 344 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-eighth was a 8,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 346 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and sixty-ninth was a 8,450-horse-power engine, which will give us 348 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventieth was a 8,500-horse-power engine, which will give us 350 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-first was a 8,550-horse-power engine, which will give us 352 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-second was a 8,600-horse-power engine, which will give us 354 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-third was a 8,650-horse-power engine, which will give us 356 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-fourth was a 8,700-horse-power engine, which will give us 358 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-fifth was a 8,750-horse-power engine, which will give us 360 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-sixth was a 8,800-horse-power engine, which will give us 362 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-seventh was a 8,850-horse-power engine, which will give us 364 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-eighth was a 8,900-horse-power engine, which will give us 366 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and seventy-ninth was a 8,950-horse-power engine, which will give us 368 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eightieth was a 9,000-horse-power engine, which will give us 370 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-first was a 9,050-horse-power engine, which will give us 372 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-second was a 9,100-horse-power engine, which will give us 374 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-third was a 9,150-horse-power engine, which will give us 376 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-fourth was a 9,200-horse-power engine, which will give us 378 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-fifth was a 9,250-horse-power engine, which will give us 380 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-sixth was a 9,300-horse-power engine, which will give us 382 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-seventh was a 9,350-horse-power engine, which will give us 384 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. The one hundred and eighty-eighth was a 9,400-horse-power engine, which will give us 386 knots an hour under

THE RIFLE LEAGUE.

Scores Made by the Fifth Regiment Teams On Saturday.

Some Long Runs Made by Wheelmen Yesterday-Bicycle Races.

Five teams from the Fifth Regiment shot in the Canadian Military Rifle League match at Clover Point on Saturday.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for No. 1 TEAM, No. 2 TEAM, No. 3 TEAM, No. 4 TEAM, and No. 5 TEAM.

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Friday afternoon at the Oak Bay track expecting to see fast racing were disappointed.

The various races, particularly the professional events, were very slow.

The riders looted the whole way until nearing the line on the last lap, when they fought for first place.

The paced races were also disappointing; the tandem races were slow, and the only one to give any promise of a good race was the quarter mile professional race.

When G. Sharick, of Tacoma, managed to beat Carl Ahrendroth, of Portland, by about three inches, Sharick was the victor of the day.

He was away with the first prize in every professional event, with Ahrendroth, of Portland, second each time.

There was but one accident. At the start in the mile amateur team Spain received a severe cut on the calf of his leg by the breaking of a crank.

The cut necessitated several stitches being sewn. The summary of the different events was as follows:

One mile novice—D. Christopher won, P. Daniels 2. Time, 2:43.

Quarter mile amateur—W. F. Penwill won, S. Williams 2. Time, 3:15.

One mile amateur—H. Tyler won, E. A. Wolf 2. Time, 2:25.

Quarter mile professional—G. Sharick won, Carl Ahrendroth 2. Time, 2:22-2/5.

The professional race—G. Sharick won, Carl Ahrendroth 2.

WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA. Four enthusiastic wheelmen who were desirous of spending their holiday in Victoria rode down from Wellington yesterday.

The four wheelmen, who are staying at the Victoria, are Andrew Bryden, manager of the Wellington mines, John Matthews, the foreman of No. 5 mine, T. F. Hogart, manager of the machine shop, and A. J. McKinnon, proprietor of the Abbotsford hotel.

The quartette left Wellington at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and made pretty good time to Dunsmuir, where they stopped for breakfast, eleven miles distant, about 9:30 a.m.

After leaving Dunsmuir they rode rapidly until when just after passing Shawinigan Lake a series of mishaps began.

noise and generally contradicted the officers. The magistrate was compelled to dismiss the charge in view of the statements of the witnesses, but the police promise further developments.

From Saturday's Daily. Mrs. Russell, the wife of R. J. Russell, the capitalist of Victoria West, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Deceased has been a resident of this city for a number of years. She was native of County Limerick, Ireland, and was 53 years of age.

C. J. Alexander was this morning bound over by the police magistrate to keep the peace towards Jos Levy for six months.

He gave a personal surety of \$50 and two other sureties of \$25 each. Witnesses called by Levy testified that Alexander was a quiet man, not given to quarrelling with his neighbors.

Saug Sling this morning found that it was rather expensive to ignore the usual regulations of the city.

He was rather expensive to ignore the usual regulations of the city. He was rather expensive to ignore the usual regulations of the city.

The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday schools of the city will be held on July 1st, this year, and Sidney will give more of the picnic grounds.

This was decided at a meeting of representatives from the different Sunday schools held yesterday evening.

A committee was appointed to prepare a program for the day and to decide upon the best position for the picnicers to occupy.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, leaves on Monday for an extended trip through the mining districts of this province.

The snow is now well out of the hills and Mr. Carlyle will be able to get to those districts in about two weeks.

He expects to occupy five months in making the trip, and will visit Yale, Vernon, Kettle River, Boundary Creek, Lardner, Trout Lake, Hildesheim, Kamloops and Cache Creek.

Mrs. Carlyle will accompany him to Sicamous. She will then go east and spend the summer in Montreal and Toronto.

The annual meeting of the National Council of Women will be held on June 14th, at Halifax. Topics which will be of interest to the members of the association will be discussed at that meeting.

An agenda has been arranged for the meeting, and before the council convenes they would like to hear from the members of the association.

To that end they have submitted copies to the various branches asking their opinion on the subjects mentioned.

TWO OF CREW DEAD

Smallpox Causes the Death of Two of the Crew of the Sam Mendell.

Steamer Mexico To Sail For the North This Evening—San Francisco Steamers.

Two members of the crew of the ship Sam Mendell, which on Saturday was ordered to quarantine by Dr. Watt, died on the trip from Chilli from smallpox.

The captain and other members of the crew who were down with the disease are now convalescent.

The two men who were boarding the vessel when Dr. Watt detected them, were taken to quarantine, as was their launch. It was done chiefly as a lesson to landmen not to board vessels before they have passed quarantine.

In years past it has not been the rule to strictly enforce the quarantine regulations in regard to sailing vessels, and men have been in the habit of boarding them as soon as the anchor dropped.

There is a different order of things now, however, as every vessel has to undergo inspection. Nearly every steamer, ship, schooner, sloop or vessel of any description at present in port had its flag flying today.

The wrecking steamer Whitelaw, which was lying alongside her, was also flying flags at each of her peaks.

The Yocumite and Islander, the two steamers of the C.P.N. fleet which have been tied up for some time past in the inner harbor, had all their colors flying, as did the Charmer and Princess Louise, which were lying at the dock.

The boat houses were all decorated, and the seafarers, who are not so patriotic, ran up their flags, and even the Greek fishing fleet lying below the Turret Rock were flying bunting.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer City of Puebla will sail for San Francisco at 8 o'clock this evening. She will carry a heavy freight cargo and the following passengers from this city: Miss Wilson, Miss Walker, Mrs. E. S. Swift and children, Mrs. L. E. Erb, Miss Tatania Demetoff, Sister M. Stephen, Sister M. Seraphine, Sister M. Pudment and Sister M. of the Passion, a party of nuns from the East, and J. H. Martin and Mrs. Martin.

The steamer Walls Walls arrived this morning from San Francisco, bringing 203 tons of freight for Victoria and a long list of passengers. Among the passengers was Capt. T. P. H. Whitelaw, whose ship, the Whitelaw, is busily engaged in removing the wreck of the San Pedro. He has been to San Francisco to attend to the remains of his daughter. During his absence, however, his vessel has been at work.

The steamer Boscowitz, which was to have left for the north on Saturday evening, was not able to get away then, she being delayed until this evening, when she will carry a full list of passengers bound for the various northern ports. This is the first time that a large quantity of tin, salt and other camp supplies, as well as a heavy cargo of general merchandise.

The tug Lorne returned from Cape Flattery on Saturday with the American bark St. Catharine, Capt. Frazier in tow. The St. Catharine is 38 days out from Yokohama, she having left that port on April 16th. The vessel is here for orders, and it is thought at present that she will load lumber at Chemainus. Her destination has as yet not been decided upon.

The British bark Comet, Capt. Broadhurst, now loading lumber at the R. C. P. Mills, New Westminster, will take a total cargo of 443,000 feet, including a large quantity of telegraph poles and piles.

Officers Elected at the Convention at Nanaimo. At the annual meeting of the Epworth League in Nanaimo the following officers were elected:

President—Mr. R. H. Chairman, of Chilliwack. Vice-Presidents—Mr. John Peck, of New Westminster; Mr. F. J. Malkin, of Vancouver; Mr. J. E. T. Powers, of Nanaimo; Mr. A. Chariton, of Victoria. Secretary—Mr. C. S. Keith, of New Westminster. Treasurer—Mr. A. B. Irwin, of Chilliwack.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Quiet Celebration of Her Majesty's Natal Day by Victorians.

Young People of the Different City Churches Picnic at Nearby Resorts.

Outside of the policemen, firemen, newspapermen and the few others whose duties kept them at their usual posts, there were few people in the business portion of the city this afternoon.

Some of the business houses kept open a couple of hours this morning, but by 1 o'clock all the saunters were up and Victorians, men, women and children, were out to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

There were lots of places to go to, but the picnic grounds around the city seemed to have more than their usual share of visitors.

Many went to Sidney and picnicked at that pretty resort; the members of the L.O.G.T. lodges and their friends spent the day at Florence Lake, going out in buses; the Epworth League of Centennial church went to Craigflower in boats; the young people of First Presbyterian church are at Cadboro Bay and the members of Metropolitan church are at Oak Bay. There are numerous private picnics and other attractions.

A few Victorians went to Nanaimo and a few Nanaimites and Vancouverites are here for the lacrosse match. Besides the crowd attracted to Oak Bay by the band concert this afternoon, quite a number went out to see the trap shooting. In the morning there was a team shoot, in which two Victoria teams and a Vancouver team took part. The score was:

Victoria team No. 1—C. Minor, 44; B. H. John, 44; F. MacLure, 38; Total, 126. Victoria team No. 2—W. Adams, 41; H. N. Short, 40; W. Bickford, 38. Total, 119.

Vancouver—Mr. Thompson, 43; J. C. MacLure, 27; Mr. Sweet, 38. Total, 108. A TRIUMPH OF SANITATION.

Though a dispatch from Bombay conveyed the intelligence yesterday that the bubonic plague was spreading in one district in India, where 2,000 deaths from this cause had occurred within a fortnight, there is no reason to suppose, on this ground, that its increase in that country is again general.

Previous information, up to a recent date, had indicated that the epidemic had probably spent its force, for the most part, and was now in a fair way of succumbing to rational measures for its suppression.

The fact that the bubonic plague, which is identical in the opinion of good authorities, with the black death of the Middle Ages, has been dealt with on a large scale in anything like a scientific manner, means that there have been taken against it have been effective in a considerable degree, and in those quarters where it has raged most fiercely it is now comparatively quiescent.

It is natural that upon its appearance in a new district, and one in which preventive remedies have not, perhaps, been used, its early ravages should be appalling. But the experience of British physicians in India in the last few months has shown that general sanitary and dietary measures are promptly productive of good results in combating its extension.

Dr. Waters of Bombay has been led by observations as to the origin of the disease to conclude that it is most likely due to fermentative emanations from great quantities of grain stored at the settlements, particularly in large cities, where the epidemic has been most destructive. If this opinion be true, it appears probable that there is something in the atmospheric conditions in a warm and moist climate like that of India which imparts to the fermentation in question a peculiar character. It has been found that millet, which is an important food of the native Hindoos, produces a hygienic state of the body which is less favorable to the rejection of the bacillus germs than that which follows upon the habitual consumption of rice. Natives who live chiefly on millet have succumbed in much greater numbers to the plague than those whose principal diet is rice. A committee of Japanese physicians who have made a study of the plague assert that they have discovered a bacillus which is its characteristic cause. The range of temperature, which is conducive to its most rapid development is from 80 to 90 degrees, and its favorite biotope and habitat is said to be "filth of all kinds."

Strong sunlight and cleansing solutions are especially inimical to it. This present scourge in South Asia seems to have taken its first foothold in Hongkong, the native quarters of which are notoriously foul and where streams of distemper from all the navigable waters of the far East may be said to meet in a general communion of nastiness. It is highly significant that Europeans have thus far been rarely attacked by it. All the proven facts about the disease confirm the theory that it is easily conquerable by thorough sanitation.

Sanitary science and practice have reached that point at which they afford a very comfortable assurance against the invasion of such evils as the black death. Civilized countries were never so far advanced in these respects as they

are now. It remains for us to relax no part of our efforts to bring sanitary science and practice to perfection.

NEW YORK'S CHINESE THEATRE FAILS. The Chinese theatre at 5 and 7 Doyers street, says the New York Sun, which was run by the Chinese Concert Company, closed for the third time in its existence of two years.

It would not open again, as a new license would have to be procured, and the theatre has never paid. Three months ago the actors refused to play any longer for the small salaries they were receiving, and the theatre was closed.

Ah Gum, who played leading lady, who was the leader of the revolt, finally compromised with Chu Fong, the manager, on condition that the manager and performers should share equally in the profits for a year.

This plan was in operation only two weeks, the theatre then going to the cooperative plan. The theatre was opened again on this basis, but the actors declined to assume all the responsibilities of the management.

In consequence the performance was not successful, and the second time a month ago by the sheriff on the complaint of the landlord, Robert Kerr, who had not been getting his rent.

A settlement was made with Kerr, and the theatre opened for the first time since it closed on account of the expiration of its license. Chu Fong said that in the two years that the place had been running it had lost \$17,000.

One of the causes of this was the police order about a year ago to grant permission for the usual Sunday performance. Chinese from all the suburban districts were accustomed to attend on that night, but the police refused to give a Sunday performance despite the fact that the actors were of a sacred character, but the police could not see that they differed in any respect from those of other nights.

Chu Fong attempted to give a Sunday performance and arrested, but was arrested and convicted. Eighteen actors were employed in the theatre.

FOREIGN ECHOES. Have sent a bronze statue of Francis I., weighing a ton, to St. Petersburg, as a present from the town to the Emperor.

English prisoners who are not educated up to a certain standard receive compulsory education in their cells twice a week. This is a defence against torpedoes and torpedo divers, and it is believed that the water line are to be discontinued in the French navy.

A set of London deacons has taken up the worship of the bicycle deity at a concert in the Gaithe theatre, in order to procure money to erect a monument to the composer, Henri Litolff.

Faderewski aroused greater enthusiasm than usual in Paris, when he played at a concert in the Gaithe theatre, in order to procure money to erect a monument to the composer, Henri Litolff.

The variants contained in a famous manuscript of "Plautus known as the "codex Turbani," which has long been lost, have been found in the Bodleian library at Oxford entered, on the margins of a sixteenth century edition of a Roman dramatist.

An aesthetic bear that dances for a living in England, was trudging along the road behind his master near Kensington, and had not had attention to the men of the women in skirts that wheeled by. When a fat woman in bloomers, however, appeared riding a bicycle, the bear broke away from his master and made a rush for her, smashing the wheel, but being caught before it hurt the rider.

The South African Department in the British Colonial Office, and the one man who probably knew the truth about the attempted outrage in the Transvaal, died recently in Italy. His leaving England on the plea of illness a few weeks before was looked upon generally as an excuse to avoid being called upon to testify before the Parliamentary Commission that is investigating the Jameson mission.

As a preventative of the Indian plague, a native advocates fire, which, if fired at specific hours, with wood from the Bet nut and a piece of cow's milk, will check the ravages of the plague. Those who do better off may supplement the Bet nut and ghee with "chips of sandalwood." The fire thus made, all that remains is to suggest, carried out will "tell its own tale."

British Columbia

NEW WESTMINSTER. Several more mining claims staked out on Sumas Mountain, within half a mile of a good lead near the fully surveyed road. The new mine resembles the one recently discovered in Harrison Lake this forenoon.

The steamer Courser carrying a number of prospectors with a view to assaying passenger her freight, was passed several times from different camps down to be assayed.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Mine. The Josie will resume work. For the present the mine will be worked on the East. The Josie has been sent to the East. The Josie has been sent to the East.

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FISCHER BROS' CASE

Two of the Crew of the Seized Schooner Signed on the Enterprise.

Supposition That the Mary Ellen Has the General Sign in Tow.

The incident of the seizure of the Neah bay schooner Fischer Brothers is bringing forth other developments which may prove interesting to the public.

Although the schooner Mary Ellen left the sealing grounds about the same time as the schooner Enterprise she has as yet not put in an appearance.

The steamer Maule returned from New Westminster yesterday evening, and this morning she went out to the quarantine station to bring in the cables for the city who have been held at the station since the arrival of the Empress of China three weeks ago.

RATHER LATE IN THE DAY.

An Effort to Connect the Rev. Dr. Gibson With the Murder of Minnie Williams.

San Francisco, May 19.—A very important witness in the Minnie Williams case was discovered yesterday in Mrs. Schwartz.

Mrs. Schwartz is about 30 years old, she says her attention was attracted to the person whom she identified as the Rev. Mr. Gibson because of his clerical appearance and the further fact that he carried the bag and seemed very solicitous for her welfare.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson's neck is somewhat disfigured by old scars, and Mrs. Schwartz says she observed such scars on Miss Williams' companion, and they served to impress the features of the man upon her memory.

Although Mrs. Schwartz is a resident of the city, and for the past two years has been aware of the fact that Theodore Durrant is accused of the murder, her reluctance to have her name involved in the notorious case in any manner has prevented her from assisting in the case.

She explains that she thought her testimony would not be necessary, but after Durrant had been sentenced to death and removed to San Quentin to await the execution of the judgment against him, she considered the matter carefully and decided it was time to reveal what she knew.

One Hundred Dollars One Dollar is Peculiar to and Truly Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Economy to Buy Hood's.

CANADIAN NEWS.

C.P.R. Appointments—Early Dissolution of Ontario Legislature.

Winnipeg, May 20.—In recording appointments announced on the Pacific division of the C.P.R. an error was made as to the location of Mr. Beasley, who was mentioned as superintendent of the Vancouver subdivision.

Excavation district known as Nelson division, and Mr. Beasley has been appointed to this division, with headquarters at Nelson. Wm. Downey, the present divisional superintendent at Vancouver, is transferred to that position.

Toronto, May 20.—The Telegram tonight says all signs point strongly to an early dissolution of the Ontario legislature.

M. Sweet, chief postoffice inspector, left here yesterday on an official visit to Manitoba and British Columbia.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. BEECHER'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. First Brand Awarded. Also at any other exhibition 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

REV. J. C. SPEER.

The Clergyman Who is Coming to the Metropolitan Church.

The Toronto Globe of last Saturday has a portrait of the Rev. J. C. Speer, accompanied by the following sketch:

In the removal to the Metropolitan Methodist church, at Victoria, B. C., of the Rev. J. C. Speer, whose portrait appears in this issue, Methodism in Toronto is about to lose one of its most prominent preachers.

Not only has he been honored and his talents appreciated by his own people, but also by those whom he associated in the conduct of affairs outside his own charge, he having occupied the position of vice-presidency of the Toronto Ministerial Association and having been for two years president of the Epworth League of the central district of Toronto.

Mr. Speer, who possesses a fine physique of athletic appearance and erect carriage, was born in Peterborough county in the year 1854, receiving the early part of his education at the public school, and at the age of eighteen, as the result of special services then being conducted by the Rev. N. S. Burwash, he began to study for the ministry.

Two years before and for a similar term after he left college he preached on the Hamilton circuit, which was fifty miles long by thirty miles wide. Since then he has preached at different places, coming from Richmond Hill to Toronto, what Toronto loses in his removal, the Metropolitan church of Victoria, B. C., will gain, and Mr. Speer may be assured of a welcome to Toronto whenever he decides to return to his native province. Mr. Speer leaves for his new charge on the 25th of this month.

SALE OF THE REGINA.

Alberni Claim Said to Have Been Sold for \$30,000.

It was reported from Alberni last evening that all is well up there, business and mining operations being satisfactorily active.

Several other properties are also being opened up on the lake. Around Alberni there is some stir over the report of the impending sale of the Regina for \$30,000.

ANOTHER RICH CLAIM.

Texada Island Rivaling Kootenay for Richness of Her Mines.

There can now be seen in the Free Press window a striking specimen of rich corner ore, which also runs about \$40 to \$50 in gold.

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BISHOP B. W. ARNETT

SWAYS AUDIENCES WITH HIS MASTERLY ELOQUENCE.

He Writes a Letter of More Than Usual Interest to Suffering Humanity.

At Wilberforce, Ohio, three miles north of Xenia and near Dayton and Springfield, is located Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary.

These two institutions of learning have educated many ministers and teachers.

In this somewhat noted educational centre resides Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, D.D., a divine who is of especial prominence because of his thrilling eloquence with which he has swayed many audiences.

Among the high officials of the church, no one is more distinguished than he. Before being elected bishop he was a leading minister in his church and also a very prominent Republican.

Having given this sketch of the bishop, the following testimonial from him will be found very interesting reading and fully explains itself.

"In April, 1894, while on my way home from Philadelphia I caught a very severe cold, which soon developed into rheumatism. It was impossible for me to rest by day or sleep by night.

"I never said the man before in my life," said Mr. O'Farrell yesterday afternoon. "But I have heard that he was a thing, hired by some man, formerly a gambler in Butte, who is now here. I am an ex-gambler I have had occasion to expose a bill in newspaper articles I have written, and achieved the man to assault me. I have had a warrant issued for the arrest of Larson. After the occurrence the ex-gambler followed Larson down the street to the Bookery and put him in a buggy there. Then Larson was driven out of the city. Before that was done the ex-gambler had engaged an attorney to defend Larson in case he was caught, and had given the lawyer money to bail out Larson when arrested."

Richard Nuzum was the lawyer engaged, and \$50 was given him to bail out Larson. Mr. Nuzum said yesterday: "All I know about the case is that a man who I have met several times, a Scandinavian accent, came to me and gave me \$50, saying that Larson, a friend of his, had hit O'Farrell, and he wanted me to go down and bail him out. I did not know Larson, but from a description the man gave me, I remembered having seen him. I supposed that Larson was arrested at the time. The man who gave me the \$50 is not an ex-gambler, and is not well known here. I have not known him long, but all I know of him goes to show that he is a square man. I do not think he is the man Mr. O'Farrell takes him to be."

THE SMELTER PROJECT.

To the Editor: At the request of the board of trade, Mr. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, wrote to Mr. Mathewson, giving an outline of the smelter plant proposed to be erected in this city, provided the city would give \$150,000 to the same.

Mr. Carlyle in reply received the following letter, which I will ask you to publish as it is in the interests of every citizen that all possible information on the subject should be laid before them.

I myself add that the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company, in Pueblo, Colorado, is one of the largest in the United States.

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

Copy of letter received by Mr. W. A. Carlyle, from Mr. E. P. Mathewson, superintendent of the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company: Pueblo, Col., April 2, 1897.

Dear Carlyle: I wired you yesterday on receipt of your letter of the 27th ult. as follows: "One hundred thousand will build plants. Capacity is only two hundred and fifty."

Three such furnaces as these described as 42x140 could not be counted on to smelt over 250 tons of ore per day, unless blowing engines were put in, for high blast and a large house to catch the fumes. I would like to get a chance to build the plant you outlined at \$150,000. I think I could make a good year's salary on the job.

If you want a smelter and refinery in Victoria, why not communicate with some of the big plants here with a view of having them start a branch? I have no doubt that a bonus of \$25,000 would tempt one of them to build, if after investigation, the town proved to be a good location. Please note that I have changed smelters. Yours truly, E. P. MATHEWSON.

The Westfield, Ind. News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McGray, for many years in the employ of the L. N. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for many years of ages—and never without it in my family. I can never say the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Cod-liver Oil remains the rock on which all hope for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the disease, the congestion and inflammation subsides and the process of healing begins. There is the whole truth. Book about it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, Sole Agents.

O'FARRELL KNOCKED DOWN.

A Stranger in Spokane Went Up and Hit Him on the Eye.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while P. A. O'Farrell, the mining man, was standing at the end of the bar in the Spokane Hotel, just entering into a conversation with R. L. Brown, a stranger walked deliberately up to Mr. O'Farrell and without saying a word struck him two terrific blows over the left eye.

Mr. O'Farrell, bleeding profusely from a cut over his eye, was assisted to his feet. As he arose, he stepped forward, his hands on his hips. By this time Mr. Brown, seeing the crowd closing in, and thinking the trouble was at an end, allowed the man to rise. The stranger, seeing the position of O'Farrell's hands, fiercely inquired: "Have you got a gun?"

"No," he replied, said O'Farrell. "A few words passed between the two men. The language is reported differently by the different spectators, but several agree that the man said: 'That will teach you not to talk my friend.'"

"I never said the man before in my life," said Mr. O'Farrell yesterday afternoon. "But I have heard that he was a thing, hired by some man, formerly a gambler in Butte, who is now here. I am an ex-gambler I have had occasion to expose a bill in newspaper articles I have written, and achieved the man to assault me. I have had a warrant issued for the arrest of Larson. After the occurrence the ex-gambler followed Larson down the street to the Bookery and put him in a buggy there. Then Larson was driven out of the city. Before that was done the ex-gambler had engaged an attorney to defend Larson in case he was caught, and had given the lawyer money to bail out Larson when arrested."

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THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Washington, May 20.—Interest in the Cuban question was focused upon the House today and the galleries were filled. On the republican side more than half the chairs were occupied, many members having returned to the city in response to a message from the chairmen of the caucus.

Simpson, of Kansas, demanded the reading in full of the journal, after it had been read in the usual skeletonized form. Under the rules the speaker was compelled to grant the request. Then Simpson made the point that it was stated by the journal that certain bills were referred to committees, whereas no committees had been appointed.

Simpson was silenced by the previous question being demanded and sustained by the republicans.

The desks having been cleared, Dalzell, from the committee on rules, reported a rule for the consideration of the senate Cuban relief resolution, providing for a vote after two hours' debate.

The speaker recognized Dalzell to demand the previous question.

There was a sharp skirmish between Reed and Dalzell on one side and Bailey on the other, in the course of which Bailey remarked that he knew that the republicans did not intend to give the minority any opportunity to be heard, but advised them to carry out their programme with some degree of decency, whereupon he was applauded by the galleries.

Simpson shouted: "Don't ask for decency from that side."

The proposition Bailey was attempting to present was a substitute rule for the consideration of Morgan's resolution for the recognition of belligerency of the insurgents which is now before the senate after appropriation for relief had been disposed of.

Senator Thurston finished his Cuban resolution by declaring that the United States should send her strongest battleship to Cuba and station her at the harbor of Havana, where her frowning guns might awe the spirit of tyranny and revive hope in those struggling to be free. Elkins followed in opposition to the resolution.

The motion to refer the Morgan resolution to the foreign relations committee was lost. Vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 84.

Fairbanks, republican, of Indiana, then took the floor to deliver a set speech on the Morgan resolution.

Senators Fairbanks closed by offering an amendment for intervention by this government for Cuban independence.

Caffery, of Louisiana, followed in a set speech.

Fairbanks' amendment for intervention for Cuban independence and tendering the good office of this government to that end, was tabled; 35 to 15.

The house unanimously passed the Cuban relief resolution appropriating \$50,000 for food supplies.

FLYNN'S RESIGNATION.

Said to Have Been Handled to Chapleau To-Day.

Quebec, May 22.—The Flynn cabinet will resign at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau will drive down to the parliament house, Quebec, to receive the resignation of the government.

Mr. Flynn will leave immediately for Banks county to watch the re-count for the last election.

Archbishop Beigo, co-adjutor to His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, has received orders that a solemn Te Deum will be held at High Mass in all the churches of this diocese on Sunday, June 30, in thanksgiving for Her Majesty's glorious reign.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A FAST FOUR MILES.

Oakland, Cal., May 21.—Lucretia Borgia, a brown colt, four years old, by Imp Brutus, out of Lisette, bred and owned by Wm. Booth & Son, of San Jose, Cal., now hold the world's record for four miles. Splendidly ridden by Jockey Clauson, a clever light-weight pilot, and paced by Peter H. over the third mile and by installer over the fourth, Lucretia Borgia yesterday did the distance in the wonderful time of 7 minutes, 11 seconds, and that too, in the face of a strong wind blowing down the back stretch. The record for four miles against time stood for 21 years, having been made by Ten Brock, the celebrated distance horse, on September 27, 1876, at Louisville, Ky.

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THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. Outer Wharf, Victoria, offer fertilizers at the following prices, in ton lots:

Muriate of Potash..... 25c per lb. Sulphate of Potash..... 25c per lb. Nitrate of Soda (Nitro)..... 25c per lb. Bone Superphosphate..... 15c per lb. Smaller quantities at slight advance.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Part (21 acres) of Lot 25, Cowichan Lake District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to John Olive Tait to the above lands, dated the 22nd July, 1891, and numbered 123704.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar-General, Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., May 6th, 1897.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY. Victoria, B. C.

GENERAL MILES

Ordered to London for the Diamond Jubilee.

Washington, D.C., May 22.—By direction of the president, Secretary of Agriculture Miles, commanding the army band, arranged his affairs so as to be in London on June 15 to represent the United States as master of ceremonies in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne.

TROUBLE AT HOMESTEAD.

A Mob Attacks a Band of Italian Laborers—More Trouble Expected.

Pittsburg, May 22.—Half a hundred little men at Homestead last night attacked two shanties in which were an equal number of Italians, imported from Virginia to work on the extension of the Homestead and Highland street railway. The attacking party was armed with sticks and stones. In the scrimmage several of the Italians were seriously injured. The attacking party then withdrew, but later the Italians returned.

A second attack was made and an attempt made to burn them. This time the foreigners drove their assailants off. The Italians went to work under the protection of officers. More trouble is expected. The imported men are working under contract for 75 cents a day.

IN THE LAW'S CLUTCHES.

Albert M. King, the Boston Bank Messenger, Arrested at Farmington.

Farmington, Maine, May 22.—Albert M. King, the Boston bank messenger, who disappeared on Tuesday with \$1,000 of the bank's money, was arrested here to-day. King arrived on the train from the Rangely lake region at 11:15 a.m. When searched at the jail all the money taken from the bank was found in King's pockets.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897.

\$1.500 Bicycles AND Watches GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers.

1 Stearns Bicycle each month. 1 Gold Watch each month.

A total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during 1897.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars see Saturday issue of the paper, or apply by post card to C. R. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

AGENTS—"The Best Popular Life of Her Majesty" have ever seen, writes Lord Lytton, about Queen Victoria. Sales unprecedented; easy to make five dollars daily; big commissions; free to canvassers. The Bradley-Garrett Co., Toronto.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be paid with ten dollars weekly. Address New Ideas Co., Bradford, Ont.

WANTED—Industrious persons of either sex, with good character and common school education, to obtain employment for two months in this community. S. M. Fry, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in Saanich, containing 24 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear; never failing stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. E. Haldor, Turgeon P. O., B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.

180 acres, on Vancouver Island, 2 miles from Duncan; good house, barn and small orchard; splendid water; ten acres cleared, thirty planted. JOHN DEVINE, Duncan.

To Farmers, Market Gardeners, etc.

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