r painted surfaces, if a suitable in first. Sample cards and book-AINT AND COLOR MAKERS. 2629 Stewart Avenue, Chicago. 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal

coming into politics, into office, into offessions, into positions of profit and into the race for manly accomplish. She is coming to look at our Teas

Our Blend 40c 45c Golden Bi nd Dragon (Ceylon)....

ixi H. Ross & Co.

as soon as sufficient passengers

P.R. steamer Athenian sailed for ka this evening with 70 pussengers this port, including Frank Slavin, or Bill and party and W. J. Stod-

Chase's Cures Catarrh After Operations Fail.

Toronto, March, 16, 1897. boy, aged fourteen, has been a from catarrh, and lately we nitted him to an operation at the eral Hospital. Since then we have orted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, one box of this medicine has made ompt and complete cure. H. G. FORD.

Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall. would not be without Chamberlain's th Remedy for its weight in gold," as D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My was troubled with a cough for nearly years. I tried various patent dies, besides numerous prescriptions physicians, all of which did no I was at last persuaded to try a of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a promptly relieved the cough. The

and bottle effected a complete cure."
25c. and 50c. bottles are for sale by
nderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Vicand cures so that you need not sit THMA for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. ess will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C.

Adelaide Street, FREE. ueen's Birthdy Celebration

Bros. Med Co., 186

Will be held at Victoria, B.C.

lay 24, 25 and 26 MINERS' RACES.

BASEBALL MATCH. LACROSSE MATCH. BICYCLE RACES. INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

egatta at Victoria Arm Naval and Indian War Canoe Races,

MILITARY REVIEW AND DEMONSTRATION. Beacon Hill Park. Over one thousand

Reduced rates from all points. Pro ammmes will be forwarded upon appli-BEAUMONT BOGGS, Gen. Sec.

ENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) GLAPHAN formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of

Huntingdon, England, Deceased Huntingdon, England,

idee is hereby given that at the expin of three months from the first publion of this notice, I shall register the of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St. is, in the county of Huntingdon. England, if the wife of Stephen Franklin, and y Ann King of the town and county of yester, England, widow and two sisters the said deceased, the sole co-heiresset next of kin of the said deceased unless of shall be furnished me that other sons are entitled to claim heirship is said deceased with the said Amelianklin and Mary Ann King.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General VOL. 17.

Heavy Cannonading Heard at Sea in the Vicinity of Port de Paix.

Been Fought-Rumor of Spanish Defeat.

New York, May 23 .- A cable to the World from Port Au Prince says: Heavy annonading is reported to-day from Port Paix and Consives. It is supposed that a naval engagement has been fought. Rumors are current that the Spanish were defeated disastrously. Port de Paix reports that firing was heard for a considerable time early this

Conaives reports heavy cannonading between Mole St. Nicholas, west coast of Hayti, and Port de Paix. It was of Hayti, and For the Talk, the heard at 6 a.m., and lasted half an hour. Telegraph communication with Considers was interrupted until 3.30 p.m. communication between Mole St. Nichoand Port de Paix is still interrupted. New York, May 23.—A despatch to the Herald from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, The numerous and very frequent reports resembling heavy cannonading, which were heard in Windward passage on Friday afternoon and Saturday, gave to the rumor that a naval engage nent was in progress between the squads of the United States and Spain. n-of-war has been seen inside the rbor, however, and none have entered It has been impossible to learn wheer or not a naval battle actually took

Americans Repulsed. Madrid, May 23.-An official dispatch

rom Havana says: Two American warships attempted to orce an entrance to Isabella Sagua, ear the mouth of the Sagua river, prothe event of any combination against an e of Santa Clara, on the north coast. massed on shore and compel Americans to retire. Coal For Spain's Fleet.

Pierre, Martinique, May 23.-Ad niral Cervera's squadron, it is reporte on good authority, will return to these waters to coal. It is known that a numer of Spanish colliers are on their Fort de France. The British steamer Twickenham, hav-The British steamer Twickenham, havng been refused the privilege of coaling
the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Teror and the hospital ship Alicante in Fort
the France harbor, it is thought these
ressels will coal from her at sea, and that
the will then go to meet Admiral Cer-

figured that Commodore Schley had had time to come up with the Spanish fleet if it remained in the neighborhood of Santiago, but there has not been time

for a swift despatch boat to bring back word from him. A cruiser which had been scouting along the western and southern coasts of Cuba reported everything quiet in Yucatan channel. It is understood that the number of blockading vessels of Cienthe number of blockading vessels of Cien-fuegos is being increased and the block-ade strengthened off Havana. A naval demonstration will be made at Havana big enough to convince both the populace and officials that if the Spanish fleet should appear it would not be able to fight its way into Havana. The imme-diate hearbardment of Havana does not

seem to be part of the plan for the mili-A newspaper despatch boat was in the neighborhood of Santiago twelve hours before the Spanish fleet made its apearance. It met no American ships here, nor did it encounter the squadron coming along the northern coast and through Bahama channel to Key West. The Spanish authorities have a gun-oat at Caibarien, which is the nearest nding place to Gomez's headquarters

and are trying to strengthen the patrol. hey cannot, however, extend it east. The Americans Retired. New York, May 23 .- A dispatch to the Vorld from Kingston, Jamaica, says: Direct Santiago advices say the appear nce of the Spanish fleet off that port comelled four American cruisers then bombardng to retire. On entering port Admiral vera discovered that when the Amerians, who would not know his position, returned in force his vessels would be enrapped, as only one ship at a time could pass the channel; so his ships quickly coaled and went out, purposing to try and catch the American ships separately if possible,

or, at any rate, to give Sampsone the open sea. The fleet went northerly. Fleet Off the Philippines. New York, May 23 .- A dispatch to the World from Cadız says: It is stated here very positively that the l'elayo, Carlos V., three of the trans-Atlantic steamers and two torpedo boats are about to sail for the Philippines. The relayo is well armed, armored and manned, The Carlos V. is well armored and manned and has good guns, but the heavy one

or, at any rate, to give Sampson battle on

forward will not swing owing to a defect her machinery, and can only be fired ectly ahead. The captains of these boats are good mer and experienced, but Admiral Camara is regarded by naval men to be difficult to work with, giving orders and contradicting them almost in the same breath. It is said here that there are mines in Manila harbor not exploded when the American fleet entered, e electric communication being out of order. This has, it is reported, been rectified and preparations are complete to give Adcases of dyspepsia I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and my

miral Dewey a warm good bye, should he attempt to leave. This rumor will bear d big lump of salt. is reported that the Spanish fleet left Vincent without instructions from the government. Admiral Cervera

"The state of my country compels me 30 and meet the enemy."

Captain Deschamps Welcomed. Madrid, May 23.—Captain Deschamps, of Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montzerrat, arrived unexpectedly at Corunna on

caned the American blockading ships, reached Madrid Sunday afterno In spite of the existing state of siege nmense crowds awaited his coming in the

approaches of the railway station. The palace and other prominent places were cordoned by police. The populace welcom-ed Captain Deschamps with the wildest enthusiasm, and the police surrounding the carriage in which he rode were scarcely able to restrain the surging crowd from Supposed That Naval Engagement Has

pressing. Captain Deschamps was driven to the Palace de Independencia, the residence of Marquis Comillas. It is reported that he brought dispatches from General Blanco and Senor Sagasto. There was no

disturbance or disorder. Senor Puigcirver, minister of fluence, has ubmitted to the chamber a bill ten reducing the import duty on coal to one eseta per ton. The Conservative pre crificize the measure as one calculated to injure the native coal industry.

Senor Leon Y. Castillo, it is understood, will, on reaching Paris, continue negotiations with Senor Betances, the Cuban representative, for the submission of the in surgents.

The Insurgents' Attitude. London May, 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the situa-

tion in Cuba, says: "Whether any large number of the insurgents will ever fight for the Americans is considered very doubtful, but in spite of Spain's hopes, it is equally doubtful whether Maximo Gomez and other influential insurgent leaders will boldly declare against American annexation. All that can be said certainly is that the cablact at Washington, will not count upon the efficient assistance of the insurgents, which they evidently expected when they rushed irto the war without having the army of occupation ready. Since the ministry has een reconstructed publicity and prominence are being given by leading organs to certain movements of troops, which seems to indioncerned that Spain is ready to resist any unjustifiable schemes of aggressiveness from whatever quarter they may come, The movements have reference to the idea that Spain may be helpful to the powers in by the harbor commissioners and the de-

Possibility of the Dominion Government Supplementing the British Columbia Subsidy.

Provincial Liberal Members Forcing

what amount of land will be granted has not yet been settled.

British Columbia Liberal members are forcing the matter upon the government. Had it not been for Messrs, Prior and Earle's opposition to the last bill, which showed that the province was not unanimous in favor of the road, it might have carried. Great stress is laid on the fleet fact that Senator Macdonald moved the six months hoist in the senate.

Senator Templeman, who left on Saturday for home, on account of the Turner-Pooley libel suits, will return to vote for the Yukon bill. Mr. Bostock has also to leave to-morrow on account of a similar suit. It is unfortunate that they have to do this at such an important time for the interests of the province. Mr. Earle is still here, ready to vote

against the bill. Premier Laurier was in the house to-

IMPURE BLOOD IN SPRING. This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is ab-

solutely necessary to purify the and put the system in a healthy condition at this season. HOOD'S PILLS are the best family eathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, re-

HELD UP BY BANDITS. Robbers Do Some Fast Work on the

Sante Fe Road. Albuquerque, N. M., May 24.—A dispatch from Berlin, 30 miles south of this city, says the southbound express on the Santa Fe has been held up by bandits. The robbers gained an entrance to the express car, threw the safe into a ditch, blew it open with dynamite, and after pocketing the valuable contents escaped

The Most Prominent Are Fashionable. Dyspepsia or indigestion has become a ashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at various times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pea can describe the keen soffering of the body and the agony and anguish of mind endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La Londe, of 236 Pine avenue, Montreal, says: "When I ever run against chronic

petients generally have quick relief." BRITAIN AND FRANCE. A Rumor in Paris to the Effect That an

Agreement Has Been Signed. London, May 23 .- The Times this morning torially dismisses as premature a rumor which the Paris Figaro gives credence that an Anglo-French agreement has been signed in reference to the West African complications; but says an agreement is evidently near completion, and that the statement of the Figaro was doubtless de-Friday evening from Clenfuegos, having es- rived from trustworthy so

Commons bill legalizing the use of union labels as trade marks, and it was a piece of legislation greatly desired by the labor organizations from one end of the Dominion to the other.

VICTORIA. B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

DOMINION HOUSE.

to Discussing the

Estimates.

bated and Important State-

ments Made.

Mr. Tarte explained that the item covered the maintenance of two acres of flower gardens, four acres of vegetables,

47 acres of grass and 32 acres of wood, and 89,500 square feet of buildings, under 96,500 square feet of roof, 4,180 yards of carpet, 340 yards of oilcloth, 213 windows, 14 miles of drains, 570 gas lights, 9,200 feet of cement walk, 4,500 feet of

feet of block pavement, 22,400 feet of fencing and 2,301 yards of gravel road. Mr. Monk moved to reduce the item to \$12,000. Both amendments were lost,

and the item passed. On the estimates for harbors Mr. Monk

enquired when we can expect some an

regard to the harbor work in Montreal,

The minister is aware that representa-

partment. I see in these estimates very

considerable sums for the building of wharves and the improvement of har-

bers generally in far less important places than Montreal. We have been

very patient in Montreal, but it seems

nnouncement from the government. Mr. Tarte—This question is now en

gaging the earnest attention of the gov-errment. The harbor commissioners

have called repeatedly on us this year

deal of attention to this important ques

tion, but we have not yet been able to come to any decision. I need not tell

ment as to the plans to be arrived at. I am not in a position to say this evening

Mr. Monk-"Might I ask what is the

plan the government has finally decided

to accept?"

Mr. Tarte—"The plans agreed upon are

commissioners, according to the plan now in my department, and I should be

calling at my department."

Mr. Bergeron—"There was some differ-

erce, was there not?"

Mr. Tarte—"The point of difference

was as to the width of the basins be-tween the piers to be erected. My con-

tween the piers to be erected. My contention was that as the size of the ships was growing larger every year it was necessary to give more width than would have sufficed twenty years ago, when the ships that came into Montreal averaged 5,000 or 6,000 tons only. To-day there are steamers visiting Montreal of 10,000 tons burden, and the size is increasing every year. The difference of opinion arose on that point, but I am glad to say that it is now settled."

that, because last summer the Montreal Witness, as well as another Montreal

newspaper, mentioned that certain gen tlemen, of whom the minister of public works was one, and the present mayor

of Montreal another, wanted to bring the liarbor down to Ruisseau Migeon. This scheme we heard of in Montreal very often, and I now ask whether the

harbor is to be built down there or whether it is to be dug where it is

Mr. Tarte-"The plans on which we have agreed do not bear at all on the improvements at Hochelaga. They have

no connection with them whatever. We have agreed upon the plans for the

works in the centre of the harbor, leaving the other scheme in abeyance.

Prorogation Prospects.

Sir Charles Tupper expects to leave for England about the end of the month. There is no reason why parliament should not be prorogued about May 28, which falls on a Saturday, and every effort will be made to bring this about, and it is understood that the books.

and it is understood that the leader of the opposition will co-operate in every

way possible. The government business now has precendence every day and the

chances are that a proposal will be made to sit next Saturday and the Saturday

following, with morning sessions in he

thing before parliament or likely to com-

enator Templeman is receiving letter

Bergeron-"I am very glad to hear

that it is now settled."
Mr. Bergeron—"I an

and other important citizens of Montreal

to me that we ought now to have some

ncement from the government with

government and plans discussed

progress in the estimates.

House Devotes a Good Deal of Time Parliament has so few opportunities of doing anything practical for the assistance of the laboring classes that the government warmly supported Senator Templeman's motion to revive the bill, the minister of justice making a speech in its force. in its favor.

Montreal Harbor Improvements De-Sir Mackenzie Bowell, however, and nearly every Conservative in the senate, voted to kill the bill, while the Liberals voted for it, and the Conservatives being in the majority the bill is dead. IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, May 16 .- The House of Com In the senate Mr. Landry asked annons spent the whole of yesterday in ther long list of questions on the Manicommittee of supply, making considerable toba school matter, and the government did the best it could to satisfy the greed of the pertinacious member for informa-tion. Mr. Monk critized the item of \$17,000 or the maintenance of Rideau Hall. Mr. Tarte explained that the estimate was about the same as under the late

To-morrow a motion to adjourn the senate until Wednesday, May 25, will be brought up. By this adjournment the senate order paper will be loaded with work and will furnish an excuse possibly for delaying prorogation. The government should oppose the adjournment Mr. Rogers, the Patron member for Frontenac, moved that the ifem be struck out. He did not object to the Governor-General's salary of \$50,000 a year, as we could not for less "get a good English nobleman, or even an Irish

Ottawa, May 17.—Mr. Sifton introduced a bill yesterday in the H ouse of Commons to amend the Indian act. It is an administrative measure. He also introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the Northwest Irrigation act.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to make clear the powers of the railway committee of the Privy Council to prevent discrimination as between a combined railway and steamship company as against a steamship company alone. Mr. Lister called the attention of the government to an item in a Montreal newspaper stating that it was reported from London that the government had consented to revive the subsidy to the

Chignecto ship railway. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the information conveyed to the newspaper in question was altogether inaccurate. The government had had for some time before them an application by the bond-holders and others engaged in the Chig-necto ship railway to have the bonus re-vived. The government having given careful consideration to this had come to the conclusion that the public inter-est demanded that the subsidy should

not be revived. On the motion for the third reading of the Franchise bill, Sir Charles Tupper moved an amendment providing for an appeal to the county judge in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, supporting it in a speech of some length in which he gracefully acknowledged the courtesy with which Mr. Fitzpatrick had

wessels will coal from her at sea, and that the will then go to meet Admiral Cerver's squadron for the same purpose. The Twickenham carries 4,000 fons of coal. Late on Sunday afternoon an unknown man-of-war was sighted off. Unsouthwest coast of Martinique 1975 cante has again changed her morning. New York, May 23.—A despatch to the Tribune from Key West.

New York, May 23.—A despatch to the Tribune from Key West says: It was figured that Commodore Schley had had grant from the Dominion. Mr. Mackenger than the commodore Schley had had grant from the Dominion. Mr. Mackenger than the government and the same purpose. So far treated the members who had suggested the amendments.

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So far treated the members who had suggested the amendments. grant from the Dominion. Mr. Mackenzie has left for England to see what he
could do with such a land grant. Just
what amount of land will be granted has
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grant from the Dominion. Mr. Mackenmissioners, but of the other million about then step in and take them from the
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Senator Casgrain moved that when the believes a step in and take them from the missioners are the step in and take them in th

harbor commissioners would go on with the amount of money that they have in hand, the \$75,000 that the city of Mon-treal voted for protective work, they could do a good deal of work. There Mr. Sifton, in opposing the amend ment, said that at the request of the leader of the opposition in Manitoba the government there was about to make an amendment to its act providing for such an appeal as this amendment called for. have been some differences of opinion be-tween the harbor commissioners and my-self as to the plans to be adopted, but I am glad to say that these have been settled and we have come to an agree-He gave several instances of the unsat-isfactory working of the present Domin-ion franchise act in Manitoba.

The debate was continued until 5.30, what the policy of the government will

when a vote was taken and the amendment defeated on the following division, year 48, nays 88. Majority 40.

The bill was read a third time and The New Postal Bill.

what we might perhaps call a compro-mise scheme. My engineers, after con-sultation with eminent engineers from England, and the harbor commissioners, came to an agreement with the harbor On the motion to go into committee on Mr. Mulock's postal bill Mr. Foster again put to the Postmaster-General the question which he asked a few days ago as to what authority the Postmaster-Gener-al had for reducing the postal rate to very glad to show it to my honorable friend if he would do me the honor of

Britain.

Mr. Mulock answered that this question was not germane to the question be-fore the House; that he had answered the question the other day and did not propose to go further than he did on

that occasion.

Mr. McDougall, of Cape Breton, ob-Mr. McDougall, of Cape Breton, objected to the newspaper postage section of the bill and also to the proposed decentralization of the dead letter office. Mr. Maclean's approval of the proposed rate on newspapers he attributed to the fact that Mr. Maclean's newspaper would be very little affected by the measure. He moved the adjournment of the debate

colleague out of the awkward position in which he had placed himself. Tribute to Mr. Mulock. Mr. McMullen in replying to Mr. Foster said that if any man deserved the thanks of the people of this Dominion for the manner in which he had managed the affairs of his department it was the Postmaster-General. When his management of his department was compared with the total his predecessors it was a standthat of his predecessors it was a standing reproach to them. He had managed department well and prudently.

tween, and that ought to dispose of every-Mr. Clarke asked if any provision was being made for the more rapid delivery of letters heavily postaged. Mr. Mulock replied that a special stamp for the purpose is now being prepared in his department. The probable price of such stamps results he to contain the way thanking him for his efforts in the sen-ate to have the trade union labels bill stamps would be ten cents. He was not prepared to submit any scheme to restored to the order namer, from which it was removed on motion of Mr. Boul-

ton. This is Mr. Bertram's House of reduce the rate on drop letters to one

Mr. Foster opposed the reduction of the general rate to two cents. Postage in Canada was, he said, very low now, the general community would not be benefited materially by such a reduction and there would not be such resulting and there would not be such resulting increase in the number of letters as would make up the delicinecy in the revenue. He objected to the imposition of postage on newspapers which, he said, would handicap the Canadian newspapers in competition with the newspapers of the United States. He sympathized with the United States. He sympathized with the idea of having the newspapers, which are a business venture, pay their transmission through the mails. The question was whether they would pay more than their cost.

Mr. Clarke Wallace also opposed the Mr. Charke Wallace also opposed the lower than the learner of the bill providing that the reduction shall be put in force by order-in-council. He was willing to pay his share of such postage if all papers were treated alike.

DEATH OF EDWARD BELLAMY.

The Long Expected End Comes at His Old Home.

Col. Hughes suggested that the bil should be withdrawn for a year. Mr. Richardson, while not objecting to paying more postage on papers, wanted to have the ten-mile zone provision drop-

The first clause was adopted.

Then the opposition refused to allow any progress to be made, that is, an opposition led by Messrs. Clarke Wallace and Davin. It was pointed out that Sir Charles Tupper, who had gone home, had agreed to pass all the clauses of the bill except one, upon which the discussion on Mr. Mulock's proposed amendments should take place another day. Mr. Wallace said he had not been consulted, and would not be bound by Sir Charles Tupper's agreement.

ter three o'clock this morning all the clauses of the bill were passed except one, and the committee reported progress, and the House adjourned at 3.15

IN THE SENATE.

were purchased in the United States, unless it was certain portions of the food supplies which were supplied under contract of Messrs. H. N. Bate & Sons, of Ottawa, or the Hudson's Bay company. Fifty tons of these supplies were shipped by the Grand Trunk. to Seattle, and a hundred and fifty tons more were shipped by way of the Canadian Pacific, railway to Victoria. All these goods would be taken to Fort Selkirk by the Alaska Transportation company. The rate of freight to be paid the company was three hundred dollars. the company was three bundred dollars a ton to Fort Selkirk. The contract was let by tender, and the reason the transportation was given to an American company was because there was no Canadian company prepared to undertake the

Senator Casgrain moved that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday it stand adjourned until May 25.

Mr. Mills did not apprehend that the session would last so long as anticipated.
With regard to the Drummond County railway, it was true the government had not come to any final decision as to whether legislation would be introduced this session. The Drummond County railsession. The Drummond County railway bill, which had been thrown out by the Senate last session, had occupied the attention of the Senate for a few days only. If the government did decide to introduce a bill on that subject this session, it would be a simple one, which could easily be disposed of in a few days. There was nothing to delay prorogation, and the government hoped to see the end of the session very soon. Public interest was absorbed in the Spanish-American war, and so little interest ish-American war, and so little interest was manifested in the proceedings of parliament that there was no disposition to postpone the end of the session longer than was necessary to complete the business of parliament. He asked that the motion for adjournment should be allowed to stand until to-morrow, when he would be in a position to give further information as to the views of the government on the subject. Carried.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE. Arrangements for the Tribunal Which Will

Arrangements for the Tribunal which are on newspapers he attributed to the fact that Mr. Maclean's newspaper would be very little affected by the measure. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Adolphe Caron followed up the attack on Mr. Mulock, saying that his refusal to fully answer the question was due to a consciousness of having blundered and unwillingness to acknowledge his blunder. If Mr. Mulock had not dismissed the old deputy head of his department, Sir Adolphe said, he would have been saved from such a blunder.

Mr. Foster, in a sarcastic speech of some length, accused Mr. Mulock of arrogance in the conduct of his department will be presented by the supreme court, leing selected by Venezuela to represent heat on the principles which he emotion in the money of this country. He asked the money of this country. He asked the bring down a bill of indemnity to get his colleague out of the awkward position in which he had placed himself.

Arrangements for He Tribunal which assemble in Paris in February.

Washington, May 23.—The tribunal which is to adjust the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary be the ween the former country and British follower the former country and British follower the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary be tween the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary be the ween the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary be the ween the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary be the ween the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between the former country and British is to adjust the dispute between the former country. The claims of the tribunal was determined by treaty at Washington. The claims of the tribunal was determi Assemble in Paris in February.

CANNOT RECOGNIZE SUZERAINTY. Chamberlain's Dispatch.

London, May 23,—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says:

The Star publishes, without the knowledge or approval of the government, the text of the reply of the South African republic to Mr. Chamberiain's dispatch. The note justifies the Transvaal's contention, that it cannot recognize any suzerainty since the convention of 1884, and quotes a letter from Lord Derby, written in 1884, which, it contends, shows that Lord Derby intended to abandon suzerainty. The note reiterates the charge that British officials countenanced the Jamieson raid, and reaffirms the claim of the Transvaal's right to arbitra-May 23,-The Pretoria correspondclaim of the Transvaal's right to arbitra-

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.



NO. 24.

Springfield, Mass., May 22.—Edward Belamy, author and humanitarian, died this morning at his home in Chicopee Falls, aged 49. Mr. Bellamy has been in feeble health ever since he finished "Equality," some eight months ago. Indeed, long before it was completed, he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not until August that his physicians definitely fold him that one of his lungs was affected. At that his physicians definitely told him that one of his lungs was affected. At the earnest solicitation of his physicians and family he resolved to try the effect of the Colorado climate, and early in September last he removed with his family to Denver, where he was welcomed by a host of friends. He received, however, little or no benefit from the change, and since January last has ben rapidly failing. When he realized that recovery was impossible, he became very anxious to get back to his old family homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he was born and where he had lived his cattle life. His betther went lived his entire life. His brother went to Denver to help him realize this wish In reply to a question by Senator McDonald, of British Columbia, the Hon. David Mills said that none of the goods forwarded by the government to Yukon March 26, 1850, and was the third son March 26, 1850, and was the third son thirty five finishing a his education by a year of European

By the study of law he was at 21 years of age admitted to the bar of Hampton county, Mass. From the legal profession he went into journalism, and for several years was assistant editor of the Spring-field Union. From there he went to New York and the second several years was assistant editor of the Spring-field Union. York city to accept a positon as editorial writer on the New York Evening Post, where he was engaged for about a year, when he returned to Springfield and in when he returned to Springhed and he co-partnership with his brother, C. J. Bellamy, started the Springheld Daily News, Meantime he published "Six to One, a Nantucket Idyl," "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," "Miss. Ludington's Sister," and other books.

ter," and other books.

It was in 1888 that his famous book "Looking Backward" was published, the sale of which up to the present time is over 450,000 copies in America and proseveral other languages. It is stated that Emperor William purchased 1,000 copies of "Looking Backward," which he distributed among the students and working classes in Germany. His reason for so doing, if this is really true is apparent to those conversant with

German politics. On December 30th, 1891, Mr. Bellamy, being convinced that it was his duty to supplement his efforts in "Looking Backward" by educating the people to ward reforming government, issued the first number of the New Nation, a pa-per destined to become the most widely quoted and influential political or re-volutionary journal in the world.

An idea of its influence may be judged from the fact that since the New Nation was started over 450 papers devoted to Nationalism have been launched in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and thousands of papers through the inspira-tion of the New Nation have started departments devoted to political reform, which are conducted and edited from the writings of Mr. Belamy in the New Nation and "Looking Backward."

He leaves a widow and two children, besides two brothers, C. J. Bellamy, editor of the Springfield Daily News, and Frederick Bellamy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His funeral will take place at his home in Chicopee Falls, and by his special request will be of the simplest possib

FOR THE NERVOUS And Emaciated, South American Nervine is a Rich, Deep Health Fountain and Never Fails.

Nervous exhaustion, bad digestion, impoverished blood are the diseases im-printed on many a brow. South Amprinted on many a orow. South American Nervine has a marvellous power as a nerve tonic, a blood builder and stimulator. Tones the system, clears, regulates and dispels depression and restores and good spirits essential to good health. George Webster, of Forest, writes: "For years suffered much from clearly systems and proposed systems of the clear of the systems." sleeplessness, nervousness, twitching muscles and palpitation. All remedies failed but South American Nervine. The first bottle greatly helped, and five bottles cured me. I feel I owe my life to it."

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One amplication of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O.K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds, no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended specially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victorian and Vancouver.

couver. "Anti-monopolists!" echoed Farmer Corn "Anti-monopolists!" echoed Farmer Corntossel, who had been approached by an agitator. "'Course we are!"
"But are you sure you carry wour principles far enough?"
"We couldn't carry 'em no furder. Folks
aroun' here won't even play checkers any
more, for fear o' cornerin' somethin'."
Wash'ngton Star.

All cases of weak ordane back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wood and Polledonna Backache Plasters, Price 25 cents. Try

100 3 3

To the insulting, malicious and untruthful comments of the chief organ of the Turner government this morning respecting the action of the Times in relaspecting the action of the Times in relation to the proceedings of the royal commission, the Times has nothing to say. It is impossible for any respectable an Englishman myself, I could hardly in newspaper to take serious notice of writing which forcibly recalls to mind the fiery criticism of Macaulay upon similar scribes in another day:

"Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe

it accepted Mr. Justice Walkem's explanation with all respect and freely expressed regret at having misunderstood his lordship, but the editor of the Times will not quietly submit to have words that he never uttered put into his mouth by an official stenographer or anybody else. That there may be no misunderstanding in this particular, let us repeat that the question alleged to have been asked: "Can I ask a question?" at that portion of Thursday afternoon's proceedings when Mr. Peter Leech was in the witness stand, was never uttered by the editor of the Times. To the way it happened. As the chief local interesting was coming." Mr. Renwick's of Gladstone in a puzzle paragraph. government organ remarks, Mr. Justice alertness was rewarded in the manner Walkem will doubtless make formal ex- now known throughout the province. Mr. planation of his meaning at Monday's | Martin says: "Besides, no sane man sitting. The chief journalistic bireling would imagine that as a public man I of the Turner government apears to harbor the belief that the Times went into credited to me." Precisely. No sane this matter for no other purpose than man expected Mr. Martin to utter sentito make out any kind of a case against the lands and works department, and so hurt the government.

The idea is worthy of the mercenary mind from which it sprung. The Times will congratulate quite as heartily as anyone the gentlemen of the lands and works department, from the Chief Commissioner downwards, if those "ugly rumors which have become common pro perty," and which no newspaper with the good of the community at heart could in honor ignore, are proved by the royal commission to be unwarranted. We are eager not for a conviction and a condemnation, but for a thorough clearing up of all this miserable suspicion against the department. How long would the people have had to wait before the reptile organs of the government would have printed:

"It would be very interesting to learn w much truth there is in the rumors that are flying about concerning the rottenness of the lands and works depart-

Forever we should say. Those organs of party spite and the assailants of the honor of public men who are opposed to the paymasters of the organs, but as exponents of British journalism, as fearless critics of what they must know is wrong and ought to be exposed, boldly demanding full and free investigation of rumors affecting the honor of the whole province, they are ludicrously wanting. Those lines from Pope rise in one's mind at thought of the Victoria government organ and its worthy fellow in Vancouver, the frothy and vulgar World: "Fear not to lie, 'twill seem a lucky hit, Shrink not from blasphemy, 'twill pass for

wit; Care not for feeling, pass your project jest; And stand a critic, hated, yet caressed."

MR. MARTIN'S CHINAMAN. Hon. G. B. Martin has sent the following letter to the Victoria Trades and Labor Council as a protest against the action of that body in passing a resoludians and Englishmen. Mr. Martin is down the throats of the people, who are offered his quarter section, upon which alarmed at the consequences of his rash convinced already by unimpeachable evi-over four years' work has been done, for speech, and is now endeavoring to explain away the statements he made; he sistent denial he may succeed in making Victoria, May 17th, 1898.
To the Secretary of the Trades and La-

bor Council, Victoria: Dear Sir,—I observe by the Times of May 16th that your council passed a resolution which it was stated was unanimously adopted, expressing utter disapproval of language alleged to be used by me while discussing the anti-Chinese and Japanese clause on April 5th, 1898.

The resolution states that Hon. Mr. Martin "declared his belief that the Chinaman was the superior of the Canadian workman." Now, sir, I have all ready in a letter which was published, denied absolutely the use of language which by interpretation could be construed as meaning what is above stated. I regret very much that the Trades and Labor Council should have been misled into taking a position which cannot be sustained by the facts, because I am quite sure your members have no desire

to purposely misrepresent me. have already explained what I said me, and the report which was published by the Times and other papers politically opposed to the government only goes to prove an old adage that half the truth is worse than a lie. I did not on that occasion, and have never in my life made the statement, much less believe in it, that a Chinaman was better than a Canadian or an Englishman.

I was at the time referring to the in- realize its positive merit. It is not justice of imposing a tax of \$50 per what we say, but what the people who head upon Chinamen who come into the country, or, in other worls, licensing them to do business here and then preventing them from obtaining a livelihood. In this connection I said that the best man, Canadian or Englishman, I ever had in my employ for the work he was doing, was a Chinaman; but that I discharged him for the reason that I was opposed to Chinese labor and believed in practicing what I preached. The work he was engaged in was irrigation and gardening, and I may say here candidly that for such employment I never had that for such employment I never had so good a man; and in stating what I the such employment I never had so good a man; and in stating what I the such experiences that I have mentioned that people of other countries are invited to come? Where can work be

did it was for the purpose of explaining or my position, for, although he was a first-class man I discharged him because he was a Chinaman. I have never employed Chinamen on my ranche, and this man was taken on during my absence from home. You will see from this that fairness be accused of placing my own the known friends of white labor. countrymen below the standard of China-

Besides, no sane man would imagine that as a public man I would express sentiments such as are credited to me, even if I entertained them, which I do thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman."

The Times, however, might say to counteract erroneous impressions that lication of statements which are absolutely false. As a Britisher I believe in fairness and fair play to myself as well as others. Fair play, I humbly submit, should not be denied even to a Chinaman; and if a public man is not to be allowed the expression of an hon-est opinion without being denounced and abused for it, not to speak of perverting the truth to serve political ends, then all I have to say is, honesty must fall below par and hypocrisy be placed at a premium. Believe me to be, Faithfully yours, GEO. B. MARTIN.

> would express sentiments such as are ments which called forth remonstrance from his own colleagues, and which were the theme of conversation in the corridors of legislature for some time after. Mr. Martin's letter need not give the Victoria Trades and Labor Council the slightest concern; the facts are as they were stated in the Times, sworn to by several persons who distinctly heard the statement sof Mr. Martin on that occa-Council can defy Mr. Martin quite safely to bring forward one person who will swear that Mr. Martin did not utter the statements alleged, and that the signers of the affidavits are bearing false witness. All who are interested in this matter. and who that has the interest of the province at heart is not? will note as

he does at the present. A DESPERATE POLITICIAN.

Mr. Charles A. Semlin's action in subscribing to an affidavit that the 'Times' report of Mr. Martin's anti-Canadian and anti-white workingman speech in the legislature was correct is receiving substantiation, corroboration and justiof Mr. Martin's remarks. Mr. Martin's friends should now unite to retion condemning Hon. Mr. Martin for dences of a guilty conscience; as the ut-his speech in the house regarding the dences of a politician on precarious ging and praying for work (like hundreds his speech in the house regarding the comparative merits of Chinese, Canaground trying to cram what is not true fore. I have heard of another who has charged. Victoria and Rossland Trades seems to believe that by a course of per- and Labor Councils did their duty like men; and that is the highest praise morthe public believe he never uttered the tal man can earn. Let Mr. Martin deny words reported and sworn to by several till doomsday; his views on the Chinese persons then present. Mr. Martin says: question, expressed in the house, borne Martin is a pro-Chinese anti-white labor legislator-ipse dixit-shall he be allowed to continue to legislate in this province? Do the white workmen and workwomen desire in the cabinet

Is the time when you should take Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion.

ble, that liver difficulty, that bilious Take tendency, that tired feeling, are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will

are cured say, which prove that

house one who is not found for the many here who seek it and A their friend, but the friend of their most powerful foe-this vellow curse from China, who would degrade fabor in British Columbia to the basis of sheer animalism? Let white labor decide. "No quarter to Chinese supporters in the coming election," should be their slogan. Vote only for sound men,

THAT STRANGE OMISSION.

Yesterday the Times took occasion to express regret that the legislative assemhad not seen fit to place upon record some expression of sorrow at the death of the greatest man in the empire. The Turner cabinet's special organ this morning says, in reference to our remarks. "The insinuation in the Times that the

government expressly omitted to place on record any expression of feeling because of the death of Mr. Gladstone is worthy of the source from which it emanated. As usual with an organ whose grammar. is always dangerously shaky, the foregoing is involved and obscure. We repeat that the government "expressly omitted" to place upon record any expression of regret at Mr. Gladstone's death; we also repeat that it was an extraordinary and As we have already pointed out it is a lamentable omission and has given useless for Mr. Martin to deuy that he great offence to thousands of persons in made the statements charged to him. the province. It was more; it looked boormake the matter still clearer, let us say Among those who have sworn that he ish and spiteful. If there is any good that Mr. Justice Walkem, after calling made them is Mr. Charles Semlin, leader reason why the omission was made it the editor of the Times to listen to what of the Opposition. He declared upon af- should be put forward without delay in he (his lordship) had to say, said it at fidavit that the Times report was cor- plain language, and not in the form of once, and with the single interruption rect; Mr. Renwick, the Times reporter, a prize puzzle like the quoted paragraph. from the editor of the Times: "I noted is a journalist of long experience, a short- Only British subjects can fully realize what you said this morning, my lord"— hand writer; and he took a shorthand the blow that has fallen upon the emcontinued and finished what he had to note of what Mr. Martin was saying pire in the death of Mr. Gladstone; yet say; whereupon the editor of the Times | then, because Mr. Martin's remarks even the Americans are expressing the sat down saying: "I thank you, my leading up to the Chinese matter were keenest regret and sympathy at the sad lord." Secretary Jones's report does not give the matter in that way, but that is porter to believe that "something very British newspaper to insult the memory

MR. STODDART'S CASE.

To the Editor: My attention was called to a couple of items in the Nation of May

14th. Item 1st: "In East Lillooet A. ponents of the local government. Mr. Stoddart has beaten Mr. Prentice before and it is believed that the latter will not save his deposit this time, for reasons which will be stated later on." For downright gall "that takes the cake." Mr. Prentice will not only save his deposit but will snow Mr. Stoddart so far under that his few supporters will come to the conclusion he was not in the field

Item No. 2: 'A most useful member sion, and the Victoria Trades and Labor of the house is Mr. David Stoddart, of East Lillooet. Mr. Stoddart does not delight so much in being on his feet as some members of the house, but when he does get up he knows what he is talking about. Some might object to Mr. Stodhe spends so dart on the ground that much of his time looking after the in-terest of his own district, but his constituents will not regard that as an unprovince at heart is not? will note as remarkable the fact that not one of Mr. Martin's colleagues or friends in the house has yet come forward to give evihad of studying Mr. Stoddart's career in dence on his behalf by sworn statement parliament he could not have honestly written the above; for it is a fact known or otherwise. If Mr. Martin cares to here that Mr. Stoddart's speeches, when pursue this denial any further we have he makes any, are written by some one a question to usk as to something that else. As far as looking after the interes Folever we should say. Those organs are well enough as the cowardly vehicles of party spite and the assailants of the (his own), and it is also quite true, I am made a reply that shows he thought difinformed, that he draws his mileage from ferently on the matter at that time than said ranch, although his place of business is at Clinton, 62 miles below here If the writer had said Mr. Stoddar looks after his own interests he would have come nearer the mark.

AN OLD SUPPORTER OF MR. STODDART:

OUR DOWN-TRODDEN SETTLERS: To the Editor:-A short time back you substantiation, corroboration and justi-fication every time Mr. Martin rushes of "Down-trodden Settlers," referring to into print with a frantic, futile denial. settlers on railway lands, but are the set-Mr. Semlin did wisely and well to take the only available means of disapproving the only available means of disapproving treated? I have conversed with quite a number since your article appeared. I found one man who came to this province five years ago and took up land and has strain him from any further excursions put in five years of the best of his life into the dangerous field of epistolary literature, and from any more of those and has drawn over \$1,100 from his foruseless denials. No person can accept mer home, and spent all in a determined those denials but as the painful evi- effort to succeed; yet for this last six dence that he is guilty of the offence to the government. Yet from the time of pre-emption, like other settlers, he has heen charged taxes on a value of \$600. Daily I meet with settlers who have been forced to abandon their claims because they could not live on them. But I understand that in this year of elecquestion, expressed in the house, borne out by known facts concerning his ranch in North Yale, and by his various votes on the Chinese question, must stand forever against him in this province. Mr. Westin is a pro-Chinese anti-white later than the province of the content of the solution that the this year of the chinese question, must stand for ever against him in this province. Mr. Westin is a pro-Chinese anti-white later and referred to the solution that the this year of the chinese question and with snow-cavered hills on the other side of it. The scows can get up to the shore within about three-quarters of a mile, so that they go around and when the tide goes give a satisfactory report of immigra-tion and referred to two new colonies in the north. But, sir, where are the peo-ple who formed the older settlements? Why is it that we see so many cabins with small clearings deserted, with board-ed up windows and other signs of failure? I remember a government of South America about eleven years ago naving \$25 nessages for immigrants from paying £25 passages for immigrants from England, and providing them with a free gift of land, five years free of taxes, and providing material for building a small house; a voke of oxen, a plough and an allowance of \$10 to \$15 a month for living for the first year. This expenditure (excepting passage, which was entirely free) to be paid back in seven years, without interest. Would our cabins and clearings be left empty and desolate under such a system? Or even if we had five years free of invested a on that occasion and the circumstances which led up to the remarks made by

such experiences that I have mentioned

cents per pound to Lake Bennett when I can get through. Cannot write more at sensible system of laying out roads by a competent engineer, and thus employing the settlers to make the roads, as the provincial secretary says is done. Why not begin at a place where a road is most husband had he put himself in the hands of the Chilkoot railroad before leaving to begin at a place where a road is most needed and go straight forward with it, instead of, as at present, doing a lit in one place and then in another, according as it may suit the road boss and a sit may suit the road boss and a ship friends? The said road boss but if he had done this before pass, but if he had done this before the pass. works department which enables him to veto anything that the settlers may purpose in meeting, so that a meeting of the settlers is pretty much of a farce. settlers is pretty much of a farce. Then I think the settlers should have the power of electing the road boss from year to year, which would cause much more interest to be taken in the matter of making roads and in other items for the general welfare. The premier said, a few days ago, that the province was just now encouraging an influx of population from other countries. Is it to such experiences that I have mentioned

Vancouver, May 23rd, 1898, Maine's oldest volunteer to fight Spain is ex-Governor Garcelon, of Lewiston, aged eighty-six. He has served Uncle Sam through one war, and he was then. thirty-seven years ago, over the exempted age.—The Kennebec Journal.

BATTLE PROMISED

Troops at 'Frisco Embark for Manila

"Destination Unknown."

Spain Keeps Them Guessing.

Situation at Manila.

The residents are moving

There is no sickness on our

German Interference.

The Cadiz Squadron.

published news here Admiral Camara, commander of the Cadiz squadron, has

been fully instructed and returns to Cadiz

London, May 24.-Persistent rumors

were in circulation here early to-day to the effect that a great naval battle had

Passage, between the eastern end of

A False Alarm.

New York, May. 24.-A despatch from

are willing to work with muscle of hain, but who are debarred from developing the wonderful resources of the province by the hard conditions that are imposed? A good deal is being said about the Hon. D. W. Higgms having changed his coat. Well, sir, as much or more was said at one time about the ment is Looked For This great statesman whom the world now Week, Suie. mourns, W. E. Gladstone; and I cannot help thinking that it would be better for

Amid the Plaudits of the put on one of sensible ideas. A VOTER. Populace. MR. MARTIN'S CHINAMAN.

troops.

was abandoned

to-night.

To the Editor: In reply to my letter appearing in your paper of Tuesday, the 10th instant, the fellowing is published in the Kamboops Standard (Mr. Martin's mouth-Washington, D.C., May 24.-It is said at the naval department that no news has been received of an engagement between the fleets and no news received of the arrival of the Origon at Key West.

the country if in regard to our land set-

tlement laws, at least, more of our pub-

lic men would put off their old coats and

Kamloops Standard (Mr. Martin's mouthplece) of the 12th;
Sir,—I see in the Victoria Times a small item, headed: "Questions For Mr. Martin," and signed by "Rancher Boy," Shuswap. The questions asked in the above I put to the Hon, Mr. M., and got in reply the statement: "I have not been on my ranch for four winters; I know nothing about a Chinaman having died in Kamloops who drove a team of mine; I myself have never employed a Mongolian on my ranch, and never intend to; I never knew a Chinaman named Ah You; my sons have been running my ranch, and I have had nothing whatever to do with it."

When a person makes untruthful statements of this kind he certainly should sign his name. Yours,

A NEIGHBOR OF MR. MARTIN'S. current rumors here the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, which arrived recently at Santiago, subsequently sailed from that port, destination unknown.

ments of this kind he certainly should sign his name. Yours,

A NEIGHBOR OF MR. MARTIN'S.

Mr. Martin's statement is correct in one particular—Ah You was not the Chinaman's name, but "Charlie Ah Yow." One point scored for Mr. Martin; but I ask to be excused for making my letters "n" and "w" so much alike as to cause mistake. However, neighboring ranchers will smile and smile when the letter of "A Neighbor of Mr. Martin's" is read. Your paper of the 10th, containing my letter, reached Shuswap on the 12th, The Standard containing Mr. Martin's denial was published on the 12th; how could "A Neighbor of Mr. Martin's" have obtained this statement so quickly? Shuswap is but an hour's time Mr. Martin's' have obtained this statement so quickly? Shuswap is but an hour's time from Kamloops, and Mr. Martin was in Victoria on these dates. The organ known as the Standard must have instructions from its "bosses" to deny everything, and as the editor of the Standard is also secretary of Mr. Martin's committee, the matter can be easily understood. The balance of Mr. Martin's statement I leave to an intelligent public to judge. Mr. Martin's votes in the house shows clearly where he stands. Unless Mr. Martin desires to live on his ranch in retirement, I would advise him to hunt a job. He has been tried and found wanting. The people of North Tale are tired of holding up a mere figure-head, supposed to the chief of a most important department. RANCHER BOY.

Shuswap, B. C., May 14, 1898.

NEWS FROM SKAGWAY.

Interesting Letter Which Throws Light on Matters at the Passes. To the Editor: In view of the scanty and often incorrect information which is given here with regard to the conditions on the trails on the way to the Klondike. I think that it is only right that I should make public part of two letters received from my husband, who went to Skagway

on the Athenian on her first voyage. The first is dated Dyea, May 13th, and is as follows: We arrived at Skagway at breakfast time on Wednesday, the 11th. It is a much better place than I expected and we got very good accommodation, but, oh, what a bother we had with the customs. It took all that day and all the next to get our clearances. We came here yesterday in a pouring rain on a scow with all our outfits on board. There were about 50 or us on the scow and we had to work all the afternoon on the wharf at Skagway, assisting each other in getting our goods on board. We are going over the Chilkoot pass to Lake Limderman, where, owing to the ice not being out of the rivers, we shall have to camp. Our goods are going over by the Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company with the camp. Our goods are going over by the Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company with the stream near the City of Pekin.

Cuba and the westward part of Haytien, in which both the American squadrons closed in on the Spanish Cape Verde the City of Sydney. Coloned in which both the American squadrons Cape Verde the Spanish Cape Verde the Spanish Cape Verde the Cape Verde the Spanish Cape Verde the Cape Verde the Cape Verde the Spanish Cape Verde the Cape Verde the Spanish Cape Verde the Cape were about 50 of us on the scow and we nany's wire, and as we cannot walk and carry very much, even our rugs, we will

erican or Spanish warships have visited Jamaican ports since the beginning of have to trust to luck for bunk houses the war. o give us sufficient blankets. We shall, in all probability, have two weeks to camp at Lake Linderman. There are several thousand people camping on the lakes and for 20 miles down the river from Bennett. They are camping all along, building boats of all descriptions. The Stikine Route—After paying passage and freight to Glenora, 35 and 40 cents per pound is asked to pack the 155 miles to Teslin Lake. At Skagway the White pass is almost impassable for White pass is almost impassable

freight to arrive in good order and they won take capoes at any price. By the Aerial tram I pay 15 cents per pound The next is dated the 14th, and is as Since writing yesterday morning I have been very busy at the transport stores getting my canoes fixed up to go on the tramway, and also lumping all my packages about off the scow into the

store, then sorting them out from amongst the hundreds of others and getting each weighed separately, then naving the expenses and getting my paers, and at the end I was dead There are very few men to do this ousiness, and to get things through we each had to tackle our own stuff. I can each had to tackie our own stun. I can tell you since my arrival at Skagway it has been no child's play. To-day we start for Sheep Camp, about 12 miles from here. Next day to the summit of the Chilkoot Pass and on to Lake Lin-derman, in all 26 miles. Dyea is a long,

and bring to make an all-waer route between them. for make an all-waer route between them. For the present there is a pack of three-quarters of a mile after passing over the ice at night while it is freezing. I saw a team of dogs to-day. One was worth \$500 and the other four cost \$1,700. I saw another team with the police worth \$1,000. It has cost me \$313 for freight to Lake Linderman, and will cost me wo

What I want to point out in conne tion with the above is the amount of trouble that would have been saved my every way. His goods would not have been left around in the water, nor would he have had the vexation in con-nection with the United States customs, and instead of being landed at the heach he would have ben landed at the railroad company's wharf.
L. CUTHBERTSON.

ailments. All medicine dealers sell it.
Costiveness and biliousness. Do

Spanish fleet was all the news he lithe subject, and this where had nothing official to confirm it. senators

For the Philippines New Orleans, May 24.—The 18th and 23rd regiments of infantry, regulars, 220 strong, leave this afternoon for Philippines via San Francisco

To Join Sampson's Fleet Chicago, May 24.—Two hundred of the Illinois naval reserves left to-da service in Sampson's fleet. The rect to Mobile, then to Key We

Madrid, May 24.-A despatch received from Hayana says: "Secret orders have been given Admiral Cerveras as to what course to pursue in the event of the Am ericans attempting to cut the cortions between Cuba and Spain cans now occupy positions outside of Havana, Cardenas, Cienfuegos and Santia Port au Prince, May 24.—According to go. There are now fourteen American urrent rumors here the Spanish Cape warships before Havana. From Prisco for Man.

Oregon volunteers, and a picked ion of the Fifth California Aleav London, May 24 .- A despatch to the lery, left the Presidio this Evening News from Madrid this after-noon says that no news is allowed out of boarded the transports Ca official circles, and, although it is announced that Admiral Camara starts toand Australia, preparator, in for Manila. Yesterday's scene, when morrow to rejoin his fleet, it would not be surprising to learn that the squad-ron had already left, and that the p esment of California of Califers marched to the door ron had already left, and that the p es-ence of Camara as well as official an-nouncements anent the fleets soon sail-ing westward, have been a blind to cover

the big camp at the Presi at 6:30, and were well on dock before the citizens were aware that the movement was was presented to it by Colone! (formerly in command of the regi Then the order "forward, march,"

are waiting anxiously the arrival of our comrades in being selected to go before them, cheered them vigorously on the Manila says the German consul there

tried to land provisions from a German ship, but Admiral Dewey refused per-mission. The consul then declared, ac-When the down town section was reached bombs were fired, whistles blown and the crowds yelled words of encourcording to the despatch, that he would force a landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Admiral agement to the marching soldiers. Wo Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land supplies gave flowers to the men, while citizens Madrid, May 24 (noon).-According to

Cuba and the westward part of Haytien, the cargoes of the transports, and to-

London newspapers take it for grant-Lloyd's agent at Para, Braza, arrived on Monday morning from Rio Janerio, are the Oregon, Marietta and Camps on Many a Threshold—But South American Kidney Cure Spirits Away Lloyd's agent at Para. Brazil, as having

Key West, May 24.-The movement of the United States fleets, which are that no battle has yet occurred, but an engagement is expected to occur this week. The Spanish fleet has been definitely located. Merritt Bound West.

Omaha, Neb., May 24.-General Merritt went through here in a private car attached to the Union Pacific overland limited. He refused to talk about the war but confirmed the news of his engagement, as announced from Chicago yesterday.

That Battle Fake. Washington, May 24.—Secretary Long when seen before the cabinet meeting to-day said the press despatches from London about the reported destruction of the



What is more dishonorable than unnecessary failure? Thousands of men make failures of life and die premature deaths, leaving wives and children unprovided for, because of their reckless neglect of health. No man can do good work or be successful in business who suffers from biliousness, di gestive and nervous disorders such as sick headache, giddiness, dizziness, drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, fullness and swell-ing after meals, wind and pain in the stomach, costiveness, blotches on the skin, loss of sleep, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams and nervous and trembling sensations. These are but the forerunners of some dread disease like deadly consumption, or fatal nervous prostration. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best med-icine for hard working men and women. It cures all cases of weak stomach, im-paired digestion and disordered liver. It gives keen edge to the appetite, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. It makes rich, red, pure blood and builds firm, healthy flesh. It builds new, healthy, muscular tissue in every vital organ. It muscular tissue in every vital organ. tones the worn-out nerves. It strengthens the muscular system, and invigorates and vitalizes the whole system. If induces sound and refreshing sleep, dissipates drowsiness and melancholy, and imparts mental power, elasticity and courage. It ouses the physical energies of the whole body. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and kindred

Pierce's Pleasant Pelicts cure them. They strengthen and stimulate the overworked organs. They never gripe. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic

and representatives called attention to the rumors but succeeded getting no news.

Big Fleet Off Havana

San Francisco, May 24.—Four companies of the Fourth United States Inrantry, regulars, a full regiment of the

The men in blue were ease finishing touches on their pa regulars marchel New York, May 24.—A copyrighted despatch to the World from Hong Kong, dated May 24, says: The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce and meat is exhausted, while all canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust all supplies. A delegation is said to be preparing to wait on United States Consul Williams, as the citizens fear an outbreak. The insurgents control the surrounding country, and Chief Aguinalado has arrived with his staff to organize. ado has arrived with his staff to organize given, and to the strains of "Red, White and Blue," the regiment swung into colfrom Cavite. Spanish officials say that 500 were killed and seven wounded in the bombardment by Dewey. All classes umns of fours and marched through the Presidio gates.

As the troops marched out of the Presidio, the men of the Seventh California. Volunteers filled the roadway, and, though envious of the good luck of their

men pressed forward into the lines and prought baskets of oranges and other fruits and through the agency of small boys distributed them to the departing

The men from Oregon seemed to thoroughly appreciate the good feeling of the people of California, and marched with leads up and shoulders squared over the first stage of their long journey to the Philippines. Arriving at the dock the Oregon regiment with the exception of companies F, I and M, boarded the Australia. The three other companies, to gether with four companies of regulars, boarded the City of Sydney. Colone Summers will be in command of the

The finishing touches will be given to morrow morning the three big transport ships will start for Manila.

Disease in a Trice. Mr. J. Hallman, of Berlin, Ont., writes: "I was a great sufferer for 18 months from kidney disease. The pains were so severe as to cause fainting spells and I could not be left alone-was restless and sleepless at night—no remedy or doctor seemed able to give me any help. I was advised to try South American Kidney Cure. After a few doses I was greatly benefited, and two bottles took every trace of kidney trouble from me."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S VIEWS. Says England Is Lying In Order To

Effect an American Alliance. New York, May 24.—Michael Davitt, the Irish National leader in the British Parliament, has sent a letter to Rossa F. Downing, at Washington, containing the following:
"I have your favor of the 3rd inst.,

inclosing an extract from dispatches ca-bled to the United States from London asserting that Englishmen would extend a warm sympathy to America in their war with Spain, but that Irishmen as Catholics wish for the success of the persecutors of the Cubans. "Of course this is a palpable falsehood and is part of the campaign waged by the London press with the object of promoting an alliance between England and the United States when no other nation in the world will ally herself with the ruler of India and Ireland.

"Over and over again it has been made manifest that we Irish are heartily with America in her disinterested mission for the liberation of Cuba from European tyranny. "The one dominant aim of Great Brit-

ain is to secure the alliance of Am against Russia in China and in the far East. In order to achieve this end lies of all kinds are being cabled to the pro-British press of New York about a possible European coalition against America in favor of Spain. There is absolutely no foundation for these statements. "I crossed to Paris and satisfied my

self in interviews with various contin tal representatives that such a coalition was a pure English fabrication. sia will never join in any movement hostile to the United States, while the German representative clearly announ ed that there is no thought in this country of being hostile to the nation in which there are 12,000,000 Germans who are loyal American citizens by adoption. The republic of France would option. The republic of France be shaken to its foundations ers dared to join in a coalition against the sister republic beyond the Atlantic from whence came the first inspiration of French liberty.'

Physicians desirous of legally practis ing in the Klondike region may do so (1) if the hold British qualification and pay a registration fee of \$50; (2) not having such qualifications, they must pass an examination and pay the same fee. Dr. H. N. Bain, Prince Albert, N.W.T., is the registrar of the territories. The authorities are insisting on the strict carrying out of these regulations.—Canadian Medical Review.

FUNERAL SA

Gladstone's Remains by the Nation minster Al

Body Now Lying Hawarden-Mon Tribute

Hawarden, May 23 .-

Gladstone, uncomned, couch in the library the. The room is calle To-morrow it Peace. To-morro placed in the centre warden church on there in state until ternoon, when the formed, and the bier ton railway station, placed on the train family, servants, frie which will be borne liers, workmen on t and neighbors. The immediately convey Hall to avoid the cro New York, May 22. Gladstone and the deep sympathy are referred to at ler are referred to at the don corespondents of York papers to-day of the Evening Post "Englishmen have topic to-day but the Mr. Gladstone. Nowh tory can one find a ptacle in the house of the core was the scene There was the scene There was the bitterest political structure of the house when his unbending but one thought; Eabiding loss was breather abiding loss was breather the bid by the bid of all parties as alm Rosebery made a I Mr. Gladstone's lass almost dying hands, expressing his perso carriage accide the premier, himse and many burdens, As one of the paper tears give salt to "So national in c that everywhere of personal satisfac r preference for a Gladstone's Chesh stone has accepted funeral. Mr. Balfo personal request to chance of paying a pathetic to know tance of the family sire of Mrs. Glads Hawarden beside splendid career ow vigilance. His boo minster Abbey in ner,' and in effigy stone will stand s and facing Disrael

> were carefully docketed by him fireproof room at ters from the Qu Mr. Gladstone ma of his mental de ticular phase." Mr. Ford, cablin the consciousnes written or spoke commensurate and character. journal, and the weeks in which but between the

antagonist.

"It is expected

biography will be intended by Mr. Jo stone's collection o

He kept everything copies of his own

same confession all the speakers day. "Intimate frien that the disposal was a matter or dwelt, because ligious nature t of the future Consequently, church, and exp the spot where of Canterbury tic prohibition Abbey. The pro-Lord Palmerston space reserved was the only p

Harold Fred

ficult to believ

Queen would

England is

feeling of hopele tribute to the pl

strongly than the Gladstone. On paused, forgetti grief, so genui by the noblest land. Weeks had to be, and the veteran's behope. Yet whe of Thursday no stone was no me o say that ev his creed or n loss as a person courage and ma agony had con which up to th "The weavin the memory not, in the Gladstone best, our people can his worth. The last message to cere grief at th can believe that the honest pu people in wish those ills again circumstances. ly. Not Am prisons of old Gladstone mor ban horrors, b people stood a between .peace had already

weeks of agon "Just as in nent author d ket and his sands, so wil be a greater been for year y realized ho luence of the ly realized hence Liberal throwing off If there be an ambition it is the United S who vet at dying gratitu

fleet was all the news he had on fleet was all the news ne nad on ject, and that where had been, official to confirm it. Several s and representatives called his on to the rumors but succeeded in

For the Philippines. Orleans, May 24.—The 18th and sgiments of infantry, regulars, I, ong, leave this afternoon for the nes via San Francisco.

To Join Sampson's Fleet. ago, May 24.-Two hundred of the go, May 24. I wo hundred of the naval reserves left to-day for in Sampson's fleet. They go di-Mobile, then to Key West. Big Fleet Off Havana.

id, May 24.—A despatch received May 21. A despatch received and says: "Secret orders have an Admiral Cerveras as to what pursue in the event of the Ammpt ng to cut the communicaween Cuba and Spain. Ameri-occupy positions outside of Ha-adenas, Cenfuegos and Santianow fourteen American before Havana. Plisco for Mania.

Francisco, May 24. Four com-of the Fourth United States In-regulars, a full regiment of the funteers, and a picked battal-Fifth California the Presidio this mouning and the transports City of Sylney tralia, preparatory to starting

day's scene, when the first regit of California of California voiun-arched to the dock were remp at the Preside was astir. n blue were eager to put the the description of the packings. The description of the packings. The description of the way to the citizens of the town hat the movement was benot leave the Presidio unii 8, aat time an enormous crowd asalong the line of march.

along the line of march.

arevious to starting the regiment wn up in the form of a hollow and a beautiful stand of colors ented to it by Colonel Coffee, in command of the regiment. rder "forward, march," was o the strains of "Red, White

ors and marched through the roops marched out of the Pree men of the Seventh Califor-inteers filled the roadway, and, envious of the good luck of their n being selected to go before eered them vigorously on the

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the down town section was. mbs were fired, whistles blown crowds yelled words of encourssed forward into the lines and vers to the men, while citizens baskets of oranges and other ad through the agency of small stributed them to the departing en from Oregon seemed to thor-

preciate the good feeling of the California, and marched with and shoulders squared over the of their long journey to the Arriving at the dock the regiment with the exception of es F, I and M, boarded the Authree other companies, towith four companies of regulars, the City of Sydney. Colonel s will be in command of the ontingent on the Australia and Castwick will be in charge of the papanies on the City of Sydney. Cansports were all in readness. roops, who marched on board little delay. At noon the steamwho marched on board the docks and anchored out in m near the City of Pekin.
sishing touches will be given tonorning the three big transport start for Manila.

"NO HOPE." on Many a Threshold—But South ican Kidney Cure Spirits Away Disease in a Trice.

Hallman, of Berlin, Ont. "I was a great sufferer for 18 from kidney disease. The pains severe as to cause fainting spells, could not be left alone—was restsleepless at night—no remedy or seemed able to give me any help. advised to try South American Cure. After a few doses I was benefited, and two bottles took race of kidney trouble from me," by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall &

CHAEL DAVITT'S VIEWS.

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York, May 24.-Michael Davitt. sh National leader in the British nent, has sent a letter to Rossa wning, at Washington, containing

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Gladstone's Remains To Be Interred by the Nation at Westminster Abbey.

Body Now Lying in State Hawarden-More Glowing Tributes.

Hawarden, May 23.—The body of Mr. dawarden, day adstone, uncomned, is lying on a len in the library of Hawarden Casroom is called "the Temple of To-morrow it will be viewed by rishioners. The coffin will in the centre of the nave of Haarden church on Wednesday, and lie-arden state until 5 o'clock in the afwhen the procession will be rmed, and the bier carried to Broughrallway station, where it will be d on the train for London. The y, servants, friends, tenantry and ficials will walk behind the bier,

or corespondents of the correspondent of the Evening Post thoughts for no topic to-day but the life and death of topic topi Mr. Gladstone. Nowners in the spectory can one find a parallel for the spectory can one find the house of spectory can of find in the bouse of spectory can of find in the spectory can o carriage accident to Lord Salisburythe carriage accident to Lord Salisotry—
the premier, himself bowed with age
and many burdens, wept like a child.
As one of the papers said to-day: 'Such
tears give salt to public life in England,'
"So national in character is England,'
that everywhere one hears." that everywhere one hears expressions of personal satisfaction that, waiving personal request to the Gladstone fam-ly that the nation should have a last chance of paying a fit tribute, and it is pathetic to know that the chief reluctance of the family was due to the desire of Mrs. Gladstone to be buried at Hawarden beside her husband, whose splendid career owed so much to

vigilance. His body will rest in west-minster Abbey in the 'statesmen's cor-ner,' and in effigy as in life, Mr. Glad-stone will stand side by side with Peel and facing Disraeli, his life long political "It is expected that Mr. Gladstone's biography will be undertaken or super-intended by Mr. John Morley, Mr. Gladintended by Mr. John Moriey, Mr. Gladstone's collection of papers is enormous. He kept everything, and always made copies of his own important letters. All were carefully sorted, arranged and docketed by himself, and preserved in a fireproof room at Hawarden. The letters from the Queen alone number 500. Mr. Gladstone made sonic discress, not with a full biography, but with a history of his mental development in one par-

His body will rest in West-

ticular phase." "Nothing has been more striking than the consciousness of those who have written or spoken of Gladstone that they could not say anything that was commensurate with his unique genius and character. There have been pages memoirs and reminiscences in every journal, and the leader writers have had eeks in which to refine their sentences, but between the lines may be read the feeling of hopelessness to pay adequate tribute to the phenomenal career. The same confession was virtually made by

all the speakers in parliament yester-"Intimate friends of Gladstone assert that the disposal of his mortal remains was a matter on which his mind never dwelt, because with his profound regious nature the spiritual significance of the future life overshadowed this. Consequently, while he loved Hawarden church, and expected to be buried near the spot where his friend the Archbishop of Canterbury lies, there was no emphaprohibition of a state funeral in the

Queen would affect Englishmen more strongly than the passing away of Mr. Gladstone. On Thursday the nation paused, forgetting all else but this one grief, so genuine, so deep, shared alike by the noblest and the poorest in the land. Weeks ago all knew this thing ad to be, and of late bulletins from the veteran's bedside left no room for Thursday.

Co.

CUBAN EXPEDITION LANDED.

Washington, May 24.—Official information has been received at the Cuban legation in this city of the safe landing last Wednesday from Tampa of the first independent expedition by native to the commander in chief of the American force operating in front of the harbor. It was these advices which enabled the authorities to deny emphatically the reports that an action had occurred in Windward Passage.

Washington, May 24.—Official information has been received at the Cuban legation in this city of the safe landing last Wednesday from Tampa of the first independent expedition by native to the commander in chief of the American force operating in front of the American force oper

courage and manliness shown by the dying statesman in almost intolerable agony had conquered the few hearts which up to then remained cold.

"The weaving of noble words around the memory of this great Englishman is not, in the opinion of those who knew Gladstone best, the only way in which our people can recognize and reverence his worth. They can remember that his last message to America was one of sincere grief at the loss of the Maine. They can remember that his honest purpose of the American believe that he had a deep trust in the honest purpose of the American believe that he had a deep trust in the honest purpose of the American believe that he had a deep trust in the honest purpose of the Maine. They can believe that he had a deep trust in the honest purpose of the American believe that he had a deep trust in the honest purpose of the Maine. They can believe that he had a deep trust in the honest purpose of the Maine. They can be the more than the stories of Cutoffic allows a containing no less than 30,000 propole in wishing to free Cuba from those ills against which, under other prisons of old Naples could have moved Gladstone more than the stories of Cutoffin he horrors, but unfortunately when our people stood at the parting of the ways between pages and reverse and provided the principal of the princi

FUNERAL SATURDAY these same men will now see that Gladstone's treat as well as Gladstone's triggland can best be served by both being nonest triends of their kin over the sea. He is no loyal friend of Gladstone, but his bitterest enemy, who tries to make bad brood between us." London, May 22.—Saturday, May 28, has been fixed as the day of the funeral

of Mr. Gladstone. London, May 22.—Mr. Gladstone's death was the occasion of a tremendous outburst of pulpit oratory. In almost every church in the kingdom a sermon was preached in his memory. Telegrams of condolence continue to pour into Hawarden from all parts of the world. The Queen and Duke of York have again written Mrs. Gladstone, who to-day attended service at Hawarden church, where a memorial service will be held now. next Saturday while the funeral is being held at the Abbey.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN A KING. Glowing Tribute Paid to Mr. Gladstone By Rev. Dr. Newton.

New York, May 24.—The Rev. Reuben stone is known throughout the world—and honored wherever he is known. For the workmen on the estate, tenants hers, workmen on the estate, tenants hers workmen on the estate, tenants hers workmen on the estate, tenants here in London about midnight, and will arrive in London about midnight, and will arrive in London about midnight, and will reer in public life earned a growing recognition, not merely of his ability, but of his character. Mr. Gladstone was a statesman, not a politician. He had very little aptitude in managing men. His in-Gladstone and the extraordinary tokens of deep sympathy resulting therefrom fluence over his followers was the influence over his followers which has the influence over his followers which has the influence over his followers was the influence over his followers which has the influence ov deep sympathy resulting the Longreferred to at length by all the Longreferred to at l

not a private perquisite. Its power was to him something far greater than a desire to create patronage. It was an op-portunity of serving man, in the promo-tion of better conditions of life, of nobler laws and loftier institutions. He desired

popularity and had it in a measure almost unequalled in English history.

"In him we had a statesman who literally thing to administer government acher preference for a quiet funeral at Mr. Gladstone's Cheshire home, Mrs. Gladstone has accepted the offer of a public funeral. Mr. Balfour made it an almost which our modern world has known of which our modern world has known of the old Hebrew prophet. When such a man comes to us from God, the people should proclaim him king, not by the right of primogeniture, but by the cail-ing and ordination of the most high."

ONLY A SIMPLE FUNERAL. London, May 24.—In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Gladstone and the family, expressed in Mr. Herbert Gladstone's letter to Lord Salisbury accepting a public funeral, the ceremony will be the simp-lest possible. There will be no state pageant of flowers; only mourning dress will be worn, and the chief feature will be the representative gathering in West-minister abbey of all classes and institutions in the kingdom.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of

York will be among the pall-bearers, The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian of Sch-

members of the American colony, held last evening at the Holborn restaurant, it was decided to send expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Gladstone. The suggestion was made that the United States should erect a monument, each state in the Union contributing a block of stone for the base. A committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Vonwell to take further steps in carrying out the sug-

ANKLE DEEP IN PAIN. Sinking in Rheumatic Mire—South American Rheumatic Cure was the Saving Strong Arm.

W. F. Beggs, Vancouver, B.C., says:
"Five years ago I was afflicted with a
very acute form of rheumatism, causing
great pain in my ankles and feet. I
tried everything I could read or hear of, tried everything I could read or hear of, and consulted many physicians, and a Toronto specialist, without receiving any benefit. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. The first dose gave me relief—the first bottle greatly helped—and two bottles brought me a complete cure."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Go.

hope. Yet when in the morning hours of Thursday news came that Gladstone was no more, it is no exaggeration to say that everyone, no matter what his creed or party in politics, felt the loss as a personal one. The marvellous courage and manliness shown by the dying statesman in almost intolerable agony had conquered the few hearts which up to then remained cold.

SQUADRON

The Spanish Fleet Bottled Up at Santiago de Cuba by United States Warships.

He Cannot Escape Without a Battle Which Would Prove Disastrous.

Spain Making Every Preparation to Continue the War Sanation at Manila.

New York, May 25 .- The Washington correspondent of the Evening World telegraphs as follows: "Admiral Cervera's fleet is held prisoner

to battle, but cannot escape without one, "While Schley keeps the Span'sh war

true, and that Commodore Schley's bottling up of the Spanish fleet was a source of congratulations.

Situation at Madrid. London, May 25.- The following dispatch has been received from Madrid,

dated 2 a.m. Wednesday: "Nothing positive is revealed as to the situation. Lieut.-General Corea, minister of war, received a cablegram from General Blanco, which says that American warships are in front of Santiago. Captain Annon, minister of marine, re-ceived a lengthy despatch from Admiral Cervera, replying in full to his instruc-tions. The minister of marine receives noboly. He is working day and night. Yesterday he presented to the Queen Regent every detail of the plans at Santiago de Cuba, showing the defences and security of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Admiral Camara has gone back to Cadiz with sealed orders. It is said that on his arrival there he will arrange manoeuvres of his ships at sea,

for trials of speed, gunnery and every-thing, in order to satisfy himself that the squadron is in efficient condition. He will then depart for a destination which is undivulged. Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, says that a telegram received by the war office from Manila

A Report Discredited. New York, May 25.—A special to the World from Washington says: The report of a clash between Admiral Dewey port of a clash between Admiral Dewey and the German Consul at Manila over the landing of supplies is discredited at the state department. The German am-bassador has entered no protest at the department. It is regarded as probable that if such a thing occurred the Ger-man authorities would have taken immediate cognizance.

"Merely a Matter of Time."

New York, May 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:
Spain's flying squadron will fly no longer. Its race is run. Cooped up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, its destruction or capture is considered by officials have the received. cials here to be merely a matter of time. Before the harbor are the armorelads of the American navy, ready to give battle to Admiral Cervera's men-of-war the moment they pake their noses out of the channel leading to sea.

Official advices announcing these to be

Washington, May 25.—Secretary Long has received an official despatch announcing the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Tampa, Florida, at 9.45 a.m.

Secretary Long stated that no word has been received regarding the bottling up of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba. The only information of this kind which has been received comes from the press and unofficial sources.

Court Martial For Montejo.

The vessel is owned by William Simpson, of New York.

Manila Tranquil. London, May 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says: Manila is tranquil. Foreign consuis have agreed upon cencerted action for the protection of foreigners in any emergency. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader,

landed at Cavite on May 19. The ir surgents being without firearms is de- The Question Disposed of-Prorogalaying the proposed attack on the garrison of Manila. U. S. Naval Plans. New York, May 25,-A special to the

Times from Washington says: Advices arriving from Key West convey the information that about everything that can steam, sail or be towed has been forced into the ser-vice to assist Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley to box up Admiral Cevera and force him to give battle if he has not escaped. Not a word of the elaborate preparations, except by way of roundabout hints, comes from Key West, newspaper correspondents having been put on their honor not to give any information of operations that can assist the enemy in the slightest particular. All talk at the meeting of the cabinet yesterday indicated the confidence of the administration in the early receipt of good news from Admiral Sampson. One cabinet officer, who expressed the greatest eagerness to hear from Sampson and Schley, and who has no doubt that the news when it comes will be "great," admitted that the outside limit of time "Admiral Cervera's fleet is held prisoner at Santiago de Cuba by Commodore Schley's squadron. It will not be forced to battle, but cannot escape without one in which it was expected the vessels of the United States and Spain must meet had passed, and official information might arrive at any moment that Cervera was either bottled up or that his fleet was at the bottom of the ocean.

"While Schley keeps the Spanish war "I do not look for unofficial informs ships at Santiago, Admiral Sampson will too, "for the reason that the co-operate with landing the army of invasion." said he, "for the reason that the commanding officer of the United States forces, concluded that he can get along quite well and without much possibility

> some distance, but if any accident should scriptions of 50 sovereigns each, half happen to any of the Spanish vessels forfeit, for three-year-old colts; the nominaor if the supply of coal should run out, with the others, or perhaps be over-taken by single ships until the whole fleet was gobbled up. It is calculated by naval officers that the Spanish fleet has now about exhausted its fuel and it can-now about exhausted its fuel and it cannot indertake the difficult task of re-treating. The only honorable outcome for Spain is for Spain's ships to try conclusions at once, while the coal bunkers and food supplies are not completely exhausted. There will be news from Sampson or Schley that one or both of them have tested the inclination or ability of Admiral Cervera to fight. Naval officers laugh at the suggestion that if Cervera should give the United States ships the watens or return as he pleases. Admir-al Sampson, said a nayal officer, is rea-sonably free to move and act as he choos-es. He has an opportunity to carve his name in a place in American history alongside that of Dewey. In laddition to the belief that a policy

Cambridge and Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderberg will precede the coffin.

Political associations will not be represented, but the members of parliament sented, but the members of parliament will attend in procession, headed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. William Court Gully.

At a meeting of members of the Amoperations of the squadron of Sampson and Schley against the Spanish fleet, no-tification was given to all the newspaper dispatch boats which watching and reporting the dispatch boats which had been hloekade that they would not be allowed to follow the warships on the cruise. The notice was peremptory. It is understood that it will be strictly enforced. It is supposed that this accounts for the lack

of news from the fleet. To Search the Adula. Kingston, Jamaica, May 25.-The Spanish consul here, acting under the neutrality proclamation, asks the colonial authorities for the right to search the Adula when she arrives from C.enfuegos to-night with Americans or any other persons who may have taken advantage to leave that city. He is in search of dispatches from the American blockading fleet, to the navy department and communications of the communication of the commu nications from spies. He avers that on her previous trip from Cienguegos the Adula brought mail from the United States cruiser Marblehead, and cites a neutrality clause declaring that official dispatches are contraband. The colonial authorities, after inquiry, replied that no proof existed of the existence of official dispatches from the Marblehead, but only personal letters of officers and men, which were accepted as an act of courtesy for mailing here. The Spanish consul is persisting in his demand for the privilege to search all packages, sealed or unsealed, and the colonial authorities are understood to have inquired of London for advice. They are reluctant to do canything displeasing to the United States, and yet are determined to enforce neutrality.

More Volunteers Wanted. Washington, May 25.-The president has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers. This makes the total army strength, regulars and volunteers,

TO THE VILLAGE CHURCH. Gladstone's Remains Borne From Hawarden Castle By Old Retainers.

Hawarden, May 25 .- The remains of Mr Gladstone were removed this morning from Hawarden Castle to the village church, They were carried by a dozen old retainers of the family to a wheeled bier, in which they were taken over the lawn, past the favorite pooks of the deceased in the park to the church, followed by the family. Thousands of people have been arriving at Hawarden all day long to view the remains. Several ladies fainted from excess of emo-

Einally Decided Not to Grant Supplementary Aid to the Yukon Railway.

tion of Parliament is Close at Hand.

Ottawa, May 25.-There will be no Yukon bill this session. That decision has been reached by the government, and the premier will make an announcement in the House of Commons to-day. This means that prorogation is almost at hand. A member of the government said that the work of the session will be over some time next week. A good many will leave about the end of the present week. Morning sessions will begin to-morrow and everything will be put through with

r Wilfrid Laurier announced in the se to-day that there would be no new station of any importance. He gave dee of a few minor bills, of no public reportance. There will be no Yukon railway

WON BY JEDDAH

The Gassic Derby Run in Fine Weather and in the Presence of Distinguished Spectators.

Admiral Cervera would have to run the tor of the winner receives 500 sovereigns; risk of destruction or else abandon the second, 300 sovereigns; third, 200 sovdisabled vessel in the hope of getting off ereigns, out of the stakes. The course is

> number of runners, 18, which was unequalted in the last 23 years, coupled with the

should give the United States ships the slin that the vessels of Sampson and can bay colt Archduke II., a horse of which Schley's fleets will be again withdrawn to Key West to be used as convoys to of his big trials, including his phenomenal to Cuba, leaving Cervera to stay in those waters or return as he pleases. Admir-11. heavily, and, it is recalled, it is just a century since Archduke I won the Derby Other American runners were Lorillard Beresford stables' entry, Elfin, and Mr. August Belmont's ch. colt, Bridegroom II.

a quarter-mile from home. Jeddah winning by three-quarters of a length. A length and a half separated the second and third horses. Time-2 minutes 27 seconds. Bet ting, previous to the start, was 100 to 1 against Jeddah; 100 to 1 against Dunlop, and 10 to 1 against Batt.

THE WATERFRONT

The Tordenskjold to Sail for Wrangel To-Morrow Lumber for Australia -Islander is Due.

The Danube Leaves the Marine Ways -Will Sail for St. Michae's Early Next Month.

Steamer Danube, of the C.P.N. Co., after resting for about six weeks on the marine ways at Esquimalt under the care of the shipwright and other marine doctors, came around into the inner harbor this morning, where the work of painting, repairing and overhauling preparatory to her service between St. Michaels and Victoria, will be continued. Much work has been done to the liner since she went on the ways. A number of her fromes have been renewed and several of her plates, bent by an undue familiarity with a rock near the harbor mouth on her last voyage, have been replaced. A vast quantity of other work has also been done, and now the Dan-ube is almost as "fit" as she was the day she was launched. She is advertised to sail for St. Michaels, connecting there with the river steamer being built by the crew of carpenters taken up last seaon, on June 10th. Steamer Tordenskjold arrived here yes-

Steamer Tordenskjold arrived here yesterday with the Norwegian flag floating from her mast head, for she is owned in Lousberg in far Norway. She came here from Portland, at which port she arrived from Kobe with a cargo of sulphur a few days ago. About three hundred tons was brought to this port. The Tordenskjold will sail to-morrow for Wrangel, flying the Klondike and Columbia Gold Fields Co.'s flag, and connecting with the river steamer Canadian, of the Canadian Development company.

and resorts to secure a crew. After obtaining the necessary seamen she will continue on her voyage to the Antipodes. After towing her to the Cape the Lorne will return to this port to tow the British ship Dunboyne, which has completed discharging her Victoria cargo, to Van-

Steamer Islander is due from Alaskan

COWICHAN INDIANS HOMELESS. Fire Destroys the Houses at Kynessen Reserve—Death in the Flames.

As briefly mentioned in last evening's Times, news was received in the city yesterday of the destruction by fire of the Kynessen Indian reserve, Cowichan. The residents number about a hundred, and there were about thirty homes. All the Indians who could get away had left, and the only one remaining was an old woman who was too feeble to accompany her tribes-folk. The fire is said to have started in the cabin occupied by the old woman, and although the alarm was quickly given and the utmost efforts nade by those who were quickly upon the scene to rescue her and extinguish the blaze, they were unsuccessful, and the whole village was destroyed, the aged Indian perishing in the flames. The residents who came to Victoria to participate in the celebration festivities returned home yesterday morning on receipt of the news of the conflagration.

NOLAN SENTENCED.

Hawkins' Assailant Gets Six Months in

Robert Nolan, who stabbed James Hawkins in a drunken brawl on Cook street several weeks ago, came up for a hearing at the police court this morning. Hawkins was in court, having evidently suffered from his injuries, the principal one of which it will be remembered was a seven-inch gash in his back. Dr. Fraser gave evidence in regard to the wounds and the Winchester woman, in whose house the row occurred, told of the at-tendant circumstances. It seems that the crowd were so drunk that according to the evidence of accused they did not know how to open the second keg of beer. Hawkins and Nolan began quarreling about the woman, and Hawkins drew a razor and cornered Nolan. The latter then struck his victim with a knife four times, once across the fingers, twice in the breast, and last and most serious, in the back. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate in sentencing him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor said that he ought to be thankful that he was not up on a charge thankful that he was not up on of murder instead of assault. The prisoner endorsed the sentiment of the court, and as Nolan left the box Hawkins, in order to show that their friendthankful that he was not up on a charge was uninterrupted shouted; ship was uninterrupted shouted; "Gbye, Jim; see you when you get out!"

NEW WAY TO PRESERVE WOOD. A new method of preserving wood from decay, known as the Haskin process, 's being tried on a large scale in England. Instead of withdrawing the sap and injecting creosote or some other antiseptic substance, as is usually done, Mr. Haskin submits the wood to superheated air, under a pressure of fourteen atmospheres. By this process, it is averred, the sap is chemically changed into a powerful antiseptic mixture, which, by consolidating with the fibre, strengthens as well as preserves the wood.



sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incledent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea. Druwsiness, Distress after reating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in equipos

Hendache, yet Carrer's Little Liver Plate are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which her also correct all disorders of the stomach, thiulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

nche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately 'heir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with jut them. But after all sick head

a the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carres's Little I IVEE Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly we getable and do not gribe or purse, but by their gentie action not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action clease all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, ave for \$1. Sold everywhere, or set by mail CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York

Never Fails to Cure LUNG TROUBLE AND CONSUMPTION IN

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

ANY CLIMATE. An Eminent Chemist and Scientist Makes

a Free Offer to Our Readers. The distinguished chemist, T. A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of a reliable cure for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), bronchial, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, general decline and weak-

stubborn coughs, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away, will send THREE FREE BOTTLES (all different) of his New Discoveries to any afflicted reader of the coveries to any afflicted reader of the Times writing for them.

His "New Scientific Treatment" has cured thousands permanently by its timely use, and he considers it a simple professional duty to suffering humanity to donate a trial of his infollible cure. diadstone more than the stories of Cuban horrors, but unfortunately when our
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ha of his infallible cure. Science daily develops new wonders, and

OUR OTTAWALETTER

Canada Coming To Be Better Known and Its Vast Resources Appreciated.

Important Bailway and Other Projects Now on Foot to Open Up the North.

The Fabulous Richness of the Great Lone Land Graphically Described.

Ottawa, May 13.—Perhaps in no part of the globe, not even in Central Africa, have there been so many errors in regard to the characteristics of the country as there have been in reference to that portion of North America which constitutes Canada. Upon the old maps of Africa the centre of the country was shown as a dry desert, but after the discoveries of Livingstone and others it was found that instead, of immense desert regions there were great lakes, clear rivers and fine stretches of landscape well suited for the production of semi-tropical products. In like manner the whole of that part of British America Complish this Mr. Hanbury proposes to go from Selkirk to Norway house by steamer, then go down the Nelson or the Hays river by cance, catch the H. B. Co. schooner at York Factory, and sail by her northward to Marble Island at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, which will probably be reached by July 6. He will then again take to his cances and ascend the inlet to Baker Iake, which is known territory. Beyond Baker Lake there is a field marked "unexplored" on the map, and here Mr. Hanbury proposes to go from Selkirk to Norway house by steamer, then go down the Nelson or the Hays river by cance, catch the H. B. Co. schooner at York Factory, and at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, which will probably be reached by July 6. He will then again take to his cances and ascend the inlet to Baker Iake, which is known territory. Beyond Baker Lake there is a field marked "unexplored" on the map and here Mr. Hanbury expects. country as there have been in reference to that portion of North America which clear rivers and fine stretches of landscape well suited for the production of
the whole of that part of British America which constitutes the northern parof Canada has been pictured as a semiglacier regions, whereas it has got immense stretches which are admirably
adapted for cultivation and possesses as
fine natural resources as are to be found
anywhere in Christendom. A map of
the whole of Europe, with the exception
of Russia, can be imprinted upon that
part of Canada lying west of Hudson
Bay, and Europe, omitting Russia, does
not cover one half of the area of Canada between Hudson Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

Up to the present time the Canadian
government found it impossible of
the two countries. Both are suffering
great losses in consequence of this negligence. In the course of a few years
our neighbors will destroy the fisheries
on the border of Canada and the United
States. But Canada has immense lakes
alive with fish in the interior. Then there

States. But Canada has immense lakes alive with fish in the interior. Then there are Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake and others which will prove far more productive of fish than the great inland seas of the Dominion.

land seas of the Dominion.

In this connection a new railway project has been brought to the attention of the Canadian government. It is from Missanable on the Canadian Pacific railway, north of Lake Superior; proceeding for 240 miles along the Moose river until it reaches the shores of Hud-Bay; from that point there will be 1,400 miles of sea navigation to the western extremity of Chester Inlet, 150 miles more to connect the western extremity of that inlet with the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake, and then from this continuous line of navigation for vessels, drawing 12 feet of water, to the Arctic ocean. Ther are 900 miles of navigation for vessels of equal with the Boson since There will be size up the Peace river. There will be several hundred miles of navigation to several hundred miles of navigation to the Athabasca, and with a railway of the Athabasca, and with a railway of the Mackenzie can be connected with the Yukon. Perhaps no other country in the world can show where such an immense stretch of travel can be provided with so small an expenditure, to provide access with the great fisheries. Which prevail in Hudson Bay and the lakes. The mines and mining in British Columbia and to the morth of Athabasca will all be brought.

River, which united to form what was sain there were now nine quartz claims to doubt a letter, verbatim et young Japanese resident of Victoria, who has not long been studying English. His ideas seem to be, in the main, not far off the mark, though his mastery of the Queen's English leaves something to be desired.

River, which united to form what was sain there were now nine quartz claims to called the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and has mining was resorted to and carried one earnestly on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and length and 600 feet in width—a little on earnestly on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and there were now nine quartz claims to called the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and there were now nine quartz claims to called the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and 1883 mining was resorted to and carried on the sevent was found in abundance on the Section of the Mackenzie and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Section of the Mackenzie and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Section of the Mackenzie and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on north of Athabasca will all be brought within easy reach of the cities of Canada lying along the shores of the St.

Lawrence and the Great Lakes. It is estimated that the opening up of this route, with its two or three small 1,500 miles northward from the Ameri- I do dare to say nothing of it,

country is nearly as rich in precious metals as British Columbia and the Yukon country. There are also the finest petroleum beds in the world, so that if the people of Canada know how to make use of the great resources they possess and which have been recently brought to light, there is no reason why during the next 25 years they ough population of 15,000,000.

It is understood that the promoters of

Inlet. The present government is not likely to lose sight, of the importance of the developing of the interior of the country and making a region nitherto unknown as familiar to the merchants, traders and miners of the country as stand that white men is a conductor of the old and settled portions of the Do-machine and another human kinds are minion are at the present time. the engines. Don't throw off cheep and The Dominion government has under good machine. consideration a new proposition for the construction of a railway from Portland caual, in British Columbia, on the Pacific ocean, to Teslin lake. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the well known contractors, having agreed to construct 400 miles of railway between the points mentioned for the subsidy of \$4,000 a mile which they are going to receive from the British Columbia government and a land grant of about 3,750,000 acres from the Dominion acres from the Dominion government, with a cash subsidy of \$80,000 per year for twenty years for carrying the mails senate does not show any disposition to pass any Canadian-Yukor railway legislation, as it is struggling with American charters such as the Hamilton Smith bill, it is not likely that anything will be done this session about the matter. SLABTOWN.

A HEAVY LIFT.

Farmer Pumpkin-What's them fel-Jers liftin' with thet derrick?

EXPLORE NORTHERN WATERS Mr. David T. Hanbury Soon to Start on

Mr. David T. Hanbury, of London, Erg., is a guest at the Manitoba, says the Winnipeg Tribune. Mr. Hanbury is an English gentleman of means, whose time of late years has been largely devoted to adding to the geographical knowledge of citizens of the empire of the land they live in. Two years ago Mr. Hanbury descended the Liard river, crossing over from the Stikine river, which is now the scene of the inrush to the Klondike. After passing down the Liard to the Mackenzie, Mr. Hanbury went on a musk ox hunting expediti went on a musk ox nunting expectation into the barren grounds east of Great Slave lake. This leaves a piece of unexplored territory between Mr. Hanbury's farthest eastward point and Baker lake, which was explored last year by the Tyrrells. Mr. Hanbury has, therefore, decided to reverse the method of travelling, and will ascend the Chesterfield inlet from Hudson's bay and from Baker lake will strike across westward and lake will strike across westward and northward to the rivers running into

Great Slave lake. To accomplish this Mr. Hanbury pro-

Black river. This is one of the points he wishes to clear up. Mr. Hanbury is a geologist as well as a hunter and ex-plorer, and will prospect for precious metals on the way across the country. He will remain in the city for several. days outfitting for his arduous trip.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: "I had been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic, and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to any one suffering from

TO JAPANESE REJECTER

for Japanes. "Reject Japanes" that will seem to be a good institution to short-sightedness politician. I wish this kind politician to buy the spectacle and look round all sides of the world. The conquer of competition of human kinds obstretches of railway, will make easily accessible a river and lake navigation in you want to know it you look see East the interior of Canada not inferior to that of the Mississippi and its tributar-that of the Mississippi and ies. In fact, it is better navigation, be- high against European. Then what was cause the water is uniformly deeper. A few years ago this part of Canada was spoken of as the Lone Land. There is now a habitable portion on the Pacific new a habitable portion on the Pacific are wiser and mighty than Anglo-Saxon. can boundary, and within the next 20 years there will be a whole empire west of Hudson Bay, with traders, miners even shortsightedness politician testify and an agricultural population, extending nearly northward to the Arctic Cirthat they have drive away all Japanes cle. It is thought that within three years at least 7,000 tons of fish will come some of them said that is only protect from the waters of Hudson Bay to be annually placed upon the markets of the world.

It is now known that upon the if they don't feel dislike yellow color. the world.

It is now known that upon the Athabasca river and around Athabasca and the Great Slave lakes the country is nearly as rich in precious mesame accendant of Eve and Adam, branches of Noah. If they have a few love which love their brethren, I think that they propound thus cold proposition. The influence of Japanes in laborious so-ciety at Hawaii, didn't come accident-

Jupanes was not so knavish as some ought not to have a of white labors who like money but no 0,000.

Ought not to have a work. Manna no more come down from this enterprise are looking to the government for a moderate land grant to aid them in the construction of the road from the Canadian Pacific to Moose Inlet, and if they receive it they are obtain by diligent. Now we can find heaven, so that we must work with from the Canadian Pacific to Moose Inlet, and if they receive it they are ready to have the road completed by the end of 1899, when Toronto, Montreal and Quebec will be brought in contact with the resources of Hudson Bay and far into the interior from Chesterfield The recent covernment is not contact and contact with the resources of Hudson Bay and far into the interior from Chesterfield The recent covernment is not contact and contact with the resources of Hudson Bay and far into the interior from Chesterfield The recent covernment is not contact to the contact t

Please my politician well conduct your-self and be a good oilman to engine. JAPANES LITTLE BOY. A FREAK OF NATURE.

ou have it cut?
De Smith—Girl or boy?
De Jones—Girl.
De Smith—No De Jones-My baby is tongue-tied. Would Providence knows best

No Gripe
When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashloned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to
pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

THE RICH YUKON

William Ogilvie Enlightens Mr. Londoners Regarding the District.

An Opening for Legitimate Investment -Who Should Go and Who Should Not.

Says the Financial News of May 4th: Mr. Willism Ogilvie, F.R.G.S. (of the Survey. Department of Canada), delivered an address yesterday afternoon, at a special general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at Botolph House, Eastcheap, on "The Yukon Gold-fields." Sir Albert Rollit, M.P. (Presi-dent), occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, among those present being Lieutenant-General Laurie, M.P., Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P., the Hon. James Roche, M.P., Mr. Lowles, M.P., Sir H. Mance, Sir V. Kennett Barring-ton, Mr. M. Mowat, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. Shelford, Mr. Martin Deed, Mr. G. W. Bhedos, Cartain Arthur Lether. W. Rhodes, Captain Arthur Letham, Mr. A. L. Isenberg, Colonel Josiah Harris, Mr. C. J. Bosanquet and Mr. Kenric B.

Murray, (Secretary). The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that, speaking on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, he thought he might say that any subject introduced there which touched the commercial relations between Canada and the Mother Country would always be received with interest and goodwill. (Hear, hear). The particular district about which they were to hear on that occasion was one which was almost associated with the romance of commerce, not only on account of the resources which it was said to possess, but from the difficulties of access and the great trials which had been undergone by many in getting there. They were fortunate in having that opporunity of ob-taining information about the Yukon district from one who had intimate offi-cial and personal knowledge of it. Mr. Ogilvie occupied a high position in the civil service of the Dominion, especially in relation to the survey department, and in connection with mining enterprises in America he knew of no name which had been so familiar to them of late as that of the gentleman who was to address

or the gentleman who was to address them that day.

Mr. Ogilvie, after stating that he had practically left a sick bed to be at the meeting, said they knew that a great part of the district oricially designated the Yukon district was gold bearing.

Before dealing with the mineral resources the earth he would be intend that there was the court be a contract. Where Specialists Failed Dr. Chase
Cured Catarrh.

James Spence. Clachan, Ont., writes: properties. The agricultural possibili-ties of the country were even more limit-ed. When they turned to the metalliferous aspect of the country, however, they found a different state of affairs. A great many people were under the impression that the district was only known in the mineral sense, the other day, and that the first gold discovered was on the Klondike. That was fallacious. The first discovery was made in 1848, by a man named Robert Campbell, at the confluence of the Pelly with the Lewes River, which united to form what was alled the Vallette as a could be a 1820 or

and required mercury to extract it from the sand. In 1887 considerable attention was devoted to the river known as the Teslin, and with considerable success. Rich takings were found in Birt's Creek in 1891, and that gave rise to the little town on the banks of the Yukon River known as Circle City. It was in 1896 that famous Klondike was discovered, and since then all the other parts of the country had been abandoned on account of the richness of that particular region. The Klondike last year sent out nearly \$3,000,000, or £600,000, worth of gold, with limited appliances and scarcity of labor. There were about 500 men in the country during the winter of 1895-96. Many of those were at Circle City, nearly 250 miles down the Yukon river from Dawson, and many others at Forty-Mile Town, about 50 miles from Dawson. So soon as the character of the Klondika was discovered those two places were abandoned. Everyone flocked to Klondike; food was scarce, and men demanded \$1.50 per hour for labor, and those or anything else but "general cussedness," as it was called, who got a "lay" of 40 feet on No. 2 El Dorado. They began their operations about the middle of February, and they left for San Francisco at the latter end of June, each of them taking away. \$10,000 of gold. They took out of their "lay" £8,000 of gold between the middle of February and the time of the clean-up, somewhere about the middle of May, to the first week in June. Owing to scarcity of labor, the country did not return last sea-son what otherwise it would have done

During the coming season he apprehended that at least five times the quantity of gold would be obtained that was got last year, and, of course, most of it would be taken to the west coast of America, principally to San Francisco.
From the small area of the Klondike
district alone they had indications of an
almost positive nature that they would
be able to extract at least \$100,000,000. He had made that statement repeatedly in England, and had been taken to task by some newspapers for not saying how he arrived at that calculation. In any address he had delivered previously he had never had the time to do so, but he would give them some of his reasons or that occasion. A small area of about 50 feet in length by 35 feet in width on claims 5 and 6 on the El Dorado Creek had returned to its owner \$136,000. Now, a claim was 500 feet long, and the pay streak, as determined on these particular claims, was from 100 feet to 125 feet in

claims, was from 100 feet to 125 feet in width. Assuming these conditions of richness obtained over the claims, they could easily compute what was in them. He did not contend that these conditions were equal all through, but he argued that at least 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. would hold good. No: 16 on the same creek had been prospected pretty thoroughly by its owner, and from the data obtained by putting down holes at both ends and in the middle he computed that the claim would yield \$1,500,000. Another instance was on the Bonanza Creek, where, from an area of 14 feet wide by 24 feet long, two men who commenced operations in April took out up till the time of the clean-up \$8,000.

till the time of the clean-up \$8,000.

He knew the exact dimensions of the Some poets soar upwards after the infinite, while others remain on earth and satisfy their longing with pork and beans.

Claim, and was present when the gold dust obtained by the men was weighed. If the whole claim was of like value all through, he computed it would yield \$4.800,000. There were other instances he might mention which went to form the foundation of the fo

there were \$100,000,000 in that particular district. He believed that before the area was exhausted it would give double \$100,000,000. Referring to the double \$100,000,000. Referring to the dredging claims, he said that many of them would be worked in the coming season. Of course they could not guarantee that the operations would yield a profitable return on the outlay, but a profitable return on the outlay, but from the fact that many of the dredging claims on the Pelly and Lewes rivers had yielded rich rewards to individual miners they might assume that such would be the case. Of course great difficulties had so far been experienced in obtaining the gold. It was generally in a layer of clay on bed-rock. To get down to it gravel and silt of a thickness of something like 15 feet to 20 feet had to be got through. With the present method of thawing the ground by means of great fires it perhaps took 15 or 20 days to get to the gold, and of course the cost for fuel and labor was considerable. Several processes had been mentioned, and had been partially developed, to and had been partially developed, to take the place of the existing wood fires, two of which he might mention. One was to thaw the ground by what might be termed a blow-pipe, for which kerosene would be utilized. That of

course, would be an individual miner's

appliance; it would never do for workin on an extensive scale. Another

process which has been patented in Montreal was to do the thawing by means of electricity. That possibly would be the method adopted in the country to develop large tracts of ground. It was claimed that by this process the ground could be taken out at one-fifth the cost of doing so by using wood fires as at present. He be-lieved that it was the intention of the inventor to erect a small plant in the district during the coming season. Of course, the advantage of such a pro-cess was that it would be possible to carry on the work continuously. Another feature of great importance in other feature of great importance in connection with the country was the fact that there existed abundance of coal quite convenient to the mines. Approximate tests made by him showed that the coal per ton was equal to two and a half or three cords of wood. As wood cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and exist and a second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and exist and a second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and exist and a second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he could be contained to the coal world be contained to the country was the fact that there exists a second cost and the country was the fact that the coal world be contained to the country was the fact that the coal world be contained to the country was the fact that the coal world be contained to the contained to of the coal would be easily understood In this coal there was the basis for extensive commercial enterprise in the country, and he had no doubt it would be developed before long, because was almost imperative now that there should be some other means of heating

even the houses in the country other than by wood fires. Besides gold and coal, it was known that the country contained rich deposits of copper. The natives brought in masses of pure native copper, which they said they found in the upper waters of the White river, but just where was not known. Whenever there was a sufficient incentive to find the copper deposits it would be easy to do so. In the vicinity of Forty-Mile river there was a limited area of galena assaying about 30 oz. to 35 oz. of silver to the ton. What further search would do in this direction he did not know; but it was a fact that one could trace this seam of galena about two miles along the bank of the river. In the same vicinity there had been found a crude form of asbestos, but this was, commercially speaking out of the question for the moment, although the samples obtained indicated that the asbestos might possibly be found of value some day in that district. Turning to quartz mining, he said there were now nine quartz claims located. A quartz claim in that country was limited by law to 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in width—a little

the district an almost unlimited quantity of rock worth from 25s. to 45s. a ton, and averaging, say, 30s, a ton. Of course, the cost of transporting chinery was very heavy, and it might not, therefore, pay to develop the quartz claims for the moment; but he wished to point out that the rock was there. That other gold bearing rock would be found in extensive quantities he had no doubt whatever. The indications of the placer mining pointed to that very conclusively. Another opening for commercial enterprise in the district was, he considered, the erection of large central batteries for crushing quartz for other people at a certain percentage. After alluding to imporance of ascertaining that the titles to the various properties that were sold to English companies were in

order, he complained that by printing extracts from his report without their context his statements had in certain cases been made to appear different from what they actually were. With regard to the climate of the country, he said that although the temperature was low it was not unhealthy. He had never enjoyed better health or been in better spirits than during the three years, he stayed there. In conclusion, he remarked that his sole desire in making the resources of the Yukon district known was not for his personal benefit, because he was not financially concerned in any company having any interests there. His sole object was to benefit his country, Canada, and the Empire of which she formed a part.

General Laurier moved a vote of. thanks to Mr. Ogilvie. The Hon, James Roche, in t, said he knew that the Yukon dis-riet afforded a field for legitimate cautious investment, and one to which the London Chamber of Commerce might devote more attention in the future.

Mr. Lowles, who supported the motion, which was carried, said there was a growing feeling in the country that the best field for British investments was under the British flag, and he comed the oportunities that the Yukon district afforded.

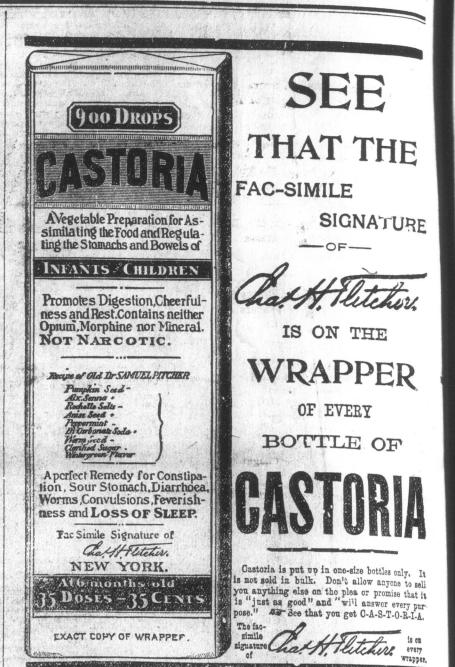
minated the proceedings. The Quickeure Co., Limited, announ the following reduction in the prices of Quickeure—25c. pot reduced to 15c.; 50c. pot reduced to 25c.; \$1 pot reduced to 50c. Quickheal per tin reduced from 50c.

A vote of thanks to the chairman ter-

"I would not be without Chamberlain's "I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at lest persuaded to the good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25c. and 50c. bottles are for sale by Menderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Voncourses

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Sir Louis Davies Goes to Washington To Arrange for an International Convention.

The Present Considered an Opportune Time to Settle All Disputes.

Washington, May 22.—Negotiations will begin this week between the officials of the state department, the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Canadian minister of marine. Sir Louis Davies, as a preliminary step toward a convention or treaty between the United States and Great Britain, clearing up numerous long pending controversies between this country and Canada. Efforts along that line have been made in the past, but have failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The work is now taken up again under more favorable circumstances, and it is hoped that a common ground of understanding will

he reached The meeting this week will be rather general in character and more in the nature of a discussion of what can be done than any arrangement of the exact terms of a convention. The desire however, is to arrive at an understand ing which can be submitted to both gov-ernments as well as to the Canadian ministry, and thereafter the governments will appoint commissioners, who will frame a settlement in accordance with

this understanding. Sir Louis Davies will arrive on Tues day and will be the guest of the British ambassador. Being a diplomatic negotiation the ambassador will represent England and Canada, but the intimate acquaintance which Sir Louis Davies has with the needs of Canada will be of material assistance to the ambassador Sir Louis' first duty, however, will be to take part in the revision of the regulations concerning pelagic sealing, which in accordance with the finding of the Paris tribunal of 1893 must be revised every five years.

It is expected that this step toward a

friendly settlement of all the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain will be regarded in for-eign quarters as significant and as an outgrowth of the friendly sentiments recently exhibited between Great Britain and America. At the same time the officials here, those of the state department as well as the British embassy, do not give to the coming meeting a significance by ond what it plainly bears on its face, namely, a desire to reach a friendly adjustment of the long pending border conoversies between the United States and anada.

It is said that the adjustment of these controversies would be a sufficient accomplishment in itself without giving to the meeting any broader significance as evidence of the friendly feeling between That feeling has doubtless led, however, to making the present time opportune for negotiations which will bring the final esults so long desired by both govern-

Sir Julian Pauncefote conferred with Secretary Day on Saturday, and arranged the preliminaries of the coming meet ing. Later, Judge Day had a long talk with ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who has heretofore had charge of the Can-adian negotiations and who may be connected with those about to begin, though the personnel has not been definitely settled. It is not known who will be ap-pointed on the British side. Sir Julian will, of course, be one of the commis ioners, and two will be Canadians, pos-ibly Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir

frid Laurier himself may be able to act as one of the Canadian commissioners, as presence on the tribunal could not fail to have a good effect. The commisottawa, May 23.—Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Venning, chief clerk of the fisheries branch, left for Washington this afternoon. The minister expects to this afternoon. The minister expects to be away ten days. It need not surprise anyone if as a result of Sir Louis' present visit to Washington an understanding is reached in conection with the Behring sea question. It may seem odd that the United States should at this time be able to discuss the scaling question with Capada but there is a question with Canada, but there definite object in broaching the matter now, when sealers are getting ready for their season's work in Behring sea. The United States is anxious to secure total

more years, and if any agreement is to reached the question must be be reached the question must be set-tled before the sealers get away from Victoria, and indeed before they any expense in their preparations. Thus, while Sir Louis Davies present trip is to arrange for an Ottawa conference to settle all questions now pending between the two countries, a decision of the seal ing question is most likely.

Mr. Hall and other representatives of the sealing owners at Victoria arrived here in the nick of time. They had a long conference with Sir Louis Davies, at which they urged the minister not to consent in the revision of the Paris regulations of 1893 to any further restriction on the sealing industry. ever, an agreement to suspend the sealing was agreed upon if the sealers be compensated for their prospective busi-

suspension of pelagic sealing for one or

Domestic Felicity Maintained in Families Where Diamond Dves Are Used

ness, large at present.

The happiest, best regulated and most economical families in the Dominion are regular users of the world-famous Dia-mond Dyes. Domestic felicity is ever maintained, because the Diamond Dyes are true and unfailing in work, and money is saved by their use. No other Dyes can boast of such words of praise

Mrs. T. Lavin, Newark, Ont., says: "Have used many other makes of dyes, but find the Diamond Dyes ahead of all, as they give the best and fastest co Mrs. Silas Daury, Mahone Bay, N.S., says: "Your Diamond Dyes give me entire satisfaction. I have used other makes, but have settled on the good, old and reliable Diamond Dyes Mrs. Joseph Weir, Sutton Junction, P. Q., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for the last ten years, and they have given me great satisfaction; I ommend them to all as the best."

Mrs. G. A. Tory, Red Deer, N.W.T., "I have given your Diamond Dyes a fair trial and find them excellent; fai ure is impossible if the directions are fol-

lowed."
Miss Gussie Crawford, Kingston, N.B. says: "Have just dyed an old skirt a beautiful Scal Brown with your Diamond Dyes, and am much pleased with result. I make my Black ink from you Slate Diamond Dye, and it is the oul kind of ink I have used for years, and I do a great deal of writing."

Mrs. John Leslie, Port Colborne, Ont., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes in all the colors, and I can safely say they do all you claim for them.

That tired, languid feeling and dull head ache is very disagreeable. Take two of Cal ter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, an you will find relief. They never fall to d good.

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

THE CELEBR

Perfect Weather Favor Annual Pestivity Victorians:

Thousands of Visitors Surrounding Districts the Line.

Laughable Scenes at t Excellent Conte All Events

The Yachts Make a Pre on the Blue Wa

From Monday's D The steamers were with smiling and jubilant celebration is in honor of Her Majesty the Queen, tival for which, among ot toria is famous. Multitu sionists and pleasure see crowd into the city last i er, train, carriage, bicycother conveyance. The Cl 240 Vancouverites to the of amusement and the N throng from that city. the wharves and the stat visitors. The Disor ortes, was another vesse esterday, bringing two 315 of the residents

fastest yachts over for the merry party of yachtsme ng the Sound contingent Puget Sound. Residents an districts are also amo This morning the Char extra trip on account of bring over another erminal City residents large detachment of m ome over to take part fight on Wednesday. The people of Victoria ance with their records been sparing with buntin has a holiday appearance with the spirit of the occ ous events on the pros were successfuly carried sults in the different con The Second Battalion Regiment will arrive to-1 couver by the Charmer been pitched for them and they will remain un ing their stay in Victoria.

THE MINERS' A Laughable Exhibition Barrel Rolli

The miners' races, the

idedly mirth-provoking in

programme arranged for attracted a vast gather streets. The races wer ighter at the rate of minute, particularly th nimals and the barrel-remost uproarious was u race of the burros, lad oats and other eatables, northern trails," but tr that in comparison wi trails is like a billiard ta six contestants, three of tyros at packing, and grouped in a corner of Yates and Douglas stre mittee, consisting of Tho H. Cullen and R. Churto ed the burros and similar placed on a hat from who drew. When the word rush to the corral and their animals—the feat b many a laugh—the the packs began, each ved the use of one ourro. In this, as ever oubtedly been there heir loads strapped s ros, and succeeded estinate little beasts to ree remained seemingly for the crowd one get his animals start inner arrived. The made a spirited race, the mals being kept at a whole way around the cers, with the perspiration their becomes their brows, trotting alo bing their animals with they proceeded, but in the for a club. The fing for a club. The fing for a club. The fing food one, G. C. Guthedg before R. E. Jamieson a Geo. Johnson being a club these were three a stood, packers who recen Aschroft. The others Aschroft. The others, ways of overcoming which a burro is been still on the re indoned the race. orts to drive, encourage beg of their little ani the said animal wn, were decidedly

> sing spectacle, not half ng. There were six trove for the golden or by trotting out to to ack, laden, after the old-seeker, with pack Ladas of the group was he fire department. fire department, who bout to tempt fortune in The third race was as ch highly amused here were six men an lne, and when the word began to roll the barr block. As can be readily began to travel and the crowds nickly as if a crowd ping amongst them. s, besides clearing chicles and everyth he first smash occuring of the racers steeling inst the Ideal provisi ausing the destruction ases of eggs, which the st eggs-asperating, an he approaching eleted a public calami

arge concourse of spe

The miners' race was,

by trade, was I THE YACHT The yacht club were

man who knew

Taking advantage of Williams' uncover-ed position, Smith passed to him. Wil-

liams shot, and again the referee's hand

went up.

The third game commenced loosely,
Victoria having, if anything, the best of
the play. Vancouver, however, soon
warmed up to work and after a series of

attacks Cowan shot the rubber past Nor-

The fourth game was very brief. The attack on the Victoria goal being resumed immediately after the ball was faced,

toria being presumably in renewed spirits, again having a lead, attacked in ear-

nest. They secured an opening soon after the start, but Tite threw the ball

of the goal, scoring easily.

The seventh game, the longest of the

match, was somewhat ragged. In this game the spectators were given an exhi-

bition of prize fighting as a side issue, Miller, of Vancouver, and Williams, of Victoria, coming to blows at the back of

the Vancouver goal, Williams coming out second best. The fight was soon stopped and the game continued, but the warlike players were allowed to remain in the

loosely towards the centre of the field for

some time, neither seeming to have an advantage, and then Vancouver pressed

down on the Victoria flags. Pat Smith was, luckily for the blue and white, again

on deck, and threw down the field to the home players, Frank Smith missing with

After the face both teams played

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toria is put up in one-size bottles only. It sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell ything else on the plea or promise that is ast as good" and "will answer every pur See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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*** elally Klondike

a. Agents.

Laurier himself may be able to act e of the Canadian commissioners, as presence on the tribunal could not to have a good effect. The commismay meet in Ottawa. awa, May 23.—Sir Louis Davies

Mr. Venning, chief clerk of the ries branch, left for Washington afternoon. The minister expects to vay ten days. It need not surprise e if as a result of Sir Louis' pre reached in conection with the ing sea question. It may seem odd the United States should at this able to discuss the sealing with Canada, but there is a te object in broaching the matte when sealers are getting ready for season's work in Behring sea. The d States is anxious to secure total sion of pelagic sealing for one or years, and if any agreement is to ached the question must be set ria, and indeed before they incur Expense in their preparations. Thus, Sir Louis Davies present trip is range for an Ottawa conference to all questions now pending between wo countries, a decision of the sealestion is most likely.

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Domestic Felicity

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tired, languid feeling and dull heat very disagreeable. Take two of Cal ittle Liver Pills before retiring, an il find relief. They never fail to d



THE CELEBRATION

Perfect Weather Favors the Great Annual Festivity of Loyal Victorians.

Thousands of Visitors Came From Surrounding Districts and Across the Line.

Laughable Scenes at the Races and Excellent Contests in All Events.

The Yachts Make a Pretty Spectacle on the Blue Waters of

From Monday's Dally.

steamers were to-day crowded with smiling and jubilant people. The celebration is in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, an annual feser. train, carriage, bicycle and every lowance.
other conveyance. The Charmer brought A mee 40 Vancouverites to the city in search famusement and the Nanaimo train a hrong from that city. Crowds were at wharves and the station to welcome isitors. The Disnatch, of Anartes, was another vessel which arrived esterday, bringing two of the Sound's astest yachts over for the races, and a merry party of yachtsmen. This mornng the Sound contingent was reinforced 315 of the residents of the cities of uget Sound. Residents of the suburdistricts are also among the visitors.

This morning the Charmer made an xtra trip on account of the celebration bring over another large throng of arge detachment of militiamen, who ne over to take part in the sham ght on Wednesday.

couver by the Charmer. Tents have been pitched for them at Beacon Hill of cuts and bruises about the atms and knees. 1st, Power, Victoria; 2nd, Hendrich at the state of cuts and bruises about the atms and knees. 1st, Power, Victoria; 2nd, Hendrich atms and knees. and they will remain under canvas dur-

ing their stay in Victoria. THE MINERS' RACES. A Laughable Exhibition of Packing and

Barrel Rolling.

The miners' races, the unique and deprogramme arranged for the celebration, attracted a vast gathering delong the streets. The races were productive of laughter at the rate of a hundred laughs a minute, particularly the race for pack animals and the barrel-rolling races. The most uproarious was unduobtedly the oats and other eatables, as "it is on the northern trails," but traversing a trail that in comparison with the northern trails is like a billiard table. There were trails is like a billiard table. The trails is like a billiard table at the trails is like a billiard table. The trails contestants, three of whom were no tyros at packing, and the six were grouped in a corner of the paddock at Yates and Douglas streets. The committee, consisting of Thomas Deasy, W. H. Cullen and R. Churton, had numberthe burros and similar numbers were on a hat from which the packers
When the word was given they ish to the corral and after capturing ir animals—the feat being provocative many a laugh—the task of loading backs began, each contestant being ed the use of one man to hold the ro. In this, as everything else, exence tells, and the three who had oubtedly been there before soon had r loads strapped securely on their ros, and succeeded in inducing the tinate little beasts to start. The other e remained seemingly to make laugh-for the crowd, one being unable to his animals started before the mer arrived. The three who knew spirited race, the little pack animals being kept at a steady trot the whole way around the course, the packwith the perspiration trickling down r brows, trotting along behind slaptheir animals with their hands as proceeded, but in their minds long-for a club. The finish was a very

one, G. C. Guthedge just getting in e R. E. Jamieson at the post, and Johnson being a close third. ut these were three men who understood, packers who recently arrived from Aschroft. The others, who knew not the ways of overcoming the obstinancy for which a burro is notorious, might have been still on the road had they not bandoned the race. As it was their forts to drive, encourage and endearing f their little animals to advance concourse of spectators fully en

miners' race was, although an am ising spectacle, not half as mirth-provekhere were six contestants who otting out to the fountain and laden, after the manner of the eker, with pack on back. The f the group was W. J. Deasy of ment, who won in a can-W. Waddecker, a miner who is ird race was another exhibition highly amused the spectators. were six men and six barrels in and when the word was given they As can be readily imagined each e, and the crowds began to scatter lickly as if a crowd of soldiers were ping amongst them. The rudderless esides clearing the route, ran in-les and everything in the way, e first smash occuring at the start, when the racers steered his barrel the Ideal provision store's wagon, the destruction of two large approaching election, may be a public calamity. The winner, man who knew, for he was a by trade, was M. Sweeney; the A. D. Frew and T. Sehl third.

THE YACHT RACES. yacht club were not favored with game. The first game occupying such a short

To-day was bright and clear, but the wind, which changed during the day from southeasterly to southerly was not sufficiently strong to make really fast work. In all but class D the first round only of each event has been concluded, but in A, B and D classes Victoria sailors

are holding their own.

The regatta has unusual interest from The regatta has unusual interest from the fact that in adition to the usual yacht club races there is added the interest of the Northwestern International Yaching Association Regatta. Cash prizes are given in four different classes with trophies in each class as well as the individual trophies, which must be won by the same yacht two years in succession. In class A there were seven entries, but two of these, the Kelpie and Rainier, both Seattle boats, have failed to put in an appearance. The other comto put in an appearance. The other competitors finished in the first round in the following order: Ariadne, Jubilee, Volage, White Star, and Annie. At 3 o'clock

age, White Star, and Annie. At 3 o'clock the two first-named had completed their second race, finishing in a tie.

Class B has four entries and they finished their first trip as follows: Britannia, Rambler, Siren, and Nancy. The first named overhauled A class, making a very fast trip, the next boat being 25 minutes behind her. The same craft has finished first in her second round.

In class C the Ariadne had a long lead on her competitors, finishing 17 minutes ahead of the Annice. The Frou Frou came next, with Dorothy, Noreen and Daisy Bell following in the order named.

named Her Majesty the Queen, an annual festival for which, among other things, Victoria is famous. Multitudes of excursionists and pleasure seekers began to crowd into the city last night by steam to crowd into the city last night by steam of the condition of the city last night by steam of the city last night by steam of the condition of the city last night by steam of the city last n

A meeting of the Northwestern International Yachting association will be held at the club-house to-night for the election of officers for the current year. The Ariadne, of Victoria, won first place in A. class, and her namesake of Whatcom the same place in C class. The Jubilee was second in A and the Frou

THE BICYCLE RACES. A Meet Held at the Oak Bay Track This Afternoon.

A large number of pleasure seekers wended their way to the Oak Bay track this afternoon to see the amateur bi-cycle races held there. The programme given was as follows: One mile, novice: mile, open; one mile, boys 16 years erminal City residents, including a and under; one-third mile, open, two miles, lap race; five miles, open.

Following are the results in the bicycle races up to the hour of going to

The people of Victoria have, in accordance with their records of the past, not been sparing with bunting, and the city has a holiday appearance in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The variance with the occasion of the oc ous events on the programme to-day good hot second and Christopher was ever successfuly carried out, and the rewere successfully carried out, and the results in the different contests folow:

The Second Battalion of the Fifth
Regiment will arrive to-night from Van-

> derson, Vancouver; 3rd, Soule, Victoria. Time, 2 min., 47 seconds. r.a. Time, 2 min., 47 seconds. One Mile, Amateur—First heat—Fast most of the way and well contested; 1st, Hunter, Nanaimo; 2nd, Christopher, Victoria; 3rd, Cameron, Nanaimo, Time,

Second heat-1st, Trotter, Tacoma The miners' races, the unique and de-cidedly mirth-provoking innovation in the decidedly mirth-provoking innovation in the decidedly mirth-provoking innovation in the decided with the decided

unique variety acts. The Fifth Regiment band attended. The officials in charge of the meet were: Referee, T. W. Fdwards: judges, H. Ella, H. Salmon and

From Tuesday's Daily. Though Victoria's annual celebration extended over many days, the 24th would always be the principal one. To-day, the glerious weather added the only thing necessary to ensure success. Crowds of people were on the street from an early hour, all with but one intention-to enjoy themselves. Lacrosse enthusiasts had a field day, marksmen, military admirers, water "bobs," and that huge element of holiday-makers to whom a holiday is a time for general, not particular, fun, all were provided for.

And there wasn't a hitch throughout. The little delay in commencing the lacrosse match was unimportant, and re membering the Vancouver boys did not arrive here until 2 a.m., quite excusable. Victoria crowds are easily appeased and the good game put up soon made everyone happy-except the "snappers," and they had their own peculiar pleasure.

The city looked charming, bunting and other decorations added to the gaiety of the streets: the pretty costumes of the ladies, the uniforms of the military, the be-ribboned wheels, all showed as plainly as could be that Victoria, the western outpost of the Empire, was patriotically celebrating the annual holiday, the anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

THE LACROSSE MATCH. The Victoria Team Makes a Commence-

ment. Victoria won! The boys in blue and white nobly upheld the honor of Victoria's lacrosse players this morning at the Caledonia grounds before a large crowd made up of the sport lovers of Victoria, their wives and their best girls. The score was 6 goals to 2, summarized as follows:

Game 1. Victoria, Frank Smith, 2 min.

2. Victoria, Williams, 5 min.

3. Vancouver, Cowan, 8½ min.

4. Vancouver, K. Campbell, 1 min.

5. Victoria, Frank Smith, 15 sec.

6. Victoria, G. Tite, 1½ min.

7. Victoria, G. Tite, 2½ min.

8. Victoria, K. Scholefield, 11 min.

The game was somewhat tardy in the game was somewhat tardy in starting, the boys in gray from Vancouver, who did not arrive until two this morning and did not anticipate so early a commencement, being late in arriving on the ground. When it did start, however, it went with a vim which soon consed the spectators to forget their wait. ever, it went with a vim which soon caused the spectators to forget their wait. Blaine for Victoria got the best of the face, and after securing passed to Finlaison, who ran well down into Vancouver's defence, giving the ball to Tite, who shot, but Reynolds, the Vancouver goal-keeper, saved. The ball, however, did not get far backward when Finlaison again secured, and passed to Blaine, who gave the rubber to Frank Smith, and he shot, causing the referee to put up his shot, causing the referee to put up his hand. The ball never passed centre on its way to the Victoria goal during this

and passed to Frank Smith, who shot and missed. The long throwing was then resumed for a time, until Mike Finlaison, finding himself with the ball and uncovered, ran, passing to F. Smith when checked. Reynolds, for Vancouver, saved cleverly several times, but the Vic-toria home was too much for him and at length Scholefield put the sphere through. A. E. Suckling captained the Terminal City players and Geo. Coldwell the Vic-toria team. Robt. Chency as referee gave every satisfaction.

For Victoria, the two Smiths, Finlaison, Tite, Scholefield and Blaine showed splendidly, while Millar, Reynolds, Quann and Cowan worked well for Van-NOTES.

score. The Victoria home and the en-emy's defence then scrimmaged for a

time at the back of the goal. F. Smith secured the rubber from the scrimmage,

Ken Campbell can run as well as ever. "Boney" waxed quite warm. Blaine is a host in himself. That "scrap" was the only regrettable

The Vancouver boys don't like Wil-iams playing for Victoria. George Bartley is not easily discour-Vancouver are in the same old rut. If Victoria had played like that for those cornival medals! THE RIFLE RANGE.

Match at Clover Point. The shooting at Clover Point this foreoon, considering the unfavorable weath-conditions under which the contestants labored, was very creditable. At the 200 yards range the influence of light and wind was not very severely felt, but at 500 and 600 yards the light became very uncertain and the wind capricious. Even Ralph Wilson, a candidate for Bisley honors, was afflicted by these influences and failed to score up to his usual stand-

THE ASSAULT AT ARMS. Very Successful Assault at Arms and Entertainment Last Night.

The Drill Hall last evening was the scene of a very enjoyable exhibtion of military and gymnastic exercises under the auspices of the officers of the Fifth Regiment. The entertainment was brought to a fitting close by a realistic representation of the storming of Dargai heights by the British troops. Instructor St. Clair put a squad of smart boys through the dumb bell drill incapital style, and the all-round eleventees of the ness of the youngsters was displayed in several wrestling, single stick and boxing bouts. The lads proved themselves a credit to Instructor St. Clair's careful training. The combats between the adult competitors were good. Two young men displayed considerable and agility with the gloves, while another pair gave an exhibition with the foils. Gunner Williams with the sword met the usual fate of that arm when opposed to the bayonet, which in this case was handled by Corporal Collier. There were six attacks, the taking six, the sword five points, Sergeant-Major Mulcahy was referee. The tumbling, parallel bar and horizontal bar work by Messrs, Erskine, Collier, Hill. Clark, Peden and Northcott was neatly done, the work being confined to the elementary class, no hazardous advanced feats being attempted. A couple of exhibitions by a large

time there was no rest, play being resumed at once. After the face the attack on the Vancouver flags was immediately resumed by clever combination play of Scholefield, Tite, Williams and Frank Smith. The defence this time, heavened were more in evidence and the squad under Sergeant-Major Mulcahy were undoubtedly the most finished military exercises of the evening. The first consisted of elementary sword exercise, consisted of elementary sword exercise, in which sword bayonets were substituted for regular blades, and the second of fancy marching with flags. In the first the positions on the whole were good, and the whole exercise was free from any hesitancy, or what is comprehensively expressed in the language of Tommy Atkins himself, "sloppiness." The second, an exhibition of fancy marching, was carried out without a single break, and deserved the reception which was owever, were more in evidence, and the Victoria home was repulsed and the ball traveled down to the Victoria goal, where the play was for a short time somewhat warm. Pat Smith, who throughout the game played first-class lacrosse, relieved and ran far into Vancouver's part of the field, passing to Scholefield when check-ed. Scholefield shot and missed. Then and deserved the reception which was accorded the performance by the audience. The drill itself was simple, but the squad was excellently sized, marchfollowed an exchange of long shots for a few moments, and the Vancouver home made the Victoria defence exert them-selves. There was a scrimmage right in ed very steadily, preserved their lines well, and, in short, behaved in a manselves. There was a scrimmage right in front of the flags, and it looked for a time as if the second goal would go to the boys from the Terminal City, but no. Pat Smith was there and relieved with another run up the field. He passed to Stevens on reaching centre, who in turn gave the sphere to Frank Smith. ner that gave an air of smartness and finish to the entire performance. A very good exhibition of bayonet exercises was given by a squad of fifteen

men. The proper position of the low-er limbs, always a most difficult matter to secure with militiamen, was, by this squad, very well preserved. Considering the short time for preparation the exercise was very creditable. In the physical drill with arms a slight tardiness in time was noticeable by some of the participants, a defect which al ways plays havoc with the general ef-

ways plays havoe with the general effect. Here, also, the short time given for preparation was sufficient explanation of any hesitancy shown. It is no uncommon thing for British regulars when training for this work to be kept a whole afternoon perfecting a single motion, and so the Fifth Regiment boys may feel quite proud of the excellent showing they made after such a short mention. ed immediately after the ball was faced. K. Campbell doing the needful for the boys in gray after one minute's play.

The fifth game was also brief, Mike Finlaison securing the ball from a scrimnage after the face, and giving the ball to Frank Smith, after a run, who put it through the posts in short order.

The sixth game, although longer than the last two, was not a long one. Victoria being presumably in renewed spir-

The storming of Dargai was a well managed scene. The first scene was a camp fire, round which the soldiers lay and smoked and sung. The next scene showed the Afridis swarming among the rocks and the Derbys and Dorsets with the Ghurkas trying to dislodge them. After great slaughter on both sides and after the start, but The threw the ball carelessly in a lob fashion right into the Vancouver goalkeeper's stick, and he threw the ball down. It was, however, promptly returned by Pat Smith, and after a few minutes' play near centre. Tite secured and ran right into the mouth the firing of numberless rounds of ammunition, the Gordon Highlanders advanced across the plateau and "gave it" to the Afridis in the well known style. The spectators departed well pleased with the whole entertainment. An oppleased portunity to see it will be given again this evening.

> WITH THE YACHTSMEN. Results of the Races Held Yesterday in the Straits.

The international races held in the straits yesterday by the Northwest International Yachting Association were witnessed from Beacon Hill by a large crowd of spectators. A summary of the results, a portion of which were published yesterday, is appended:

"A" Class. on deck, and threw down the field to the home players, Frank Smith missing with a difficult oblique shot. The play again became slightly ragged and the Vancouver players keeping the ball in the face of the Victoria goal, endeavored to shovel it through. The defence were, however, too much for them, and back the ball went to the Vancouver end, Tite securing and bringing the lengthy game to Britannia first; owned and sailed by Geo. Jubilee, second; owned and sailed by Geo. Jubilee, second; owned by G. A. Kirk; sailed by Capt. C. E. Clark; time, 5 hrs. 50 min. 50 sec.; prize, \$20.

curing and bringing the lengthy game to uring and bringing the lengthy game to close with a long but well directed of Nanaimo, and salled by Capt. Jaffrey, bot.

The eighth and last game was warmly \$40. contested. The Vancouver centre, Quann, got the advantage of the face and the ball went down to the Victoria goal. The defence again saved, and after a clever exhibition of team play by Tite, Scholefield and Frank Smith, the latter shot, missing by about the extent of the same play by about the extent of the latter shot, missing by about the extent of the latter shot.

Flora, first; owned and sailed by Mr. Hardy; fated .63; time, 2 hrs. 2 min. 17 sec.; prize, \$25.

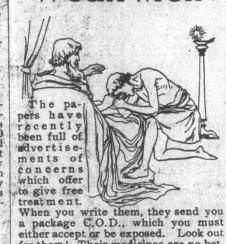
Gee Whiz, second; owned and sailed by T. S. Gore; rated .5; time, 2 hrs. 2 min. and 48 sec.; prize, \$20.

Deborah, third; owned and sailed by Donaldson; rated .75; time, 2 hrs. 7 min. and 20 sec.; prize, \$15.

Vril, fourth, owned and sailed by W. S. Gore; rated 5.3; time, 2 hrs. 14 min. 24 sec.; prize, \$10. sec.; prize, \$10.

Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Northwest-ern International Yachting Association was held at the club house at the close of the meet last night, when it was decided to hold the next annual meet at Scattle. The reports for the past year were received, and showed a very grati-fying condition of the finances of the

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The Erie Medical Co. is composed of trained specialists in the treatment and cure of men of all ages who are weak in the organs of generation, who lack confidence, whose parts are shrunken, who have involuntary losses, dizzy spells, and are "run down" generally. We prescribe and furnish medicines to fit the peculiar needs of each case, and supply a never-failing appliance for restoring organs that have lost power and natural proportions. any reputable man we will send our entire treatment for a ten-days' trial. Not a dollar is to be paid in advance.

and everything to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. This offer is made by a company of the highest professional and financial standing. It is an honest offer to honest men. When you write, ask for a free copy of our great book, "Complete Manhood." All printed matter and letters from us are sealed in plain envelopes. Cut out this notice or mention this paper.

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Dixi H. Ross & Co.

ssociation. The following officers were President, W. F. Bullen, Victoria.

Vice-President, John Condon, Seattle. Secretary, Frank P. Dow, Seattle. Treasurer, R. G. Gamwall, Fairhaven Executive Committee, W. H. Langley, Victoria; Harry Abbott, New Whatcom, and Dr. Currie, Nanaimo. The following fleet officers were elect-

Admiral, H. A. Marsh, Anacortes. Vice-Admiral, Major B. Williams, Vic-Commodore, Henry Hensel, Seattle. Vice-Commodore, Dr. Thompson, Se-

Captain of Fleet, Capt, John Barneson,

VICTORIA WINS AGAIN. Local Teams Make a Good Showing in the Trap Shooting.

Delightful weather, the heat being tem-pered by an ocean breeze, added to the Scholefield and Frank Smith, the latter shot, missing by about the extent of a cat of veneer. The defence players of either team then began throwing to each other, until by a well directed throw the hall went over the fence. Finalison secured from the face and threw to F. Smith, who was standing right in the Vancouver goal. He was, however, somewhat too far back and was unable to score. The Victoria home and three were five enscored. The Victoria home and three were five enscored. The Victoria home and three were five enscored. The Victoria home and three were five enscored.

tries, one each from Vancouver and Tacoma and three from Victoria. The first Victoria team made the highest aggregate score, and Minor of the same eam made the highest individual score in that event. Tacoma rubbed Victoria's second team very close, coming within two points of tying their opponents.

94	Tonowing is the score.	
9	Tacoma—	Points.
1. March 1977 1975	Dr. Smith Rowe Pierce	19
	Aggregate	. 58
11.13.20.00p. 70	Minor 1	. 21
	Aggregate	-
	Vancouver— Sweet Thompson J. C. Maclure	. 18
	AggregateVictoria Second—	
	Adams Winter Bickford	. 20
	Aggregate	60
	Hewlings Short	. 16
	Aggregate	10

In the second event, which was a fif-teen bird single shoot, a number of ties were made. W. H. Adams headed the secre with the entire fifteen birds, R S. Machure, B. H. John, Dr. Verrinder and J. C. Machure each captured 13, and Dr. Smith, Capt. Jones, P. N. Thompson, W. Bickford and Otto Weiler 12 birds. The third event was a compound one, being a ten single and five double. In this event also W. H. Adams will be the winner, as at 3 o'clock he had taken the entire 10 singles and only missed one bird in the doubles, making the phenomenal score of 19 out of a possible 20. The nearest to him at the time of writing are C. W. Minor, F. S. Maclure, and B. S. John, each with 15. F. Smith has 14 and P. W. Thompson, S. Sweet, J. C. Maclure and Dr. Smith 13 each. The events will not be concluded before 5 or The third event was a compound one events will not be concluded before 5 or

OYCLING. Cotter, of Tacoma, Leads the String to the Tape.

The bicycle races yesterday afternoon, of which the scores were in part published in these columns last evening, attracted a very large gathering. The races were, although slow, good ones, many spirited finishes working the spectators up to a high pitch of excitement. The lion of the afternson was Cotter, Tacoma's crack amateur. Hunter, of Nanaimo, and his racing mate, Cameron, were, bowever, also to the front, and secured a number of the prizes. Soule and Christopher, of Victoria, also rode very well, the former starting on a Rambler roadster—a heavy wheel compared with the light racing machines of his fellow contest, ants, and suicidal to his hope of success. W. F. Penwill, of the Victoria club, gave two good exhibition half-miles, but the pacing was not all that could be desired. His times were 1.02 1.5 and 1.01 4.5. The summary of the results in the various races was as follows:

One mile, novice—Allen Parr, Victoria, won; Henderson, Vancouver, 2; Soule, victoria, 3. Time—2:47.

One mile, open—First heat: Hunter, Nanaimo, won; Christopher, Victoria, 2: Cameron, Wellington, 3. Time—3:07. Second heat: Cotter, Tacoma, won; Soule, Victoria, 2; Parr, Victoria, 3. Time—2:51. Final: ough slow, good ones, many spirited

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM Late of Galiano Island, British Columbia, and formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice, I shall register the title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St. Neots, in the county of Huntingdon, England, the wife of Stephen Franklin, and Mary Ann King of the town and county of Leicester, England, widow and two sisters of the said deceased, the sole co-heiresses and next of kin of the said deceased unless proof shall be furnished me that other persons are entitled to claim heirship to the said deceased with the said Amelia Franklin and Mary Ann King.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for vermission to purchase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Guil, commencing at the N.W. corner on shore line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160. acress (more or less). FRANK ROUNDY, 18th March, 1898.

Cotter won; Hunter, 2; Christopher, 3 $ime_{-2:20}$ Time—2:20.

One mile, boys' race—Percy Baker, won;
Williams, 2; Duncan, 3. Time—3:00 1-5.

Two miles, lap race—Cotter won; Hunter,
2; Parr, 3. Time—5:23.

Five miles, open—Cotter won; Cameron,
2; Hunter, 3. Time—13:43.
One-third mile, open—Hunter won; Blackymore, Vancouver, 2; Cotter, 3. Time—0.48. 0.48.
Exhibition, half-mile—W. F. Penwill.
Time—1:02 1-5, 1:01 4-5.
All amateur events; track, A1; wind, light; referee, Thomas W. Edwards; starter, H. Kent; judges, H. R. Ella, H. L. Salmon and H. Wille; clerk of course, A. J. Dallan; scorer, J. Hinton; timers, A. A. Clayton, W. Wilkerson and C. Wenger.

AT THE GORGE.

As is customary the regatta and aquatic sports held this afternon at the Victoria arm attracted a large crowd. Long before noon canoes, dinghies, launches, busses, express wagons, carriages, bicycles and pedestrians were heading for the Gorge, which presented an exceeding picturesques scene.

The course was lined on either side

The course was lined on either side with boats, while on the banks were thousands of those who preferred to watch the races from terra firma, the costumes of the ladies adding a blaze of color to the scene. The navy boys, brimful of good humor as usual and "out for a time," the Indians excited, and making the usual relations to the stir of ual noisy contributions to the stir of the occasion, were all in striking contrast to the steady business-like air of the accustomed competitors in the local Henley. The events arranged afforded variety and brought out some admirable work in all classes, but a few only had been pulled off up to the hour the Times went to press!

The first event, that for culters from the arst event, that for cutters from the warships now in port, was won af-ter a spirited race, by the Pheaton's cut-ter, with that of the Imperieuse second and the Phaeton's second cutter third. For the second race five lifeboats of the fleet entered, but unlike the former one this was not a good race, from the spectator's point of view, as the competing boats started at intervals of a min-ute. The efforts of the coxswain to force their crews forward, however, made up in a measure for the fact that the whalers did not start together. The "goe-e-e on," "whoop 'er up," "lift 'er," etc., were decidedly amusing. A boat's crew from the Dominion Government steamer Quadra had entered but by a misunder. Quadra had entered, but by a misunderstanding were late in getting to the starting point. This was unfortunate as Victorians were very eager to see what their vessel could do in a contest with the man-of-war men. The race resulted in a victory for the whaler from the Imperieuse, in spite of a minute's start given to the Virago's crew. The Pheasant whaler, came in second, the Virago's boat not being so well built a craft as the others. The whaler of the Phaeton

From Wednesday's Daily.

In these stirring times of war the army and mavy are to the fore in the thought of the people and when the forces from Macauley Point and Esquimalt marched up from the E. and N. station on their way to the sham battle at Beacon Hill the streets were thronged with a vast concourse of spectators, windows, balconies and every available point of vantage being crowded with on-lookers, who viewed the splendid page int ith silent admiration.

The first detachments to leave the sta-

tion were the men of the Royal Marine artillery and the Royal Marine light infantry with their coats of red. They swung into Johnston street with fixed swords, marching very steadily to the music of the old, but ever stirring march, "The British Grenadiers." About a hundred yards behind the landsmen came the dred yards behind the landsmen came the long column of bluejackets, headed by their Signal Corps and the band of the flagship, playing the old refrain so dear to the United Service, "The Army and Navy Forever—Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," which, as a compliment to the citizens in all probability, was changed to "The Maple Leaf Forever", as the column proceeded with the was changed to "The Maple Leaf For-ever," as the column proceeded with the swinging step peculiar to the tar, along Government street. The guns brought up the rear, there being five detachments

To Beacon Hill, where the military parade took place, the city repaired en masse, for popular as are the various sports which have been carried out during the last three days, the "militry" occupy a place in the people's hearts which can be supplanted by nothing else.

The selection of Beacon Hill for the scene of the manoeuvres was a most happy one and afforded a larger number the opportunity of witnessing the display than could have been possible at any other point in the city. And the hill looked its best. The broom, which grows in clusters over the entire face of the hill, has burst into full bloom, and clothes the whole field in a blaze of yellow. Against this background the various tinted dresses of the ladies were clearly defined, making a bright and picturesque scene, and the arrival of the publicant at two o'clock lent further col-

or to the scene. The day one for the occasion.

It was shortly after two o'clock before the strains of the fire and drum band indicated the approach of the marine of the attacking force. Major of the attacking force. Castnan was in command and the commerces were officered as follows: Capt. Birnes; No. 2, Capt. Poole; Lieut. Howard; No. 4, Lieut. Hary The naval battalion, consisting of bout men, arrived a few minutes later The men, arrived a few minutes later, and halted at the corner of the park. It consisted of 8 companies, four of which were from the flagship, two from the Amphion, and two from the Phinton with several sections from the Phinton with several sections. The commanding officer over Lieut. Ley, with Lieut. Cavley and Lieut. Leake, right and left leader.

military at two o'clock lent further col-or to the scene. The day was an ideal

and H. Pooley.
The Second Regiment had meanwhile

of the hill. It consisted of two companies, with Col. Worsnep in command, and Lieut. Tite as aljutant, with Majors Johnson and Bennett present. Lieut. their position on the Duff Stuart was in command of No. 1, and Major Bennett of No. 2.

and Major Bennett of No. 2.

The engagement opened with a sharp attack from the guns of the naval brigade, under which that body advanced brigade, under which that body advanced before brigade, under which that body advanced by successive companies, and before which the skirmishing line of the Second Battalion fell back. Meanwhile the marine battalion poured several volleys into the First Battalion, while the skir-mishing line of the Second was being steadily driven in under the attack of field pieces and superior numbers the field pieces and superior numbers, the the marines, who were pressing them hard along the shore. At the time of going to press the brave land defenders are being sorely purished by the marries are being sorely punished by the marines and sailors, and the outlook is very gloomy for a successful resistance. The First and Second are giving way to stress of numbers, and in the course of another half hour the position was expected to

be taken. A RECORD BREAKER. W. H. Adams the Pacific Coast Cham-pion-Score in the Last Event.

The magnificant shooting which W. H. Adams, of Victoria, was showing the visitors at the trap shooting tournament yesterday afternoon was continued until the conclusion of the match. Devotees of the gun are usually free from anything like jealousy, and a delightful feature of the day's sport was the generous ap-plause which followed Adams' best work. As the match neared its conclusion the interest grew, for it soon became apparent to the little group of erack shots who remained till the finish that a local man establishing an unprecedented record for the coast. One by one the en-thusiasts rose from reclining on the grass and crowded behind the scorer, until and crowded behind the scorer, until nn excited group behind that official. Many were the admonitions to "take no chances, Bill," and when a trapper failed to throw his bird each onlooker took it as a personal indignity and the offender was individually and collectively anathematized. But "Bill" smiled the smile of confidence and continued to take all comers until at the close he had bagged 100 out of a total of 105 birds. In the

three subsequent sweeps he never missed The scores in all but the last eve were given yesterday, and in that, a fifteen single, they were as follows:

AT CLOVER POINT.

The Scores at Yesterday's Match. The results of the rifle match at Clover Point yesterday are herowith given. The scores were not completed yesterday at the time of going to press. Mr. W. G. the time of going to press. Mr. W. G. Winsby acted as secretary for the match and the shocting was under the supervision of a committee consisting of Major Williams, Sergts, Lettice and Bailey.

First Match-200 Yards.

00—Mr. Butler. 00—Mr. G. R. Barker, Napalmo. 00—Mr. H. G. Ross.

Winnings. Competitors. I \$5 00—Col. Sgt. Corbet, West'r... 4 00—Sgt. Bailey 5 00—Gr. Bodley 2 50—Sgt. H. Lettice. 2 50—Sgt. H. Lettlee 2 00—Gr. R. Butler 1 50—Staff Sgt. Maclean. 1 50—Mr. R. Rutler. 2 50—Sgt. W. G. Winsby. 2 00—Lieut. Tite. Vancouver. 1 90—Gr. G. H. Lawrie. Third Match-600 Yards.

Third Match—600 Yards.
Winnings. Competitors. Pts. Ad. Tl.
\$5 40—Bom. T. Cunningham, Van 32 2 34
4 00—Sgt. W. H. Lettice. 31 — 31
3 00—Lieut. D. Stewart, Van 31 — 31
2 50—Sgt. E. McDougall. 30 — 30
2 00—Sgt. W. H. Balley. 29 — 29
1 50—Gr. R. Wilson, West'r. 27 2 29
1 50—Gr. Hueston, West'r. 27 2 29
1 50—Gr. Butler. 26 — 26
1 00—Mr. R. Butler. 26 — 26
1 00—Mr. R. Butler. 26 — 26
1 00—Mr. Wilson, West'r. 27
2 29
3 25 — 25
3 26 — 26
3 27
3 28 — 26
3 28 — 26
3 29 — 26
3 29 — 26
5 — 26
5 — 26
5 — 26
5 — 26
5 — 26 Aggregate.

Competitors. 00-Sgt, H. Lettice...
00-Sgt, W. H. Bailey...
00-Sgt, E. McDougail...
50-Gr, S. Butler...
00-Bom, T. Cunningham,
50-Gr, R. Harris...
50-Gr, Hueston, West'r.
50-Staff Sgt. Maclean...
00-Gr, R. Wilson, West'r. 1 00—Gr. R. Wilson, W. 1 00—Gr. W. Duncan... 1 00—Gr. W. Duncan... 1 00—Bom. Fletcher... 1 00—Mjr. Williams 1 00—Sgt. W. G. Wins 1 00—Gr. S. W. Bodley

Match B-500 Fards Match C-600 yards Match D-Aggregate AT THE DRILL HALL.

Match A-200 yards

A Large Audience Attend the Militia-men's Assault-at-Arms. The assault-at-arms given by the mem-bers of the Fifth Regiment at the drill half again last evening attracted as large an audience as on the previous evening. The programme was amended from that given on the previous evening, some of the exhibitions being cut out and the marches shortened, providing a pro-grammer which, though not as long, was inspirely better.

The fancy march by thirty of the militiamen under Sergt Major Mulcahy and the bayonet and physical drills under Sergt. Parton and Lieut. McConnan respectively were well received, the per-formers being enthusiastically applaud The "Lion's Cubs" from the public schools repeated their performance under the leadership of Mr. St. Clair, and the gymnasts of the regiment gave several clever performances on the parallel and horizontal bars, aided by Messrs. Northcott and Clark, who made, a pair of anghable clowns. An exhibition by the clowns attired in full armor, arm ed cap-a-pie with fin kettle helmets, solid tin breast plates, boiler lid, shields and swords which had their origin in a bonber yard, was most amusing. The two comedy makers; one being called "The Baron of Walloposki," and the other

Cavley and Lieut. Leake, right and tell leader.

It was almost three o'clock when the defending force headed by the magnificent band of the Fifth regiment arrived and moved around to their position and moved around to their position and the adjutant, Capt. Blanchard, we'd a total strength on parade of about 175 men. The company officers were:

No. 1, Capt. Munro, Lieuts. Forbes and Holmes; No. 2, Major Williams, Capt. McConnan and Lieut. Naftel: No. 3, Lieut. Hibten. Lieuts. Drake, T. Pooley and H. Pooley. "The Major of the Renowed Hindustani songs; Piper Anderson gave a pipe selec-tion, and Capt. Ross Munro sang, all the concluded, a shot was heard, the reveille sounded, and the scene was changed from peace to war. When the curtain removed the Afriris were seen re treating to their fastneses at the ridge top, firing as they went, and soon the little brown men of the Ghurkas ran forward, firing as they went. Several lines of Ghurkas, which left many dead on the plain, secured shelter at the foot of the idge, and then the Gordon Highlanders advanced, firing at the natives in the hill tops. Then with a cry the second detachment, headed by the piper, who fell wounded, but continuing his march uninterupted at the foot of the heights. rushed forward up the heights, cleared

> vious evening. It will be repeated to-THE REGATTA The Results of the Races Held Yester-

day at the Gorge.

the enemy before them and won the posi-

This performance was given in a better manner than on the pre-

The regatta at Victoria arm yester-day afternoon, the first of which was dealt with in these columns yesterday, was concluded early without the slightest hirch occurring to mar the proceedings. The races were for the most part managed by the officers of H. M. Navy, and aged by the officers of H. M. Navy, and on all sides they were praised for their efficient work. Capt. Finnis, of H.M.S. Ampion, bore the lion's share of the work, as in years gone by. The officers who aided him were as follows: Starters, Capt. J. D. Warren, Capt. Gaudin, and Capt. Walbran; co-starters, Lieut. W. O. Boothby, R.N.; Lieut. Leake, R. N.; Mt. W. H. Langley, Mr. B. H. T. Drake and Mr. T. Pooley. Referee, Capt. Adair, R.N. Measurer, Mr. S. Lawrie, Clerks of the course, Mr. D. Cartmel, R.N.; Mr. Case, H.M. Dock

Capt. Adair, R.N. Measurer, Mr. S. Lawrie, Clerks of the course, Mr. D. Cartmel, R.N.; Mr. Case, H.M. Dock Yard; and Mr. A. J. Dallain.

The reception committee was composed of the mayor and aldermen, whose barge was anchored near that of the starters. They received the many visitors most hospitably.

The results of the first five races were published in these columns, vesterday.

published in these columns yesterday The sixth race was that of the school boys, which was rowed in heats. The erew from the bigh school won the firs heat and the north ward boys won the second and final heats. A little dispute having arisen regarding this race the school boys will row it at the Gorge this afternoon.

In the race for six-oared gigs four rews started, two from the Imperieuse and one each from the Amphion and Phaeton. This race, as was the majority of the naval races, was rowed by time, each contestant starting one minute after the other. This gave the oarsute after the other. This gave the oarsmen a clear course and minimized the chances of fouling, but from the spectators' point of view it spoiled the race. The Phaeton's crew were victorious, with the Amphion second, the Imperieuse galley third and the gig fourth. The times were: Phaeton 16.07. Amphion 16.40. Imperieuse galley 16.56, Imperieuse gall. In the part race, for twelve-oared cut-

In the next race, for twelve-oared cutters, there were two entries, boats' crews entering from the flagship and from the Sparrowhawk. In this race, which was a spectators' race throughout, the Sparrowhawk's crew won by about, four lengths. The vanquisited were most unfortunate, for the boat that beat them was also a cutter from the flagship, which had been lent to the men from the which had been lent to the men from the

The dinghy races, with young ladies

little destroyer.

at the tiller, was won after a close and exciting race by D. O'Sullivan and W. Scott, with Miss O'Sullivan steering; Messis Evans and Wieding, with Mrs. de Satge as coxswain, came second.

Three capacs entered in the transparence of a very serious fire at Cowichart Indian

Three canoes entered in the two war-canoe race, from Valdez Island, Kuper Island, and Clem Clemitz. The Kuper Island men won by two lengths from Clem Clemiltz.
The Klootchmen's race was fast and very exciting, notwithstanding the fact that but two canoes were contending. The canoes were alongside throughout the race, but just as they were nearing the line, the women of the Clem Clemiltz spurted and amidst salvos of applause

shot past the line about five feet in front of the Valdez Island women. The next race was the Indian warcanoe race, in which two forty-foot canoes were paddled by the men from the two tribes whose women paddled in the previous race. In this event the Valdez Island braves wiped out the stain of the defeat of their women by beating the Clem Clemitz canoes by about seven the Clem Clemiltz canoes by about seven

lengths. As is usual in the Indian races the victors at once made for the starters. barge, where Secretary over the "chickamen." The all-comers' race brought out launches, pennaces, cutters, whalers, lifeboats and gigs. It, finished in the fol-

1. Phaeton galley; 2. Imperieuse galtey; 3, Amphion galley; 4, Imperieuse gig; 5, Imperieuse cutter; 6, Phaeton pingig; 5, imperieuse cutter; 6, Fracton pin-nade; 7. Amphion pinnace: 8, Phaeton cutter; 9, Quadra whaler. The fact that the Quadra's whaler made better time in this race than the winner of the whalers race shows that the Dominion steamer's crew would have held up their end in that race had they arrived in time to

The last race was an upset two-mer Indian canoe race, in which four canoes started. On the gun being fired their canoes were all upset and after being righted were paddled over the course. Three crews had no difficulty in righting their canoe and were finishing before the fourth crew had righted their craft. The Clem Clemiltz Indians won.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Monday's Daily. -The Canada Paint Co. have made a number of shipments during the past week to England, 250 packages of varn-ish and paint having been despatched to the Old Country.

urday afternoon, were forwarded on the City of Seattle to San Francisco on Sat-urday night.

-Frank Ribbach, formerly of Victoria has entered suit for divorce in the Seattle court, alleging that he had been mistaken in believing that he had been divorced from his first wife when his second marriage took place in 1889.

Sergt. Boyd, of the R. M. A., left Work Point, barracks last night for Portsmouth, where he rejoins his corps. It is understood that this efficient non-Work Point? barracks last night for Portsmouth, where he rejoins his corps. It is understood that this efficient noncom, who enjoyed marked popularity in Victoria, will shortly be promoted to the post of warrant office.

-It is announced that owing to the business William pressure of private business William Adams, who has represented Cariboo in the provincial legislature for the last five years, will not be a candidate for re-election. He returned home yester, were surprised at their work and beat a basty retreat, leaving their plunder seat. day morning.

-The funeral of the late Alexander The funeral of the late Alexander.

Shedon Off took place yesterday at 2.30 at the San Francisco Kennel Club show the conducted services, as also at the San Francisco Kennel Club show by Prof. Pferdner's St. Bernard, Mr. emetery. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. A. Jacks. Neil McArthur, Angus Galbraith, T. Russell, R. J. Horton, and James Orr. The service of the conduction of their exhibits having received recognition. The latter gentlement of the conduction of their exhibits having received recognition. ex-M.P.P.

-Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday gave judgment in Nest Egg vs. Canadian kand Driss Co. for plaintiff inoradca mh mhm Drill Co. for plaintiff in accordance wit the findings of the jury for \$4,041.44 re imbursement for the machinery removed and \$3,500 for damages. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., for plaintiff, Mr. L. P. Duff for defendant.

-W. J. Deasy, one of the miners who took part in the races yesterday, is not satisfied with the burro as a pack and He has challenged the winner of yesterday's race to pack a horse with more for a wager of any amount fron \$25 up. Each contestant to above one hundred pounds and race a mile or up. Each contestant to choose his own horse.

-A couple of inebriated "sports" had a bad quarter of an hour at Bray's stables yesterday. From the explanation they subsequently gave it appears they had hired a team from Mr. Bray for \$3 and had gone to Oak Bay for a ride. On and had gone to Oak Bay for a ride. On returning to the city they left their team standing on the street n few minutes while they went in to quench their thirst. In the meantime some of Mr. Bray's men, finding the horses standing without any driver, took them bock to the stables, and upon the sports demanding the team or their money, a physical argument ensued. The complainants had tarried too long at the quenching to be in good fighting trim and literally bit the good fighting trim and literally bit the dust repeatedly, with accompanying cuts and abrasions.

-Dr. Fraser, medical health officer; Pr. Fraser, medical health officer; R. Chipchase, sanitary officer; accom-panied by Drs. Hart and Pope and a small party, yesterday visited Darcey Is-land on their regular quarterly visit to land on their regular quarterly visit to the lozaretto. The party went up by the Sadie, taking with them sufficient provisions to last the lepers for the next three months. The Chinaman from Kamllops died almost three weeks ago, leaving only seven residents. Their garden is looking fine, potatoes, lettuce, onions, radishes and other vegetables having attained a rank growth. A portion of the potatoe plot has been abandoned to the weeds, as a number of the Chinamen are getting very weak, the Chinamen are getting very weak, and the strongest of the party explained that his fingers were too sore to handle the hoe.

At First Presbyterian church yesterday Rev. Dr. Campbell at the close of the evening service made loyal and appropriate reference to the Queen, whose 78th natal anniversary would be celehrated throughout the empire on Tues, day. He also said: "To-day a great man is fallen in Israel," William Ewart Gladstone is dead. He was one of the most distinguished graduates of Oxford, where he acquired a passion for Greek litera-ture and Christian theology. As a man of letters he had few equals, as a statesman he had no superiors in this age, not even the versatile Beaconsfield; and as a Christian his life was pure, his faith was Abrahamic, advancing in the British House of Commons "that right-eousness which exalteth a nation." He was a king among men. The services of the day were closed in First church by the congregation heartily singing "God the congregation heartily singing Save the Queen."

From Tuesday's Daily. -A party of Portland packers came in this morning by the City of Kingston

of a very serious fire at Cowichar Indian reserve by which the entire reserve was swept out last night. One woman was burned to death. Owing to the oc-currence the war cance of the Cowichans, which came down to compete in the regatta, returned home this morning.

-At the San Francisco Kennel Club show the well known British Columbian St. Bernard bitch Champion Alta Berna owned by Professor Pferdner, city, won the second prize. If a profest which has been lodged against the win-ner of the first prize be allowed, Alta Berna will return home decorated with the highest honor possible.

-Counsel in the Carthew case did not conclude their addresses to the court until late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Belyea's line of argument was principally to show that the defendant had no criminal intent and that the offence, if any, was outside the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Cassidy combatted both these contententions, and the court decided to with hold a decision until next Monday.

times a week; steamboat landing to Dyea office, two and a half miles, as of-ten as required; Sheep Camp to Dyea, 12 miles, three times a week; and to Skagway, from steamboat landing, landing. three-quarters of a mile, as often as mail steamers arrive.

which always gathers at Victoria's cele-bration invariably attracts a number of crooks. The city is not exempt from the attentions of this class of gentry this year, and merry-makers are warned to keep a hand on their pocket-book. A number of small thefts were perpetrated at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The city police have succeeded in discouraging native talent along these lines, and are hopeful of reforming some of our visiting crooks.

-That enterprising firm, the E. B. Eddy company, of Hull, P.Q., has just issued a very handsome calendar covering from April, 1898, to January 1900, and showing views in many of the cities of Canada and Newfoundland, also por-traits of the leading men in the com-The remains of John C. Bauer, of San Francisco, who died of cerebral hemorrhage at the Dallas Hotel on Saturday afternoon, were forwarded on the send copies of this beautiful calendar to any one applying, so long as the supply asts.

> The tide of travel from California to eastern points via the C.P.R. continues unabated and the P.C.S.S. Co.'s steamer Umatilla, which arrived from the south at 9.30 last evening, brought 75 firstclass and 54 second class passengers for this port, most of whom took the Charmer for Vancouver in continuation of their

From Wednesday's Daily.

-The residence of Mrs. J. A. Bradley, were surprised at their work and beat a hasty retreat, leaving their plunder scat tered about the room.

received recognition. The latter gentle-man's fox terrier took first prize and also captured the special silver cup for the best fox terrier exhibited. Mr. Mc-Keon's bitch took third in the open class for fox terriers.

—After returning from the fire at Garbally road this morning, the fire department were called to a fire on Cadboro' Bay road, the roof of a residence owned by Mrs. McAdam, leased to and occupied by Mr. R. C. Davis, being destroyed. The fire originated from sparks which fell from the chimney on the shingless which owing to the exceedingly hot gles, which, owing to the exceedingly hot weather, were as dry as tinder. A quantity of the furniture was removed and saved. The damage, as estimated by the fire department, will amount to about

-Fire this morning partially destroyed the residence of A. Gregg, corner of Garbally road and Sumas street. The contents of the building were badly damaged. How the fire started is a mystery The blaze was first discovered in the upstairs portion of the building, and the structure was soon enveloped in flames Chief Deasy and his men made a quick run and did excellent work, succeeding in saving the building to such an extent that repairs can be effected. Mr. Gregg is extremely grateful for the kind assist-ance at the fire of neighbors and friends. The loss is covered by insurance.

-A Chinaman from Vancouver has ben visiting all the government and court officials this morning seeking a letter which he claims has gone astray. He labors under the hallucination that the Queen is corresponding with him, but that her love billets are not reaching her Oriental admirer. He carries a her Oriental admirer. He carries Jubilee post card and insists that studies post card and insists that the 1837 impression of the sovereign is his lady love, and not the '97 one. The poor fellow is a very genial soul, and is diligently seeking all the public officials. The clerk of the police court, this morning directed him to Carey Castle as a likely glean to abtain information regard. likely place to obtain information regarding Her Majesty from her British Col umbia representative.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS. pening of the Conference at Washing ton Between Canada and the U.S.

Washington, May 25.—Negotiations designed to bring about a settlement of all controversies between the United States and Canada began at the state department at 3 o'clock this afternoon when General John W. Foster and Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson held a conprocity Commissioner Kasson held a conference with the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Canadian minister of marine, Sir Louis Davies, who arrived from Ottawa. The purpose of the negotiations is first to arrive at a basis of settlement and then arrange the formation of a joint commission to frame a general settlement. General Foster has charge of the subjects relating to Canada, while Mr. Kasson has special charge of all reciprocity negotiations. The fact that Mr. Kasson has been taken into the confernce is a strong intimation that reciprocity bestrong intimation that reciprocity be-tween the United States and Canada has been one of the subjects under negotiation. Other subjects to be discussed are the Behring sea seal fisheries, immigration, mining regulations in the Klondike and British North America, and fisheries on the great lakes and in the North Atlantic.

ROYAL COMMISSION

Mr. Roderick F. To mie is Cross-Examined by Mr. P. G. Richards This Morning.

The Witness Denies Everything Alleged as to the Seattle Interview.

Two Very Important Official Letters Submitted-The Enquiry is Now Closed.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Justice Walkem continued the proceedings instituted under the commission issued by the government authorizing him to enquire into the conduct of business in the lands and works department, The following mail messenger service in particular in regard to the allegation has been established by the United that fees had been paid by individuals States government on the Alaskan for the purpose of having busines in the department expedited. United that fees had been paid by individuals

R. F. Tolmie, employed in the government offices at Nelson, and who had come down for the purpose of giving evidence, was the first witness. He was asked by his lordship whether he, or the firm of Tolmie & Cooper, had paid to Mr. Kains the sum of \$10 for the purpose of hastening the issuance of a crown grant, and replied in the negative. His Lordship—"Was there such a sum

Witness-"No, sir; not by the firm." Q.-"By you?"

A.-"Never, sir." Q.- Was such a payment ever made o vour knowledge?"

A,—"Not to my knowledge."
Q.—"Did you tell Mr. Richards there A .- "Not directly. I said Mr. Cooper on one occasion remarked he was going to get his grant even if it cost him ten

dollars."
Q.-"Was that all you told Mr. Rich-Q.—" "That is all I told Mr. Richards." A.—"That is all I told har. Itelah Mr. Witness said the conversation with Mr. Richards was on the Essler dock at Seattle, and during it witness said Mr. Kains'

name was never mentioned.

Mr. Richards, allowed to question the vitness, for nearly an hour subjected Mr. Tolmie to a close cross-examination di-rected to the effect of proving that during the conversation on the wharf at Seattle witness had made to Richards serious charges against some of the employees in the department. The circumstances sur-rounding the issuance of the crown grant, to expedite which the sum of \$10 was alleged to have been paid, were gone into, from which it appeared that the land in question had been sold to some persons in Nanaimo for \$1,600, who had subsequently "gone back" on the bargain and Mr. Tolmie had given a note for \$500 to assist in raising the amount required to refund to those parties their deposit, which note Mr. Chambers had endorsed.

Questioned as to his statement that Mr. Kains' name was not mentioned during the conversation in Seattle, witness reit-erated the assertion that such name was not mentioned by him, although it was by Mr. Richards. The latter then pro-ceeded to ask Mr. Tolmie about the ob-ject of the visit to Victoria from which witness was returning when met in Seattle by Richards. He said he came down on private business, having obtained a let-ter from Premier Turner granting him-permission to do so. The letter had since ben destroyed. He did not come down for the purpose of transacting any ness in connection with the granting of a crown grant for land included in the Kaslo & Slocan subsidy; although, when down here he did some business regarddown here he did some business regarding that. On behalf of Mrs. Tolmie he had made an application to purchase a piece of land in the Kootenay district, the number of which was 873, group 1.
The application was refused on the ground that the land was included in the K. & S. grant. Mr. Jensen, of Montana, was to furnish the money, having someone behind him who was to provide it. The application was withdrawn about two months ago. Witness had considerable

correspondence regarding the matter, but not with Mr. Gore nor Mr. Johns. Mr. Richards—'Did you not during our talk in Seattle tell me you had written Mr. Johns and he had not condescended answer it?"

Q.-"Will you swear you did not write Mr. Johns?" "I am under oath now." Q.—"Did you write Mr. Turner?"

A.— I did. Q.—"Did you get any reply?" A.—"I did."

A.—'Have you got that reply?'A.
A.—'No.''
His lordship reminded Mr. Richards he could not allow any private matters to be gone into, and Mr. Richards stated that this was a transaction in which parties in the office were to get compensation, and the examination was allowed

Q.—"To whom was the crown grant A .- "To the Kaslo & Slocan railway Q.—"What interest have you now A.—"Mrs. Tolmie has the interest."

Further questions elicited the information that Mrs. Tolmie was to buy the whole of the land in question from the railway company, but when asked how railway company, but when asked how much was to be paid the railway company for it, witness refused to answer ceeded, through brei on the ground that it was a private mater cells, to run up their costs ter.

Q.—"Did you not tell me your interest was an eighth?" Q.—"Did you not say you would not take \$15,000 for it?"

A.—"I might have."
Q.—"As a matter of fact, did you?" A.—"I might have, or not."
Q.—"Will you swear you did not on would not take \$15,000 for it?" "I don't recollect." Q .- "Did you not say it would be very

valuable as a townsite?"

A.—"I may have said if the Crow's Nest Pass road came in it would be very valu-Si having the grant, on the ground that they were not entitled to it under their act?" Q .- "Did you not object to the K. &

A.—"Yes."

His lordship intervened at this juncture with the reminder that he was limited to the question of fees having been paid to government employees to expedite public business. Mr. Richards said his examination was partly directed to that int, and the examination continued. "Did you receive a letter from Mr Q.—"Did you receive a let he part Mr. Helmcken in reference to the part Mr. Johns took in reference to that grant?" A.—"No. sir."

His Lordship-"He said no." "Did you not tell me at Seattle that Mr. e on the Helmcken wrote you that the thing straightened out now and had beer would be issued and that

would require to be taken care of?"
A.—"No, sir." A slight interruption took place point, his lordship the evidence taken down with "garbage Continuing, Mr. Richards pressed ness on the matter of the a from Mr. Helmcken, Mr. sisting in his denial of hav

Q.—"Did you not tell me you would see Mr. John d—d before you would do anything for him?" A.—"No, sir."
Q.—"That he had not condescended t

answer your letter?"

A.—"No, sir."

Mr. Richards being granted permi retired for the purpose of document and subsequently return of correspondence from appeared witness wrote Mr. October 26th, 1897, though said he did not remember ha so. Further examination went that the land which Mrs. Tolm for was third-clas land, and grant issued to her, a reservati have been made that one-quarter the plots would revert to the ment if it were laid out as ; no similar reservation appearing grant to the K. and S. railway. formed the opinion that the land counot legally be granted to the K. and

railway.

Q.—"Have you changed your opinion?
A.—"They have since issued it."
His lordship here complained that Mr
Richards was delaying the enquiry an dold him to get on faster.

Q.—"Did you not tell me on the doc that you had a letter from Mr. He mcken?"

His lordship—"Ask him if he told you

that Mr. Johns was to have an interest Q.—"Did you not tell me that M Johns was to receive an interest in property for assisting the ma through and that as far as you were cerned you would not consent to anythi A.—"No."
His lordship (to witness)—"Was M

Johns to have any such interest as as you know?"

-"Not that I know of." Mr. Richards said he thought it wo be useless for him to continue the exination as it seemed that witness' would be inevitably in the negative letters received by Tolmie since rival in the city, one of which he ship perused, but the contents of were not divulged. The were returned to Mr. Tolmie ters were not permitted to go in as

Mr. Richards then expressed a d to put in a letter, but was informe could only do so in the witness box. lordship, before asking Mr. Richard questions looked at the letter and ing a few lines indignantly tossed it to Richards with the remark: "It most impertment thing to show

Mr. Barnard at a previous stage requested permission to put in some ters which had passed between Mr.Sn engineer for Mr. Corbin, and the dependent. These were now admitted, Mr. Kains was recalled to prove the Mr. Kains detailed the circumstaleading up to the letters and read if from which it appeared that Mr. Sn acting on behalf of his company, and to Mr. Kains to allow the clerks in department to expedite the work to done. Mr. Kains referred the requestion. Gore, from whom it went t Martin, who wrote on a one of the letters regarding the of to pay the clerks for extra work to pedite the business, "this is quite sa

factory."
His lordship admitted the letter Mr. Smith, and the replies as evide and the proceedings closed.

A RELIABLE OFFER. Honest Help Free to Men.

The Times is authorized to state Mr. D. Graham, Box 133, Hagersy Ont., that any man who is ner debilitated or who is suffering frof the various troubles resulting overwork, excess or abuse, such vous debility, exhausted vitality, or, unnatural drains and losses, development, etc., can write to confidence and receive CHARGE full instructions how

thoroughly cured.

Mr. Graham himself was for time a sufferer from above troub after trying in vain many advert medies, electric belts, etc., beca most entirely discouraged Finally he confided in an old cler Finally he confided in an old clewhose kind and honest advice him to speedily obtain a perfipermanent cure. Knowing to learn the sorrow that so many poor suffer being imposed upon by unscruded and the considers duty as an honest man and a liever in Christian sympathy at ness, to give his fellow-men the of his experience and assist the ness, to give his renow-hen that of his experience and assist the cure. Having nothing to sell, for no money, the proud satisfal having done a great service to need, he rightly considers an an world for his trouble. If you wanted

ward for his trouble. If you Mr. Graham you can rely u Address as above, enclosing and refer to the Victoria Times. tention, fowever, will be given writing out of mere curiosity, the control of the victoria Times. cured and apon aboslute state that you really need a cure.

-Annie Leroy and Maud Baker colored girls arrested ice at the Gorge yesterday. trial at the provincial p morning. Both girls w and were using filthy a breakage. ample of them and fined each in addition to \$10.50 The Baker girl, who went sentence was awarded. who lives with one of the interfered with the officers pleaded guilty and was fined osts, the magistrate taking riew of his case.

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS Miners' Outfi

ATENIE PROMPTLY SECURE cert Rich Quickly. Write free copy of our big Book on Patent extensive experience in the intribute of foreign countries, Sendsk or photo for free advice. MARKE RICH. Experts, Temple Building

VICTORIA, B.C.

THE SPANISH

United States Declared Aggressor-Desired Hold Cuba.

What Spain Offered Connection With th Affair.

Don Juan du Bosc, late and charge d'affaires of S ington, in a lecture deliver on the 6th of May, state of the case in connection. Cuban affairs have given Mr. Chairman, Ladies an

I am very much gratified portunity, in a purely pri of placing before this cult our point of view on the tion. I fear I cannot Dryness of detail and I am unable to avoid, lot to be too violent. much has been said lately regarding the Cu that at first sight it won pear as though the last a uttered in the matter, and ther recapitulation of the situation must needs pro data. I wenture, howe that such is not the case, ther reflection will show but one point of view he before the public, a point festly unfair, which, star appropriate and based upon premises and based upon toms of truth, has yet rearing a colossal edification, weighted stories, crumi

and misrepresentation, weighted stories, cruml their roofing of falsehoo a gentle push from the h come crashing down to the History, ladies and get tunately, can never be, best care, absolutely much more then do we the case in the so-called much more then do we the case in the so-called Cuban question as relate sational writers of the low press. And yet it lights courses to which been obliged to turn for f the subject.

Beginning of the My purpose to-night i Cuba from its commence 25, to the moment in ceding the beginning of the United States; but upon this I would like to you that the causes of we have ever had in the directly traced to conspir the United States, and a by the citizens of that I This, I think, can be ven by quotations from issued by different proissued by different pro United States, with the minding American citiz whom they are suppos friendly relations. Ther

would never have been not been clear that they quired,
Beginning with the
President Jefferson, ref. the 27th November, enjoins a strict observa ent filibustering—this issued "upon information the United States were confederating together on foot a military exp

ise against the dom of the President of the Again in 1818, on the resident Madison fo liged to issue a procla mation that certain state of Louisiana w

the same way. In a special message 1838, President Van Bu lowing words: "Recor that our laws are insu invasions from the I neighboring powers." 'I between Great Britain with regard to which ongress, at the urgent English government, congress authorizing t exercise exceptional por the national neutrality.

On the 10th March, a second time wi the British representat neutrality laws, so as power to the executive, act of that date. arst section, authorize collectors, naval office spectors of customs, ma ployed for the purpose to seize and detain an irins and munitions of be provided or prepared pedition or enterpris itory or dominions of or state, or of any concept conterminous with whom t and to retain possession the decision of the I reon or until the san ed as thereinafter direc The second section a uired the said officers el or vehicle and all an war about to pass United States for any foreign state or col-with the United States,

antity of arms and n cumstances furnished believe that the said ns or munitions, are foreign territory, ne until the decision had for the restora until the property dement of a comp his act by its term force for the period longer. Many Countries A SPECIALTY

Now I have quoted prove two things:
First—That there has revident desire on the body of American citropole in neighboring second, that congress adequate laws to specific to the control of the control o mate laws to less depredations. Sin has resolutely refused ilar act, either permand In 1841, on 25th Sep Tyler issued a new in 1849 President Tay, attempt to check more tempts on the search to invade Cuba and

require to be taken care of?"

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—"Did you not tell me you would do thing for him?"

—"No, sir."

"That he had not condescended to

Ir. Richards being granted permission ir. Richards being granted permission red for the purpose of obtaining a gument and subsequently produced a urn of correspondence from which it peared witness wrote Mr. Johns on tober 26th, 1897, though witness d he did not remember having done Further examination went to show the land which Mrs. Tolmie applied as third-clas land, and had the issued to her, a reservation would been made that one-quarter of all plots would revert to the governif it were laid out as a townsite it to the K. and S. railway. the opinion that the land could legally be granted to the K. and

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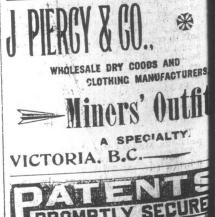
Mr. Smith, and the replies as evidence A RELIABLE OFFER.

Honest Help Free to Men. Graham, Box 133, Hagersvil Ont., that any man who is nervous an debilitated or who is suffering from an of the various troubles resulting fro overwork, excess or abuse, such as ner yous debility, exhausted vitality, lost vig or, unnatural drains and losses, lack of development, etc., can write to him it strict confidence and receive FREE OF CHARGE full instructions how to be

thoroughly cured.

Mr. Graham himself was for a lon time a sufferer from above troubles an after trying in vain many advertised reactions. medies, electric belts, etc., became most entirely discouraged and hopele Finally he confided in an old clergyman whose kind and honest advice enable him to speedily obtain a perfect an permanent cure. Knowing to his ow sorrow that so many poor sufferers a being imposed upon by unscrupulou quacks, Mr. Graham considers it hid duty as an honest man and a firm be liever in Christian sympathy and kindness, to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to cure. Having nothing to sell, he ask for no money, the proud satisfaction thaying done a great service to one for no money, the proud satisfaction having done a great service to one ineed, he rightly considers an ample reward for his trouble. If you write Mr. Gruham you can rely upon being cured and apon aboslute secrecy as we Address as above, enclosing a standard refer to the Victoria Times. No and refer to the Victoria Times. No a tention, however, will be given to the writing out of mere curiosity, therefore state that you really need a cure.

—Annie Leroy and Maud Baker, to colored girls arrested by the lice at the Gorge yesterday, came up trial at the provincial police court to morning. Both girls were intoxical and were using filthy and disgusting leguage at the time. While on the way of the support of the suppo and were using fitting while on the wing they were very boisterous and sin they were very boisterous and sin they were very boisterous and sin they were very boisterous in the ceeded, through breakage, etc. in the ceeding to run up their costs to \$21. cell, to run up their costs to \$21.
magistrate determined to make an ample of them and fined them \$4.
each in addition to \$10.50 each cost The Baker girl, who was the more fiant of the two, wept bitterly when sentence was awarded. James Smi who lives with one of the girls, and we who lives with one of the girls, and we interfered with the officers during arrepleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs, the magistrate taking a length of his case.



THE SPANISH SIDE

United States Declared To Be the Aggressor—Desired Hold Cuba.

What Spain Offered the Island-Connection With the Maine Affair.

Don Juan du Bosc, late first secretary and charge d'affaires of Spain at Washand online ington, in a lecture delivered at Toronto 6th of May, stated Spain's side of the case in connection with the war of the case in connection with the war Cuban affairs have given rise to. He

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen-I am very much gratified to have an oprtunity, in a purely private capacity, placing before this cultured audience noint of view on the Cuban quesfear I cannot be very brief. s of detail and a few statistics mable to avoid, I will endeavor be too violent.

regarding the Cuban question, irst sight it would almost apthough the last word had been in the matter, and that any furapitulation of the facts of the must needs prove but a tedi-I venture, however, to think h is not the case, and that furdection will show that hithertopublic, a point of view maniy unfair, which, starting from false rises and based upon the merest is of truth, has yet succeeded in ng a colossal edifice of calumny misrepresentation, whose over-red stories, crumbling beneath roofing of falsehood, require but the push from the hand of truth to shing down to the ground.

ome crashing down to the ground.
History, ladies and gentlemen, unformately, can never be, even with the set care, absolutely correct. How such more then do we see this to be ease in the so-called history of the then question as related by the senquestion as related by the senress. And yet it is these unre-sources to which the public has obliged to turn for information upon

Beginning of the Trouble. My purpose to-night is to explain the the actual insurrection in

Cuba from its commencement in March, 25, to the moment immediately pre-ceding the beginning of hostilities by the United States; but before entering upon this I would like to make clear to you that the causes of all the troubles we have ever had in the island can be rectly traced to conspiracies formed in the United States, and aided and abetted citizens of that republic.

by the citizens of that republe.

This, I think, can be sufficiently proven by questions from proclamations issued by different presidents of the United States, with the object of re-United States, with the object of reminding American citizens of the duties they owe to foreign nations with whom they are supposed to maintain friendly relations. These proclamations would never have been issued if it had not been clear that they were had by

the authorities of their duty to preupon information that citizens of the United States were conspiring and lerating together to begin and set on foot a military expedition or enter-prise against the dominions of Spain." ese you must remember are the of the President of the United States. Again in 1818, on the 1st September, President Madison found himself obliged to issue a proclamation, on information that certain persons in the state of Louisiana were conspiring in

the same way. 1838, President Van Buren used the fol-lowing words: "Recont events on the couthern and northern boundaries show that our laws are insufficient to prevent invasions from the United States of neighboring powers." This was in reference to the trouble existing at that time between Great Britain and Canada, and with regard to which the United States of the unreserved initiation of the congress, at the urgent solicitation of the English government, passed an act of congress authorizing the government to acreise exceptional powers to maintain

the national neutrality. on the 10th March, 1838, complying for a second time with the request of the British representative to amend the neutrality laws, so as to give more power to the executive, congress passed the act of that date. That act, by its first section, authorized and required all ollectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, marshals and every ther officer who might be specially em-played for the purpose by the president to seize and detain any vessel, or any arms and munitions of war, which may e provided or prepared for any military spedition or enterprise against the terory or dominions of any foreign prince state, or of any colony, district or ople conterminous with the United s and with whom they are at peace retain possession of the same until decision of the president be had on or until the same shall be releas-

thereinafter directed. cond section authorized and rethe said officers to seize any ves-vehicle and all arms and munitions about to pass the boundary of ited States for any place within United States, where the charthe vessel or vehicle and the of arms and munitions, or their nstances furnished probable cause ieve that the said vessel or vehicle, munitions, are intended to be d in carrying on any military exor enterprise or operations in the eign territory, and to detain the il the decision of the president for the restoration of the same, the property be discharged by competent court. by its terms was to continue

Many Countries Annoyed. Now I have quoted this in order to

re two things:
rst—That there has always existed wident desire on the part of a large of American citizens to promote ble in neighboring nations; and, that congress has never passed mate laws to suppress these law-depredations. Since then congress, resolutely refused to

composed of negroes, mulattoes and Chinese, that this is not a bad showing, and that an administration under whose rule such results are obtainable cannot be According to the same authority, the

whole trade of the United States with the British and French West Indies, and with Santo Domingo and Hayti, amount-A total trade of......\$35,920,893

A difference in favor of Cuba of \$66,-943,311.

The taxation per capita as compared with other South American countries, was as follwos:

What basis for the cry of overtaxation do these figures afford?

The expenditure subsequent to the Zanguired.

Beginning with the proclamation of minated the former insurrection) has President Jefferson, ref. so far back as stendily diminished from \$46,594,688 in 1878-79 to \$26,037,394 in 1894-95.

The Rebel Personnel

I think now you will understand why I expressed gratification at being permitted to lay these facts before the public. A new factor had, however, to be taken into account, and without which taken into account, and without which no insurrection would have been gossible. As you are doubtless aware, the wealth of Cuba is due primarily to her sugar crop. The price of this commodity had been steadily decreasing under the influence of the competition of beet sugar, until it had reached the lowest point ever touched. As a result of this fall in price when Marti, the emissary of the ever fouched. As a result of this fall in price, when Marti, the emissary of the New York junta, disembarked in Cuba, and, in conjunction with a Santo Dominican adventurer, Maximo Gomez, and the mulatte, Maceo, started to fan into fire the embers of discontent ever existent in a population of mixed races, he found ready to his hand some thirty thousand ready to his hand some thirty thousand unemployed laborers, four-fifths being negroes, a portion of whom was only too rendy to embark in any enterprise which promised booty. This was the commencement of the insurrection, conceived an carried out by the junta of New York. composed largely of American citizens. Later on, a few ambitious and unscrupu-lous white politic ans in Cuba affiliated themselves to the movement, and Spain, being totally unp epared for trouble in that direction, it is insurrection spread inchecked for su it to disturb the should not be to should not be to severely blamed for surdness; for the rollithis state of unpre aredness; for the political status of the island offered at that time no excuse for revolution. A con-stitutional agitation in favor of home rule had in the last few years made great strides in the Spanish cortes, and would undoubtedly have made still greater progress had it not been for the fact that of the sixteen senators and thirty depu-ties representing Cuba in the imperial parliament, only a minority were in favor of that measure. The Conservative government of Canovas, even whilst the nsurrection was in progress, passed a lecree granting a modified home rule, which was gladly accepted by the home rule party in Cuba, although bitterly opposed by the important Conservative element in the island, as a first and most mportant step in the direction of com-lete home rule. The Liberal party in Spain have now granted the most com-plete scheme of home rule that has been known in history. It is based on your own Canadian constitution, but at the same time, reserves to Cuba the right to representation as before in the impe-rial parliament. rial parliament. The New Constitution.

By this constitution the government of the island is composed of a parliament divided into two chambers, and a goveror-general representing the crown The chamber of deputies and the council of administration, which corresponds to your own senate or upper house, possesses equal facilities for legislation. The council of administration is com-osed of thirty-five members, of whom 18 are elected by universal suffrage and 17 nominated by the crown. The necesary analifications for election are: To be a Spanish citizen, to be not less than 35 years old, to have been born in the island or to have resided there for four years, to have possessed for two years or more an income of \$4,000, and to have

was being made and he feel it his duty with the Darroller of Counterfood the carried for attempts on the State and Agricultural Legacy ideas of the College of Lawyee, the maryor of the College of Lawyee, the three of the College of Lawyee, the thre

administration, and so have averted the horrors of an unjust war. But it was not to be. The November elections loomed in sight, the yellow press had gained

and anxiously, as I wish to correct cruelties and dignity she lifts dignity she lifts once middle to the chivalry of Europe cruelties and dignity she lifts of Europe cruelties and list that is in their souls. Let Europe choose.

I have been too long intimately associated with England and Englishmen not to know that your intense loyalty to that most gracious lady and sovereign, whose dominions entircle the globe, not to know, I repeat that that loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that burns to-day in the heart of every loyal Spaniard: "God save the King."

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

A conservative newspaper, the conservative newspaper, the published Sense bove stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

A conservative newspaper, the published Sense bove stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the stated that she was betrayed a false and stupid impression which has been created by some newspapers. I re-

an audacious scheme of journalistic advertising which took no account of her

Do you imagine the sensational press published this denial? On the contrary they completely ignored it, and proceeded to invent new horrors. The proprietor of one of the most disreputable journals in the world, so personal and even obsecute that it is banished from the reading room of every respectable clib in America, imagined the most extraording America, imagined the most extraordinary advertisement that this age has seen. He chartered a yacht, three United States senators and two Congressmen, and sent them all down to Cuba to report in accordance with the sensational policy of his newspaper. They earned their money well. Upon their return, one after the other rose in Congress and boasting of the generosity of their paytron, made speeches that reeked of sulphur and brimstone. Is there any other country in the world,

ladies and gentlemen, where such a thing would be possible? And yet these paid hirelings of a disreputable newspaper are the statesmen—save the united States. Another of these amiable legislators, one William Mason, annoyed, I imagine, at not having been included in the invitation to visit Cuba free of cost, and determined to prove at any rate he was as good an American orator as the rest of the gang, made a speech so lurid and in words so coarse that one of his own colleagues had to call

But let me pass, ladies and gentlemen, from the contemplation of these border ruffians, whose illiterate boorishness is only resolutely refused to pass any simpler act, either permanent of temporary, ler issuel a new proclamation and latty President Taylor was forced to empt to check more disgraceful atalos on the part of American citizens invade Cuba and some of the pro-

A Look Into the Future.

on its steps a widowed queen, holding by the hand a boy upon whose youthful brow pressed all the weight of a once mighty empire. With noble dignity she lifts her hands in appeal to the chivalry of Europe. On my left a crowd of bloated politicians, whose evil countenances reflect the sordid lust that is in their souls. Let Europe choose.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

"That she was implicated in the insurerction on the Isle of Pines there can be no question. She herself, in a note to me, acknowledged the fact, and stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

A concert in aid of exchang a telephone line to Furford Harbor from Central stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

A conservative newspaper, the Commercial Advertiser, in an editorial article published September 9, referring to the above statement and to other information bearing on the case, says:

"This disposes effectually of one of the most persistently exploited sensations with regard to the character of Spanish, rule. At least nine-tenths of the statements about, Miss Cisneros printed in this country seem to have been sherely and was loudly cheered, and was loudly cheered, and was loudly cheered. A splendid ance kept the most of those present busy of those present in a representation of the statements about, Miss Cisneros printed in this country seem to have been sherely and was loudly cheered. A splendid ance kept the most of those present busy sill late the next morning (3 o'clock), when it began to get dight enough to go here. The chairmain was predered which took no account of here.

A concert in aid of execting a telephone into the tendency of popular sentiment, in Great Britain, and the United States Britian, and the United States and the United S Baker, who has lately pome here from England. The committee getting up the concert were Messrs. A. L. Wilson, treasurer; J. A. Brodwell, secretary; T. Mc-Martin, B.A., president; G. A. Horel, P. Walker. About 175 people were present and clear of all expenses about \$30 was raised.

NICARAGUA CANAL NEEDED. Congress Will Soon Be Called Upon To

New York, May 24.—A dispatch from Washington says Congress will soon be called upon to decide the question of building a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Chairman Davis, of the senate foreign relations committee said.

tee, said:

"The need for connection between the Atlantic and Pacific cannot be questioned. Our interests demand it. With the control of the two oceans we have the two oceans where the two oceans we have the two oceans where the two oceans we have the two oceans where the tw a canal between the two oceans we would have nothing to fear from an at

that one of his own colleagues had to call him to order, and ask him "in what purlieus and slume" he had plaked with the had p him to order, and ask him "in what purlieus and slume" he had picked up his
liteas.

U. S. Government Action.

U. S. Government Action.

High to self its interests to the government, started the canal some years ago
t "This company succeeded in getting certain concessions which it still retains, and it is but right that the government of the United States should buy these Wells & Richardson Co., concessions and pay the canal company Dear Sirs,—I desire to say that had it for the work it has already done. I do not been for your Paine's Celery Com-

SAXON ALLIANCE

Favorably Viewed by Canadian States-

moment at least one-half of the finman race are centred in China and India, and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markets with the whole east, and especially with these two countries. This policy would really favor the United States as much as the citizens of Great Britain, whereas it is morally certain that if both or either of these countries fell inder the control of other European powers they could exclude all foreign competitors. It is very probable that the results of the present war with Spain will be te develop the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and, moreover, it is now very evident that the beople of the United States need expect no symbols that the United States need expect no symbols that all reasonable and honorable means be taken to promote friendly feeling between Canada and the United States, and I believe that Canada and the United States, and I believe that Canada and the United States and I believe that Canada and the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and moreover, it is now very evident that the beople of the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and moreover, it is now very evident that the beople of the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain. I advise now, as always, that all reasonable and honorable means be taken to promote friendly feeling between Canada and the United States into a very confidence in the Toylity of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens, believes that Canada and the United States into a very great navel power except of the world. Senator Templeman.

Senator Templeman, of Victoria, B. C. said that an alliance on fair terms between the Britain and American peoples could not be actangular and a British and American peoples could not be deal more to gain from it had the idea, although the United States would have a great deal more to gain from it had the race are centred in China and India, and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markets with the whole east, and especially case might have gained the ear of the administration, and so have averted the horors of an unjust war. But it was not to be. The November elections loomed in sight, the yellow press had gained too many adherents amongst the uncutured classes, to allow congressmen and senators, whose personal interests were in peril, to stand up for truth and justice. Time and again have these lying reports of the yellow press been retuted; but, on fortunately, only the respectable newspapers in the States have published these dennits, and ficies papers have fittle infinence with the credinous manifectium.

A Case in Point.

Let me give you one example to prove the truth of what I say. One of the worst of the manifection of the mention of truth.

Let me give you one example to prove the truth of what I say. One of the system of the mention of the constitutional government of Europea, Mast we submit to see the system of the worst of the manifections and press, was the case of Evangelina Cossio y Cisal newspapers and American consulgenceral including and the proposition of the specially decided to be a subject, but it seems to not that all reasonable and honorable means the worst of the many atrocities recounted, and gloated over by the sensational press, was the case of Evangelina Cossio y Cisal to obtain the control of the proposition of the specially decided to be proposition to this after constitutional government of Europea, and stupic linear proposition to the specially decided the proposition of the specially decided the proposition of the specially decided the proposition to the specially decided the proposition of the s

Certain it is that the Angol-Saxons could easily invotect their hearths and homes successfully from the attack of any power or of the rest of the world combined. The alliance based on the principle of international arbitration would defeat the schemes and diplomacy so long in vogue for the express purpose of keeping England and America apart. Witness the motives of Russia in 1866-67, as suggested by Mr. Sumner himself, in selling Alaska at a nominal price to the United States of America."

Mr. Fielding. "I am sure," said Mr. Fielding, "that Canadians must feel gratified at observ-

that legitimately lies in our power to bring the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race closer together. The public men of Great Britain have long entertained the most friendly attiture towards the United States and the appreciation of that feeling by the Americans, which is evidenced at the present time, gives hope for a better understanding with the two countries which if arrived at two countries which if arrived at must prove mutually beneficia

Favorably Viewed by Canadian States.

Men Bileve It Would Be
Invincible.

Interviews W.th Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Fielding, Senator Templeman and Others.

Templeman and Others.

Ottawa, May 17.—Hepresentative Canadian opinion favors the idea of an Anjoe American alliance such as Mr. Chamberlain evinciated in the "Birmingham foreign policy" speech last week, and the hope he frankly avowed that the United States were in accord, and that while it the hearts of the public men of Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright.

To the question, "Have you seen Mr. Chamberlains' a remarks." Sir Richard Cartwright replied: "I have seen them and they are entirely in accord with the policy and sentiments which I have advocated both public); and privately for he last thirty years, in fact ever since the date of the Geneva award. It has long been clear to me that the substantial interests of the British Empire, and especially of Canada and the United States were in accord, and that while it was utterly impossible for these countries ever to be united under one Government there was every ground in the rivest interests of humanity at large why a friendly alliance should subsist between the two great English-speaking and the policy of Great Britain is to a serve the substantial interests;"

"What I mean by substantial interests;"

"What I mean by substantial interests;"

"What I mean by substantial interests; is this: England and the United States are interests of humanity at large why a friendly alliance should subsist between the two great English-speaking and the policy of Great Britain is to large the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markers with the whole east and especially the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markers with the whole east and especially the British Empire, and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markers with the whole east and especially the British Empire, and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and ope

John Fraser, M.P.

Mr. John Fraser, M.P., Lambton, speaking both from the imperial and Canadian points of view, agreed with the suggest on that the time is ripe for a serious effort to bring about a better understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. He expressed the belief that an alliance, such as has been proposed, would prove mutually helpful in times of peace an wdar. peace an wdar.

mr. Lister and Mr. McMillan.

Mr. Lister said that Canada would have reason to congratulate herself on the formation of an Anglo-American alliance. It would be a good thing for this country. "An alliance between Great Britain and the United States," said Mr. McMillan, of Huron, "would undoubtedly be advantageous to both countries, and I consider the present an opportune time for bringing it about. The relations between the two countries are becoming more satisfactory; in tries are becoming more satisfactory; in fact, they are on a more friendly footing now than they have been during the 54 years that I have lived in Canada. An offensive and defensive alliance would enable them to face the world, and, I believe, one of the most salutory effects of such an arrangement would be a better commercial understanding, particularly between Canada, and the United States. The tendency of the Americans is to break away from stern protection, and, I believe, there is growing feeling on the other side of the line in favor of reciprocity. I have long been of the opinion that the welfare of both countries would be promoted, not only by an alliance for mutual protection, but by the establishment of a reciprocal trade arrangement, and, I believe, the day is not far distant when both of these ideas shall have assumed practical shape."

Wonderful Work After Doctors and Ordinary Medicine Failed.

Raised from Helplessness to Vigor and True Life.

Health and Long Years the Portion of All Who Use Paine's Celery Compound.

people of St. Hyacinthe, and is another

We commend the following letter to the attention of every sufferer in Canada:

Dear Sirs,-I desire to say that had it not know just how much it has accomplished. but am told that considerable excavation has been done on the Pacific side of the canal. The company has some dredges and scows which we could lose consciousness several times a day. lose consciousness several times a day

The almost miraculous cure of Mr. A. I was tired of life, and could realize suffering.

me to use Paine's Celery Compound. As all other medicines had failed, I tried your Compound merely to please my friends. The first bottle truly did produce good results, and I got strong enough to walk a little. After using one bottle with such benefit I bought six bottles more, and from regular use of the medicine I am as well as ever before in my life, can do a fullday'swork, and my appetite is fully restored.

My friends say my cure is a miracle, as I was surely condemned to die. I

cannot thank you sufficiently for your wonderful life-giving medicine. I send this testimonial for the benefit of all who are sick and suffering, and can aswho are sick and surering, and can assure them that Paine's Celery Compound will cure.

Yours truly,

ALBERT DAIGNAULT,

St. Hyacinthe, Ont.

Hon. D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., and Mr. Forster, M. P. P., Address the Electors.

Severe Arraignment of the Government-Sooke Solid in Opposition.

A meeting of the electors of Sooke and Otter Point was held at the school house an Thursday evening last. The attendance was large and the great interest felt in the proceedings was evidenced by the frequent rounds of applause which greeted the speakers. John Muis, senior, was voted to the chair, and called on Mr. Higgins, junior member for the district, to address the meeting.

in favor of making a change in the system of making and repairing roads, which would insure better roads at less expense to the country and more advantage to settlers. He also referred to the mortgage tax and said he was in favor of its repeal. He condemned the government for its extravagance and showed that by the estimates it was proposed to expend upwards of \$1,000,000 in excess of the revenue for this year alone; defended his votes on the Yukon railway and redistribution bills. For the former he claimed that it was the only resilved hill ever advanced by this government. railway bill ever advanced by this gov-ernment in which the rights of the province were conserved, and for the latter he contended that if he had opposed the measure the government might have re-taliated by reducing the representation of the district. He said the government were wasteful, weak and inefficient and were entirely in the hands of syndicates. He congratulated the district on the passage of Mr. Forster's bill, which as-

The chairman read a letter from Hon. day evening with 34 passengers, of whom Mr. Pooley, excusing himself from attending on account of official duties and adding that a commission had been ap-

described as an "intricate problem" was merely a question of two and two. The tax was a double one and tax was a double one and surely should not require a commission, at an expense of \$1,000, to tell our highly paid ministers what every schoolboy and farm laborer knew. He concluded by saying that he was not an independent,

mt an out and out oppositionist.
Mr. Robert Muir, J.P., made a few remarks in denunciation of the present road system which were greatly appreci-Mr. S. W. Cutler spoke in the same

strain and described the way he was treated by being made to pay for board at the government camp which he had never had. When he went for his money the board bill was deducted.

Mr. Forster, M.P.P., author of the new ballot act, followed with a witty and effective speech. He felt glad to say that the rod which the road bosses and syndicates had so long held over the heads of their employees was at last bad a long and hard atraggle to get the ballot bill through, but with the asthe ballot bill through, but with the assistance of Messrs. Higgins, Helmcken and Braden a free vote was at last secured on the ice when the thaw came again fear the anger of employers.
Their power was broken. In spite of
everything they might do, in spite of
threats of discharge, the government nor their satellites could never again tell how a man voaed, (Cheers.) The vote was now actually free. He next referred to the empty state of the treasury. There was absolutely no money on hand. The government was getting an overdraft on the bank for present needs and would have no funds until the \$5,000,000 loan had been floated in July. This was a sad starc of affairs. It reminded him of the story of the two men who went to bed with the understanding that the one who would tell the biggest lie in the morning should have the drink from a bettle by the bedside. last the night one of the men emptied the bottle and towards morning, hearing the other moving about, he asked him what he wanted. "Nothing," was the reply. "You'll find it in the bottle," said his mate. So it is with the treasury. There is nothing there. (baughter.) Mr. Foris nothing there. (baughter.) Mr. For-ster said the statement of Mr. Pooley in his letter that the question whether the mortgage tax was double or single was so complex that the government was so complex that the government would appoint a commission to say which it was was ridiculous and childish. A minister of the crown ought to be ashamed to try and hoodwink intelligent

people with such a statement. (Hear.) Mr. Pooley had voted against a resolumr. Pooley had voted against a resolu-tion offered in the house which stated that the tax was a double one, and now he had virtually said that he did not know which it was! Mr. Forster next quoted from Mr. Hunter's charge that the Yukon railway bill was an organized conspiracy to plunder the country and said that no such charge was made by the opposition. If it had been there have been a royal commission ap-ed to investigate it. The governpointed to investigate it. The government were afraid of Ma. Hunter and so had to let the charge pass and debased themselves by kow-towing to him in the most approved Oriental styles. The govmost approved Oriental style. The government were so unpopular on the Mainland that they dare not put up a man as a supporter of the government, but were skulking behind a mask of so-called independence. He warned his hearers

Mr. Forster was frequently interrupt ed by applause and at the conclusion of his remarks the proceedings came to a

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



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD. AT HYMEN'S ALTAR

Two More Popular Victorians Renounce Single Blessedness.

Two popular young Victorians were married on Saturday evening. Mr. Wil-liam Farmer and Miss Caroline Holmes Smith were the high contracting parties. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. C. Speer, took place beneath an arch of flowers, with the customary white satin bows peeping out in places, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Donogh on Amelia street. The bride was dressed on Amelia street. The bride was dressed in a charming gown of white grenadine, trimmed with ribbons and lace, and the bridesmaid, Miss Emily Mabelle Gale, added considerably to the pretty picture, being aftired in a handsome gown of Swiss muslin, with ribbon and lace trimmings. The groom was attended by Mr. J. C. McNeill. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was witnessed by a number of the friends of the bride and groom, all present were ushered into the dining room, where, amidst a profusion of pansies and other flowers, the wedof pansies and other flowers, the wedding supper was laid. That the happy couple are popular was fully demonstrated by the large number of to use an ancient phrase—handsome and costly presents they received. The present of the groom to the bride was a handsome gold watch and to the bridesmaid a very Mr. Higgins announced that he was pretty gold bracelet.

THE TARTAR IN PORT

Recent Arrivals From Teslin Lake and the Stikine Tell of the Softness of the Trails.

An Expedition to Succor Those Caught on the Ice When the Thaw Came.

After an uneventful voyage, save for the gale met with on the coast the night before reaching port, the C.P.R. liner Tartar arrived from the north on Saturall save 9 landed here. The majority were returning from Glenora; some are pointed to inquire into, among other things, the working of the mortgage tax, which in his opinion was "a most intri
trom him it was learned the trail is at hardly seem to take the same trail, for Mr. McKenzie says there is no defined trail. The Mackenzie and Mann crowd, he says, are busy stump extracting and levelling, but are not making much progress. People at Glenora, although in gress. hopes that the railway will soon tready, are, Mr. McKenzie says, afraid will not be built, and not many are erecting cabins or substantial buildings. Talkng of Stikine navigation, he says, the Ogilvie has completed three round trips, the Victorian one, the Hamlin two, the Ramona one, the Edwood one, the Mono one, and the Skagit Chief one. When one, and the Skagit Unier one. When the Tartar left the Strathcona, Stikine Chief and Louise were at Wrangel loading. Many miners, instead of taking passage on the river steamers, have gone up in small boats, and have lost their outfits owing to accidents.

Another arrival on the Tartar was F.

V. Purdy, representing the K. M. T. & T. Co. Mr. Purdy says the collector of customs and the Northwest mounted police, when he left, were about to start caught on the ice when the thaw came and lost their outfits. Mr. Purdy says his company have started a depot at Glacier. Mr. F. L. Smith, another pas-Glacier. senger who comes from the more northerly trails, denies the reports of drowning of Swiftwater Bill, and also the other drowning reported from the lakes. Travelling is very dangerous, he says, but fortunately there has been no

Mr. E. Hodgson of Nanaime, who also made the trip from Teslin lake, says the Yorke sawmill is hard at work cutting lumber for boats. The Dan McKay party are at Nailen lake. He says the Mackenzie and Mann party have 100 men at work and have completed about three miles of grading. They have also erected bridge over the Taklton river. fine bridge over the Taklton river. The Tartar went to Vancouver on Saturday evening.

FORTUNES IN YUKON EARTH. The Wealth of Sulphur, Dominion and

Samuel L. Crawford, a well known capitalist of the Sound, is in receipt of an interesting letter of date, Dawson, April 11, from his brother, Ron Craw-ford, one of the successful men of the Klandike Discussing the richness of the

Klondike. Discussing the richness of the district Crawford, in part, says: "That you may more fully understand the conditions I will explain. Taking Sulphur creek for example, where claims were listed with me on thirty-day contracts at from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a claim. Forty or fifty men were stretched over the five or six miles of creek prospecting by burning holes to bed-rock, which can only be done in winter time. First they struck good pay near the discovery above, and as fast as my options expired prices crept up to \$5,000 and \$10,000 a claim. There it was struck in a good body in No. 4 below discovery and oprietors raised from \$6,000 to \$25,000 and upwards. No. 3 below, which tried hard to sell at \$6,000, but failed rom the short duration of my contract uld not be purchased for less than \$50,

000 now. "Then No. 49, then 3, then 101 below were struck in rapid succession. In the meantime the boys on 38 above had got to bed-rock and had ten feet of pay gravel from 25 to 75 cents to the pan; then 36, 5 and 30 struck it in rapid suc

"I tell you, Sam, it made me weep to see those rich strikes made and be powerless to be in it except to the limited degree that my small personal capital would permit.
"The history of Dominion and Hunker

been similar this winter to that of

The writer concludes: "This is the richest spot on earth of men who have made their money quickly by taking right out of the mines, and they are ready to put it right in again as oon as a place is known to be good."

Mr. John Peterson, of Patoutville, La. Mr. Joha Peterson, of Patoutville, La., was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans besides half a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial, and, this great surprise, three doses of tha remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson, and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

LILLOOET

Gold Strikes Made the Cadwalader Creek District.

Capital Is Now All That is Required to Make That Section Boom.

Messrs. Hodge and McKivor returned from a prospecting trip from Cadwallader creek last week; they report having made a new strike, and from the sample of rock brought down they and their friends have a good thing amongst them. They located four claims about five miles northeast of the Ida May mineral claim. The ledge as far as it is traceable is four feet in width, and on one claim there are two distinct ledges, both carrying rich free milling gold quartz. The gold is very fine, but the whole of the quartz is richly impregnated with it. The names of the claims are the St. Paul, St. John, Blue Pete and City of Paris. They report considerable snow on all the hills facing north, but the country, notwithstanding, is full of prospectors. Continuous work is being carried on on the Little Joe and lda May claims, and the development work that is proceeding on the Blackbird, Pioneer, Hiram, Copeland, Van Winkle, the Gold f'arm group, and numerous other claims are all of such a gratifying nature to the owners that the future prosperity of the camp is assured. The Lorne group of claims, of which so much is speken of, consists of the Marquis, Golden king and Nellie mineral claims, the pro-perty of Messrs. Williams, Coughlan and Young. They lie about half a mile north-west of the Ida May group, and about four miles southwest of the Forty Thieves group of claims. This group were about the second that were recorded on Bridge river. Up to the present very little development work has been done on them, although three well defined ledges have been discovered on them, all of which carry free gold. Some very high assays have been taken from them. The formation is cyanite, with porphyry hanging walls. The claims are admirably situated for working, as there is an ample supply of water for power purposes and the lumber necessary for mining.

The only thing lacking now to make the camp go ahead is capital; from every indication there is an excellent field for the capitalist. Most of the owners are poor men, and a certain amount of assistance now in developing their properties would mean a large return for the investor in a

very short time.

The finishing touches are just being put upon Mr. Dan Fraser's hotel at Lillocet. The entire inferior is paneled and lined with coast cedar, stained and varnished. The barroom will be one of the handsomest in the province. Great credit is due to Messrs. Duguid and Miller, the contractors for the excellence of their contractors, for the excellence of their

Messrs. Hurley and Murray are effecting some further improvements on the Victoria hotel, increasing the size of the reading room and adding an additional card room. Their hotel well merits the distinction of being one of the best in

distinction of being one of the balf-way the interior.

A stage from Lytton to the balf-way house and thence by saddle horses to Lillooet has been organized by Messrs. Hurley and Cameron. It will be largely patronized this summer, making the distance nearly one-half less than the present route to Ashcroft, besides being considerably less expensive.

The road gang start working on the Lytton road from this end on Monday, and of course as soon as the road is completed, and there is no reason why it should not be hurried to a completion now, the facilities for getting in and out will be all that can be desired or expect-ed. As soon as the road will permit, Messrs. Hurley and Murray will run three stages weekly between here and

Our spring is still backward and cold. The farmers complain that they have never experienced such a backward and late spring.
Political affairs are quiet. The oppo-

resistion party have everything admirably organized. They only await the arrival of Mr. W. H. Gallagher to make a personal canvass of the district. Everyone is confident that he will be returned with a sweeping majority.

TARS VS. CHINESE.

A Dozen Bluejackets Attempt to Clean

The greatest encounter since the recent victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila was fought in this city on Saturday after-noon in the Chinese quarter. A dozen bluejackets were coming up Fisguard street, when, it is said, a Chinaman bumped against one of them. The Chinaman was immediately felled with a blow by the sailor who was bumped. Chinaman sitting at a window in revenge threw a briekbat, which struck the sailor in the broad of the back and brought forth words not mentioned in the works of the Religious Tract Society. Then the row began; the dozen started in to clean out the Chinese quarter. Shoulder to shoulder they marched down the street knocking down every Chinaman that came within reach. Had they not separated it is doubtful if the row would have continued, for the Chinese would scarcely have attacked the little phalanx as a whole. They separated, however, and then the Celestials seized their opportunity and soon each of the men in blue was surrounded by a jabbering crowd of Mongolians, who when his back was towards them, would strike with tin pans and sticks, then as soon as the blow was delivered dive into the inner-most depths of the dirty labyrinth of alleys, leaving their place to a new arrival. Soon the street was thronged with screeching Chinese, all eager to get a whack at the undefended rear of the eremy, and it would undoubtedly have been bad for the little group of Jack Tars had the police not arrived on the y cut about the head, who, with gore in his eye, came out to avenge his "cousin' armed with an axe. The coming of the police was most opportune, but their appearance by no means signified an ending to the fight. The pig-tailed horde, trusting in their numerical strength, continued to fight, even though they saw the

orass buttons of authority.

It was not until the strong arm of the law was laid on four of them that they scuttled away into their shacks to discuss the battle. One bluejacket was also made prisoner and another one struck by the man with the battle axe was sent to the hospital for surgical treat, his head being badly cut. Several others on both sides were more or less injured. The police who put a stop to the affray were Sergt. Hawton, and officers Clavards, Redgrave, Abbott, Munro, Abel and provincial constable

The majority of the sailors cannot

say how the row begun. All they assert is that there was cause for fight.

The bluejackets and Chinese who were made prisoners on account of the disturbance, save the one who is under the doctor's care and unable to appear, were brought before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning and remanded until Friday morning.

CARTHEW CASE. The Hearing Will Be Finished This Afternoon

J. A. Carthew was put in the box, in his own defence this morning. He stated that upon Safe's return to Wrangel the witness told him that as the company had not replied to his cable he expected them to take the property he had bought for them. The fact that the hammer was on one wharf and the engine on another was accounted for by the fact that they arrived on different steamers. He himself oiled the machinery. He told Safe that he had orders, he could make it good. Safe also said at first that he had floated the scheme and intended going contracting, but subsequently stated that he was going to Frisco to float it. Mr. Safe paid no bills except wharfage on engine. He drew the remainder of the money out of the bank because from Safe's conversation he concluded the company was "a bilk." got no money personally on the engine for his own use. He had taken action both against Mr. Safe and the Explorers and Travelers' Cimpony. Witness had seen a prospectus at the Union club in the London Times showing that the company were trying to sell out. It would have were trying to sen out. It would have taken an ordinary force of men six or eight months to complete the wharf and the hotel. The wharf itself could have been built in 60 days. On the Corona, coming down the first time, Safe had asked him to vrite up the property. The reason that he wrote the bank telling them not to send any money to Clark was because he wanted a clear title. Mr. Brown, of the C.P.R., had promised him all surplus freight for the wharf. All the lots he bought from Crittenden were cleared and enclosed. wharf is at one end, and the C.P.R. at the other. After purchasing the property for the company Judge Jackson, Sir Donald Ross, and D. D. Mann had wanted it, but he felt in honor bound to keep it for the company. Safe's statement that witness had asked him in Victoria to have him appointed agent was false. The arangement was made on the was going to build a wharf that he (the witness) would do it twelve and a half per cent. cheaper than the C.P.R., and put up \$10,000 bonds. Safe never notiput up \$10,000 bonds. Sale in the emfied him that he was no longer in the employ of the company while at Wrangel. Carthew had two or three hundred piles and lumber at Wrangel when Safe came up. Witness rendered safe his attended the day after he was asked, and he was

never asked for an explanation of any of the items. Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy, witness said he twas in difficulty and did not want a job, though he might have pererred to his troubles in a letter to Mr. Galletly, when he didn't want to do him any harm. He had not a bank account at that time. Witness is a practical wharf builder. He did not particularly want such a job at that time, but knew that Safe wanted such a man to construct a wharf and hotel at Wrangel. Safe had told him that he was going home to submit the proposition to build a wharf and hotel to his company, and considered he was hired. The intention was that witness, as a practical man, was to proceed with the construction of

these. He had no instructions to use the company's money in any other way. He had not time to sign the agreement with Crittenden before the boat sailed, and merely gave his cheque. The reason why he did not at once notify the company was because he had not a signed agree-ment, although in the meantime he had written them a letter reviewing his work for that company. He had expended \$1,385 for an engine and about \$64 for

He had given Sylvester and Reed a memorandum to hold the machinery till debts were poid. Witness did not remember that he was entitled to receive fur ther acounts on that security. It was not a bill of sale. The \$100 he received was not on account of the bill of sale. He didn't disclose the tronsaction to Mr. Sale.

He thought that the cablgeram from the company saying to "sell any property of ours at you peril" meant the property he had bought for them. He replied "not necessarily yours" in order to draw an Mr. Safe had never refused to pay any

count presented to him.

To Mr. Belyea witness said that when he included the men's accounts in his statement he was not aware that Sylvester and Reed had paid them. Had the company notified him that they did not want it, he could have made a big profit on it. The average daily expenses of witness at Wrangel was about \$5 a day. Mr. Safe again in the box said the & T. had been in existence since 1 and had a paid up capital of £10,000. They had no difficulty in raising money. He never said he was going to Frisco to float it, but to employ contractors. In reply to Mr. Belyea witness said his com pany had some of this money on hand, how much he could not say. The company were to sell out for f143,000 to the De Windt Co. They had eight claims in the Klondike. Two of the directors were to join the De Windt Exploration Co. The nominal capital of the E. & T. was £50,000.

This closed the case and the court adourned for lunch before receiving the address of counsel. An incident of the forenoon sitting was a heated passage between the witness Carthew and the

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had a little baby 6 months old, with itching sores on her body. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her when everything else failed. Another mother who holds Dr. Chase's Ointment in high esteem is MRS. JAS. BROWN, Molesworth, Out. Her baby boy was covered all over the face, sides and hips with Eczenia. The first application of the Ointment storped the itching, and B boxes effected a complete cure.

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BEST FOR KLONDYKE because one pound has the strength of two ERSKINE, WALL & CO., Victoria, Sole Local Agents,



sidy expressed the opinion that the witness was lying, and the latter retaliated

The need of a good spring medicine is almost universal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE SOOKE MEETING. How Political Meetings Are Reported For Government Papers.

The following letter, being a copy of one handed by Mr. Edward Milne, of Sooke, to the Colonist, was placed in our hands on Monday with the request that should the Colonist decline to publish the original, we should publish the copy. As the Colonist has not printed the original we now produce the copy. The public will understand from the gross unfairness of the Colonist in this case the disreputable factics that the case the disreputable tactics that the government is prepared to adopt during the present campaign. Not only has that paper faisified a report and insulted the present of Scatt it and insulted the gree of strength in that part of his box people of Sooke; it has refused to insert a correction couched in courteous lan-

guage. What do the electors of Esquimalt think of such conduct? The following is Mr. Milne's letter:

To the Editor of the Colonist: As convener of the public meeting held at Sooke on last Thursday evening, I write to protest against your seconded report to protest against your so-called report of the proceedings thereof.

The attendance was very large and the interest manifested great, and so far from Messrs. Higgins and Forster being treated in a cold and repellent manner (you call it a "frost"), they were heartwelcomed, listened to attentively and spitably entertained.

is a pity that you did not send one of your own reporters to the scene instead of depending on a haphazard ac-count from an unreliable source. I may add that it is not a custom of the people of Sooke to invite friends to visit them and then treat them scurvily as your pseudo report would seem to intimate.

EDWARD MILNE.

TO VIEW THE FILTER BEDS. Free Excursion Monday to Beaver Lake-

chinery its weekly overhauling.

Sidewalk at New Post Office. The law givers of the city tore themselves away from mirth and revelry for about an our last night to give the municipal ma-

The announcement was made during the vening that the Victoria & Sidney Railway Beaver Lake on Friday or Monday to give e citizens an opportunity to witness for hemselves the operation of the new filter weds before voting on the by-law. A large number will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity on Monday, the day selected by the council, when trains will leave he Victoria & Sidney station at 2, 3 and 4 Vidcok respectively. ed by the council, when trains will leave to the Victoria & Sidney station at 2, 3 and 4 o' clock respectively.

After routine business was disposed of communications were read as follows: Wm. Henderson, of Ottawa, notified the council that the public works department had let the contract for permanent sidewalks around the new post office; from the same source asking the aldermen to put in a crossing and permanent gutters on Courtney street; from A. W. More & Co. and others, complaining that the council was proposing to appropriate to their own use a draininto Humboldt street sewer, built by private parties. The city engineer will report. The council was notified in a communication from Ottawa that their request to thave part of David street made over to the city had been referred to the proper department, that of marine and fisheries. In reference to making proper connection with Thomas Ashe's property at Foul Bay, the water committee reported that it would cost \$225. Referred to water commissioners.

Authority was given the cemetery com-

Authority was given the cemetery con Authority was given the cemetery committee to purchase cinders for the paths at Ross Bay, and upon the recommendation of the library committee smoking will be prohibited in the reading room.

The work in connection with the Yates street stable contract was accepted, and steps taken to have a couple of old building tore down on Fort and Pandora streets. The street committee recommended that the cost of macadamizing a number of streets be ascertained; that Belton avenue be graded, work not to cost more than \$200; and that cinder sidewalks be continued as soon as possible. oon as possible.

Tenders will be called for pulleys for the ew dynamos; for tubes for the heater, and

The tender of Ross Bros. for repairs to The tender of Ross Bros. for repairs to the cemetery caretaker's house was accept-ed, at \$215. The other tenders were: A. Fairfall, \$282, and E. Harrison, \$303. Spratt & Macaulay and Nicholies & Renouf submitted tenders for hose, which

secuting lawyer, in which Mr. Cas-y expressed the opinion that the wit-ss was lying, and the latter retaliated Council adjourned at 9:15.

Deacon Slow-Why is it that Brother Cightly always prefers the long-meter Tightly always prefers the long-meter hymns?

Deacon Swift—He is president of the gas trust. Long meters, long bills; so long.

HIS LEGS AND HIS BUSINESS. Of late years especially, the writer's sympathies have particularly gone out to all those persons who work in a standing position, who earn their money, as one may say, perpendicularly. At the same wages I should vastly prefer to be the driver of an omnibus rather than comes to pass that a large proportion of our fellow daborers must hove good legs or they are done for. Their heads may be sound and clear as ever, but if ther legs cannot be depended on for the legs cannot be depended on the le gree of strength in that part of his body

was of supreme importance to Mr. Henry Cogin: as indeed it is to a host of people you see every day.
"In the autumn of 1887," he says, health began to fail me. I felt as i had no energy. I was weak and goo

for nothing. I could not make out what had come over me, as before this I had always been healthy and strong.
"At first I had a foul taste in the mouth and no desire for food. After eating had an aching pain at the chest and back Somewhat later I was taken with mus cular pain in the shoulders and could not lift my left arm up. Then I became

so weak that my legs tottered under me and I had difficulty in attending to my (When we have explained that Mr Cogin is a hairdresser the pertinency of this observation will be obvious. hairdresser who cannot stand firmly ar move easily is a hairdresser in danger

losing his customers. That our friend should have been anxious on this point goes without saying.)
"I lost a deal of sleep," he continue "and felt no better for going to bed. In this wretched state I remained month after month. At last I read about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and got a bottle from Mr. Davis, the chemist Pentre (I was living in the Rhondda Va

"After taking this medicine a few day my appetite returned and food caused me no pain. So I kept on using it, and afte I had consumed four bottles I was cured I could eat anything and felt strong as ever. Since that time I have ailed noth You can make any use you like of this statement. (Signed) Henry Cogm, 355 Summer Lane, Birmingham, October 7, 1896." Any disease, long continued, will produce weakness; but indigestion or dy

pepsia does so in the direct line of ca and effect. Strength comes only from gested food, and whatsoever with that process necessarily weathe subject of it immediately throughout his whole body. No med does a particle of good unless it is o sort to expel from the system the poiso already thrown into the blood from the sour and fermented food in the stomac and then to tone up the stomach enable it to do its work. ity belongs to Mother Seigel's Syruf greater degree perhaps than to any other known remedy. Why it does so mystery and a secret of nature's. it makes no difference. If anybody is satisfied with that solution of the mat beg to ask him why water extinguish

One word more. Owing to his want power to digest his food, Mr. Cog a hard struggle to keep up ork for several months. he was going on, the time come when he would have been to abandon it altogether. A man keep on, working and earning unless he can digest what food h sleep at nights, and be reasonab from pain. You will not disput No I imagine not: for it is com

and universal experience.

Well, now, there is a prodig
of men and women in England dragging weakly and miserably a Mr. Cogin pid. They feel their we most where they need strength most as he did. Mother Seigel's Syrup a whole man of him; why not try it self if you suffer in the same way

\$1.50 ANNUM *********

VOL. 17.

The Red Book Issued Government on th Controvers

Negotiations in the C Replies Are Favor the Dons

News Received From Schley Begarding Squadron.

Conditions at Havana ing More Serious Outbreak Fes

New York, May 25 .he World from London The first available copy red book has been receive correspondent. It contain esting unpublished matter negotiations between W. Madrid and the great pow declaration of war. Follo text of a telegraphic circt the Spanish ambassador warded by Minister Gulb

"The news from the Un not be considered satisf Kinley and his government the tide to rise consider now doubtful whether the or power to withstand it. of this week we shall know the chambers, and the chambers, submitt report of the Maine disprobably be without found hostile to ourselves." nd hostile to ourselves."
Nearly every dispatch
sage omitted which preslished, would not be of a
Spanish case. On Mai
describes an interesting
Handraux our presenting Hanotaux on presenting

"I told him that by ac "I told him that by ac we wished to secure Et as this crisis has reached and requires prompt ac the most efficacious thin moment would be for E the traditional internation reference to Cuba since the century, and should England in order to protion in favor of peace cepted this suggestion and to consider and put the accouncil of ministers."

Merri Del Val, the Spa at the Vatican, wrote: poses giving to the Ament and praises its Our government reconshould try to persuade governments to use th Washington with the war. He has persuade

form of government ca jections in the United S is animated by deep fee for Spain, to act. He a may rely on the good The reply of the Britis Senor Rascon was mor merely expressing regrethat might disturb Eu sarily the good relation and the United States. telegraphing the amba

ington to notify the gov the conciliatory attitude From a dispatch fro the Spanish ambassade appears that Austria March 27, "that the re lished as an offset to port to facilitate arbitra There are two gaps which, from the context contain recommendation by Spain to the United Count Muravieff, ac Villa Gonzalo, on Mar himself full of sympat enthusiastic for the question me that the empe by the same feelings." Senor Mazo reports, Rome, that the Italian ed me, with visible con government, animated friendly feelings towar

Spain, will at once ac Spain suggests. On let that he had deep syn wishes towards our cou There certainly is no tion accorded the Spa German chancellor, as Mendez Vigo on Mar Spanish Spanish expectations friendship of German says that "the chancel took full apprecia of both governments,

posite in character." The Spanish ambas burg wrote on March "The foreign ministe had a long conversation United States ambassised him that he felt al conflict between the he strength and char ent of the republic. ter informed him of of the emperor that ou espected, and to reme e foreign minister guarantee of peac rican ambassador The Spanish ambas on April 2. "Mr. Balfour says ment is confident that the United States is panish government

Merri Del Val wro Rompolla just told from Washington city The president is very

an arrangement, but posed by the chambe lies in who is to ask