

Cecil Rhodes' Popularity.

Received With the Wildest Enthusiasm at the Chartered Company Meeting.

Rhodesia, He Says, Will Go Ahead Without Assistance From the Government.

The Three Million Pounds Required for the Railway is Already Assured.

London, April 6.—The personality of Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been a towering figure this week. His welcome at the meeting of the Chartered British South Africa Company, at Cannon street hotel on Tuesday was one of blind enthusiasm. Mr. Rhodes carried his audience with the breezy optimism which served as a gilded coating for the unpleasant fact that the negotiations with the government for aid for his Cape-to-Cairo railway had failed, and that the company needed another £3,000,000. The audience, among whom were a number of fashionable ladies, cheered him wildly. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Rhodes was obliged to address an overflow meeting outside the hall. Such an enormous crowd surrounded him, enthusiastically cheering him, that police were required to escort him back to the offices of the Chartered Company. The after effect of Mr. Rhodes' speech was less favorable, however, and shares of the British South Africa Company suffered a decline. Mr. Rhodes referred to the Carnegie Company's tender for railway iron for the Rhodesian road, and his explanation of its rejection attracted considerable attention. An Associated Press representative interviewed Mr. Rhodes on the subject. He said: "My policy has been to support home industries wherever I can be done from a business point of view, but there is no need for Americans to be discouraged. We positively will go into an open market in future, and I personally believe an open market would be the best in every respect. I can see no reason why the American iron industry should not watch us even more closely than in the past, for Rhodesia is going forward without government support, and we want to attract enterprising Anglo-Saxons and let them see the enormous scope before them. The government's caution in supporting us is no new thing. Take Madagascar for example. No man has done so much for the island as General Gallieni, and yet even now he is obliged to go upon his knees and supplicate the French government to follow even our limited example and open up the country. The German Emperor, who is a man of immense intelligence, sees clearly the ultimate value of present support in similar cases. I believe Americans are quicker to see business possibilities than the average Englishman, who is cautious and conservative as a rule, but once a Briton sees clearly an amount of capital worth investing, you can say Americans are as welcome in Rhodesia as brothers. Three years will see us on the crest of an enormous wave of prosperity."

Regarding the opening up of the Philippines, Mr. Rhodes said: "If my observation is correct, Americans will be quick to see the great possibilities in that direction, and will not stand waiting, but will rush with capital to develop the industries of the islands. It is impossible to believe the American government will not see the possibilities beyond the shadow of a doubt will hesitate a moment as the British government has done regarding Rhodesia."

Mr. Rhodes concluded the interview by stating that the value of the £3,000,000 needed for the railroad in Rhodesia had already been assured. Queen Victoria returned from Cimiez to Windsor on Friday. Her Majesty was delayed one day at Cherbourg by rough weather in the English channel. The expected birthday honors include a Pezage for the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, as a recognition for the part he took in promoting the Anglo-American understanding. This distinction will also vary apropos in view of Sir Julian's selection as British representative at the Peace Conference. The Queen's birthday will also be the occasion for an act of grace toward three men sentenced to penal servitude for life for complicity in the murder of Sir Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, permanent secretary for Ireland, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on May 6, 1882. The case of the three men has been considered by the court, and it is understood the prisoners are to be liberated on the Queen's eightieth birthday. The Queen has overcome her dislike for electric light which has now been introduced in All Royal Palaces. The Prince of Wales has just taken an important step and has abolished electricity in his palaces for lighting at Sandringham. According to several papers Earl Cadogan has decided to resign the Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland, owing to ill-health, and he is said to be resigning his successor. Lord Curzon of Kedleston gave it to

be understood when he accepted the Vice-Royalty of India, that he did so because he thought the climate would improve his health. Private advice, however, intimate a contrary effect, and Curzon has been suffering from ill-health since his arrival in India. According to today, the Curzons have been rather

Overdoing the Dignity of Vice-Royalty in contrast to the ways of former Vice-roys. The publication mentioned says the present practice in Simla and Calcutta is on the lines of the most rigid etiquette. It is informed that at gatherings the host and hostess always enter last and only when dinner has been announced. When they do go in they pass through a long line formed by the guests and the obsequious suite. They sit facing each other and commonly address each other according to today, as "Your Excellency." Old hands, it is added, are inclined to snigger at all this, which is a bad imitation of Windsor and other royal residences, "but," concludes today, sarcastically, "it must be very pleasant to pretty Miss Leiter and her sisters, all republican born."

The Agitation Against Sunday Newspapers had a splendid innings this week. The Earl of Rosebery in the course of a public speech took up the matter on Tuesday, and declared strongly against the system, appealing for "A truce of God" between the Mail and Telegraph, whose proprietors were sitting on either side of him at the time. His Lordship intimated that each was desirous of ceasing the publication of his Sunday paper if the other would do likewise. Evidence points strongly to the fact that neither of the Sunday papers have been the success anticipated, and other newspapers are jubilant at the position in which the two rivals find themselves, both will be ashamed to withdraw. Mr. Harmsworth, proprietor of the Mail, has written a letter saying he hopes the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph will accept Lord Rosebery's proposition and agree to a truce. Mr. Harmsworth adds that Sunday newspaper development is quite as unnecessary in England to-day as it was in the United States 35 years ago, when it commenced there. One by one the most conservative newspapers in the United States were forced into the Sunday market. Mr. Harmsworth concludes by saying that the present is a golden opportunity to stop the increase of Sunday newspapers. Mr. Harmsworth has evidently had enough of Sunday journalism.

There are signs of awakening enthusiasm on this side of the Atlantic regarding the forthcoming American cup races. The owners of quite a number of steam yachts on the Clyde have intimated their intention to attend, and there is certain to be the largest muster of British yachts ever witnessed at any contest. A striking proof of the interest among all classes is the fact that workmen in a Greenock ship yard have opened a fund toward which they will subscribe weekly, until the end of September, to pay the expenses of a trip across the ocean to

See the Races. There has been a decided improvement in the social aspect of the season this week, the drawing-rooms on the tenth and sixteenth of this month will bring many notable people to town. The Queen herself is to hold the second of these drawing-rooms, and consequently the affair will be of the most brilliant character.

Mrs. Choate, wife of the American ambassador, has returned from Paris, and began Thursday receptions. Mr. William Waldorf Astor is making great preparations for a social campaign. He has engaged Faderewski, the pianist, and several operatic stars for his evening party at the end of June. Mr. Astor has taken a place in Perthshire with extensive fishing and shooting.

An enormous wave of prosperity. Much interest is taken in society and artistic circles in the Exhibition of International Art, in which Mr. James McNeil Whistler is the prime mover. It opens next week. All fashionable London is to be invited to Monday's private view. There is special curiosity to see Mr. Whistler's exhibition as it was such a success last year, and as the Academy and new exhibitions, which have now been open a week, have been pronounced to be worse than usual.

Lillian Blauvelt, an American prima donna, was the star of the London May music festival this week. Mme. Blauvelt, who recently sang in Rome before the King and Queen of Italy, was presented with a large and costly brooch by the Queen, in the centre of which is a letter "M" set in large diamonds and rubies.

The addition of a work house to the fall in Outangame county, Wis., decreased the annual number of tramp visitors from 1,000 to 50.

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

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HAS THIS ANY BEARING?

Here Is a Railway Bill Which Slipped Through the Commons Without Comment.

IS THE HAND OF THE MONOPOLIST IN IT?

The Road is Declared to be for the General Benefit of Canada and is no Lumber Woods Line—Must be Built in Two Years From Passing of Act—Food for Victoria's Most Earnest Thought.

The following act was passed at the last session of the Dominion House (1898), and as it may have a most important bearing upon one of the two schemes now before the people of Victoria the Times deems it a duty to place it conspicuously before the citizens. Some remarks on the subject will be found in the editorial columns.

61 VICTORIA. Chap. 62. An Act to Incorporate the Cowichan Valley Railway Company. Assented to 13th June, 1898.

Whereas a petition has been presented praying for the incorporation of a company to construct and operate a railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows: 1. The Honorable George A. Cox and Randolph Macdonald, both of the city of Toronto; Perrot Long-Insua, of the city of New York; Henry John Wickham, of the city of Toronto; Mossom Martin Boyd and William Thornton Cust Boyd, both of the village of Bobcaygeon; James Gordon Edwards and John Dundas Plawelle, of the town of Lindsay; and Henry Boyd, of the said village of Bobcaygeon, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Cowichan Valley Railway Company," hereinafter called "the company."

2. THE UNDERTAKING OF THE COMPANY IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE A WORK FOR THE GENERAL ADVANTAGE OF CANADA. 3. The head office of the company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

4. The company may lay out, construct and operate a railway of the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches from a point at or near the mouth of the Cowichan River in Vancouver Island, British Columbia; thence following the valley of the Cowichan River and Cowichan Lake, to a point at or near the head of said Cowichan Lake; thence in a northwesterly direction, and following the Franklin River, to a point on the Alberca Canal at or near the mouth of the said Franklin River, with a branch following the Nitinat River and Nitinat Lake to a point at or near the outlet of the said Nitinat Lake.

5. The company may construct retaining dams at such points on the said water, and according to such plans and specifications as shall have first received the approval of the Governor in Council, to obtain power for the generation of electricity to be used in connection with the said railway.

6. The persons named in section 1 of this act are hereby constituted provisional directors of the company, and shall be five hundred thousand dollars, and may be called up by the directors

STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE. And Wreck Several Cars on the Duluth Street Railway—Five Men Injured.

Duluth, Minn., May 6.—The first serious demonstration by the street railway sympathizers and strikers occurred last night. They used dynamite to stop traffic. Four cars were derailed, three at West Duluth and one in Garfield avenue. One of the cars in West Duluth was smashed almost beyond repair, and all the glass in the other two was broken. One car on Garfield avenue was served likewise. One man was probably fatally injured, and four others slightly hurt. When Manager Warren of the street railway appeared on the scene with a wrecking car, he was set upon by the strikers.

God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb.—Laurence Sterne.

WARNING VOLUNTEERS.

Extracts From Mr. Atkinson's Pamphlets Seized by U. S. Postal Authorities. Washington, May 5.—The following extracts are from the pamphlets by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, which he desired to send to soldiers in the Philippines, but which were seized by the post office department. In one of them Mr. Atkinson says: "I will append one question to each reader: How much increase of taxation are you willing to bear, and how many of your neighbors' sons are you ready to sacrifice by fever, malaria and disease in order to extend the sovereignty of the United States over the West Indies and the Philippine Islands?"

After describing what he calls "the hall of war and its penalty," Mr. Atkinson says: "Let others should be entrapped into enlistment in the regular army or volunteer service in the tropics, it would be only fair and honest on the part of the recruiting officers to be put in possession of these facts." Again, Mr. Atkinson says: "The way has already become plain for the youth of the land to avoid diseased tropics by refusing to volunteer or enlist in the army or navy of the United States. The way will be found for the volunteers, now held against their will, to get their release from unlawful service in any other course than their own after peace is declared."

To Smash the Liberal Party

A Big Job Which Some Vancouverites Have Undertaken to Accomplish.

The Leasing of Deadman's Island Is Being Opposed for Political Reasons.

Vancouver, May 6.—Mr. Ludgate, in an interview to-day said: "I am thoroughly convinced that the claim of the province is ungrounded. Should something turn up that will change my opinion, I will make a proposal to the local government to receive a lease from them on precisely the same terms as I received from the Dominion government." "What will you do in the meantime?" "Nothing. I will simply have to wait for several days for developments in the situation." "Providing the provincial claim is not good, what will you do?" "Well, in that case," replied Mr. Ludgate, "I will feel strongly prompted to wire to the Dominion government to give me indisputable authority to take possession of the island." Asked what he would do should the provincial government's claim prove good and he was still unable to get a lease, he replied that there was a limit to his patience. Mayor Gordon is reputed to have said that he is opposing the lease for political reasons party. "We will," he is reported to have said, "break up the Liberal party in the province over the matter yet."

BARON CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

London, May 5.—In a police court here this afternoon Baron Hector Depemmark was arraigned on the charge of forging cablegrams in the name of Count Moro, with reference to certain Chinese railway concessions and thereby obtaining money under false pretences. Count Moro, the prosecuting witness, on cross-examination, admitted that his real name was Philips. He said that he was a son of a manufacturing chemist named Moro Philips, of Philadelphia, and that he had adopted the title for business purposes. The charge of forging against Baron Depemmark was dismissed.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Not the kind made simply to sell

None can match its record of over half a century of cures.

One Million For Cable

British Columbia Government Makes an Unparalleled Offer to the Dominion.

Will Contribute One Ninth of Total Cost of Pacific Cable

Ministers Confirm the Announcement—Enormous Benefit Will Accrue.

Ottawa, May 5.—(Special).—The government has received a telegraphic offer from the Provincial Government of British Columbia to subscribe one million dollars towards the construction of the all-British Pacific cable. The offer was received on Thursday, but not made public until to-night. It comes as a surprise to friends of the administration. Sir Sandford Fleming, C.E., has wired the British Columbia government congratulations upon the offer.

This news, coming on the top of the somewhat lukewarm correspondence from the Imperial Government, is the subject of conversation of the hour, and has resulted in the attitude of the Secretary of State for the Colonies being criticized. The offer of the British Columbia government is to contribute two-eighths (\$1,000,000) of the total cost, \$9,000,000, in addition to the five-eighths (\$2,500,000) to be contributed by the Dominion. The governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand have each offered to contribute one-ninth of the cost, or \$4,000,000 in all, thus leaving \$4,000,000 to be borne by the Dominion and Imperial governments.

Premier Selwyn and Finance Minister Cotton were interviewed by a Times reporter this morning and confirmed fully the news received from the Ottawa correspondent of this paper last evening. The decision was arrived at by the executive at a meeting on Thursday and was immediately communicated to the Dominion government by whom alone it could be made public.

The ministers say that the immense benefit which will accrue to this province from the completion of the cable, placing British Columbia before the world as one of the most important links in the great chain of Imperial communication, will, it is believed, result in the action of the executive meeting with the hearty endorsement of all parties, irrespective of politics. The assurance that the cable will be constructed will result in British Columbia taking an immense stride forward, commercially and strategically.

Suggestions have been made during the day that such an offer by the British Columbia government is ultra vires the province, but it may be taken for granted that such is not the case, the offer, although without parallel in the history of British Columbia in regard to amount, being similar in character to the contribution made towards the exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

IDAHO MINING RIOT.

Soldiers Visit Wallace and Arrest Nearly Every Man in the Place—No Chance of Escape.

Wallace, Idaho, May 5.—The troops of the Fourth Cavalry came here yesterday and arrested practically every man in town. A train of two coaches and six box cars, all heavily loaded, took them to Wardner. It is thought many are only wanted as witnesses. The mountains are full of fleeing men. With the railroads all guarded, the only safe way out of the country is over the Glidden road to Thompson Falls, Mont. That route is lined with them. Around Murray the fugitives have the sympathy of a majority of the people.

A teamster met 15 fugitives on that road within six miles of this place. They acknowledged being last chance men but frightened by the report they had received of troops at Thompson's Falls, decided to abandon the trip. They expressed themselves as feeling bad that hard working men should be driven out of the country by soldiers.

THREE FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Bridgeton, N. J., May 6.—It is now almost certain that three men were drowned during the terrific wind which swept over the lower part of New Jersey early on Tuesday morning, accompanying the electric storm.

On nervous pros. of the nervous sensation, no growth, no life, unpathy or harsh body would be gain had no con. nerves become ment is made fag, loss of enes, tear to ven. These are the of starved and Food of Dr. A. W. nourishes the strength, and in exhausted. It creates new lease, overwork sends through arts energy and weak men and all dealers, or book, "The Ills be by Toronto. ry, and appear to ster they are en- VINGS. Instructive to read advertisements. Co., of Sarasparilla a great feast and with them. They get of quiet old as the starters in a rishments, wherein turned and para- matter. The pub- lishing, as it re- and opens up dis- ORK FIRE. An inquest on the persons who lost on April 7 at the Wallace Andrews, Coroner Zucca and n S. Donohue, in re occurred, after John, one of the anonymous letters her children with believed the five diary. "We have thoroughly," de no motive. The terms with each year of no enemies Andrews had had." existence of an acularies in his possibility. BULL FIGHTS. The young Amer- Durango, have au- give a bull fight. earnest protest from who regret their old not be content this, but now begin es. ing at the corner Urban streets. day destroyed by the tenants in the loss is estimated RE all the troubles from the system, such as those. Distress after the stomach, attempt to see. While their mouth men shows in outline AD applies to those who complain; but those who do not grip. These little pills will they will not be writ- But after attack has HE use that here is where Our pills cure it while are very small and two pills make a dose and do not grip. action pleasant. Who wants; five for \$1. Who sent by mail. CO., New York. Small Price.

Dominion Parliament

Parliamentary Programme—Premier Laurier Outlines the Order of Business.

Effort by Mr. Molines to Have the B. N. A. Amended Falls Through.

Ottawa, May 2.—At the opening of the House yesterday, the Premier made an announcement as to the Government business of the session. The budget speech would be delivered at 10 o'clock to-day's sitting. After the debate thereon had been exhausted the Government would proceed with the two resolutions on the order paper, concerning the Pacific cable, the purchase of the Drummond County Railway. The measures still remaining to be introduced are, first of all, the Senate resolution, of which the House has already had notice, after that the redistribution bill and also certain resolutions in aid of railways and supplemental estimates. In addition to these there might be one or more but still of some moment which might be introduced. All the measures which had been announced, and over those he had not announced, would be introduced before the business would be before the House has been completed.

Private Bills. Two bills respecting the Cobourg, Northern-Berard Pacific Railway Company (Mr. Guillet) and to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Benefit Advertising Company (Mr. McAllister) were introduced and given their pro-forma first reading. A bill to confirm an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hull Electric Railway Company was passed through committee and given its third reading.

Bills to incorporate the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, respecting the Great Northern Central Railway Company, were given their second reading.

The Intercolonial. Mr. McLellan was informed by the Minister of Railways that the average length of sections of the Intercolonial Railway is six miles. The average number of men employed on each section was, he said, three, \$1.50 a day is paid to foremen and \$1.15 to trackmen. No employees are kept on half time through the winter.

Montreal Lotteries. Mr. Monk drew the attention of the Government to Montreal's petition for a number of lotteries which carry on their business under the guise and pretense of associations, or societies for the promotion of art. He also pointed out a section of the Criminal Code, No. 205, under which the proceeds of lotteries are made exempt from the law against lotteries. The Premier replied that the Minister of Justice is engaged in the preparation of certain amendments to the code. Probably this matter would be included.

Military Affairs. The Minister of Militia stated that Col. Lake during the time when he temporarily filled the office of general officer commanding had recommended the reinstatement of J. A. L. Strathy to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the reserve list.

Replying to a question by Mr. John Ross Robertson (East Toronto) the Minister of Militia stated that officers appointed to the permanent force in 1938 after the regulations as to qualifications had been suspended, had to qualify like all others.

Crow's Nest Pass Tolls. Replying to a question by Mr. McInnes the Minister of Railways stated that the C. P. R. had not submitted to the Governor-in-Council for approval and revision its rates and tolls on Crow's Nest Pass Railway and on its lines connecting with the said branch.

Shoals in Lake St. Louis. Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) asked whether the Government had received any representations from the shipping interests of Montreal as to the necessity of removing the shoal on the south side of the new channel in Lake St. Louis.

Mr. Blair replied in the affirmative to this question, but added that as the channel is already three hundred feet wide the Government did not consider it necessary to undertake at present the removal of the shoal.

The Lobster Commission. Mr. McInerney (Kent, N. B.) enquired whether the Government proposed putting in force the recommendations of the lobster commission. Sir Louis Davies intimated that the report had only come into his possession and he had not yet had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues on the subject.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) was informed that Mr. W. A. P. Clement, legal adviser to the Yukon Council, was not permitted to practice before the gold commissioner or to engage in any cases involving mining titles. The Government was aware that Mr. Clement engaged in private practice, but had no knowledge as to whether he or his professional partners accepted retainers from clients who had business which would come before the Council.

Ogilvie's Investigation. Sir Hilbert Tupper enquired that a protest had been received by the Government on April 27 on behalf of the miners' committee in Dawson alleging inadequacy in Mr. Ogilvie's commission of enquiry.

West Indian Sugar. The Minister of Customs gave to Mr. Foster a return which showed the imports of British West India sugar into Canada as follows: Six months ending December 31, 1938, 9,049,020 pounds, valued at \$161,041; for the six months ending December 31, 1937, 6,245,024 pounds, valued at \$124,834.

Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria) moved for a return comprising copies of all orders-in-council respecting Stanley Park and Deadman's Island at Vancouver, and all correspondence between the different departments of the Canadian government and the Imperial military and naval authorities, and all other papers in connection with the property and its lease to Mr. Ludgate. The motion was carried.

ments of the Canadian government and the Imperial military and naval authorities, and all other papers in connection with the property and its lease to Mr. Ludgate. The motion was carried.

A Canadian Brigade. Lieut.-Colonel Hughes presented a resolution, "that in the opinion of this House, having in view the growth and development of Canada, and the assistance to perfect the union of Great Britain and her colonies and the maintaining the commerce, prestige and integrity of the British Empire, Great Britain should be given authority to enroll a brigade of Canadian officers and men for the Imperial service abroad, and that Canadian soldiers should be afforded opportunity of serving in the British army." The whole object of the plan which he proposed was the formation of a Canadian brigade enlisted for seven years. It would cost nothing to either Canada or Britain, as British troops in the field would be assisted to furnish time-expired men with a free farm and outfit, and the same should likewise be done for such British soldiers as could be induced to go to Canada to serve here.

Referring to the movement to repatriate the 100th regiment, Colonel Hughes declared that this could never be a Canadian regiment, since our people would not join a corps which they would not be under their own officers.

Dr. Sprone (East Grey) criticized the government's policy of assisting immigrants, and considered "that the money could be spent to better advantage. He was not inclined to look upon time-expired soldiers as having proved such splendid successes as settlers as to warrant the favor toward them which Colonel Hughes had advocated."

Mr. J. V. Ellis (St. John) was not aware that under conditions as they now exist there was anything to keep Canadians from joining either the army or the navy. How was this arrangement to give Great Britain permission to this effect?

The Minister of Militia. Dr. Borden quite agreed that Mr. Ellis's objection were well taken. It was not to his mind desirable to give undue prominence to the military spirit in Canada, and he did not desire to see undue trouble or expense in equipping or building up a spirit of militarism. The whole object of the militia system was self-defence and the aid of the civil power. Great progress had been made in the improvement of our system and in the course of time Major Hughes's desire might be accomplished and assistance given the mother country from a perfectly organized militia force ready for service at a moment's notice.

Colonel Hughes consented to the withdrawal of his resolution.

A Good Suggestion. Lieut.-Colonel Hughes then moved "that in the opinion of this House, the best interests of the active militia would be advanced were the government annually to grant transport to, and entrance fees for, the matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to two or more, not previously prize winners in the said matches, from each battalion or similar unit of other arms of the active militia of Canada."

Colonel Hughes had learned from the report of the general officer commanding that the proposal was actually under consideration. If it was put into force it would be a great stimulus to the militia, encourage better shooting in the militia, and try to get the militia to carry on the large share of the prizes, by training up two enthusiastic new shots from each battalion each year.

The Minister of Militia quite agreed in the propriety of eliminating the potatoes, but it was possible to order that the younger men might be encouraged. He was in sympathy with the principle enunciated by the colonel, and as the question is now before the department he suggested that he should be allowed to stand over. This suggestion was accepted and the resolution was withdrawn.

The Census. Mr. McInnes (Vancouver Island) moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he may be pleased to request that Her Majesty's Imperial Government amend the British North American Act, 1867, so as to empower the parliament of Canada to increase the representation of the Province of British Columbia in the said parliament in accordance with the claims of the said province, as may be justified by any census of the population of the said province officially taken by the said province.

In addressing himself to the discussion of the census, Mr. McInnes pointed out what an advantage it would be to have the census taken in 1930, the beginning of a new century, than in the year following. Incidentally it would be of value to Canada to have our resources and our standing properly set forth before the world on the occasion of the Paris exposition, and besides, it would come opportunistly as a means of affording the government a chance of balancing up the inequalities of representation in parliament.

The Premier acknowledged that there would be a certain convenience in having the census taken in 1930. True, too, would be more truly set forth before the world at the Paris world's fair, and it would come in as an advantage in providing an early basis for redistribution, and yet to him there was one unanswerable objection to the proposal in that Canada will do well to refrain from lightly amending the provisions of the British North American Act, except in what he termed an overwhelming case. In his mind it would be indeed preferable rather to put up even with inconveniences than to tamper with the national constitution, which it should be the duty of Canadians to retain in its absolute integrity.

Sir Hilbert Tupper echoed the sentiment of the Premier as to the desirability of the census being taken in 1930, but intimated that the Government was not prepared to amend the act in that direction.

Mr. McInnes's resolution was not pressed.

P. E. I. Railway Extension. Mr. Martin (East Queen's, P. E. I.) made a somewhat lengthy speech constituting a plea in support of the extension of a railway system in Prince Edward Island. The Minister of Marine, who represents the island in the cabinet, replied that he fully recognized the desirability of improving the railway facilities there. A motion for the production of certain papers in this connection was accepted.

Notes. A motion presented by Dr. Roche (Marquette) for papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. W. J. Christie, Deputy collector of inland revenue, led to a discussion.

Mr. McInnes gives notice that in connection with his bill to amend the naturalization act he will move a certain amendment. The effect of this will be to meet objections from eastern members, and to provide that in British Columbia, only will aliens be compelled to appear in court when applying for naturalization.

Millions for Charities.

Vienna, May 7.—Particulars of the will of the late Baroness de Hirsch are given by the Neue Freie Presse. Her fortune, coupled with that of her late husband, is sworn at 630,000,000 francs (224,800,000), and upon this vast sum the executors have paid out of 24,000,000 francs (8600,000). The relatives of the deceased receive amongst them the sum of 100,000,000 francs (34,000,000), while 80 per cent of the combined fortunes is bequeathed to works of charity and mercy.

The Baroness herself bequeaths for charitable purposes 48,700,000 francs (1,688,000), her specific bequests including: Hirsch foundation in New York, 6,000,000 francs (240,000); Jewish Board of Guardians in London, 3,000,000 francs (120,000); Jewish Colonization Association, London, 10,000,000 francs (400,000); Hirsch's Institute, Montreal, 900,000 francs (24,000); Oseleth Institute, Toronto, 1,000,000 francs (40,000); Paris, 3,000,000 francs (120,000); for the creation of a fund for feeding and clothing the most indigent of the children in schools administered by the city of Vienna, 1,000,000 francs (40,000); home for Jewish working girls in London, 3,000,000 francs (120,000); Israelite Benevolent Committee, Paris, 5,000,000 francs (200,000); residue of the vast estate is to be divided amongst numerous benevolent institutions and charitable organizations in Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Brunn, Brussels, and other continental cities.

Canadian Brevities.

North Sydney, C. B., May 6.—Two young men, Bertie Bennett and Stanley Robinson, went out fishing on the lake yesterday. To-day their canoe was found bottom up and it is feared they have been drowned.

Drummondville, Que., May 6.—The Drummond Lumber Company's office at Forestside was entered by burglars who blew open the safe and stole \$325. At Madawaska Falls they stole \$125 from the store of Davy's.

Montreal, May 6.—The moulders of Montreal struck work this morning. They demand that piece work be abolished.

Regina, May 6.—Colin Campbell, a member of the N. W. M. P., to-day pleaded guilty to embezzling campaign funds. He made restitution of \$300 and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Dresden, Ont., May 6.—The safe of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here was this morning blown open and about \$6,000 in notes taken.

British Stage Denounced.

London, May 6.—Rev. Mr. Mawle, addressing a meeting of the Preventive and Reformatory societies in London, said: "The males, in Exeter Hall, said: 'We are living in an age when Christian work is largely counterbalanced by indecent pictures and publications. The literature of the day is bad, and its policy could be, but the advertisements are worse; they are positively indecent. It is deeply to be regretted that the stage, in the matter of indecent advertisements, is the worst offender. The fact, Mr. Mowle went on, he found that the bishops of the Church of England were recommending their clergy to go to the theatre. (Cries of "Shame! shame!") and British theatres are trying to induce the Ottawa government to look at it in the same light. The British government received the Japanese representation in a friendly and sympathetic manner, and I am hopeful that the question will be settled in such a manner as will not disturb the friendly relations between Britain and Canada."

A Minister's Undertaking.

Paris, May 7.—M. Krantz, who succeeds M. de Freycenet as minister of war, has realized the difficulty surrounding the office to which he has been appointed, but he declared that he had a perfectly open mind with regard to the reforms which he had never been connected. It is understood that M. Krantz will cleanse his department of everyone who was mixed in any way with Dreyfus.

It is stated that 90 per cent of the common contagious diseases are carried from house to house by the domestic pets of the world.

Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy child. A puny, sickly, peevish baby bears a sure testimony to the fact that every woman to decide for herself which medicine she will buy for her baby will be the woman who takes the right medicine.

The woman who takes the right medicine during the months preceding marriage will be the woman who will be the mother of a healthy, happy one.

The woman who suffers from disorders of the distinctive feminine system, who fails to resort to the right remedy, is pretty sure to have puny, sickly, peevish babies.

The woman who takes the right medicine during the months preceding marriage will be the woman who will be the mother of a healthy, happy one.

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Japan May Retaliate.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, Her Ambassador to Great Britain Plainly Says So.

B. C. Laws Are Resented and a Protest Has Been Laid Before Imperial Government.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is now on his way back to his native land, was interviewed by a representative of the Toronto Globe at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Japanese Minister freely and frankly expressed his views upon a number of questions that were brought to his notice by the Globe's representative. The most important subject, as affecting directly the interests of Canada, to which the Minister's attention was drawn, was that of the British Columbia law in relation to Japanese immigrants.

Possible Retaliation. The reporter had heard from a supposedly authentic source that the Japanese government contemplated meeting the recent legislation of the Pacific coast Province by severe retaliatory measures, and so informed the Ambassador, who said that he had already spoken of this to his government, and that his government has determined to sever all diplomatic and trade relations with Canada and prevent Canadian vessels from entering Japanese ports?

Mr. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, you will perhaps remember, spoke of China as the great yellow corpse upon which the nations of Europe were waiting to pounce?

Mr. Hanotaux has not seen China, and, therefore, does not correctly estimate its extent and its population. Any nation that goes into the business of trying to absorb China will incur a very heavy responsibility, and the task when it arrives would be so onerous that the European powers will be slow to essay it.

The occupation of China would necessitate an enormous army, that is one thing that is likely to preserve China's existence as a nation. Another thing is the existing rivalry between the European powers. No nation cares to stir for fear of provoking a dispute that may result in a general war.

The peace footing of our army has been increased to double what it is before, and we are building a very strong fleet.

What about the Philippines? The United States will settle under the loss of the Philippines, but it is interested in it, except to this extent, that when peace is restored we hope to do an improved trade.

A Wonderful Dredger. London, May 6.—A Chicago engineer named Bates to-day signed contracts to build dredgers for India and Australia. Eighteen months ago the Russian government requested Mr. Bates to make a study of the river Volga, with a view to improving its navigation. As a result the government decided to adopt his methods for some 2,500 miles of river improvement, and instructed him to construct the largest and most powerful dredging machine that could be built.

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Japan's Friendship.

With what nations is Japan most friendly? With Great Britain in Europe and the United States on this continent; but of course we want to be friendly with all countries.

The Future of China. "What about the future of China?" "That is one of the most difficult problems awaiting solution. Individually the Chinese are clever, intelligent, hard working and industrious, but what China lacks is a national sentiment and unity of action on the part of her people. They have no patriotism, no love of country, but they are full of self-conceit. It is all very well to talk about the partition of China. Grabbing pieces of territory on the sea coast is one thing, but when it comes to occupy the interior, what nation can do that? Why, it would be a most difficult thing. Believe me, China will not split up as easily as some people think."

Great Britain and Russia seem to have agreed on their respective spheres of influence in China.

What policy will Japan adopt if the partition of China takes place among the European powers?

It is pretty hard to form an opinion upon something which is merely a possibility and may never occur. Japan would much prefer to see China independent and its integrity preserved. If the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom begins in earnest, however, we will not stand idly by with folded hands.

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Will Stand No Nonsense

Chamberlain Sharply Calls On Paul of the Transvaal to Time.

The Letter and Spirit of the London Convention Must Be Observed.

London, May 5.—The Outlook, in its weekly issue, publishes a despatch from its Cape Town correspondent in which it is stated that the British secretary of state, Mr. Chamberlain, has despatched a firm worded demand upon the Transvaal Republic that it must observe its obligations to the Queen as the paramount power by securing peace and order within the republic.

This demand, the despatch says, is supplementary to the demand for the cancellation of the dynamic concession, and is taken in view of the fact that the British government deems that the time has come to invite President Kruger to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the London convention.

It is not stated how far the demand takes the form of an ultimatum, or a period is to be fixed within which the redress of the grievances of the British leaders shall be made.

The reply of President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, to the demand of the secretary of state for the cancellation of the dynamic concession, is published to-day. President Kruger contends that the concession is bona fide and constitutes a breach of the London convention. The Transvaal Republic, he insists, is entitled to an opinion on what is the best interests of the Republic. He asks an amendment of the concession as asked by the British government, the British side, will be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. London, May 6.—A parliamentary paper has been issued containing the details notes exchanged between Great Britain and Russia relative to the spheres of influence in China. The paper declares that Great Britain and Russia have agreed as follows:

Clause 1.—Great Britain engages not to seek either for herself nor in behalf of others, railway concessions north of the great wall and will not obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region.

Clause 2.—Russia makes similar agreement towards Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yangtze.

Clause 3.—The contracting parties have no intention to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties, nor will they fail to cooperate to the Chinese government in the great wall and will not obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region.

In clause 2 Russia makes similar agreement towards Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yangtze.

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Some Hard Fighting

The Filipinos Bravely Resist Advance of United States Soldiers

And in Spite of Artillery Musketry Fire Hold Ground.

Manila, May 8, 8:25 a.m.—In the peaceful overtures of the Filipinos, the Filipinos vigorously resist the advance of General MacArthur, fighting desperately a range, after running from the trench, when driven out by the artillery.

The movement commenced at five a.m. General Hale's brigade advanced along the road a few miles of the railway line. General with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, the command of Lieut. Naylor, Utah light artillery, mounted and pushed ahead, the Twenty-sixth and First Montana regiments fighting to the right and left.

The country to be traversed was the worst yet encountered, the marshes and many unfavorable delaying the advance.

Both brigades met the Resistance Near San Tomé. The centre span of the railroad had dropped into the river, and only a few small rafts were left to carry the troops across. Strong trenches in front of General Hale's brigade were broken by a heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy breaking when Major Young's light tank and then retreating to river bank under cover. As soon as discovered that the nature of the ground would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

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FILIPINOS AGAIN ROUTED.

General Lawton's Northward March Continues and Natives Make but Little Opposition.

Manila, May 6, 4:15 p.m.—Major-General Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Baling to-day. Before making the forward movement General Lawton sent back to Manila a large number of troops.

Some Hard Fighting.

The Filipinos Bravely Resist the Advance of United States Soldiers.

And in Spite of Artillery and Musketry Fire Hold Their Ground.

Manila, May 8, 8:25 a.m.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General McArthur's division, fighting desperately along the range, after running from trench to trench, when driven out by the American artillery.

The movement commenced at half-past five a.m. General Hale's brigade advanced along the road a few miles west of the railway line.

The country to the west of the road is a small forest to check General Wheaton, the main body lining strong trenches in front of General Hale.

Although the attacking force poured a heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking in front of General Hale.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana regiment killed, and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana and one of the South Dakota wounded.

The enemy's loss was slight. After a short rest the advance continued, General Wheaton encountering further rebel entrenchments near San Fernando.

More than 100 men and wounded men from Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by last night's train.

The heat is unbearable. Luna Wounded. New York, May 8.—Former Mayor T. L. Strong to-day received a cablegram from his son, Major Pettman B. Strong, serving on the staff of General McArthur, confirming the capture of San Fernando.

According to the Tribune, the Pett Brien was succeeded by Colonel Schwartzkopf to persons whose identity will soon be made known to the public, and the phrase "Canaille de D" was meant to apply to a Dubois secret service agent.

The Change of Ministers. London, May 8.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, referring to the retirement of M. Charles de Freycinet from the Dupuy cabinet, says: "His resignation of the year, office portfolio was due to his temperance much more than to his will. It is vain to discuss what will or will not be done by his successor. I repeat that the change can have no influence upon the Dreyfus case."

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE. Twenty Farm Houses Destroyed and a Large Number of People Killed and Injured.

Guthrie, O.T., May 8.—A cyclone which passed over Canadian county destroyed at least 20 farmhouses and caused great damage to crops.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—A short but violent wind storm which swept the western part of St. Louis last evening destroyed a number of houses, blew down a street car just being erected, and delayed street cars for two hours.

Four Persons Drowned. Dallas, Tex., May 8.—A special from Benjamin says a terrific storm with rain approaching a water spout swept over the country about thirty miles west of that place.

The Redistribution Bill. Toronto, May 8.—The World's Ottawa special says: "The redistribution bill will, it is said, separate York county from Toronto and give two additional seats to the city."

Kruger's Insolence

The Crave Situation in the Transvaal is Causing Much Uneasiness.

Britain's Patience Almost Exhausted by Oom Paul's Stubborn Resistance.

He Thinks the Orange Free State Will Assist Him in the Struggle.

London, May 8.—The crisis of the Transvaal is beginning to overshadow all other topics of public interest, and no doubt there reigns an uneasy feeling in official circles, despite the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is not known to suffer from any indisposition, he left town suddenly, an unusual thing for him to do.

A prominent Transvaal, now in London, granted an interview to a correspondent in which he said, "If the Republic is pushed to extremes by Great Britain it will mean the fall of President Kruger."

Chicago, Ill., May 8.—The Times-Herald says: "John W. Gates has confirmed the rumor regarding the combine of all the large steel companies of the country and made the assertion that the deal was as far reaching as the ingenuity of the minds making it could conceive."

The Big Steel Combine. All Arrangements for the Deal Have Now Been Completed.

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Bought Out Carnegie. New York, May 8.—According to the Times, the entire interest of Andrew Carnegie in the Carnegie Steel Company has been purchased by a partner in the business, with H. E. Frick at their head.

THE DREYFUS CASE. Italy is Exonerated from Having Any Connection With the Affair—Esterhazy and the Bordereau.

Rome, May 8.—The Tribune, in an article exonerating Italy from any connection with Dreyfus, declares the Bordereau was sent to a colleague of the German embassy in Paris, who retransmitted it to Lieutenant Colonel Henry.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. No Offers of Contributions Have Been Received From Any Province Except British Columbia.

Ottawa, May 8.—The Department of Justice has been notified that ten of St. Regis Indians have given themselves up to the police. They have done so at the request of the tribe.

Two Vicars Charged With the Ceremonial Use of Incense and Light.

London, May 8.—An important stage in the ritualist controversy opened to-day, when the Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, and the Archbishop of York the Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Dalrymple Macdougall, sitting as a self-constituted tribunal, began the hearing of the charges against Rev. Henry Westall, vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbecks Gardens, of the ceremonial use of incense and light, and Rev. Edward Ram, vicar of the church of St. John, Timberhill, Norwich, on a charge of the ceremonial use of incense and light.

MEAT INSPECTION BILL. Reichstag Propose a Measure Hostile to American Interests.

Berlin, May 8.—It is authoritatively stated that the committee of the Reichstag to which was referred the meat inspection bill, which was agreed upon by the imperial cabinet and the United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew White, reported against the measure and a favorably hostile to American interests that the government will probably refuse to sanction it.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL. Toronto, May 8.—The World's Ottawa special says: "The redistribution bill will, it is said, separate York county from Toronto and give two additional seats to the city."

Ludgate in Possession

In Spite of City and Provincial Guards He Sets Men to Work.

A Gang of Fifty is Now Busy Clearing Deadman's Island.

Says He Will Resist by Force Any Attempt to Interfere With Him.

Vancouver, May 8.—The unexpected has happened, and Theo. Ludgate is in possession of Deadman's Island.

The whole city was startled early this morning when it was whispered that the streets that Ludgate had gone over with 50 men and taken possession, setting the men to work.

The action was taken in spite of the city and provincial guards. He was on the island half an hour before the former arrived.

It is understood Mr. Ludgate on Sunday received a letter from Ottawa practically telling him to go ahead and that the government would see him through.

It was at seven o'clock when the men set out for the island, and at a quarter past the hour the clearing of brush commenced.

G. Cherrill, the provincial guard, told Ludgate he could not commence work. Ludgate and the men began chopping. The guard entered a formal protest, which was disregarded, and the men spread themselves out and continued to work. The guard then telephoned to the city police and the Mayor.

Officer Fulton had previously arrived, but could do nothing, as all the men were at work. He also entered a protest.

Timber Inspector Skinner was notified at 7:30 o'clock of the action of Mr. Ludgate, and he immediately telegraphed to Victoria for instructions as to how to proceed.

At the hour of writing Hon. Mr. Martin is on the island.

Mr. Ludgate says he will resist by force any attempt to take possession of the island. He says he is rightfully there, and will remain.

Mayor Gordon says the island is in the hands of the provincial government, and he would do nothing, as all the men were at work. He also entered a protest.

Premier Sedlin when asked what steps the government would take in regard to Ludgate's action in taking possession of Deadman's Island, said the provincial government would at once advise the federal government of the matter.

Finance Minister Cotton had nothing to say. The Attorney-General was looking after the matter.

Filipinos Weakening

United States Soldiers Continue Their Advance to the North.

Gunboats Shell Sosoman and Cuaga Which Are Evacuated by Natives.

Manila, May 8.—The gunboats La Guna de Bay and Cavandaga, which started up the San Fernando river for Cuaga yesterday, presumably to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, secured yesterday, Major-General McArthur having failed to connect with the expedition.

The gunboats found the rebels entrenched at Sosoman and Cuaga on the water fronts of the towns. The vessels steamed past them shelling the occupants and driving them out. Landing parties from the boats, entered both towns, capturing a Spanish captain in uniform, who was ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and also a native officer.

Arriving at Cuaga, a small gunboat was found to be burning and the natives were evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment.

At Sosoman the landing party captured a number of Filipino arms, chiefly bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments which the men played as they marched back to the boat.

Certain trails, war an engine at each end, was run almost to the American outposts and, in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the trail, tore up several lengths of the railway track, boarded the train again, and steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the railers.

The Nebraska regiment is asking for a temporary relief from duty. Only 575 men of this regiment are left at the front.

Official Dispatch. Washington, May 8.—The War Department has received from General Otis a dispatch giving the situation in the Philippines. Some parts of which have been omitted by the department in making it public. The dispatch is as follows: "Manila, May 8.—Lawton is at Maasin and Ballang, and scouting parties have gone to the north and east."

McArthur is at San Fernando. "The army gunboats operating in the rivers have cleared the country west of McArthur."

"The insurgents show signs of weakness, which is more apparent daily."

Dewey's Return. New York, May 8.—Admiral Dewey has sailed to-day for his home. The invitation to a banquet to be given in his honor by 100 prominent and public-spirited citizens, says the Herald. The admiral's acceptance was received by Alfred Clegg, chief of the department in making it public. The banquet will be given in this country as soon as the peace negotiations with the insurgents have been concluded.

Ritualism in the Church

An Important Trial Commences in London Before English Archbishops.

Two Vicars Charged With the Ceremonial Use of Incense and Light.

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The decision of the archbishops will not be binding except as to incense, upon any one not with it enforceable, but naturally, it will have immense moral weight.

The chief purpose of this archiepiscopal enquiry is to evade reference to secular courts.

A large assemblage of bishops and well-known clergymen was present in the historic guard room of Lambeth Palace when the archbishop opened the proceedings with an explanation of the nature of the hearing.

Arguments of counsel on both sides followed.

Gold Found Near Skagway

A Stampede From the Gateway City to Minnie Creek.

A Train of the White Pass Railway Has a Narrow Escape.

Two of the Alaskan fleet have returned from the north. Late on Saturday evening the steamer City of Seattle tied up at the outer wharf with forty passengers on board and early yesterday the Tees returned to port with a number of northern miners. Among the passengers of Captain Giosse's packet was A. R. McDonald, late of the Clarence hotel. Another passenger was J. McLeod, who is heavily interested in the search for gold.

It is determined to have a gold field of its own. A week ago yesterday evening a small steamer arrived bringing news that gold had been found on Minnie creek, four miles from Skagway. The Gateway City was immediately converted into a feverish centre of excitement. Two arrival in town of a miner with a bottle of gold dust, which he said he had washed within four miles of the city, was the crowning of the climax. It was late when he arrived, but the news flew like wildfire and wealthy citizens left their cosy beds to be roused on the new fields. Small boats, sloped and everything that would float were hurrying across the bay as the Tees was in port. She would have had fifteen or twenty more passengers had it not been for the fact that they stayed to take another chance. The scene of the reported find was in a narrow gulch about 600 feet long extending from a small lake, the gulch terminating at the base of a glacier. The area of the gold fields was so limited that only a small portion of the 800 or 900 people who rushed thither were able to stake claims. It is impossible as yet to pronounce upon the value of the find. The discoverers have chafed the new found stream Minnie creek.

It is reported at Skagway that there is a great deal of stuff at the summit which awaits the improvement of the trail before it can be reached. The trails are in wretched condition, admitting of travelling only in the early morning. The mail service to Atlin will in all probability be very uncertain for some weeks owing to the same cause. Mr. McLeod, who came out from Bennett, says that Captain Irvine's boat and that of the Canadian Development Company were from present appearances, be the first of the new craft building there to be completed, and will be ready for the water by the 24th of May, when excursions will be given in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.

The railroad has erected a new warehouse at Leek, within the past week 50 by 200 feet, and has already stored hundreds of tons of goods in it. Everything that can be being pushed to this point.

A Narrow Escape. Skagway, Yukon, tell of a narrow escape from an accident on the White Pass road on May 1st. The north-bound train was using the tunnel when one of the coaches jumped the rails, and the passengers were treated to that addition to a torpid liver a car running on the ties. The coach turned and was prevented from falling a thousand or more feet into the canyon by the presence of a large rock. Had the accident occurred a few feet either way from this boiler, a tale of horror would have been told. As it was those narrowly escaping from death paled when they looked into the depths of solid granite below them, and trembled, as they thought of their narrow escape. The passengers were transferred to flat cars and such as chose were thus carried to the end of the road, but several preferred shank's mare, and walked to the summit.

The Skagway-Atlin Budget last Tuesday says: Mr. C. E. Taylor returned last evening from Atlin and says he is thoroughly satisfied with the way things are going in the mining district. He said: "I had occasion to visit the office of the gold commissioner quite frequently. The office was crowded daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and every person receives the most courteous and respectful treatment. It is true that the claims on nearly every creek are jumped several times over until the arrival of the judge, who is expected in June. Mr. Graham informs me he does not pretend to settle disputes, but simply preserve the claim until the settlement of the controversy by the judge." On Spruce and Pine creeks active mining is being prosecuted, where there is no dispute as to the ownership. Eventually, Mr. Taylor thinks, the original locator will be put in possession of his rights and property.

The same paper is mourning miserably over the fact that men from Bennett and Atlin are steering visitors on to these places without allowing them to spend any time in Skagway, after conversing with a conversation which a Budget man overheard on the street between Mr. McLeod, Bennett, and a group of visitors, in which the former advised his companions to go on to Bennett. The paper says: "Many persons come here intending to remain until the trail is in condition for safe and speedy travel. They come so as to be within striking distance of Atlin or Dawson, and would remain until the trail, river, and lakes are open. If they are not 'steered' by some confidence man they are content to wait in Skagway until the proper time to proceed on their journey, but when they are met by boomers for unbuilt towns and told that now is the only possible time to get their outfits over the summit at cheap rates, they become doubtful about what to do, and finally take the advice of their new acquaintance and decide to go on to Bennett."

REV. F. C. TAPSCOTT INVITED. A Rat Portage Pastor Tendered the Pastorate of Calvary Church.

At a congregational meeting of Calvary Baptist Church last night the pastoral committee recommended to the congregation the invitation of Rev. F. C. Tapscott of Rat Portage to become pastor of the church, succeeding Rev. Ralph Trotter.

The report was adopted and the desire of the congregation was wired to Mr. Tapscott to-day. From the character of his letters in communication with members of the committee it is believed that he will accept the invitation.

Rev. Mr. Tapscott is still a young man being about 35 or 38 years of age. He is a graduate of the theological seminary of McMaster University, and most of his work since ordination has been pioneer work in arduous fields. Among the charges he has held have been Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and his present church, while he was engaged for some time in a mission church in Hamilton. Those who know him say that in addition to being a successful pastor he is a good pulpit speaker and is very orthodox in his treatment of theological subjects. If he accepts he will probably assume his new duties in July.

THE YUKON OUTPUT.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8.—A letter from Dawson dated April 28th says: "The Yukon Sun estimates the total output of the Klondike region for the winter of 1898-99 at \$20,000,000. It is doubtful if this estimate is up to the mark, which may reach twice that amount. Notwithstanding the predictions of last fall the Canadian royalty would stop work, more dirt has been taken out this year on the creeks on the side Eldorado, and Bonanza than was taken out in the whole district last year. There has been a general exodus to the creeks, or men seeking work and to Bennett, it is determined to have a gold field of its own. A week ago yesterday evening a small steamer arrived bringing news that gold had been found on Minnie creek, four miles from Skagway. The Gateway City was immediately converted into a feverish centre of excitement. Two arrival in town of a miner with a bottle of gold dust, which he said he had washed within four miles of the city, was the crowning of the climax. It was late when he arrived, but the news flew like wildfire and wealthy citizens left their cosy beds to be roused on the new fields. Small boats, sloped and everything that would float were hurrying across the bay as the Tees was in port. She would have had fifteen or twenty more passengers had it not been for the fact that they stayed to take another chance. The scene of the reported find was in a narrow gulch about 600 feet long extending from a small lake, the gulch terminating at the base of a glacier. The area of the gold fields was so limited that only a small portion of the 800 or 900 people who rushed thither were able to stake claims. It is impossible as yet to pronounce upon the value of the find. The discoverers have chafed the new found stream Minnie creek.

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Some Hard Fighting.

The Filipinos Bravely Resist the Advance of United States Soldiers.

And in Spite of Artillery and Musketry Fire Hold Their Ground.

Manila, May 8, 8:25 a.m.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General McArthur's division, fighting desperately along the range, after running from trench to trench, when driven out by the American artillery.

The movement commenced at half-past five a.m. General Hale's brigade advanced along the road a few miles west of the railway line. The country to the west of the road is a small forest to check General Wheaton, the main body lining strong trenches in front of General Hale.

Although the attacking force poured a heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking in front of General Hale.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana regiment killed, and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana and one of the South Dakota wounded.

The enemy's loss was slight. After a short rest the advance continued, General Wheaton encountering further rebel entrenchments near San Fernando.

More than 100 men and wounded men from Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by last night's train.

The heat is unbearable. Luna Wounded. New York, May 8.—Former Mayor T. L. Strong to-day received a cablegram from his son, Major Pettman B. Strong, serving on the staff of General McArthur, confirming the capture of San Fernando.

According to the Tribune, the Pett Brien was succeeded by Colonel Schwartzkopf to persons whose identity will soon be made known to the public, and the phrase "Canaille de D" was meant to apply to a Dubois secret service agent.

The Change of Ministers. London, May 8.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, referring to the retirement of M. Charles de Freycinet from the Dupuy cabinet, says: "His resignation of the year, office portfolio was due to his temperance much more than to his will. It is vain to discuss what will or will not be done by his successor. I repeat that the change can have no influence upon the Dreyfus case."

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE. Twenty Farm Houses Destroyed and a Large Number of People Killed and Injured.

Guthrie, O.T., May 8.—A cyclone which passed over Canadian county destroyed at least 20 farmhouses and caused great damage to crops.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—A short but violent wind storm which swept the western part of St. Louis last evening destroyed a number of houses, blew down a street car just being erected, and delayed street cars for two hours.

Four Persons Drowned. Dallas, Tex., May 8.—A special from Benjamin says a terrific storm with rain approaching a water spout swept over the country about thirty miles west of that place.

The Redistribution Bill. Toronto, May 8.—The World's Ottawa special says: "The redistribution bill will, it is said, separate York county from Toronto and give two additional seats to the city."

Ludgate in Possession

In Spite of City and Provincial Guards He Sets Men to Work.

A Gang of Fifty is Now Busy Clearing Deadman's Island.

Says He Will Resist by Force Any Attempt to Interfere With Him.

Vancouver, May 8.—The unexpected has happened, and Theo. Ludgate is in possession of Deadman's Island.

The whole city was startled early this morning when it was whispered that the streets that Ludgate had gone over with 50 men and taken possession, setting the men to work.

The action was taken in spite of the city and provincial guards. He was on the island half an hour before the former arrived.

It is understood Mr. Ludgate on Sunday received a letter from Ottawa practically telling him to go ahead and that the government would see him through.

It was at seven o'clock when the men set out for the island, and at a quarter past the hour the clearing of brush commenced.

G. Cherrill, the provincial guard, told Ludgate he could not commence work. Ludgate and the men began chopping. The guard entered a formal protest, which was disregarded, and the men spread themselves out and continued to work. The guard then telephoned to the city police and the Mayor.

Officer Fulton had previously arrived, but could do nothing, as all the men were at work. He also entered a protest.

Timber Inspector Skinner was notified at 7:30 o'clock of the action of Mr. Ludgate, and he immediately telegraphed to Victoria for instructions as to how to proceed.

At the hour of writing Hon. Mr. Martin is on the island.

Mr. Ludgate says he will resist by force any attempt to take possession of the island. He says he is rightfully there, and will remain.

Mayor Gordon says the island is in the hands of the provincial government, and he would do nothing, as all the men were at work. He also entered a protest.

Premier Sedlin when asked what steps the government would take in regard to Ludgate's action in taking possession of Deadman's Island, said the provincial government would at once advise the federal government of the matter.

Finance Minister Cotton had nothing to say. The Attorney-General was looking after the matter.

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COWICHAN VALLEY RAILWAY.

By reference to the first page of the Times to-day readers will be put in possession of some important facts in relation to certain weighty matters now before the citizens of Victoria.

First, it will be observed that this is no little insignificant lumber woods line, running up into the bush, but is declared to be for the general benefit of Canada, which puts a very different complexion on the affair, and makes it all the more difficult to understand how such a bill could be passed through all its stages in the Canadian House of Commons without a single word of explanation or discussion of any kind. It simply slipped through unnoticed, but it may have an importance far beyond what appears on the surface.

Next, it will be observed that the line runs from a point on the eastern shore of Vancouver, almost opposite the city of Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway; that it runs straight across the island to Barclay Sound, to the mouth of the Franklin river.

Now, the point to remember is that for years the C.P.R. have looked toward the western side of this island as a possible landing place for their steamers, and that a scheme involving the construction of ocean docks, train-transfers for the gulf and other concomitants of a direct, through route between Barclay Sound and Montreal has been talked about pretty freely for some time back. No route across the island could offer so many advantages for the carrying out of that scheme as the Cowichan Valley railway.

Let us suppose for a moment that the C.P.R. had a train-ferry running across the Gulf of Georgia, from the mouth of the Cowichan river to Vancouver or New Westminster, and that they had by some means obtained the right to operate the line known as the Cowichan Valley railway, what an immense advantage it would be for them to be able to load their cars straight from the holds of their steamers into the cars on the ocean docks at Barclay Sound and dispatch them to the east without stop or break. That would be only one handling and the saving of at least two days.

Why, under such conditions the C.P.R. could simply knock out any American competition, for the reason that their boats undoubtedly can make the fastest time across the Pacific, and it is the swift line that captures the trade. But the result of this would be that Vancouver would lose its position as the terminus of the big line, and would drop into the position of a mere side station—AND WHAT ABOUT VICTORIA? THERE'S THE RUB?

What is behind the Cowichan Valley railway, taken in connection with the proposal of a certain corporation, which, it is understood, wants three-quarters of a million dollars for this city? If ferry connection is to mean that the trains of the transcontinental line will sooner or later go on to Barclay Sound and that Victoria will be treated to a branch line, it is as well that our citizens know what they are doing before they commit themselves to anything.

Since we came across this Cowichan Railway Act we have found it difficult to disabuse our mind of the suspicion that it has something to do with one of those proposals now before the people of this city—we may be mistaken, but it can do no possible harm to give the public all the information at our command, so that they, who shall have to pay the piper, may know what manner of pig is in the poke now presented for their acceptance.

We trust that our citizens will give this matter the best of their consideration and freely draw their own conclusions—remembering that there is no hurry, and that it never does any harm to encourage second thoughts, which have generally the advantage of being at least mature.

FEARLESS JUSTICE.

In commenting upon the bold action of the Hon. Mr. Martin in daring to direct a grand jury to indict a powerful railway corporation and colliery company for manslaughter, the Toronto Evening Telegram has these caustic remarks to make:

"A British Columbia grand jury, at the instance of the Attorney-General of that province, has indicted the directors of a colliery and railway company for manslaughter."

"Five lives were lost in a railway accident, and the Hon. Joseph Martin is seeking to fix criminal responsibility upon the parties primarily to blame for the negligence which is said to have caused the accident."

"What an unspeakable outrage! Imagine an Attorney-General of Ontario asking a grand jury to indict a colliery company, a railway company, or any other corporation, on account of the loss of a few lives."

"The imagination staggers under the

task of assuming that the Hardy government could display so much zeal in the public interest. In all cases where corporate negligence can be responsible for the death of individuals in Ontario, a coroner's inquest is little better than a farce, and the Attorney-General's department never makes the slightest attempt to strike at the exalted people who may be responsible for the negligence which causes death."

THE WORM WILL TURN.

'Tis the last straw that plays havoc with the back of the patient camel; and, as the proverb assures us, "even the worm will turn" when it finds the cards stacked against it. We don't mind being quoted, either with approval or in scorn, but we like to be quoted correctly. Our esteemed contemporary, the Nelson Tribune, has managed to make rather a queer mistake in apportioning the credit (or blame) for a quotation which it has made touching the comments over the withdrawal of the Corbin charter. This is the quotation referred to:

"Let us suppose that some one had suggested to the people of Victoria a few years ago, when the balance of power in provincial affairs was held here, that any one in Kootenay who ventured to oppose anything upon which a considerable number of people here had set their minds, should be 'knifed,' what would the Tribune and its neighbors have said?"

That piece of writing never saw the light in these columns; it could not, under any circumstances, for the Times tries to say its say in fairly intelligible language. The Tribune must have got its exchanges mixed, and the leading paper's name being, of course, always uppermost in the editor's mind he just tacked on "Victoria Times" and let it go at that.

Another point: the Times has never swerved from its original belief that the granting of the Corbin charter would be a boon, not only to the people of the Kootenays, but to the whole province. How, therefore, could we write such stuff as the Tribune has credited to us? It is neither our language nor our sentiment. The Times has been and is in favor of the granting of the Corbin charter or any other charter that will secure to the people of this province the benefit of competing rates, and that will tend to weaken monopolistic control of public utilities; any charter of instrument that will set the possessors of those unjust franchises at one another's throats. What we are dead against is the insane jealousy that causes some persons to talk such tommyrot as appears in the quotation made by the Tribune; we are against sectionalism in any shape or form, and against anything that stands in the way of the unification of the interests of the grandest province in the British Empire. Let us see, then, less of the foolish chatter about "knifing," and of what silly people would be likely to do in unlikely cases; let the waters of the province be "British Columbia, one and indivisible."

ATLINS' REAL WEALTH.

Amusement will share with amusement the total available area in the minds of the Canadian public when they learn that the aliens excluded from Atlin's rich placers are about to sue the Dominion government for damages for being so excluded. They will probably get them.

The suggestion reminds us of the reply of the Irish traveller who was pitched out of a railway carriage and badly knocked about. He was advised to sue the company for damages. "Damages, be jabers," said he, "no fear, I'll be doing the damages I've got." Those aliens would be acting a sensible part if they rested content with what the gods have sent them.

The sun set down as a solation in each case is, however, enough to prove that the Americans fully understand the value of the diggings in which they may not pick or shovel. Fifteen million dollars is a sum any government might be excused for asking a little time to consider; and then again it is worth a legal fight, but it is impossible to believe that the claim will be made seriously, it is at all.

The story is one well fitted for the silly season, and that is probably all that it is—the joke of some disengaged funny paragraphist in one of the large centres of population in the United States.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S PROGRESS.

This week another important new industry was set agoing in the city of New Westminster, and with every prospect of becoming one of the best paying of the numerous enterprises which are now operated in that thriving community. We refer to the opening of the new creamery near the city market. This creamery has been fitted with the latest devices for the quick and profitable transformation of the raw material into the finished product, and is under the superintendence of an experienced man. The capacity of the new creamery is more than sufficient for the needs of the dis-

MICA AXLE GREASE. Lightens the load—shortens the road. Makes the wagon pull easier, helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

tribut at the present time, but it is confidently expected that before long, when the usefulness of the creamery has been proved to the satisfaction of the whole valley, its capacity will be increased to meet any demand.

Another project that is likely to take definite form shortly is a condensed milk factory; while it has been proposed to treat the delicious oolachans with which the Fraser teems at certain seasons, in some such manner as is adopted in the case of sardines. It is really surprising that no attempt has ever been made to introduce those nutritious and most palatable fish to the notice of the European market, and British Columbians will hope that the proposed trial in this direction will be productive of the most satisfactory results to the enterprising people of the Royal City.

From these various evidences of vigorous life it will be seen that New Westminster has not only risen like the phoenix from the ashes of the fire which so short a time ago consumed it, but is betraying a disposition to soar. Building, both for business and residential purposes, is going on at a great rate, and the new city will eventually surpass in general good looks the fair town which was swept away last September. It must be pleasing to all British Columbians to witness the admirable pluck of the citizens of New Westminster; indeed, the manner in which the people of that place have acquitted themselves since the calamity of last autumn is a splendid example to the whole province. New Westminster's motto should be "Never say die."

DEADMAN'S ISLAND CASE.

For some days past the chief organ of Turnerism has been indulging in somewhat virulent attacks upon the Attorney-General; because it is under the impression, or pretends to be, that he is the solicitor for Mr. Ludgate. In the heat of its hot argument with itself the Colonist has used some "pretty strong language, we regret to observe, and has been writing in a passion, referring to the Attorney-General as a "ruffian," and insinuating that Mr. Ludgate is a "liar." This is far from nice behavior on the part of a great moral and religious teacher, like the Colonist, up to which, the other journals of the province look for guidance and style; and we are sure that when the Colonist takes time to reflect, it will regret having used language so intemperate and unkind.

With the remark that the Colonist is, of course, all wrong in its assumptions about this matter, and is merely talking shop against the Attorney-General, we would like to ask the Colonist how it can reconcile its attacks on the Attorney-General for, as it says, acting as solicitor for a private client, with its failure to attack Mr. C. E. Pooley, when he was president of the council, and yet went into court to fight in the case of the E. & N. monopoly?

When the Colonist has answered that question to the satisfaction of the people there are others upon which it may be requested to exercise its wits.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN.

The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are impoverished, debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms professing to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 487 1/2 Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old Gergyanian who directed him to an eminent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who will write to him in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention can be given to those who writing out of mere curiosity but any one who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

THE CHAS. E. REDFERN.

Victoria's New Fire Engine Tested and Christened.

A very satisfactory test of the new Watrous fire engine was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of Government and Johnson street. Two lines were laid along Government street and one stream was thrown 180 feet and the other 201 feet. In ten minutes after the fires were lighted 100 pounds of steam was available. A large crowd witnessed the test, and expressions of admiration were heard on every hand.

In accordance with the usual custom, the engine has been christened after the mayor, and will be known as the "Charles E. Redfern."

The guarantee of the manufacturers which accompanies the engine, provides for the replacing of parts which prove defective for five years. They also warrant the engine to throw a 100 foot stream in eight minutes from the lighting of the fires, and to raise 100 pounds of steam in from eight to twelve minutes.

ADAMS MURDER CASE.

New York, May 5.—The grand jury again took up the case of Rolland E. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Adams. District Attorney Gardner said to-day that he would rejoice if the grand jury would take the case off his hands and assume the responsibility.

Mrs. Dodger, the daughter of the murdered woman, Harry Cornish and Fred. Hovey, were all waiting to be examined to-day.

Starving On the Trail.

Two Hundred Victims of the Ill Starred Ashcroft Route.

Reported Without Food in the Vicinity of Dease River.

The so-called route to the northern gold fields from Ashcroft has claimed many victims, and, according to the story told by mail carrier Alexander S. Brindle, a survivor who accompanied him, the trail is likely to be the last resting place for many more, whose dream of gold is never to be realized. Messrs. Brindle and McGregor say there is grave cause for anxiety regarding the impending fate of the unfortunate who are now stilled in a starvation camp at the headwaters of the Stikine. At a surveyor who accompanied him, the trail is likely to be the last resting place for many more, whose dream of gold is never to be realized.

The unfortunate are said to be in dire straits, and are being starved to death in the camps where starvation now reigns, the predicament of the miners is said to be a desperate one. Both Mr. Brindle and McGregor, who made the trip out over the rapidly crumbling ice down the Stikine, bring in the news, that that government aid should be sent without delay. It is not, death will reap a big harvest.

The nearest post where supplies could be obtained is at the Hudson's Bay store, and even if they succeed in reaching it, the miners have not the wherewithal to buy food. Scurvy was still claiming many victims at Glenora when the two arrivals in such desperate plight. The full list of those engaged in the district, as compiled by the Hudson's Bay agent was published in these columns on Wednesday evening.

SANG ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Two Colored Men Spend the Last Few Minutes of Their Lives Singing—A Double Execution.

Washington, May 5.—The double hanging of William Strather and Charles Wonston at the District jail passed off quietly. The two colored men started for the scaffold just at noon, and seven minutes later they were hanging from the gallows. Both men rejected a light luncheon sent them by the warden. Wonston and Strather both sang on the way from the cell to the scaffold and continued to sing until the drop fell. Each of these men killed a miner. Strather's victim was a woman who left her husband to live with him. Wonston shot his wife.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 6.—Chapin Post, of the G. A. R. of this city, is arranging for a grand celebration of the 80th anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, which occurs on Wednesday, May 24th. The celebration will be given in honor of Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Association of Hamilton, Ont., who will visit Buffalo on that day. It is to take the form of an international jubilee over the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain.

HOME HEALTH HAPPINESS—MAN Free. Every man's man's ideal and ambition is home, health and happiness. If you are not strong and vigorous, you can attain his ideal; but how many fail? To such a simple, safe, and sure remedy, we will send you a trial and approval card containing a list of specific remedies and scientific appliances for toning, building and developing the system. Write, and we will send you our remedy, no charge, no humbug, no experimenting, discovered for want of better men, who will suffer all the dreadful consequences, sooner or later, of excess of indiscretion. Our remedy is well known, and we deal with you fairly and in honor. If you are not satisfied, return everything to us. No cost to you. No advance payment. Write, and we will send you our remedy, no charge, no humbug, no experimenting, discovered for want of better men, who will suffer all the dreadful consequences, sooner or later, of excess of indiscretion. 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The Chilkat Outbreak

Squeezed by the United States Soldiers—Chiefs and Braves in Gaol.

A Big Crowd of Destitute Men at Dawson—No New Strikes.

News is brought from Skagway that the outbreak among the Chilkat Indians, who built a barrier across the new trail the white men were building from Haines Mission to Kluckwan, and stopped and turned back every one who attempted to pass on the Porcupine district, is now quelled, and eight of the chiefs, including two chiefs, are now in the Skagway jail caged up in a 10x12 pen, serving out a thirty-day sentence for the unprovoked crime of obstructing a highway, and thinking that after all, despite the sayings of "Red-yar" that there does run "a law of God and man, to the north of '53."

The arrests were made by United States Marshal Thayer, aided by a detachment of ten United States regulars from the Dyea reservation. The Indians were found about eighteen in number, all armed with rifles, at a point about eight miles from Haines Mission, where they had erected a fence about four feet high of boards, trees and birch wire, built across the canyon. The soldiers were too much for the Indians, and they fled at once, obeying the marshal like lambs, and all getting into their canoes and floating down at his bidding. He brought them to Haines and the next morning, Wednesday, April 26, they were tried before Commissioner Schönböck, and eight of the ringleaders found guilty. The Indians attempted no defense.

The marshal handcuffed the prisoners, in pairs, which hurt their pride, especially the chiefs, who protested loudly without avail, and it resulted in the Indians casting evil glances at Tanner that portend no good to him. The two chiefs are Koda-Wat and Yeath-Kok. Both are hard customers, and don't believe their looks. Koda-Wat served a two-year term in San Quentin for resisting an officer several years ago. The troops are still camped on the mission grounds.

The new trail now building on the north side of the Chilkat river has not been used very much, and the Indians have a good source of revenue from canoeing people up the river. When the white men commenced building a trail they say their occupation gone unless they stopped it. They argued that there was the Dalton trail on the other side of the river, and to build another on their side was an interference with their rights. They thought a "stiff bluff" would work on the whites, and did not count on soldiers. The two chiefs are said by interpreters to have been influenced by some white men interested in Pyramid Harbor to create the uprising.

Late arrivals at Dawson say that of the 10,000 men now at Dawson City 5,000 are "broke" and almost destitute. Of the gold that will come out this season the most will be possessed by 300 men who own all the valuable placer property in the vicinity of Dawson.

Mr. Culver, who has reached the gateway city from Dawson, says: "No more prospects have been discovered since the Portland find. The first big shipment of gold to Seattle, and the gold area in what is known as the Klondike region is still confined to the three or four creeks, all the valuable prospects being owned by about 200 men, who came there before the rush began. It is a sad thing to see men who have gone there, staked off claims—often in most improbable places—and with untold industry and hard work sunk shafts to bedrock to find nothing."

"I cannot imagine how the 5,000 or 6,000 men who are broke, with no work to do, and in great poverty, will get out of the Yukon basin. I walked out over the ice, but the hard winter has left many of them so feeble that they cannot do that."

"The low temperature seriously affects the heart, and hardly any cases of disease of the organ would be troubled with a sympathetic ailment, as the doctors called it, caused by a thickening of the blood incident to low temperatures. I am confident that many cases of reputed freezing to death could have been easily traced to this sympathetic trouble. Then the human system needs sun. In the case of the savage people, born in that region, nature has nursed them to its vicissitudes, but a man from these favored southern countries, unless constitutionally of iron, will in a short time succumb to the changes which he undergoes."

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Matters of Interest Discussed at Yesterday's Conference.

The deliberations of the home missions board were continued yesterday in the Metropolitan Methodist church, there being a goodly amount of routine business disposed of and the decision was arrived at to submit copies of the reports of members of the board to the executive body for their information.

One of the most important subjects discussed was the plans for the future of the steamer Glad Tidings, the committee reported that the estimated cost for maintaining and operating a missionary steamer during the year would be about \$3,000, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That this mission conference request the several boards of missions for a close and efficient supervision of the Indian work in British Columbia; and whereas the question of the disposition of the steamer Glad Tidings is a matter of great importance and extent of the supervision provided for, therefore it is resolved that this question, with that of supervision, be referred to the general board for their decision and action."

Rev. Joseph M. Wood, and Rev. D. J. Douglas, seconded, a resolution recommending the amalgamation of the Simpson and Bella Bella districts, until which action is taken the present district arrangements continue. It will also be

recommended that Hartley Bay be taken from Bella Bella and transferred to the Simpson district. It was suggested that Bella Gools, Kitimaat and Rivers Inlet be added to the Simpson district, but this was vetoed.

Rev. S. S. Osterhout made a valuable suggestion during the day, looking towards the education of the native children in standard trades, and Rev. Mr. Woodworth, the general secretary, addressed the conference on the subject of the best method for securing the most effective service by the missionary societies. The legislation to be recorded on the portage question was on the agenda paper for consideration, but was not reached, being taken up this afternoon.

STRANDED AND DESPERATE.

An Ontario Party in a Bad Way on the Laird.

Following closely upon the news of starvation at Dease lake, as told in yesterday's Times, comes the information that another northern party is in desperate straits. A letter has been received from Dr. Burke, of Blenheim, Ont., who is with the party sent out by the Peavalla Gold Mining & Development Company, that unless money and provisions reach them at once they will perish from starvation.

The party consisted of sixteen men, and was under the command of Major J. E. Johnson, formerly Mayor of Leamington, and editor of the Post-Examiner. Major Johnson was manager of the company, and although about fifty years of age, personally undertook the leadership of the expedition. The Edmonton route was selected, and Major Johnson led the party to a point on the Laird river where a camp was established for the winter. The conductor of the party managed to secure passage out by the last steamer in the fall, and spent the winter in the east with his family, intending to rejoin the party this spring. The command of the party, in the absence of the leader, has devolved on Dr. Burke, and his letter indicates that the expedition has reached a stage where the motto of the members may well be expressed in "Sauve qui peut."

THE BEAUTY THAT ATTRACTS MEN

Is not so much in the features as in a clear healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are fully restored to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and negates disease.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Montreal, May 5.—Private cables from Glasgow state that Canadian cattle met with a bad market, with loss of money for shippers. Cables from Manchester were encouraging to shippers. Trade was good and cattle shippers made considerable money.

Brantford, May 5.—Aurilia Sutherland, aged 4, daughter of A. Sutherland, died to-day from burns caused by her clothes catching fire yesterday while playing at a bonfire.

Paris, May 5.—Mrs. George Bell was probably fatally injured to-day by her clothes catching fire.

Toronto, May 5.—Rev. Dr. Seyres, rector of St. John, N.B., will succeed the late Bishop Sullivan as rector of St. James's Cathedral.

Winnipeg, May 5.—Jas. Robb, of Scandinavia, has accidentally killed himself. He had been using a rifle and left it standing loaded against the side of the building. Going to pick it up, he drew the muzzle towards him, when it exploded, the bullet passing through his chest.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Are Checking the Ravages of Kidney Disease in St. John, N. B.

Another Testimony as to Their Marvellous Power.

Any one who desires to know anything of the curative powers of Doan's Kidney Pills in any form of kidney disease, or in any condition that arises from disordered kidneys, need not go far to look for information.

Almost every city and town in Canada sends its quota of cures. In St. John, N. B., many people are coming forward, testifying to the almost magical influence of Doan's Kidney Pills in relieving pain and eradicating disease.

One of these is Mrs. C. H. Gillespie, 204 Britain street. She says that she suffered from a severe attack of kidney disease, which was the result of La Grippe. She was so bad with the pain in her back that she could not stoop to tie her shoes, and at times suffered so much that she could not turn in bed without assistance.

For four months previous to taking Doan's Kidney Pills she was unable to attend to her household duties, and was almost a helpless invalid. Doan's Kidney Pills have rescued me from this terrible condition," said Mrs. Gillespie, "and removed every pain and ache from my body. I am in perfect health to-day, and although my case was very serious, the pills checked the ravages of the dread disease almost immediately, so that I can highly recommend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, backache, lame or weak back, puffiness and dark circles under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, rheumatism, gravel, sediment, female weakness, urinary trouble, dizziness, headache, weakness of the kidneys in children and old people, etc. Price 50c a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists, or sent by mail. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Remember the name Doan's and refuse all others.

FREE! This lovely Little Lady Watch, with guard or chain, for selling 50c of our Little Lady Balm. Buy 50c of our Little Lady Balm, and receive this lovely watch for nothing. Write for our Little Lady Balm, and we will send you our Little Lady Watch for nothing. Write for our Little Lady Balm, and we will send you our Little Lady Watch for nothing. Write for our Little Lady Balm, and we will send you our Little Lady Watch for nothing.

Mining News

PROSPECTING.

Valuable Hints to Persons in Search of Mineral Treasure.

J. P. Wallace writing in the Baker City Republican, says:

"Even with the best of management it is an exceptionally good prospect that will pay cost of development, and those who have a practical and comprehensive knowledge of geology, rock, vein formation, faults, ores, minerals and assaying. "Pay ore is ore that will leave profit after mining, milling, transportation and other expenses are deducted from the average saving. Ore is said to be 'in sight' when it is blocked out into patches of moderate size and exposed to view on three sides. If one side only of the body is shown no ore can be counted, but where two adjoining sides are exposed to view a triangular body may be safely calculated as 'in sight.' A single tunnel driven through ore for considerable distances, with no openings in the floor or roof, affords only presumptive evidence of the continuance of the ore body much above or below the tunnel."

"Mining properties of all kinds are valuable only for the ore they contain. "If the ore is too low grade to pay, or is in quantity too small for a profitable working the mine has no real value, so also, if the property is undeveloped and shows no ore 'in sight' it has no real or true value. Surface ore exposures are valuable only for what they promise or for what they are supposed to reveal. The revelations of outcrops are differently interpreted by different persons, there is no infallible guide to their meaning. Herein is the element of risk in the purchase of prospects. It is different with ore 'in sight.' A property is always worth the net value of ore in sight, plus its presumptive or estimated value. The latter is the value of ore which may be found beyond the present working and which is supposed to be available for mining. The estimate of value is determined by the geological conditions of the mine, as well as of the district in general, and is largely a question of opinion."

Following are some of the factors to be considered in deciding a mine's value and its ability to pay a profit, viz.: Purchase price, production, timber or coal supply, water for mill and power purposes, railroad facilities, roads, altitudes, climatic conditions, living conditions, mine and mill management, location of property, character and value of ore, freight rates, ore markets, smelting facilities, and the probable life of the mine.

Frequent cross-cutting of veins is of the utmost importance to successful mining. Ore bodies equally as good or better than the one being worked, are by this procedure not infrequently encountered. Cross-cuts have often been made in the occurrence of one or more parallel veins. Sheet veins and link veins have thus been discovered. Immense chambers of aggregate deposits, the existence of which had never been suspected, have been opened up by cross-cutting. Every mineral-stained seam or decomposed portion of a vein wall should be looked upon with suspicion, carefully examined and possibly drifted on.

The age of rock formation in itself considered is not material to the deposition of valuable ore deposits. Formerly the oldest rocks were thought to be the only bearers of true mineral veins, but the occurrence of many such veins in the younger rocks has taught us that the chief conditions governing ore depositions are entirely independent of the age of rocks, and that no formations are excluded from ore-bearing possibilities.

The following are localities favorable for the occurrence and discovery of mineral veins, viz.: Where the strata have been upheaved, folded and fractured; where dilate and intrusive sheets of porphyry or other eruptives occur; along, in or near to fault plane; where intense metamorphism has prevailed; on the flanks rather than at the base or top of a mountain range.

"The character of ore in one lode does not govern the kind of ore in adjoining lodes. The ore may be the same or very different. Neither is it true that because one vein of a group is good, therefore adjoining parallel veins are necessarily good. Brothers of a family are often quite unlike."

"It is never safe to appoint as superintendent of a mine one who has not a practical knowledge of mining. Success in other pursuits will not atone for ignorance in this. Incompetent management is sure to stamp a mining enterprise with the seal of failure. As the process should be adapted to the ore, so should the man be suited to his work."

A private letter to a member of the Times staff from a gentleman in West Kootenay contains an interesting description of a visit to the Silver King property of the Hall Mines Company, Limited, whose head offices are at London, England. The mine is 6,000 feet above the sea level and is situated nine miles from the city of Nelson. It is under the superintendency of M. S. Davys, who, although remote from the centres of civilization, has succeeded in surrounding himself with many of its comforts, telephone, electric lighting, etc., while Mrs. Davys and Miss Little, of England, who is visiting at the mine, made a hours pass pleasantly with instrumental and vocal music. There are in all about 200 inhabitants at the mine, who are thriving live of industry. The most up-to-date literature is received, the Times being a regular visitor. The writer continues: "The mine is a model one, and a monument to the mining industry of its superintendent. The utmost harmony exists between manager and men. The property is equipped with the latest modern appliances—up-to-date in every respect, and properly named, being a mine of silver ore inside with a four-foot mantle of silvery snow outside. In every respect it is a fitting home or halting place for people whose motto is 'Excelsior.' The city of Nelson, according to the same writer, is on the eve of a 'boom,' and offers great attractions to the moneyed investor. The city is progressive with a solid business air, while there are a number of agencies of Vic-



Ladies Tell Each Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by

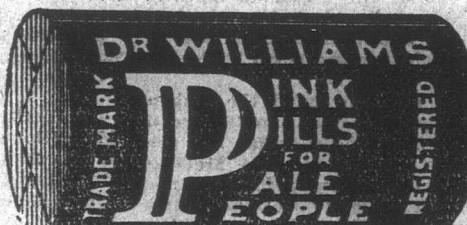
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE.

Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says:—"After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me to be in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink. Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



tor and Vancouver business houses. The Lardeau and Trout Lake railroad, 35 miles in length, is to be constructed at once.

Around Windermere. Fred West has come down from the Union group on Windermere mountain and reports 12 feet of copper ore in sight which assays 46 per cent. copper and that they are now engaged in crosscutting the vein and expect to start shipping at an early date.

W. G. Mitchell Lanes expects to start work on the Pretty Girl group at an early date. Mr. Innes is the manager of the New Golden Syndicate of London, England, which controls 30 different properties throughout the Windermere district, which they intend developing on a large scale.

O. A. Brown expects to start work soon on his group of claims on Toby creek, which is a gold property and assays on an average of \$15 to the ton. It is a smelting proposition and has a ledge 40 feet in width. It resembles the Boundary Creek propositions in many respects. The Reindeer, owned by Ben Abel, has a foot of grey copper in sight. It is situated near Windermere.

The Golden smelter will probably be blown in at an early date to handle the Windermere ores.

John Bowman will make a trial shipment from his group of claims on Windermere mountain early in May to the Golden smelter.

Starbird and Collette will resume work on the Red Line and White Elephant groups on Horse Thief creek which they have under bond for \$100,000.

Sinclair Craig will put a force of men to work immediately on the Jap group on Boulder creek. This is an immense silver-lead proposition.

It is expected that by the middle of May that 50 properties will be under development work on Toby, Horse Thief and Boulder creeks alone.

CENTRAL HOTEL, QUATSINO

Excellent accommodation for visitors, miners, prospectors, at reasonable rates. Separate rooms for ladies. Miners' supplies, boots and canoe; unrivalled fishing on the coast. EDWARD FRICOM, Proprietor.

The Sloan on a more profitable basis for the investment of capital, as in the past American smelters have held this camp's ores liable to penalty because of the zinc. To secure returns from reclamation works for this mineral will add to the net profits of the exports from the mines, and less waste will be incurred on the sorting dumps. The Chief is expected to complete operations shortly.—Nelson Tribune.

The Yellowstone Plant. Mr. Aldrich, who has the contract for installing the plant of the Yellowstone group near Salmo, reports that the plant, which consists of a hoist, boilers and a five drive compressor, will be ready to start in a few days. It was a big task to get this machinery in over the trail, and it was not accomplished without a good deal of hard work. The intention of the parties who are operating the Yellowstone is to push work on the property with greater vigor than ever as soon as the plant can be operated. The showing on the Yellowstone group indicates that the mineral deposits are large and of high grade.

Similkameen Country. In March of this year S. A. Hartman, J. J. Henderson and Ed. Watson grubstaked Mark Houston to prospect for them in the Similkameen country. Mr. Houston was very successful, for he struck 15 claims of his backers. Seven of these were staked on Copper mountain and the balance on Friday creek, a short distance from Copper mountain. Recent assays show that the claims on Copper mountain are very rich in gold and copper, the ore assaying as high as \$180 per ton in these two metals.—Rossland Miner.

Slocan Mineral Float. The Turriss people continue to sack ore.

The force at the Payne has been increased to 135 men.

Work on the Neglected ledge is proving the property satisfactory to the owners.

Ore in the Bosun is showing in larger bodies than ever this week. The regular shipments are being maintained.

The shipments of ore from the Slocan was the smallest last week since the commencement of the year. Soon, however, the roads will be in condition and the shipments will again run up to the old mark.

It is reported that arrangements have been entered into by the Last Chance and Noble Five companies whereby they have agreed to allow each other the use of their tunnels as soon as they reach the boundary lines of the adjoining property. The Noble Five will accordingly carry on tunnels No. 2, 3 and 4, of the Last Chance from the points where they reach the boundary lines of the Last Chance, where the claims butts the World's Fair. The Last Chance will have the use of the long cross cut in No. 4 tunnel of the Noble Five, where it cuts the vein at a vertical depth of 900 feet. The Last Chance will also have the use of the cross cut in a tunnel where it strikes the Little Widow ground at a depth of 600 feet, and will have the use of all intermediate drifts.

New Denver Ledge. Kamloops Camp. Work is being pushed on the Hawthorne by M. Shee. The shaft is down about 20 feet. A set of timbers are now being put in.

An immense body of quartz nearly 50 feet wide has been discovered between here and Tranquille, assaying from \$2 to \$40 in gold, besides silver.

On the William, situated northeast of Kimberley group, two shafts have been sunk. A layer of copper pyrites has been exposed, about two inches in width, which increases as depth is gained.

A. J. Macdonald is working on a new find of free milling quartz near Harper's Camp. The ledge is reported as eight feet wide, lying between limestone and porphyry and carrying good values in gold.

Considerable work has been done on the Ophir group. Several cross cuts have been run, exposing the vein. The shaft, which has now one set of timbers, is down 25 feet, the last shot exposing some excellent copper ore lying along the foot wall.

The drift from the 63-foot level on the Noonday is in 41 feet on the vein, running west. The ore body continues very even at three feet in width. It is the intention of the owners to cross out here to the footwall. It is expected that the ore body will be about six feet wide when the two shafts join. On completing this cross cut sinking will be continued to the 100-foot level, where a drift will be run east on the vein. The quartz still pans high in free gold.

Slocan Ore Shipments.

Shipments	July 1 to December 31, 1898, 17,964 tons.	January 1, 1899, to April 29th:	Week.	Total.
From Sandom—				
Payne	250	4,161		4,411
Last Chance	80	1,000		1,080
Slocan Star		123		123
Sapphire		18		18
Cora		20		20
Ajax		40		40
Sovereign		20		20
Reco		180		180
Ivanhoe		119		119
Treasure Vault		112		112
Trade Dollar		18		18
Liberty Hill		3		3
From Three Forks—				
Idaho Mines		600		600
Queen Bess		1,180		1,180
Wild Goose		15		15
Monitor		200		200
From Whitewater—				
Whitewater		17		844
Jackson		15		460
Beir		30		1,000
Wellington		11		11
From McEwan—				
Antoine		45		45
Rambler		185		185
Dardanelles		80		80
Great Western		45		45
From New Denver—				
Reun		20		420
Marion		3		3
From Silverton—				
Fidelity		30		30
Vancouver		320		320
Wakefield		580		580
Unity Estate		60		60
Comstock		150		150
Total tons		382		12,292

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will restore her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Epworth League Convention of the Province will meet in this city on May 15th and 16th, and the local Society is preparing something special in the way of music.

The new crematory turned out about 100 pounds of butter on Monday, and each day since, has been making over 150 pounds.

Mr. R. H. Cheyne, the celebrated goal keeper of the Westminster Lacrosse Club, and for some years an employee in the Royal City Mills factory, has been appointed to a vacancy in the Provincial jail, this city.

At the quarterly meeting of the Central Methodist church it was decided to issue an invitation to the British Columbia Methodist Conference to meet in New Westminster in 1910.

On Wednesday Foreman Watson of the fire department called over to Vancouver to see a carload of horses, all thoroughbred, which had just arrived from London, Ont., and picked out what he considered the best two of the lot.

On Thursday morning they were brought to the city and attached to the hose wagon and put through their paces on Royal avenue.

A meeting of the congregation of Holy Trinity Cathedral was held on Wednesday in St. Andrew's lecture room. The gathering was presided over by the rector, Rev. A. Shildrick, who called for the report of the building committee.

Mr. T. S. Annandale did not feel authorized to report for the committee, but, as a matter of fact that body has made a verbal statement. He reported having received \$8,872. In reconstruction and restoration work there had been actually expended to date \$6,558, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,314.

The committee estimated that it would be necessary to expend \$2,500 before the building could be completed for services, which means a deficit of about \$100, or a total expenditure of over \$3,000. In addition to this there would be several works more or less urgent, which would take probably another \$500.

Mr. W. Myers Gray, as secretary, also reported verbally for the committee. The total expenditure of \$4,500 or \$5,000, on the strength of which the committee had proceeded. Afterwards, it adopted a suggestion to enlarge the building by an extension on the west, which would cost \$20,000, and also subsequently decided to substitute a slate for a shingle roof, at a cost of \$425; which amounts to about \$1,000 in excess of estimates.

Then the committee decided it would be better to have stained-glass windows, instead of plain glass, and this entailed an extra cost of \$200. Certainly the architect had been considerably over in his estimates but this was in part accounted for by the increasing price of labor.

Mr. Gray then enumerated the contracts which had been let or which were to be let for completing the interior of the church, which, with the architect's fees, not included in the estimates, would necessitate the raising of \$1,500 to complete the church proper. A long discussion was terminated by the building committee being instructed to proceed with all speed and to complete the church, the less pressing matters being held in abeyance in the meantime, and without arriving at any definite plan for raising the required funds, the meeting adjourned.

Trumpeter Leslie, engaged in training sixteen youthful members of what is to be the bugle and drum band, in connection with the local Artillery Company. The eight drummers would be ready to play on Friday a special open tram car, from Vancouver, with a Vancouver crew ran off the track at the Crescent, while on the way to Queen's Park. The trouble was caused by the rails spreading, but no one was hurt, and the car was got back on the rails without much delay.

The Board of Works men have about completed the improvements to Columbia street, at Albert Crescent. The coarser grades of crushed rock having been laid, the four horse roller was put on Friday, and then a layer of fine crushed rock was laid on top.

The May Day festivities on Friday closed with the customary dance in the exhibition building. Over a thousand people were present. The planking of the new wharf for the C. P. N. Co. is now under way. The wharf is 396 feet long by 73 feet wide, covering six water lots.

There was a runaway on the other side of the river on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Dave Miller was about to drive his sister to Cloverdale, having just crossed on the 3 o'clock ferry, when she fell and became unhurt, and rearing, planted his forefoot on the seat of a sulky in front of him. The sulky was ditched, as also was Mr. Miller, while the horse dashed away with the empty buggy. Mr. Miller picked himself up, and mounting another horse, caught the runaway, at the top of the hill on the Scott road.

At a well attended meeting on Friday night, of the board of directors of the Industrial Society, the first resolution passed was a motion by Messrs. Brynner and D. R. Ker; reducing the prize list by one-third.

On motion of Messrs. Sharpe and Laidner, it was decided to change the cattle prize list (Division A) by substituting 10 Angus cattle for Alderneys. To facilitate the work of revising the prize list, the following sub-committees were appointed for the respective divisions: Division A—H. F. Page, P. Laidner, S. H. Shannon.

thorized endeavor to secure Mr. Easary's services as commissioner from September 1 until after the show.

The matter of securing good judges for stock and horses was then taken up and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the following well-known judges:

On Stock—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; J. C. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont.; F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, New York.

On Horses—J. G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Holcomb, Seattle; H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis.

In regard to district exhibits the directors decided to offer the same prizes (\$300, \$200 and \$100), as last year, and on the same conditions.

VANCOUVER. The Vancouver Fire Department report for April shows that the men were called on ten times during the month. The fire losses are, however, very small and at the most the total loss would not exceed \$500.

During the month of April there were 39 interments in the Vancouver City Cemetery.

During the month of April 128 cases were tried in the Vancouver police court.

Mr. Ireland, formerly police magistrate at Vernon, and who is now practising his profession here, will locate his family in the city.

Miss Winifred Baker, of the Conservatory of Music teaching staff, met with a serious accident on Friday evening by the explosion of a methylated spirit lamp. She was very badly burned and cut about the face by fragments of the lamp and will not be able to resume her duties for some time.

Sin, the Chinaman, arrested for attempting to effect an entrance into R. C. Landens' jewellery store, was on Friday sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a watch, and another six months for stealing a sweater. Both articles were found on the wily Celestial when arrested, and their original ownership proven.

The striking sailors, charged with assaulting one of the imported Seattle men, were reminded till today by the Police Magistrate on Saturday morning.

Sergeant LaBranche, one of the well-known figures round the drill shed, was on Saturday taken to the hospital by the doctor's orders. The sergeant has been ailing for some time and recently has suffered much from internal troubles.

There was a break-down on the inter-urban electric car line on Saturday which delayed traffic considerably. The trolley wire between Trout Lake stream and Grant street, New Westminster, broke down and remained on the ground for several hours.

The settlement is booming. A very large addition is being put on the Mayne Island House, and other improvements going on. Seeding is well advanced and although the season is rather backward crops look remarkably well. The prospects for a large fruit crop are immense, and the farmers' prospects bright.

NEW DERBY. Snow has been falling in the hills daily and the season is growing more backward. Prospectors are anxious to get up the creeks to do assessment work, but the snow prevents. The chances for a big find are certain. Great preparations are being made to accommodate and feed the expectant crowds on May 24th. There will be three large dining rooms in full blast all day and a number of refreshment booths.

The steamer Slocan will continue running till after May 24th. Once more a potato famine exists in town. The same prelates in other need ed lines.

ALBANY. The funeral of Mr. George Sarosault took place at the Roman Catholic cemetery on Sunday, April 30th. Father Berbeck officiating. A large number of Albany people were present.

The surviving party returned from Hesquiat Lake on the Willapa, having surveyed several very promising claims on the west side.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, of Clayoquot went up to Hesquiat on the last boat to look at some of their properties there. Some men are working on the ledge of the Alma, which is on the water front. It is composed of very rich copper ore, and is from fifty to 100 feet in width.

Messrs. E. J. Saunders, Harvey Waters and Capt. Poole are all owners of a valuable claim on Esperanza Inlet, Nootka Sound. The ledge, which is on the water front, is traceable for 3,000 feet and varies in width from 20 to 25 feet, with a pay streak of 3 feet wide assaying from \$15 to \$25 in gold, silver and copper. Mr. Saunders is expected up by the next boat to look at this property.

Messrs. J. Ferguson and Horace Waters have just located two claims on Cat Face mountain, a little north of Clayoquot. This lead is white quartz, and is carrying concentrate going apparently very high in gold and silver.

Work is being done on several claims in this district, notably the Seattle, Iron Cap and P. Bonchro's property in Kennedy Lake, for which machinery for a large concentrating plant arrived on the last boat.

Several new dwelling houses are going up in Alberni. Mr. George Porrett's carpenter shop and dwelling has been completed.

A children's sports club, embracing cricket, tennis and lacrosse, has been inaugurated in Alberni, Miss M. Watson being secretary.

PLUMMER'S PASS. Mr. Alfred Raynes, acting under instructions from the Provincial government, has just completed the job of rebuilding the government wharf at Plummer Pass, making an exceedingly strong wharf of it, which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to last for years. The repairs were badly needed. For the past eighteen months the wharf was in a deplorable condition.

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As a blood Purifier there is nothing to equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

From Dr. W. H. Wright, L.R.C.P.L., L.M., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.I., Medical Officer of Health, London, England: "Our artificial mode of life constantly causes such changes to take place in the quality of the blood, that it frequently becomes thin, and we fall easy prey to infectious diseases and blood disorders of all kinds. I strongly advocate keeping the system cool and the blood pure, and I know of no better remedy than your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

power in Rossland. This will give a total output at the power station at Bonington Falls of 5,000 horse power. It is the intention of the company to extend its lines into the Boundary country.

The over-crowded condition of the public school has made it necessary in Miss McFarlin's room to divide the school into forenoon and afternoon sessions, the younger children attend in the morning and remain away in the afternoon to give the others a chance.

GREENWOOD. R. F. Coates is raising the Commercial hotel. A story will be placed under the building.

Dr. Christie has discovered two or three cases of glanders in the city. One of the horses has been destroyed by Dr. Richards.

The Boundary Creek Milling and Lumber Company have purchased an other complete sawmill plant. The company intend placing the new mill in the vicinity of Rock Creek.

Work has already been started on the C. P. N. branch lines to the different camps. A large force of men are engaged in clearing the right of way from the Greenwood railway yard to Deadwood and Copper camps.

Dr. Christie and Dr. Richards went out to R. Kerr's ranch last week and destroyed 60 hogs. The hogs were dying at the rate of five or six a day when Mr. Kerr reported the matter to Dr. Christie. He went out to the farm and at once decided that the hogs had the cholera. Dr. Richards confirmed the diagnosis, and the hogs were immediately destroyed.

MIDWAY. A big party of C. P. R. engineers passed through town the other day bound for the west, fork of Kettle river district, where surveying will be carried on for the balance of the season.

Messrs. Lequime and Powers have started their new sawmill which is located on the Sullivan property at the end of the valley, and as a consequence lumber is now pouring into town.

On Monday morning a serious accident happened to George Foucault, brakeman on the Arrowhead line. While making a coupling between two of the cars of the passenger train, Foucault's head got caught between them, with the result his jaw was broken and several severe scalp wounds were sustained. He was removed to Revelstoke hospital, where he is now lying.

VERNON. Owing to ill health Mayor Stratford has resigned his official position. He left on Wednesday for Camp McKinley, after arranging some business matters there he will take a trip to his old home in Nova Scotia.

Travel on the S. & O. is on the increase, and each incoming train is well loaded with passengers to this city, or the southern mining districts.

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The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCall, a bright little boy of about five years of age, died on Sunday night after an illness of only a few days.

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graphical Union, and adopted the following scale of wages for its members: Piece work, day, 45 cents per thousand ems; night, 50 cents. Time hands, day of nine hours, \$3.50; night of eight hours, \$3.50; machine hands, day of eight hours, \$4.

City Engineer McCulloch has been instructed to prepare a statement for the probable cost of putting the government wharf in repair with a view to the taking over of the wharf by the city.

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B. Laidley, and seconded by Rev. T. Neville that whereas the Premier of the Dominion government has, in a letter to F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, declared that the purpose of the government was not to introduce an act prohibiting the liquor traffic, at this session of parliament, alleging as his reason therefor the small and insignificant majority polled in favor of prohibition last September on the plebiscite. Therefore he it resolved that we, the members of the Kamloops district meeting of the British Columbia Conference of the Methodist Church, have learned this decision with sincere regret and would loudly appeal to H. Bostock, the member for this constituency, to at once introduce a bill prohibiting the liquor traffic in all the provinces, which gave a majority in favor of such legislation."

Regulation of the militia company will begin Wednesday next. The uniforms are on the way.

At the meeting of fire brigade No. 1 officers were elected as follows: A. McRae, chief; J. Shaw, assistant chief; J. A. Stone, secretary; Chas. Argammon, 1st engineer; L. B. Philpot, 2nd engineer; Wenty Smythe and J. Bland, hook and ladder; D. Dunbar, hose captain. A resolution was passed offering to turn over to the corporation the appliances of the brigade, valued at \$2,500, if the city would agree to pay off a small outstanding balance and not remove anything from there till a central hall to be properly equipped is erected.

Copper properties near Cherry Creek are showing up well and it now seems assured that there are mines of value in that section.

Col. Wright, superintendent of the 43rd Milling & Mining Company, of Ontario, is in town getting everything in readiness for a start with the pack train to Omineca. This is the first season that Col. Wright has left Ashcroft for the north, and this season he hopes to be able to make a showing of the value of the company's holdings. He hopes to have the hydraulic elevators running within a few weeks after his arrival at Manson Creek.

A Dominion government survey party in charge of Mr. O'Dwyer, is en route to Ashcroft in a couple of weeks for the northern country. Mr. O'Dwyer will take quite a party from here and will spend the season in the north.

In Iceland men and women are in every respect political equals.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and relieving this annoying complaint while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the nerves. Even if you only need one or two pills, you will find them worth the cost.

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Archbishop Christie.

Official Notification of His Lordship's Appointment to the Oregon Arch-diocese.

Will Retain Supervision of the Vancouver Island Diocese.

Although it has been confidently expected that His Lordship Bishop Christie would be appointed to succeed Archbishop Gross in the archdiocese of Oregon, no official announcement of the appointment had been given to any newspaper in the city until a Times reporter called upon His Lordship at the Palace this morning. Bishop Christie, Archbishop elect, courteously informed the newspaper man that he had received the formal notification of his appointment, and he had communicated the same to Very Rev. F. X. Blanchet, administrator of Oregon.

The new Archbishop will take charge of the archdiocese of Oregon on June 15th, but in conversation this morning he said that he would spend a large portion of his time during the first few months after his formal installation, in Victoria, journeying to and fro between here and Portland a good deal until a successor to the bishopric be appointed. The news of the high honor being conferred upon His Lordship, while of course a source of gratification to all who know him, will nevertheless give rise to sincere expressions of regret. His appointment to the bishopric of Vancouver Island is of so recent date, and the good work he has done in the short interval has been so extensive, that his removal is regrettable, and to all who have had the good fortune to come within the sphere of his influence, and particularly to those to whom he has given the favor of personal acquaintance with him, the new appointment, rendering inevitable a lessening of his connection with the diocese, will be regarded as a great and well-nigh irreparable loss.

Rev. Alexander Christie was born in Vermont forty-six years ago. When a child he came with his parents to the West, settling first in Wisconsin, where the family remained until the close of the civil war. After the war they removed to Minnesota, settling at Austin, where the future bishop attended school. Afterwards, having decided to study for the priesthood, he went to St. John's college, Stearns county, in charge of the Benedictine Fathers, where he made his classical course. He then took the the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he was ordained a priest, about twenty years ago, for the diocese of St. Paul. Returning to Minnesota, his first pastoral appointment was at Waseon, where he remained twelve years, building up a magnificent parish. He was next called to Minneapolis to take charge of the new Ascension parish in that city. Here his work was marked with energy and success. His next appointment was to the large and important parish of St. Stephen's, where he remained until his consecration as Bishop of Vancouver Island last June.

He took charge of the diocese in the month of August. With quick perception it was not long before he took hold of the situation; what had been done and what was to be done. He immediately secured from the Catholic Indian commission at Washington as much as could be expected from that source to help him to commence his work of improvement.

His next step was to send Rev. Father Nicolay to Central America to inquire into the details of the death of his predecessor, the lamented Bishop Lemmens, and to secure, if possible, fruits of his labor and economy in these missionary countries.

Then, realizing that he had but scanty resources to depend upon in his diocese and demanding of him, he sent another of his devoted priests, Rev. Father Althoff, to Europe, to appeal to the charity of such societies as would lend support to his undertaking.

And, last January, facing the storm of the severest winter ever experienced in this country, he crossed the continent of America and went to Ottawa, to try and secure from the Canadian parliament some appropriation for the missions on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Now that everything was in readiness for the work that he had contemplated, the news comes from Rome that he has been elevated to the high dignity of Archbishop of Oregon.

Bishop Christie is a learned and zealous prelate and an eloquent preacher, and his eminently successful career is regarded by all as an earnest promise of like results in the higher work which will now be committed to him.

The archdiocese of Oregon City, to which His Lordship was appointed in 1850. It comprises the entire state of Oregon. The former Archbishops of the see were Most Rev. Francis X. Blanchet, D. D. (1850-1880); Most Rev. Charles J. Seghers, 1880-1884; Most Rev. William H. Gross, 1885-1898. The archdiocese, according to the last Catholic directory, has 80 churches and chapels, 2 seminaries, 2 colleges for boys, 12 academies for girls, 23 parish schools, 2 orphan asylums, and 8 charitable institutions. The Catholic population of the archdiocese is 35,000.

The province over which the Archbishop of Oregon presides includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

A Busy Day—Bowden vs. E. & N. Railway Co.—County Court.

There were trials proceeding in no less than three courts this morning. Justice Drake, Irving and Martin presiding, the first named having the aid of a jury and the other two judges taking the hearings alone.

The most interest centered in the case of Bowden versus the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, which is a claim for damages to the amount of \$2,000, the plaintiff claiming under the Employers Liability Act, alleging that he was hurt while working on the railway while loading coal at a chute at Wellington in August last. The case had been adjourned for a week in order that notice of the accident might be given to the defendants. This morning a special jury of eight was empanelled and the hearing proceeded. The plaintiff was first called to the witness box and testified that he was a fireman on the E. & N. road and had been railroaded for fifteen years. He detailed the circumstances of the accident and his testimony was not materially changed under cross-examination. Brakeman Porter who was on the same train was the next witness, and he refused to testify until assured that he would be paid for his time and expenses in coming to Victoria. His evidence was largely corroborative of that of the plaintiff. He swore that no signal was given and that the driver started the train without giving any notice or ringing the bell. Dr. Frank Hall gave medical testimony stating that it would be impossible to determine the extent of the injuries sustained by the defendant without an operation being performed. An adjournment was taken for luncheon, the court resuming shortly after two. The engineer of the train is being examined as the Times goes to press. Mr. H. G. Hall for the plaintiff and Mr. A. P. Luxton for the defendant company.

Mr. Justice Martin presided in the county court, the only case being one for the recovery of a horse, the Victoria Transfer Company being the plaintiffs and the defendant one Brooks. The case arose out of the sale of a horse by a man named Mosher to Mr. Brooks, the said horse not being the property of Mosher and being at the time in the custody and charge of the plaintiffs. The replevin was sustained.

Mr. Justice Irving is this afternoon hearing the case of Pierce v. Pemberton, an action involving the validity of an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

PILES FOR 15 YEARS.

Mr. Jas. Bowles, councillor, Embro, Ont., writes, "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, and must say that the first application gave relief, after the second day the bleeding stopped and two boxes cured me completely."

HAPPENINGS AT ATLIN.

A Budget of News Notes From That District.

A letter received from Customs Officer Menzies, dated at Atlin on Apr. 17th, by Collector Milne, says the Northwest Mounted Police party at Atlin went back to Lake Tagish on April 18th. The trails leading to the new mining district are in very bad condition. The portages are bare and in places the trail is knee-deep or more in slush.

A large river steamer is now in course of construction on Atlin Lake. Two outfits of bonded goods which left here on March 3rd and went in over the Atlin trail from Juneau, arrived on April 10th.

There are now between 4,000 and 5,000 people in the country and they continue to go in. There are three breweries, one plant being already in operation. To stand these industries off, a religious service is held every Sunday by Rev. Mr. Pringle, who some time ago reached there from Telegraph Creek.

The town is very lively. The provincial police under Chief McKenna are keeping the best of order. The sale of town lots, as told in these columns, is to be held on May 17th. The Alien Exclusion Act is having the effect of putting Seattle and other Sound cities entirely in the shade. Not three per cent. of the goods taken in are from American ports. The bulk of the goods is from British Columbia cities.

VICTORIA'S CELEBRATION.

Arrangements for Victoria's forthcoming celebration are progressing favorably and already assurances of a large influx of visitors are being received. Invitations are being extended to the mayors and aldermen of surrounding municipalities to attend, and on the 24th and 25th there is likely to be a big aggregation of Pacific Coast corporation officials.

The large posters will be out the beginning of the week, but the preliminary programmes have been somewhat delayed awaiting the finance committee's appropriations, which are necessary to the carrying out of the various events.

Display advertisements are now running in the leading dailies of the Sound and Mainland cities with a view to keeping the celebration prominently before the people of those places.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary to take a little liver pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Weak and Exhausted Nerves.

If nervous exhaustion were better understood the numbers of insane and epileptic would be greatly reduced, and there would be less paralysis and nervous prostration. Business and professional men would not be overcome by brain fag, nervous dyspepsia, and headaches. Teachers and students would not be exhausted by their work, and women would not be pale, weak, nervous, and suffer the miseries caused by derangements of their peculiarly feminine organism.

THE GREAT FOOD CURE

To get at the cause of these troubles one must nourish and restore the wasted nerve cells. DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is which builds up new brain and nerve cells, and revitalizes the nervous system. It is prepared from the favorite prescription of DR. A. W. CHASE, and marks a new era in medicine, because it builds up the system instead of tearing it down, as do strong, poisonous drugs.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is the greatest spring restorative, and a few weeks' regular treatment with this popular remedy will completely restore pale, weak, nervous men, women and children to robust health. By filling the body with new life and vigor it banishes diseases, which result from weak, exhausted nerves, and thin, weak, or diseased blood.

50 cents a box, at all dealers or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price, by EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Immense Coal Finds.

Carmanah Point and Vicinity the Scene of the Latest Stampede.

Rich Seams of Excellent Coal Discovered by Lucky Prospectors.

According to news received by the steamer Willapa all Carmanah Point and the lands of the surrounding districts have been staked off as coal lands. Coal has been found in paying quantities within a stone's throw of the lighthouse. Seams were unearthed over a foot thick and great excitement prevails along that part of the coast.

Mr. Daykin, the lighthouse keeper at Carmanah, was in early on the strike. He has secured 840 acres of the coal lands, and looks forward to being a coal baron in the near future. He intends to take down a diamond drill on the next steamer. A number of other residents, together with a number of prospectors, have also staked properties.

A piece of coal taken from the point was put in the fire at the lighthouse by Mr. Daykin and it burned like a candle. The coal is said to be of the best quality. It is understood mining operations will be commenced immediately, and that most of those who have located claims will endeavor to develop them as soon as possible. It has been known for some years that coal existed in the West Renfrew district, but the present strike far exceeds the expectations of even the most sanguine.

The coal find at Carmanah is not the only strike reported by the Willapa. News comes from Uclulet of a big copper find. An Indian named Tree Jack located copper near Uclulet and took two prospectors, who called him friend to the spot. The two lucky prospectors were C. C. Binns and T. Thomas. They have located several claims and two surface showings of copper and gold looked as if they had quite a little fortune in prospect when the property is developed.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Uclulet over the find and many claims have been staked in the vicinity. The steam schooner Brant was at Uclulet when the Willapa was there.

News is also brought by the Willapa of the returning sealers. The Dora Seward was at Clayoquot with 318 skins; the Umbria was at Ahousset with 441, bound here; the Aipoka was spoken on the 17th with 308; the Arctis on the 24th with 362, and the Penelope with 275.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The tenth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia will be held next Tuesday morning in Pythian Hall. Business of importance to the domain is to be brought forward by the representatives from the various lodges, and reports of the different officers.

Past Chancellors A. E. Greenwood, Thos. Gold, E. J. Wall and E. LeRoy, reception committee, have completed arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates, which includes a drive to the principal parts of the city and suburbs. After returning a banquet will be tendered the Grand Lodge by Far West, No. 1, and Victoria, No. 17, in their hall, which will be under the supervision of Bro. E. E. Leason, of the Hotel Victoria.

The following are the officers who will

Mr. Sorby For Ottawa

The Victoria Harbor Promoter To Be Sent to the Capital.

He Will Lay His Scheme Before the Dominion Parliament.

An important advance in the consideration of the Sorby harbor scheme was made this morning, when Mr. Sorby's figures, so far as they relate to the real estate, were confirmed by the special sub-committee appointed to consider that phase of the subject. The report which follows, was endorsed by the general board, and ordered to be spread on the minutes. The report says:

To the Chairman of the Harbor Improvement Committee, Victoria:

Dear Sir: We, your sub-committee on real estate, beg to report as follows:

1. Assessment—We find that the assessments by the city of the properties affected by the proposed scheme are, land \$740,985 and improvements \$542,150, making a total of \$1,283,135 for the current year.

2. Purchase—We consider that Mr. Sorby's estimate of the amount which would be required for the purchase of the lands in question, and the compensation to occupants (viz., \$2,128,400), is reasonable and well founded.

3. Revenue—We consider that his estimate of net revenue (viz., \$52,500) is conservative.

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Sorby has made no allowance for any possible revenue that may be derived from the land reclaimed along the water front. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. HOLLAND, Chairman.
C. MACGREGOR,
C. A. TODD.

SPANISH MINISTER TO THE STATES.

Madrid, May 5.—The Duke D'Arco, the newly appointed minister of Spain, starts today upon the journey to Washington by way of Paris.

ENGINES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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PRAISE FOR MR. TOPP.

Chatham City Council Expresses Its Regret at His Departure.

At last week's sitting of the city council of Chatham, Ont., the following resolution was passed, referring to the City Engineer, lately deceased by the death of Ald. McKenough moved, seconded by Ald. Sullivan, "That the council has learned with regret of the resignation from the city engineering of C. H. Topp, who came to our city a stranger, bearing good credentials which he sustained and added to, during the year he has lived here, and now leaves with the well-earned reputation he brought, with many friends who declare that he has done his work here faithfully and well. We desire to acknowledge the careful preparation and completeness of his drawings and plans in connection with the drains he has engineered in this city, besides other efficient service. We congratulate him upon his appointment to the important position of city engineer to the city of Victoria, B. C., feeling that he is fully competent to fill it creditably. We recommend him as a painstaking and capable engineer, who endeavors to fulfil his duties conscientiously, and we wish him the greatest success in the city and province he has chosen for his career."

MME. RHEA DYING.

New York, May 5.—A Cleveland dispatch says, according to a private letter from Paris, Mme. Rhea, the actress, is dying.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, May 5.—The Matin today states that the public hearing of the Dreyfus case has been ordered for May 25.

CONDUCTOR H. HOGG

And His Deadly Struggle With a Vicious Enemy.

Diabetes Was Getting the Victory Over Him When He Began to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—Then He Was Saved.

Toronto, May 5.—Still another member of the staff of the Toronto Street Railway comes forward to testify to the unequalled efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, in cases of Diabetes. This time it is Mr. H. Hogg, Conductor No. 207, residing at No. 81 Fuller street, who tells his story.

Here is what he says: "Diabetes kept me in continual misery, and nightly agony for three years. My blood got so impure that I thought I could never get it restored to its natural purity. I was tortured by dizziness, which grew to such an extent that I had to quit work. I lost flesh and strength rapidly, and in short, I thought it was 'all up with me.' I used different remedies, but got no good from any of them, until a friend recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had no idea they would help me, as I had been disappointed so often, but I decided to try them. The first box gave me wonderful relief. The dizziness vanished, and my head became as steady as ever. It was three boxes completed my cure, and to-day I am sound and well, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

The best way to ascertain the real merit of Dodd's Kidney Pills is to test them. There can be no deceit then. They either will cure, or they will not. A trial costs very little, and it will settle all doubts for all time.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Parliament

Bill to Compel Railway to Furnish Mail Free Passes

Dismissal of Civil Employees Bill Given Months Hope

Ottawa, April 28.—Commons yesterday killed a bill promoted by private members to compel railway companies to furnish mail free transport lines, and the other to service law by giving employees a chance of knowledge preferred against them.

Another large batch of bills presented in connection with the proposed amendments to the Life Assurance Companies Act. The Solicitor-General, in reading of a bill to amend the acts relating to missionaries of Quebec.

Behring Sea Arbitration. Mr. Meisner (Antigonish) as to the cost to Behring Sea arbitration. Mr. Borden (Halifax) lay on Canada's part of \$148,800. Ministers' salaries amounted to \$13,900. Salaries, messengers and expenses reached \$21,137.50 and eight hundred, and salaries were paid to civil additional allowances, and reached \$71,877.

Indemnities to 100. Replying to a question (Clarke (West Toronto)), the Interior stated that shillings for each person that sum of money. British steamship companies immigrants out to Canada companies received five person over the age of 16 thing for children.

Newfoundland. Mr. Borden (Halifax) the Minister of Finance a resolution said to have the government of Newfoundland the catching of between March 15 and April 15. Sir Louis Davies resolutions to that effect to him within the last but the department was to the issue of such resolutions not believe that made, however, but would ascertain definitely the fact.

A Special Committee. A special committee of Hon. Messrs. Fisher, St. Joly de Lotbiniere, Messrs. Duggan, Macdonald, Richardson, Oliver, B. Bourassa, Bain, Rosam and Casgrain was chosen. Dr. Douglas's bill to regulate the North-west, and to hear all evidence of that nature made.

Montreal Harbor Improvement. Mr. Monk (Jacques) whether the plans for the harbor improvements had been agreed to be approved by the Hon. Ministers and the Minister Works. Mr. Tarte replied No. 12a had been approved and the works were actual.

Scott Act in British Columbia. Mr. Pope (Brome) inquiring application had been Secretary of a State for the government to have an election in British Columbia. The Scott Act, the bill that such an application received on March 3. The Premier had reported favorably and a recommendation of the State for the hold was before the government would be disposed of in due time.

French in the Territories. Mr. Monk inquired whether the Minister of Justice in regard to the French language in the Territories, and the Dominion in regard to the language of the Indians. The Premier replied that he obtained such an opinion communicated the same to Monday next.

Concerning Stamped Envelopes. Mr. Hughes (North West) the government a series of connection with the purchase of stamps in Toronto. The General replied that the department in the best of faith knowledge of any cornering.

A Canadian Minister. The Minister of Finance in answer to a question by Mr. Carson (Hastings), stated that he had not formed any opinion of the necessity of a Canadian Complainant From Chicago.

Mr. Seward (Chicoutimi) made enquiry as to the government's attitude toward the Game of Chicoutimi and a director of the Quebec John Railway Company, an serious inconvenience and cause of outlay on the inhabitants of Chicoutimi, who have claimed said company or vice versa. Judge Gagne is obliged to do parties are compelled to Quebec, a distance of two hundred miles, also whether government proposes calling upon Gagne to resign his directorship.

The Premier replied that the government was not aware of the statement, but even if the case was correct, he was not



FREE This beautiful Gold-Shell Ring in recognition of our 25th Anniversary. It is a fine quality piece of jewelry, and is given to every customer who purchases a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The ring is made of pure gold and is set with a large, brilliant-cut diamond. It is a beautiful and valuable gift, and is given to every customer who purchases a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochis, Penny-Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C. Solely Proprietors, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Southampton, Eng.

No Civic Coercion

Victoria West People Prepared to Fight For Craigflower Road in Court.

The Indian Reserve Extension Claimed as a City Highway.

The intense interest which has been excited among the residents of Victoria West by the movement to close the Craigflower road was reflected in the large audience which almost filled Semple's Hall last night. The people, as Mr. Jenkinson, in a vigorous speech remarked, "are evidently determined that this long standing vexed question must be finally disposed of." Another feature of the evening's proceedings was the claim made by Mr. Beaumont Boggs, supported in a letter from Mr. Lomas, Indian agent, and Mr. McKay, that the road through the reserve is not a part of that territory and ought to be kept in the hands of the city.

Mayor Redfern and Ald. Humphrey, Brydon, MacGregor and Cameron were present, and Acting City Solicitor Bradburn was an interested spectator. Messrs. Warner and T. Gold were elected chairman and secretary respectively. The latter read communications from Ald. Hayward and Williams regretting their inability to be present and expressing their willingness to do anything reasonable to meet the wishes of the people of the suburb.

Beaumont Boggs explained that the movers in the matter numbered 130 rate-payers. The first petition sent in was signed by those who traveled over that road or owned property on it. The Craigflower road question was a very old one, and dated from the incorporation of Victoria West in the city proper. It was at one time intended to erect Victoria West into a district municipality. When, however, the western suburb was taken into the city a fence was built across the Craigflower road and was promptly knocked down by the residents. The council then inaugurated a scheme for abandoning certain streets and opening up others. Many of the citizens took the alarm and circulated a counter petition, and presented it to the legislative council. The council refused to grant the petition. Upon the assurance being given by the then mayor, Mr. Beaven, that the intention of the council was merely to straighten out the Esquimalt road the petition was dropped.

Mr. Boggs then described the character of the road, which led from Merchoshia to the new Esquimalt street. The present road from the old Hudson's Bay property to where the Esquimalt street crosses the new Esquimalt road is only 1,500 feet. At the closing of the road, residents beyond the first named point would have to come by Russell street, which was a 33 feet street, six feet of which has been plowed (applause). Language was used and Henry street, a distance of 2,700 feet. Applause. Such an arrangement would be a gross breach of faith with the residents of the suburb who had purchased their property under the belief that the present road was a public one.

Turning to the question of titles to the property affected, the speaker said the land had been transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company to Mr. Russell, who afterwards disposed of it to a surveyor named Jerry Nagle. The latter laid the land out as he saw fit and registered it, but as the late chief justice had said, "in those days any man might have in an old umbrella and have it registered." (Laughter.) Land transactions in those days were carried on in a very loose way, and Mr. Russell himself said that the title to the land was a fact which he could not dispute.

Mr. Boggs had been assured that the lots were laid out by Mr. Nagle himself. Mr. Fairall wanted to know how much more Mr. Boggs knew of the question than the rest of those present. He had led the audience to believe that land was comparatively valueless at the time the trouble began. The city and the province had been accepting taxes from the owners of the land on the street for twelve years, and it would be a most dishonorable act to retain both taxes and land.

Chas. Jenkinson said that the petitioners had asked those who opposed the petition to take the matter into court and they were afraid to do so. What were the facts? They were these: Mr. Russell had bought section 31, containing 120 acres, from the Hudson's Bay Company. The eastern half he disposed of to Mr. Nagle, reserving 54 acres for roads. The title to the road passed from the Hudson's Bay Co. to the crown about 1870. These were facts which are indisputable. The residents on Craigflower who are petitioning for justice, had spent money in improving their properties. How much had Mr. Ellison spent? How much had the other who owned six lots on the road spent? No substitution of other roads would provide the residents with the same convenience and rights as are now enjoyed on the Craigflower road. (Applause.) W. McDowell thought Mr. Nagle was not a surveyor. Some one suggested that he was harbor master, but the chairman remarked that he could explain that—it didn't take much for to make a survey in those days.

Mr. Fairall here wanted to know why

Mr. Jenkinson used the road which passed his place. Mr. Jenkinson said if Mr. Fairall had a buggy he would take no risks in driving on the neglected Craigflower road, and if he rode a wheel he would want two life insurance policies before venturing on it. (Laughter.)

Capt. Gaudin said he had lived in Victoria West since 1883, and they had had that time about a survey every year. In the early days, when he first knew it, Craigflower was an excellent highway. Exception had been taken to the fact that Craigflower was not 66 feet wide. He would remind the audience that the best country roads were not graded 66 feet. It was a great pity that the council could not see its way clear to properly maintain the highway.

W. McDowell claimed that he bought and paid for land which was now on the road. He proposed to fence it in when he had time.

Mr. Boggs moved "that in the opinion of this meeting, the construction and maintenance of any other road will not meet the requirements of the residents of Victoria West, in the same manner as the maintenance of the Craigflower road." This motion was carried almost unanimously.

Chas. Jenkinson took up a point made by some of those who wanted the road closed. If the city assessor had taxed the people for full lots, the excess in taxes should be refunded them. A. W. Ellison had admitted that this amount was not paid, and he would not discuss the matter. He knew very well that he had no right to the property.

Mayor Redfern explained that he had come to the conclusion that the question of that date when the time came to decide upon it the council might come to a fair and just decision. He was not prepared to give his views until he had had more information. He decided what course he would pursue. He trusted that when the question came up for final adjustment a decision would be reached which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Boggs read a letter from Mr. W. H. Lomas, Indian agent, asking that his endeavors be used to improve the road through the Indian reserve. He complained of the bad condition of the road, and of the failure in consequence to enforce the bicycle law, which was resulting almost weekly in accidents.

Mr. Lomas said that if the road were not improved the Indians would close it up, repair it and exact tolls. "Now," he said, "the road was in a bad condition before the Indian reserve was there, and was used by the old settlers in carrying supplies from the harbor. Today it is largely employed in drawing supplies to the marine yards, and the naval hospital. Why did not the council encourage industry by improving the road so that accidents would not happen? A lot of sausages was upset there a few days ago, while one transfer establishment had prohibited their teams from using it. Humanity also would dictate that a road to the hospital be kept in good repair. (Applause.)

Mr. Lomas said that the road was a disgrace to the city, and said that if it were not improved it should be closed.

Rev. Mr. McTear had been in back settlements, and had seen no roads to compare with that which led through the reserve. He had always been unable to reconcile the statement that the city had no jurisdiction over the road with the fact that they had laid a sidewalk through it.

Mr. McKay, of the Indian department, was asked to give the history of the reserve road. It was built in 1855, and he said that for the first time an elevated walk near Turpel's ways was a public road. It was surveyed before the reserve was laid out. It was built from the foot of Johnson street to the old Esquimalt road, and was a public road for the public. A road that had been open for forty-five years was surely public property.

A resolution was then passed "that in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the city council to repair the extension of the Craigflower road through the Indian reserve, if under the circumstances it is not, it is their duty to secure such contract." J. E. Painter then moved that the Craigflower road be put in good repair, and the cost be carried. A collection was taken up for the hall and the meeting adjourned.

INDIAN MISSIONS. Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Methodist Church in Session. Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., general secretary of the Methodist Church in Canada, yesterday presided at a session of an Indian mission conference at the Metropolitan Church. Rev. C. M. Tate acted as secretary and Rev. J. Woods, superintendent of missions for Manitoba and British Columbia, was also in attendance. There was large attendance of delegates, both clerical and lay, from the various mission stations throughout the province.

News Notes of the Goldfields

Two Views of the Far Away Koyukuk Country—River Steamers Frozen In.

A Gigantic Scheme in Prospect to Secure Millions of Yukon Gold.

Two views of the character of the Koyukuk gold fields are expressed in the recently published interview of James Dodson, better known as "Windy Jim," and a letter recently received from W. H. Malone, an illustrious fully the difficulty of determining the truth as to the value of any district by popular report. "Windy Jim" while here gave the entire Koyukuk country beyond the Yukon to the contrary; gives the most glowing reports, and as he was on the ground at work is probably the more accurate.

Malone, with Clarence Littlefield, A. W. Wheeler, Joseph Moore and Carlos, accompanied the Koyukuk from the Yukon in the little steamer Blackfoot, and reached the mouth of the Hogatazakkat river, a tributary of the Koyukuk, September 12th. They began to dig at the latter river on that date, and reached the mouth of Moose creek on September 20th. Writing from there on November 25th to Myron A. Day, of Dawson, Malone says that the steamer Alpha, of Seattle, and St. James, of St. James, Minn., are frozen in at Moose creek also, and the steamers Unity and Maple Seal several miles further up the Koyukuk beyond the mouth of the Hogatazakkat. He reports a strike of pay dirt on a creek fifty miles above Moose creek. Ten miles above the latter stream, on Big and Little Clear creek, 25 to 30 cent dirt has been struck in digging only twelve feet deep. Moose creek and Caribou creek are also struck, the former to 19 above and 14 below. Altogether there are twenty-five men at Moose creek, comprising the steamer Alpha, the Unity and the Maple Seal. The steamer Maricopa is succeeded in reaching a point 100 miles farther up the Hogatazakkat than the Blackfoot, and its men are working claims in the fields. The Hogatazakkat river parallels the Yukon, separated only by a mountain range.

The party at Moose creek has equipped one man to visit the latter diggings and ascertain the true value and extent of the fields. The Hogatazakkat river parallels the Yukon, separated only by a mountain range. An Indian runner from the Koyukuk brought news to Moose creek that a white man having died on the Koyukuk had been buried on the war path and were being whittled wherever found. "The Moose creek settlement was preparing for defense when the letter was written.

Despatches from Portland tell of an engineering problem H. J. Powers, a Chicago mining expert, has proposed to dig a canal 375 miles from the Yukon and 200 miles from the confluence of the Hogatazakkat and Koyukuk. The winter trail leads from Fort Hamlin (above Rampart City) to Arcadia, and thence over a mountain range to the Hogatazakkat.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with cheers on rising to reply, said: I greatly regret that the minister who is to receive this important and most representative gathering should not be the Foreign Secretary, but that in his absence I should be obliged to present myself as his unworthy substitute. But I am sure I am saying what he would desire me to say in his behalf, and I tell you that the sentiments which you have put forward this afternoon, and which you have collected from this long list of important gatherings through the length and breadth of the land, have the heartiest sympathy of Her Majesty's government. (Cheers.) I am not surprised at the feeling which has been shown at these meetings, a feeling of which expression had been given by most of the speakers, but perhaps more by Mr. Stead, who, I think, has been at most of them, and has dealt with them in more detail than any one else, who has addressed me. For a man who has been so long in the front of peace and in favor of finding some international machinery by which the interests of peace may be secured, is not one of to-day or yesterday, but has long taken deep root among almost every section of British society. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether it would be possible to carry out Mr. Stead's suggestion of having embodied in a blue-book all the proposals which have been made by various foreign ministers and prime ministers on these subjects for many years past, but whether that scheme be practicable or not, no man can think, with any acquaintance with the currents of public opinion or the forces that move public opinion, can for a moment doubt that the whole country feels that not only is peace one of the greatest interests of the British Empire, but that it is also one of the greatest interests of the world at large. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Courtney has repudiated in accents of passionate feeling the narrow, most foolish, and most selfish view which has unfortunately too often guided the policy of nations—the view, I mean, that anything which injures those

whom they are pleased to term their rivals is necessarily of benefit to themselves. The whole history of the world shows the folly of that principle. (Cheers.) Anything which conduces to the prosperity of another country does indirectly, but most truly and most really, conduce to our own interests—(hear, hear)—and to suppose that the world is divided up into a set of self-contained communities, who may indeed, profit by the loss of others, but cannot gain by their gain, is the most grotesque and most unhappy superstition which has ever misguided the councils of great nations. (Cheers.)

Lessons of the Past. I myself, though I do not think I am a very sanguine person, take a most sanguine view of the diminution—I will not say the extinction, but the diminution—of war in the future, and I base that conclusion partly upon the obvious lessons of the past. Since the conclusion of the great revolutionary wars this country has only once been at war with a civilized power. That is to say, in a period of more than eighty years our peace with the civilized nations of Europe has only been disturbed for a single period of about three years. Compare that with what went on in the last century. A man of forty at the present time has never seen war in this country. A man of forty in the last century—put that period of forty years where you will in the century, put it anywhere you like—would certainly have seen two wars, and might well have seen three, and it might even happen that of those forty years the greater part were spent in war, and not in peace. The change is an enormous one. (Hear, hear.) I think we do not sufficiently recognize how great a change it is, and the very fact that we spend so much upon armaments and talk so much about them—having, indeed, in the present unhappy condition of things to spend so much and to talk so much about them—that very fact conveys to us how great is the reluctance of the civilized nations to go to war with each other, and how strong has been the growth of that sentiment in favor of peace, which seemed so feeble only 100 years ago, but which is now, I think, one of the strongest guiding principles in national policy. (Cheers.) I think we may claim for ourselves that we have always, as a nation, through our accredited representatives, done our best to promote the establishment of schemes of arbitration—arbitration either as regards individual subjects of commerce, or more general schemes of arbitration, which we have, indeed, proposed, though we have not as yet been fortunate enough to have established them in any single case.

Britain and the United States. There are few things I regret more than the failure of the scheme of general arbitration with the United States—(cheers)—to which Mr. Stead made allusion just now. I think that was a most promising scheme, a scheme the failure of which is all the more disappointing because it appeared so very near success at one moment of the negotiations. But I am well convinced that when two countries like the United States and ourselves, having so much in common as regards material interests, so much in common as regards those moral forces which ought to unite great communities—I feel sure that the scheme though deferred, is not defeated—(cheers)—and that a time must come when, even if a plan of general arbitration is not universally adopted, it will be at all events adopted so far as the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race are concerned. (Cheers.)

But what is so important, so striking, so interesting, about the movement initiated by the Emperor of Russia is that it has not its origin in either of those great commercial communities to whom peace is an obvious and plain interest, but that it is not confined to them, but that it extends from the head of the greatest military nation in the world; and that to the conference are invited, not merely Europe, not merely Christendom, but every power with any claim to be described as civilized, wheresoever that power may be situated. (Hear, hear.) This, so far as I know, is the first instance in which the nations of the world have been asked to regard themselves as one family, having a great common interest, which, by mutual liberating. This is the first time, so far as I know, in which nations differing in race, in creed, in geographical situation, and in tradition have yet been called together and asked to consider together a matter so intimately bound up with the future prosperity and development of the world. (Hear, hear.)

An Epoch in History. Surely that alone would mark this as a great epoch in the history of the sentiment in favor of peace. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maddison, in the interesting remarks which he made just now, said he hoped this conference would be of great benefit to the world, and that it would be a step towards the securing of peace. I share that hope. But, even if that were the only apparent and immediate result of the conference, I, for one, could not regard it as having been called in vain. (Hear, hear.) It is easy enough to suggest difficulties in the way of any practical solution of the problem; and a very small expenditure of ingenuity will enable any man to ask questions which will enable a very foolish man to ask questions which a very wise man will find it difficult to answer. But whether the difficulties, and the obvious difficulties, which lie in the way of any practical scheme prove to be for the moment insuperable or not—and I am far from anticipating any such result—even if that were the case, I should hail the great movement which the Emperor of Russia has initiated, and which has found an echo in every civilized country, but I think in no country a louder or more immediate response than in this country—(hear, hear)—I should hail that movement as a great landmark in the progress of mankind, and as a step which brings us perceptibly nearer to the great idea of universal peace. I thank you very much for the way in which you have laid your views before me. I am sure Lord Salisbury will receive the account of this conference with the greatest interest, and will reciprocate in the heartiest manner the wishes you have expressed that the Emperor of Russia's scheme may, in the immediate future, bear all the fruit which, from the motives which have animated it, and the unsparring efforts which have been made, and will be made to bring it to a successful conclusion. It thoroughly deserves. (Cheers.)

SENTIMENT IS FOR PEACE.

Balfour Compares the Record of This Century With the Last in an Important Speech.

The last English mail to hand gives fuller accounts than the cable of an important deputation which attended the British War Office and was received by Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the absence of the Foreign Secretary, to present a memorial embodying the results of their agitation in favor of the Czar's rescript.

The memorial stated that the efforts of the last three months to ascertain and express the national sentiment showed that there is everywhere a hearty approval of the scheme taken by the government in dealing with this question, and a confident expectation that our representative at the conference will be instructed to give effective support to all the proposals which will tend to lessen the burden of armaments, to diminish the horrors of war, and to extend the use of the principle of arbitration in the adjustment of international disputes.

Introduced by Lord Aberdeen. The Earl of Aberdeen introduced the deputation which was received by Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Sanderson, Mr. Foley and other representatives of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Courtney, in the course of his speech, said that if that of Lord Salisbury would be his chief representative at the Hague conference he should not have a word more to say. He hoped it would not be an impish idea to suggest that a representative should be selected who was purged from that most frightful fallacy which thought that one nation could benefit by the injury of another, and that, in matters of trade, the greatest advantage that can be secured to a country was to exclude from it the commerce of another country. (Cheers.) It would be a great source of pride if it should be found that at the conference our ministers were, in fact, every power with any claim to be described as civilized, wheresoever that power may be situated. (Hear, hear.) This, so far as I know, is the first instance in which the nations of the world have been asked to regard themselves as one family, having a great common interest, which, by mutual liberating. This is the first time, so far as I know, in which nations differing in race, in creed, in geographical situation, and in tradition have yet been called together and asked to consider together a matter so intimately bound up with the future prosperity and development of the world. (Hear, hear.)

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Lessons of the Past. I myself, though I do not think I am a very sanguine person, take a most sanguine view of the diminution—I will not say the extinction, but the diminution—of war in the future, and I base that conclusion partly upon the obvious lessons of the past. Since the conclusion of the great revolutionary wars this country has only once been at war with a civilized power. That is to say, in a period of more than eighty years our peace with the civilized nations of Europe has only been disturbed for a single period of about three years. Compare that with what went on in the last century. A man of forty at the present time has never seen war in this country. A man of forty in the last century—put that period of forty years where you will in the century, put it anywhere you like—would certainly have seen two wars, and might well have seen three, and it might even happen that of those forty years the greater part were spent in war, and not in peace. The change is an enormous one. (Hear, hear.) I think we do not sufficiently recognize how great a change it is, and the very fact that we spend so much upon armaments and talk so much about them—having, indeed, in the present unhappy condition of things to spend so much and to talk so much about them—that very fact conveys to us how great is the reluctance of the civilized nations to go to war with each other, and how strong has been the growth of that sentiment in favor of peace, which seemed so feeble only 100 years ago, but which is now, I think, one of the strongest guiding principles in national policy. (Cheers.) I think we may claim for ourselves that we have always, as a nation, through our accredited representatives, done our best to promote the establishment of schemes of arbitration—arbitration either as regards individual subjects of commerce, or more general schemes of arbitration, which we have, indeed, proposed, though we have not as yet been fortunate enough to have established them in any single case.

Britain and the United States. There are few things I regret more than the failure of the scheme of general arbitration with the United States—(cheers)—to which Mr. Stead made allusion just now. I think that was a most promising scheme, a scheme the failure of which is all the more disappointing because it appeared so very near success at one moment of the negotiations. But I am well convinced that when two countries like the United States and ourselves, having so much in common as regards material interests, so much in common as regards those moral forces which ought to unite great communities—I feel sure that the scheme though deferred, is not defeated—(cheers)—and that a time must come when, even if a plan of general arbitration is not universally adopted, it will be at all events adopted so far as the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race are concerned. (Cheers.)

But what is so important, so striking, so interesting, about the movement initiated by the Emperor of Russia is that it has not its origin in either of those great commercial communities to whom peace is an obvious and plain interest, but that it is not confined to them, but that it extends from the head of the greatest military nation in the world; and that to the conference are invited, not merely Europe, not merely Christendom, but every power with any claim to be described as civilized, wheresoever that power may be situated. (Hear, hear.) This, so far as I know, is the first instance in which the nations of the world have been asked to regard themselves as one family, having a great common interest, which, by mutual liberating. This is the first time, so far as I know, in which nations differing in race, in creed, in geographical situation, and in tradition have yet been called together and asked to consider together a matter so intimately bound up with the future prosperity and development of the world. (Hear, hear.)

An Epoch in History. Surely that alone would mark this as a great epoch in the history of the sentiment in favor of peace. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maddison, in the interesting remarks which he made just now, said he hoped this conference would be of great benefit to the world, and that it would be a step towards the securing of peace. I share that hope. But, even if that were the only apparent and immediate result of the conference, I, for one, could not regard it as having been called in vain. (Hear, hear.) It is easy enough to suggest difficulties in the way of any practical solution of the problem; and a very small expenditure of ingenuity will enable any man to ask questions which will enable a very foolish man to ask questions which a very wise man will find it difficult to answer. But whether the difficulties, and the obvious difficulties, which lie in the way of any practical scheme prove to be for the moment insuperable or not—and I am far from anticipating any such result—even if that were the case, I should hail the great movement which the Emperor of Russia has initiated, and which has found an echo in every civilized country, but I think in no country a louder or more immediate response than in this country—(hear, hear)—I should hail that movement as a great landmark in the progress of mankind, and as a step which brings us perceptibly nearer to the great idea of universal peace. I thank you very much for the way in which you have laid your views before me. I am sure Lord Salisbury will receive the account of this conference with the greatest interest, and will reciprocate in the heartiest manner the wishes you have expressed that the Emperor of Russia's scheme may, in the immediate future, bear all the fruit which, from the motives which have animated it, and the unsparring efforts which have been made, and will be made to bring it to a successful conclusion. It thoroughly deserves. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour's Speech. Mr. Balfour, who was received with cheers on rising to reply, said: I greatly regret that the minister who is to receive this important and most representative gathering should not be the Foreign Secretary, but that in his absence I should be obliged to present myself as his unworthy substitute. But I am sure I am saying what he would desire me to say in his behalf, and I tell you that the sentiments which you have put forward this afternoon, and which you have collected from this long list of important gatherings through the length and breadth of the land, have the heartiest sympathy of Her Majesty's government. (Cheers.) I am not surprised at the feeling which has been shown at these meetings, a feeling of which expression had been given by most of the speakers, but perhaps more by Mr. Stead, who, I think, has been at most of them, and has dealt with them in more detail than any one else, who has addressed me. For a man who has been so long in the front of peace and in favor of finding some international machinery by which the interests of peace may be secured, is not one of to-day or yesterday, but has long taken deep root among almost every section of British society. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether it would be possible to carry out Mr. Stead's suggestion of having embodied in a blue-book all the proposals which have been made by various foreign ministers and prime ministers on these subjects for many years past, but whether that scheme be practicable or not, no man can think, with any acquaintance with the currents of public opinion or the forces that move public opinion, can for a moment doubt that the whole country feels that not only is peace one of the greatest interests of the British Empire, but that it is also one of the greatest interests of the world at large. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Courtney has repudiated in accents of passionate feeling the narrow, most foolish, and most selfish view which has unfortunately too often guided the policy of nations—the view, I mean, that anything which injures those

Bought Up a Fleet

How Germans Are Seizing Eastern Shipping Routes—Serious Consideration.

British Officers Will Be Ousted and Germans Given Their Positions.

According to news received from Singapore by the Kiojun Maru, the transfer of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.'s Siam and Borneo fleet of British steamers to the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Syndicate will have a certain ultimate result. That is, the gradual ousting of about one hundred British masters, mates and engineers, and the substitution of Germans.

This misfortune should seriously engage the attention of trade unions and of the entire shipping service in Great Britain, because the present instance of the capture by the Germans of the distribution of the trade of Singapore will probably turn out to have been only an earnest of similar operations along great trade routes elsewhere.

The splendid German mail service of the East will shortly be increased from monthly to fortnightly sailings, with the absorption of the King of Siam steamers by the North German Lloyd Syndicate.

This throws the entire trade from the East to the continent, into foreign ships, and it should be noted that while the Germans spare no expense in upbuilding the great distributing ports, whose trade they are rapidly seizing, they have the gratuitous protection of the British gunboats and squadrons, and they do not pay income-tax on the huge profits realized by them to Germany, although English mercantile firms in the East have to pay income-tax in London.

The fleet seized by the Germans is known as the East Indian Ocean Steamship Company, Limited, which carries on a coasting trade between Singapore, Straits Settlements, Java, Siam, and Borneo, having accommodation for both passengers and cargo, the headquarters being at Singapore.

The following are the names and tonnage of the fleet as given in Lloyd's list: Vesel. Tonnage. Bangemann. 2,123. Cantuar. 1,223. Cerberus. 1,123. Charon. 1,227. Deucalion. 1,237. Gorgon. 697. Hegate. 690. Heubia. 690. Hydra. 690. Medusa. 690. Rhodope. 825. Ronee. 828.

A NEW HUMORIST.

U. S. Consul McCook Writes "Sarkastic" in the Dawson Nugget.

Consul J. C. McCook, who represents the United States at Dawson, is carrying on an interesting fight with the Klondike Nugget, which started over McCook's attending the farewell banquet given ex-Gold commissioner Thomas Fawcett and objected to the Consul associating with him. The following remarkable letter was sent to the Nugget and is reproduced exactly as written:

"Epistle 3 for Pub in full." "Dawson March 27, 1899." "Editor Klondike Nugget." "Dear Sir: "Your Communication of the 25 inst before me, in which you state, 'We regret that you have not outside this office to dictate what we shall or shall not publish.' Part of your Statement is evidently born out by your actions, viz you recognize the right of no one but me to dictate what we shall or shall not do."

"I am Consulted daily by Citizens of all Countries as to the proper Course to pursue in certain affairs. At this writing I have had to stop and give advice to a Swiss citizen, the proprietor of Switzerland as to his disposing of the property in Switzerland; recently an Irishman who never swore allegiance to any King or Potentate, but who was called Scotland Stating that he was the original discoverer of Russia, Boundary Lines, and requested of me to be sent to relocate those Mountains, and because I refused, he threateningly said 'I will report you to Washington' and made insulting remarks, the alacrity with which that Son of Erin had felt My Shoe was a Caution. Now Mr. Editor I have attended Services in the Salvation Army places of worship. If I ally myself too closely to One you may object, what shall I do Sir."

"You Mention the rights of American citizens, I presume you Mean United States citizens The Same U. S. according to the latest Canadian postage stamp is but a speck on the North American continent, let me assure you Sir that there is No Nation under the Sun that protects the rights of its Citizens better than Uncle Sam and can back its protection up with More Muscle, but what's the use expiating on a subject every school child from Spain to California Knows that, Not wishing to trespass on your valuable space to much this time, I am,

Yours very truly, J. C. MCCOOK.

According to information received at Cape Town a caravan under the command of two Europeans was recently attacked near the headwaters of the Reban river, east of Lake Nyassa, the tribesmen killing fifty porters and carrying off the goods. The caravan was headed by a British officer, and the attack was successful. The British officer was killed and the goods were carried off. The British officer was killed and the goods were carried off. The British officer was killed and the goods were carried off.

A Stream of

Will Soon Begin to From Dawson-Estimate the Output.

Fight Over Claims of Avalanche D

According to news just from Dawson the estimates made the output of the mines this year was considerably below the largest estimates of the Klondike this season ranged from twenty millions. The Klondike of April 8th says: "The output has been more than doubled. That royalty will be paid to over \$8,000,000. Expectations will give about double as the production of the territory ending in the summer of primitive methods used in claims made it very unlikely washup will give more than fifteen millions on the output investigation shows that it is bigger."

As compiled by the Yukon Sun, this season's yield will be as follows: Bonanza, \$5,500,000. Hunkers, \$3,000,000. Dominion, \$3,500,000. Gold Run, \$300,000. Sulphur, \$500,000. Quartz, \$250,000. Eureka, \$250,000. All other creeks, including over \$1,000,000. The news is given from the Yukon of new finds there. On John Coyne ranch Haines district. He brought with him specimens of gold and silver. Upper Calhoun is one of the gold camps. He states the prospectors had arrived on Calhoun on February 10. The first arrival of the gold being prospect work, such as holes, drifts and building and in so doing had neglected their locations. Another party of prospectors had arrived on the same day, but they had not come aware of this fact and had come to jump the claims of the other party. This resulted in a royal in which all concerned well used up, but the original miners declared the victors, the prospectors agreeing to guard while the others went away.

The store of S. Weizman was robbed of a large amount of money during the night of last week. The money was hidden in a safe in the store. The thief had a key to the safe and had taken the money. The store was closed for several days. The police are looking for the thief. The store was closed for several days. The police are looking for the thief. The store was closed for several days. The police are looking for the thief.

The usual springtime avalanches occurring on the Klondike are of small size, but a large one was reported from the Yukon and Klondike rivers. The avalanche was reported to have been between Glacier and the Klondike. The avalanche was reported to have been between Glacier and the Klondike. The avalanche was reported to have been between Glacier and the Klondike. The avalanche was reported to have been between Glacier and the Klondike.

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A Stream Of Gold

Will Soon Begin to Flow Out From Dawson—Estimate of the Output.

Fight Over Claims on the Colobun-Avalanche Derails a Trail on White Pass.

According to news just received from Dawson the estimates made hitherto of the output of the mines this season have been considerably below the mark. The largest estimates of the Klondike gold yield this season ranged from two to twenty millions. The Klondike Nugget of April 8th says: "The output is now being more than doubled." It is probable that royalty will be paid this year on over \$8,000,000. Emissions and evasions will give about double that amount as the production of the territory for the year ending in the summer of 1899. The primitive methods used in working the claims made it very unlikely that the washup will give more than twelve to fifteen millions on the outside, but investigation shows that it will be much bigger."

As compiled by the Yukon Midnight Sun, this season's yield will be nearly twenty millions, broken up as follows:

- Dorado, \$5,500,000.
 - Bonanza, \$5,000,000.
 - Hunkers, \$3,000,000.
 - Dominion, \$3,500,000.
 - Gold Run, \$200,000.
 - Sulphur, \$500,000.
 - Quartz, \$250,000.
 - Eureka, \$250,000.
 - All other creeks, including Stewart, over \$1,000,000.
- News is given from the Upper Colobun of new finds there. On Sunday last John Coyne reached Haines from that district. He brought with him some very rich specimens of gold and says that the Colobun is one of the coming rich gold camps. He states that a party of prospectors had arrived on the upper Colobun on February 10 and that since their arrival they have been very busy doing prospect work, such as sinking holes, drifts and building wing dams, and in so doing had neglected to record their locations. Another party of prospectors who arrived about the same time were aware of this fact and at once proceeded to jump the claims of the original locators. This resulted in a battle royal in which all concerned were pretty well used up, but the original locators declared the victors, the vanquished miners agreeing to guard the claims while the owners went away to record them.

The store of S. Weizman, at Haines, was robbed of a large amount of money one day last week. The back door had been forced open, and the thief must have been pretty well acquainted with the surroundings, for he coolly carried away the money during a few minutes that the employees were absent from the building. The exact amount of money taken has not been made known, but the work has been commenced on the new wharf at Haines, and the wharf will soon be ready for the largest steamers to land both freight and passengers.

Avalanches.
The usual springtime avalanches are occurring on the White Pass. On the 27th a small avalanche of snow and earth came down over the White Pass and Yukon Railway track, about midway between Glacier and the tunnel. It struck an engine standing on the track and derailed it, but otherwise did no damage. This led to a canard that an engine had been totally demolished. A large mass of snow covered the track for some little distance, but the track will be open by this evening. Transfers have been made at the scene of the accident so that the movement of trains has been uninterrupted.

A Long Drive.
While at work in the Treadwell mines at Juneau, Charles Johnson fell 256 feet down the shaft and, strange to say, was almost unharmed. Fellow workers went down at once in the bucket expecting to bring up his body, but much to their surprise they found him alive and well. The first question he asked when drawn up was as to the whereabouts of his boots, which from the contact with the rocks had been completely torn from his feet. A careful examination showed only one bruise upon the body, which was at the knee.

A careful survey of the bottom of the shaft, where Johnson had landed, showed eight feet of water, which was the leakage of the mine from the rain which had fallen the day before and was only congregated there on wet days. Into this Johnson had fallen head first, as he came whirling through space, and no one can account for the reason that his neck was not broken. He went to his work the following morning. His wife is bound up to Juneau on the Cottage City.

Another Gravel District.
According to news brought by late arrivals from Dawson, what is supposed to be one of the most remarkable deposits of wash gravel in the Klondike region was found upon the spur of the mountain dividing the Klondike river and Lovett gulch. Three different deposits each carrying gold in larger or greater quantities, can be traced. At some time in last July or August a man named Clarke commenced drifting into what is now the lower half of No. 80, striking prospects from the first. Many persons passing along the trail laughed at him but he continued in spite of them, till his hopes were realized. He quietly recorded his claim and then began practical development. As his drift reached into the hill his pay-streak grew until he had actually opened up a deposit of pay dirt at the depth of seven feet, averaging 25 cents to the pan. As the information spread all the possible claims were staked out.

At about the same time another prospect named Bloomfield had begun work on the Klondike side of the hill, and in a short time he recorded discovery bench after bench. Recent investigation has shown that the Klondike deposits resembles

Gold Hill dirt, while Clarke's is similar to dirt carrying Hunker gold. About four months ago a party of Swedes sunk a shaft at the top of the hill to the remarkable depth of 200 feet, and they found \$1.25 to the pan without having struck bedrock. Clarke sold his claim to McDowell, Hawks & Co., for \$15,000, after which they refused \$32,000. Careful investigation has shown the gravel to run completely through the hill to the Klondike river side.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

How It Arose and Who Is to Blame.

The London Daily Mail of April 13 says: "Today's news from Samoa proves that a situation which was serious is becoming impossible. Civil war among the islanders has culminated in a savage attack by the Matafafa upon an Anglo-American detachment. Those who blame Germany for the present troubles are not far wrong—for the Berlin treaty, which was obtained by Bismarck's diplomacy, is the source and origin of the mischief, while the German Consuls and officials in Samoa have distinguished themselves by their duplicity, braggadocio and chicanery. "Every petty advantage and every discreditable ruse, whether diplomatic or otherwise, is taken advantage of by them," says an American witness who knows Samoa. "To harass and embarrass the Consular representatives of the United States and Great Britain."

It need scarcely be said that in this conduct they are, as a rule, going far beyond the instructions of the German government.

Already the policy has led to an armed collision between the United States and Germany. In March, 1889, when the warships of the two powers were cleared for action and facing each other, only the opportune hurricane prevented a catastrophe, by striking alike the German and

the Berlin treaty of 1889. Matafafa, whose family had for generations held the kingship of Samoa, was excluded from the throne, at the instance of Germany. He was replaced by King Malietoa Laupepe, who died in last November; and after a futile rising was handed over to the Germans, and imprisoned in the island of Jaluit in 1893.

Matafafa had all the sympathy and support of Robert Louis Stevenson, who assured him that the British Government would never take steps against him. When he was banished he was filled with resentment at what he considered his betrayal.

In August of last year he was permitted to return, but only on giving a promise that he would abstain from all participation in Samoan politics. This was an infraction of the Berlin treaty, which gave the Samoans the right to elect whom they pleased as the successor of Malietoa, as it virtually disqualified the most important candidate.

It was in this way that Matafafa's return took place. Although he had once been Germany's fiercest enemy, and had killed many of her seamen and marines in the fight of December 12, 1889, he now seems to have been won over by German promises, and to have turned secretly against his old friends and supporters, the English and Americans.

On the death of Malietoa, Chief Justice Chambers, who is an American, sat for eleven days hearing evidence as to the claims to the kingship. There were thirty witnesses amongst

The Influential Chiefs.
For eight days the British, American, and German Consuls were present in concert, but on the ninth day the German Consul withdrew, alleging that the Chief Justice was prejudiced. He urged that the question should be decided by a popular vote.

The claimants to the throne were Tana, who, as the son of Malietoa Laupepe, had the support of the Malietoa clan, and also it would seem, of the English and Americans, Tamaesee, who withdrew, and Matafafa, who was now put forward by the German party in defiance of the solemn promise.

The natives had agreed to abide by the decision of the Chief Justice. But after the withdrawal of the German Consul from the court, trouble began. The Chief Justice's life was threatened, and the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes had to be hoisted side by side over his house as a warning that no nonsense would be permitted.

On December 31, the decision was given in favor of Tana and against Matafafa, who was to be excluded by his promise. Copies of the decision were sent to the British, American and German Consuls. The two first promised their support; the last made no reply.

Meanwhile, Matafafa, in open defiance of their engagement to accept Mr. Chambers' decision as final, announced that he would have the Samoan flag over his house. German officials were seen to be openly encouraging Matafafa to resist Tana. The German storekeepers in Apia openly declared that they would aid Matafafa with guns, ammunition and provisions. An ex-officer of the German army, Herr Bolow, organized his army of 4,000 warriors, and fighting began early on January 1.

Opposed to the Matafafas were the Malietoans, with about 2,000 men. At this juncture a new personality appeared on the scene in the shape of Commander Sturdee, of H. M. S. Porpoise, a young naval officer, who has distinguished himself by his papers on naval tactics and by

hundred women and old men had collected. A force of bluejackets at once surrounded the building and held it. During the afternoon, however, the victory of the Matafafas was assured, and over a thousand refugees escaped to the Porpoise. The surrender of Tana was demanded of Captain Sturdee, who refused emphatically.

For the next two days fighting and disorder at Apia continued, and then the British and American Consuls decided to recognize Matafafa—in the interests of peace—as the actual King. A provisional government was formed with the German Dr. Raffel at its head. At once Dr. Raffel proclaimed himself acting Chief Justice, with the support of the German Consul and the German residents.

Against the Protests
of the British and American Consuls. To uphold the rights of England and the United States Captain Sturdee announced that Chief Justice Chambers would sit in court on January 7, and announced that he would open fire if any resistance was made. When the day came the Porpoise cleared for action, and Mr. Chambers, with the British and American Consuls and a force of bluejackets, went to the court, from which the German provisional government had withdrawn its guard.

The door was found locked, and the German Consul and Dr. Raffel appeared and lodged ineffectual protests, while the bluejackets smashed in the door. The Chief Justice took his seat and read a speech condemning the lawless and discreditable proceedings of the provisional government. Meantime Dr. Raffel was shouting from a balcony, "I am the supreme court! I am the chief justice!"

On the news of this incident reaching the world—Samoa is not connected by submarine cable with New Zealand—the United States despatched Admiral Kautz with the Philadelphia, and England the Tauranga and Royalist. When these ships arrived it was decided by Admiral Kautz and the British commanders, after conference with the two Consuls, British and American, to

Dismiss the Provisional Government.
The admiral issued a proclamation calling upon the Matafafa chiefs to return to their homes. Matafafa thereupon went inland.

The German Consul issued a proclamation upholding the provisional government, and Matafafa's men assembled in force, hemming in the town.

H. M. cruiser Royalist brought back the Malietoan prisoners from the other islands. The Americans fortified Mulinu, and 2,000 Malietoan natives took refuge there.

The Matafafas then barricaded the roads within the municipality, and seized the British houses. An ultimatum was sent to them, stating that if they did not evacuate the municipality a bombardment would commence at 10 o'clock on March 15. This proclamation was ignored by the Matafafas, who began to attack the Malietoans.

At the direction of the American and British Consuls, half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment of the town, the Philadelphia, Royalist, and Porpoise opened fire on some distant villages.

An attack was made on the town by the natives during the night, and three British bluejackets and one American were killed. By day the warships continuously bombarded the Matafafa positions from March 16 to March 22, and now comes the news of a fresh attack, seemingly a successful one—upon an Anglo-American party.

SPEED IN NAVAL VESSELS.
The 420-ton destroyers lately ordered by the United States government are an improvement on the usual type, and must do a good deal further in the same direction to obtain a vessel meeting all the conditions that such vessels must meet in sea service.

Recent acquisition of territory by the United States makes it necessary that such vessels for their navy shall have a much greater radius of action, and shall be treated differently. In fact, if a speed of thirty knots or more is aimed at, a sufficiently staunch sea-going vessel cannot be produced in the present state of the art. To obtain thirty knots with that kind of hull, which is said to get a supreme effort under any circumstances is required, which is seldom repeated in the life of the boat.

If the thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers' machinery were more substantial, so that full power could be exerted at any time without risk, and if the hull were sufficiently strong to stand a moderate sea without danger, its speed would be about twenty-seven knots. Yet I venture to say that such a boat, if ordered to reach a point at sea, say, one hundred miles distant, would, under ordinary conditions, reach that point in less time than that required by the regulation thirty-knot boat, which is said to get a horse-power with less than fifty pounds of machinery.—G. W. Dickie, in The Engineering Magazine for May.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley's failure as a minister-as chief secretary for Ireland—was dwelt upon in the May Mail Magazine, to his instance upon doing what was theoretically right, and that there must be some concession to error, and more to human nature. He had to stand his ground in the House of Commons between the assault of the Parliament on the right front, and he wasted visibly. His pale, asetic face grew grey with the strain of it, and he must have yielded up his office with relief. In opposition he had regained some of his old activity and robustness, and as he traverses the lobby of the corridors bereaved the never wears that in or out of the chamber his step is seen to be elastic, though his figure has not regained its straightness. But he has lost his effectiveness as a debater. There is something nervous, almost wretched, in his unassertiveness when he gets up now to make a set speech; and his impotence of the African policy of the government on February 24th last was a great falling off from his old form of the anti-Confederate debates of 1877. It requires some deep wrong or grand political passion to stir Mr. Morley to animation, and it would almost seem as though the fires that blazed so fiercely in the Gladstonian days had died down.

BISCUIT CO. INCORPORATED.

Trenton, N. J., May 4.—The Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, with authorized capital of \$4,000,000, was incorporated to-day.

A Tough Mining Camp

A Correspondent's Story of Lachlanian Times at Lach-la-Hache.

Blood and Champagne Said to Flow as Freely as Water.

A special from Seattle to the San Francisco Chronicle says: Up in the mountains of British Columbia a new "tough town" has sprung up which is in a fair way to bear a worse reputation than Dodge City, Kas., or Tombstone, A. T., ever did. The town in question is Lach-la-Hache, and it has for inhabitants less than 1,000 miners. The strange part about it is that Lach-la-Hache won its reputation for downright toughness some time ago. The trouble is that the wealth they have they are now recklessly spending in one big lucky strike.

There is a premium on everything of a sporting nature, and making is too hot for the miners. The town has the only dozen fighting turkey gibblers in the country, and nearly every miner has a prize bulldog or game cock. Gambling runs wide open all the time and is never close.

Sunday, April 16th, was a day of fame for Lach-la-Hache. One of the most terrible and bloody prize-fights in the history of the ring was fought on the green turf that afternoon for a purse of \$2,000. It lasted fifty rounds, and at the end of four hours' fighting the ground was running with human blood. "Tar Flat" Brown, of San Francisco, and Jack O'Farrell, of Gore, were the principals. Had blood had existed between them for a long time, and as the men were easily matched and Lach-la-Hache has no newspapers in which they could do the fighting the contest really came off. Just after time rings men were all but knocked out. Whole rounds would pass with hardly a blow struck, while the men mutually held off to get wind. O'Farrell finally landed a knock-out on the San Francisco man's jaw and the fight was over. The spectators looked at the bloody field and the wounded fighters had no doubt but that the fight was on the square, and the crowd looked on. Fights over women were numerous. No one went home sober. The champagne flowed around the ring, and the door of Somerset hall was covered with drunken sleepers entirely overcome by wine and excitement.

Lach-la-Hache will never forget that Sunday. They are already planning for more good times and propose raising a magnificent purse for two eastern fighters of world-wide reputation. If the gold in these two weeks holds out for another week it will soon be known as the toughest place in all the world.

THE DAVINOGRAPH.

"Father," said the small boy to the great astronomer, "what bright shining star do you call that over yonder?" "That is Jupiter, Johnny. Great old planet, Jupiter."

"And that pale star over there?" "That is Davin, Johnny. Used to be a great star, too. It is, however, receding from the earth at the rate of about two billion miles a minute and will soon be totally invisible."

"But why are all the little stars round Davin shaking and wabbling about so?" "Eh? Oh, well—ha, ha! They are doubtless laughing at one of his political chestnuts."

"What's a political chestnut?" "A platform joke, Johnny."

"Say, dad, excuse the question, but what is that star spelt backwards? Is Davin—"

"Run away home, Johnny, and tell your mother I'll be back in five years and not to wait break."

A dark, unorthodox man, Davin, No small pumpkin he. Like the celebrated parrot, he is a bird, with the same uncontrollable tendency to talk too much. He has recently been doing the act and wave act in Nova Scotia, talking to the foam-flecked students of Halifax college on the subject of Metaphysics.

Little wonder the waves were sad. We will wager there was an angry sea beating on the shores of Nova Scotia the day this plausible spell binder would himself up and began to talk. One can conceive of no sadder spectacle on the face of the earth than that of Davin delivering a lecture on Metaphysics. True, there were no casualties, but if he had tried his Logic on them it is hard to say how many deaths would have resulted.

The whole college, doubtless, would have died laughing. Clippings from local papers, containing notices of his oratorical efforts in divers obscure hamlets in the fastnesses of Nova Scotia, were duly sent to all the Conservative papers in the Dominion for insertion, with the vain hope of reviving quondam enthusiasm. As well try to re-light the Manitoba hotel. The clippings were mailed by some diabolical, in his unassertiveness when he gets up now to make a set speech; and his impotence of the African policy of the government on February 24th last was a great falling off from his old form of the anti-Confederate debates of 1877. It requires some deep wrong or grand political passion to stir Mr. Morley to animation, and it would almost seem as though the fires that blazed so fiercely in the Gladstonian days had died down.

unhappy. Conservative editors throughout the Dominion receiving the clippings, perusing the same with bloodshot eyes, despair and exasperation struggling for mastery, and with hanging jaws, gazing at the text. Etc. Likewise the unhappy composers, who one and all, despite the building of quack advertisements, The sorriest sight in the world is generally conceded to be a bartender out of employment. The next sorriest is that of a socially indolent old gentleman, rotting away on the opposition benches with no one to laugh at his jokes but Bourinot and the sergeant-at-arms. There might still be some hope for Davin if he would but play off his act up at new original witticisms. It would also be a source of comfort to the country. St. Joseph (Miller) is his patron saint, on whom he calls for aid with alarming frequency.

The deceased Joseph's happiest efforts are clothed by the dialectic tailor in broadcloth and put on the market. The unsophisticated rustics come along and admire and laugh and guffaw, and dear old Santa Claus chuckles and says, "What a smart boy an he! The trapper's parent shoddiness of the goods, however, keeps away the better class of custom."

Vanitas, vanitatum, omnia vanitas. The venerable Davin petitioned the Westminister Reviewers of the Bible to have the final letter of palamist's name changed from a "d" to an "n" in order to catch the votes in Assinibola is of course absurd, and without a scintilla of truth, but we are inclined to believe the authenticity of the report that he has hired an Italian one of the Mafia from New Orleans, to sell his chestnuts at the corner of King and Bay in Toronto for ten cents apiece or twelve for a dollar. Rockefeller won't be in it if he dago gets rid of his stock.

The question, then, arises: "What are you to do with this extraordinary creature, half devil and half child?" One certainly might make use of his middle name to wash away the sins of his party. But, after all, we think the best thing to do with him is to keep him on the road making speeches. It would be of immense service to the Liberal cause. Davin stalking through the land with a copy of Joe Miller in his hand would create a profound sensation. In Joe's opinion really can always be found some appropriate substitute for facts and figures. "Give me Joe Miller and a platform," cries Davin, "and I will make the pomp of empires ridiculous. Give me the pomp of empires and you can keep the facts." Which is a wise saying, for if some one did not give him his jokes, he would not have any at all. Davin's oratory is nothing if not majestic. He is one of those rhetoricians, who while defending a small boy in a police court for stealing an apple, would wag his bony finger at the magistrate and prate about the palladium of British liberty and the inalienable right of man to the fruits of the earth. A lapsed mad of magnitude of words and acquaintance with vituperation. —Winnipeg Free Press.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
Great Road Said to be Progressing Quickly.

The great Siberian railway is progressing with giant strides, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, and, according to the imperial edict at the last meeting of the special committee on February 9th, the executive has to open a further credit of 177,660 roubles for improving the means of traffic and transport on the western and central sections from Cheliabinsk to Vladivostok. The disbursement of this large sum is thus divided: Eighty and three-quarter million roubles during three years for various needs of traffic, 43,000,000 roubles during nine years for increasing the speed of the trains, and 24,000,000 roubles during four years for new rolling stock. The aggregate amount to be allotted for these purposes in the current year is 16,500,000 roubles. The assignment of such a large amount for improving a railway only just constructed is without precedent in the annals of Russian railway enterprise, and in order to appreciate how it is that so much attention and money are being absorbed by railway work to the detriment, perhaps, of other important matters, it must be remembered that the Emperor himself, as president of the Siberian railway committee, personally supervises every line, technical and financial, and that his able minister of finance is essentially a railway man. The above sum is in addition to 30,500,000 roubles for the Siberian railway and 71,000,000 roubles for other lines in this year's estimates. Including the other items of the budget, the expenditure marked out this year for ways of communication now reaches the grand total of over 531,000,000 sterling. Where all the money comes from is a question often asked, but the resources of the great M. Wittee and of Russia are inexhaustible.

The increase of the traffic on the eastern and still more, on the western section of the Siberian railway has surpassed all expectation. Its construction was originally planned on economical lines, but the pessimist forecasts of little or no movement for some years to come are being falsified by the facts. Consequently the light rails—which are only 18-lb. instead of 24-lb. to the foot, will have to be changed. Everything was calculated for not more than three pairs of trains per 24 hours, whereas there are already eight pairs, besides the bi-weekly express from Moscow to Krasnovodsk. The last year's traffic returns of the Western Siberian section show 350,000 passengers, nearly 400,000 tons of goods, and 400,000 peasant emigrants. Last winter, although 600 old ones brought, there was an accumulation of 7,000 truck loads of goods for which no means of transport could be found. Of the 400,000 tons carried over the railway in 1898 more than 320,000 tons consisted of cereals. In the course of the next five years it is expected that the carriage of wheat here will be such over 800,000 tons per annum. In the Atlin mining district alone at the present moment there is a surplus of 355,000 tons of wheat, while in Central Russia whole populations are suffering from actual famine.

HER IMPRESSION.
"Do you like violet?" asked the sedate girl.

"Yes, indeed," answered the frivolous one.

"I think there is nothing more charming than to wander out into the woods and fields—"

"Woods and fields?" was the disappointed rejoinder, with a thoughtful frown. "Oh, dear! I thought you were talking about bonnet trimmings."—Washington Star.

Fifteen Millions

Dominion Government To Be Sued by a Syndicate For That Amount.

Claim It as Damages Sustained in Being Excluded From Atlin.

According to a story published by the Seattle Times a syndicate of eighty-six "aliens" who were excluded from the Atlin mining district by the action of the British Columbia parliament, has been formed to bring suit against the Canadian government for \$15,000,000.

The case promises to be one of the most celebrated in legal history and the syndicate has thousands of dollars subscribed to what to fight it. The damages are claimed for property lost by the exclusion of the plaintiffs from the famous mining district.

Americans, Germans, Swedes and other aliens are included in the syndicate. Several Britishers have joined the syndicate because their partners were driven out of the country by the laws.

The charge of violation of contract will be brought against the Dominion government. Each alien claims \$175,000 damages. They consider that a fair estimate of the profits they would have gained by the development of their mining properties.

The miners hold free miners' licenses issued them by the Canadian government. These licenses give them the right to prospect and mine in British Columbia. They also hold certificates of location duly issued to them by Dominion officials before the passage of the alien law.

Gen. Barnes, of San Francisco, a noted criminal lawyer, has been retained by the syndicate. Opinions have been secured from many prominent attorneys that the syndicate has a good case. Gen. Barnes is noted for the aggressiveness with which he pushes his legal cases, and the fight for millions will be commenced at once.

The cases will be fought on the ground that the Canadian government has no more right to violate a contract with an individual than it has with a nation, or than individuals have among themselves. The miners' licenses entitle the holder to mining privileges for one year, and the certificates of location entitle them to the claims located.

The cases will eventually be taken up by a joint commission, appointed by the several governments whose subjects are excluded from the Atlin country. This will make the case of international importance.

A WOMAN'S CONFESSION.
Says That She Did Not Condemned Man Murdered Her Husband.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—Thomas W. Shackelford, sentenced to be hanged to-day for the murder of a man named Taylor, has been given a respite of thirty days by Governor Stephens. This action was taken because Nettie Taylor filed an affidavit with the governor, confessing that she and not Shackelford is guilty of the murder of her husband. She says she was pardoned. The Taylor woman was tried and acquitted of the charge of the murder of her husband.

NO MORE TIGHT LACING.
Dresden, May 4.—Dr. Deserdanitz, the minister of education of Saxony, has issued a decree whereby all girls and young women attending the public schools and colleges in Saxony must abandon the practice of wearing corsets and stays. The wearing of corsets by girls of tender age and the habit of tight lacing have become so prevalent, particularly in Dresden, that the state foresaw in the corset a grave menace to the well-being of posterity. Although the girls and their mothers protest against the measure and even threaten to boycott the schools, the officials stand firm.

CROKER AT SOUTHAMPTON.
Southampton, May 4.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on the American line steamer New York, was Richard Croker. Mr. Croker said to a correspondent of the Associated Press that he will remain in England until the season closed. He felt at home in England, he said, and expected to have the same pleasant time as on the occasion of previous visits here. Mr. Croker proceeds to London. His baggage was sent direct to his racing stables at Didoon, in Berkshire.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Louisville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A physician declares that people who sleep with their mouths shut live longest. There is a Buddhist temple in Paris, where there are about 300 followers of that religion.

Nearly 3,000,000 Congo walking-sticks are imported into the United States every year.

There were 240,145 marriages in England and Wales last year, more than in any year since 1870.

British vs. Chinese

Riojun Maru Brings News of Fighting in the Kowloon Extension.

Capture of the Chinese Cannon and Trenches—British Flag Hoisted.

According to news received from the Orient by the Japanese liner Riojun Maru, which arrived last night, the taking over of the Kowloon extension to Hongkong, as was anticipated, was productive of fighting and bloodshed. On Friday, April 14th, the police quarters at Tai-po, in the Kowloon hinterland, were found to have been again destroyed by the rioting Chinese villagers, a large number of whom, armed with various weapons, modern and primitive, had occupied a strong position.

Capt. May, the superintendent of the Hongkong police, after surveying the situation, reported the state of affairs to the governor, and was sent back to Tai-po with fifty Sikh constables, with instructions to take possession of the Chinese camping ground, and make preparations for hoisting the British flag on the following day.

A thousand men, wearing the uniforms of Chinese soldiers, had assembled, and fired upon Captain May's force immediately it arrived. The police at once returned the fire.

While the shooting was going on, Capt. Berger, with 100 men of the Hongkong regiment, who had marched over the hills from Kowloon, suddenly appeared on the scene, and was promptly fired on by the natives. His men also returned the fire. Soon afterwards the torpedo destroyer Fame swung around the point and Capt. Loaz landed with a squad of soldiers and took command of the position. A party of seamen ran up with field guns with which to shell the position. Their plans were, however, afterwards changed, and with Capt. Berger's troops they advanced to the hillside, scattering them helter-skelter in all directions.

The troops found a small battery and a complete series of shelter trenches, commanding the position, and the hoisting of the flag. A number of Chinese were found dead on the field. There were no casualties on the British side.

As soon as the news of the engagement reached Hongkong, half a battalion of the Hongkong regiment left at midnight. They found all quiet at Tai-po, the rebels having disappeared.

On the 15th Major-General Gascoigne, the Hon. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary and Commodore Powell went to Tai-po, and by direction of the governor hoisted the British flag, the fighting having ceased for a day, hastening the ceremony by one day.

The hoisting of the flag took place amid perfect quietness and in the presence of the head men of the neighboring villages.

The day afterwards, though Major-General Gascoigne received the news from the signallers occupying the heights that large bodies of men, wearing Chinese uniforms were advancing with banners.

Immediately afterwards the rebels occupied certain high positions, and opened fire with big guns which made a great report. General Gascoigne was, however, unable to see what sort of projectiles were being fired, as the distance—2,000 yards—was too great to enable the troops to see to fire until fired at.

After repeated discharges by the rebels, General Gascoigne ordered the Asiatic artillery to advance to a neighboring hill and open fire on the Chinese, and he also sent two companies of the Hongkong regiment, under Captain Berger, round a pass to the right, in the hope of cutting off the enemy.

The firing ceased within an hour, the rebels burning the villages on leaving. The British flag was afterwards hoisted outside Kowloon city by Lady Blake.

The governor then read the address he intended to have given at Tai-po. He spoke of the benign character of British rule, and wished the Queen's new subjects all happiness.

A deputation of Chinese from the Kowloon extension waited on the governor, and presented him with two British flags, one to be hoisted on Monday and afterwards to be retained by him, the other to be forwarded to Queen Victoria.

The deputation expressed regret at the disturbances, which they said arose out of the trial of a number of men belonging to secret societies, which have been terrorising peaceable inhabitants for months past.

There is a strong feeling against Chinese jurisdiction being retained in Kowloon city, but no one knows whether the government has decided or not to allow it to remain outside British control.

The place is foul beyond description—a veritable plague spot, the most elementary rules of sanitation being unheeded. Why the Imperial authorities at home have for a moment entertained the idea of allowing Kowloon city to remain as it is nobody knows.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

London, May 5.—Embedded in a parliamentary paper containing the correspondence regarding the proposed Pacific cable issued to-night, is the statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons on April 28 to the effect that the British government had made proposals to the governments of Canada and Australia on the subject of the proposed cable, but that no final arrangements had been made. To this is added that the statement that the government of Great Britain had always considered that the construction of a cable is of far greater importance to Canada and Australia than to the United Kingdom, and that the government would not be disposed to recommend that parliament grant a vote in aid of the project, but for the desire to afford support and assistance by the Mother Land to the great self-govern-

ing colonies in a project, the success of which cannot fail to promote Imperial unity. For this reason the government considers that the responsibility of constructing and operating the cable should be borne by Canada and the Australian colonies, they taking the profits and the United Kingdom giving an annual subsidy not exceeding £20,000 for a period not exceeding 20 years, the exact subsidy being fixed according to the shortage of receipts below expenses; and provided that the subsidy be payable only after Canada and the Australian colonies shall have completed the cable and opened it for traffic, and only while the cable shall remain open.

Other provisions of the proposed agreement necessitate that priority be given Imperial government messages, and Imperial approval of the construction and operation of the cable.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."
How a Monarch of England Is Proclaimed.

When the time comes (which may Heaven delay) for a new King of England the College of Arms will proclaim him, just as they have proclaimed every monarch for hundreds of years past. Times change—and dynasties. We are less like the Englishmen of Edward I. than we are like the modern Japs, we talk a different tongue, we eat different foods, we wear different clothes, we think different thoughts. Nothing is the same, except the columns on Stonehenge and the College of Arms. The college divides, varying by not much, in detail of procedure or a button on a uniform. What is, is good, and cannot be improved. Therefore the business of proclamation will be the same in the twentieth century as it was in the fifteenth.

When the time unhappily comes for a new King to reign, the Privy Council will meet and declare the throne to have devolved on the Prince of Wales. Orders will at once be given to the Earl Marshal and the officers of the College of Arms to proclaim him. The first proclamation will be made in the court-yard of St. James's Palace, where the guard is changed.

Garret King, the chief officer of the college, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the Earl Marshal, the kings, the heralds, and the pursuivants in full uniform and mounted hard by. At this proclamation the monarch present, sitting at the window where all his predecessors have sat.

That is the chief of the proclamations; but the news has to be carried far and wide to the distant city, the rank of the proclaiming officer, descending as the business proceeds. The second proclamation is made at Charing Cross, and the third at the corner of Chancery Lane.

At this proclamation there will be a modification of the ancient form, owing to the disappearance of Temple Bar. Within the City of London the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, present, sitting at the window where all his predecessors have sat, and who more than any other man contributed to placing China in the present desperate plight by joining on the war with Japan, owing to his treacherous and injudicious conduct of Chinese affairs in Seoul, in 1894. Unfortunately the attempt failed. It is supposed that the Emperor was asleep in his yamen when he was awakened by somebody fumbling about the room in the dark, and he was so terrified that he fled, and his attendants hastened with lights. One, covering a strange man in the room, it was at first thought he was an ordinary robber in search of plunder. He was overpowered and seized. He disclaimed the charge that he invaded Yuan's apartments for the purpose of committing a robbery, and avowing that his intention was to kill that man, he was released for wishing to do so are not known. He has been sent to the Victoria yamen for investigation into his crime.

Shanghai papers say that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador at Peking, has contracted blood-poisoning at Hanoi, through staying in a house which had been infested with native vermin. The affection is, happily, not serious, though very disconcerting.

Sir Claude has also been suffering from the same ailment for some few months at Peking. He will probably leave China for Europe shortly with Lady MacDonald.

COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.
Queen Wilhelmina Will be the Hostess of Unique Gathering.

Less than a year after her coronation the girl Queen, Wilhelmina, of Holland, will act as hostess to the representatives of all the great powers of the world. In her picturesque capital, the Hague will gather early next month one of the most remarkable assemblages of the day, the peace conference of all the great nations of the earth.

The peace conference has Queen Wilhelmina's fullest sympathy. She has assigned for its sittings the most beautiful of all her palace homes, the famous House in the Woods, or Huis ten Bosch, which stands centrally between the Hague and Scheveningen, in the most beautiful park in Holland, one of the most beautiful in Europe.

This famous palace was built by Amalia van Solms after the death of her husband, Stadtholder, Frederick Hendrik, 250 years ago. It was the home of Wilhelmina's childhood, and in the woods about it she, with her girl playmates, used to skate in winter, and in summer, clad in simple gowns, to dig in the sand with tiny shovels and pails, as children do at Coney Island.

Nowhere is there a better place for holding the peace conference, or any other kind of conference. The police system affords perfect protection to the eminent delegates against anarchic assaults, and yet the officers are as courteous as the efficient Paris, whose people pride themselves upon their police force, regards the gens d'armes as the natural enemies of the people. In fact, it has been so long the policy of French prefects to annoy people by espionage, that Paris is now the most unattractive of open cities for most foreign congresses.

Who Will be There?

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has been charged by the Czar with inviting the representatives of the powers. Besides the nations of Europe, the

Late News of the Orient

Storm Causes Considerable Loss of Life and Property on the Yangtze.

Attempt to Kill the Ameer—Sir Claude Macdonald in Bad Health.

News was brought by the steamer Riojun Maru from Shanghai that a terrific storm raged over the Yangtze valley on March 30th, and was at its worst between Hankow and Ichang, where a great number of boats were capsized, or wrecked on the mud banks.

During the forenoon, says a Shanghai paper, a gloomy and threatening sky hung over the district and early in the afternoon the winter freshened from the northeast, increased rapidly to a gale, and blew itself out soon after midnight. Scores of junks and native cargo and passenger boats were capsized, or wrecked on the mud banks, and large quantities of merchandise and wreckage were seen drifting down the river, eagerly waited for by hundreds of boatmen in the narrow reaches, that is the shorter ones or those at right angles to the wind. One large junk capsized close to the B. and S. bulk at Hankow, and owing to the extreme roughness of the water no help could be extended. The steamers that the hulks had an uneasy time during the night, those on board fearing the parting of the chains, consequently everything had to be kept in readiness. The boats at the various Chinese life-saving stations worked hard throughout the afternoon and rendered valuable assistance to life.

News has been received at Shanghai of an attempt by an unknown Afghan on the life of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The would-be murderer fired a revolver at the distant city, the rank of the proclaiming officer, descending as the business proceeds. The second proclamation is made at Charing Cross, and the third at the corner of Chancery Lane.

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United States, China, Japan, Siam and Persia will participate. Russia will be represented by Baron de Staal, well-known in the United States, the Baron Mohrenheim and Prof. Parens, Baron de Marschall and Prince Herbert Bismarck will represent Viscount Venosta; Spain the Count de Rascon and Polo de Bernabe, the latter also a familiar name in this country. France will send the Baron de Courcelle and M. Ribot. Most of those men are the ministers resident at The Hague, and familiar with the people and tongue.

The delegates from the United States will be Andrew D. White, ambassador at Berlin; Stanford Newell, minister to the Netherlands; Seth Low, New York; Capt. William Crozier, United States army; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States navy, and Frederick Hollis, of New York.

Great Britain's delegates will be the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the British minister at The Hague, Mr. H. Howard. The Russian envoys will be assisted by Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher and Major-General Ardagh, as naval and military experts, respectively.

Will Sit Two Months.

The sessions will last about two months, presumably.

The famous receipt which set in motion the economic crisis, was not given to the world until a month after copies had been sent by Count Muravieff to foreign governments. It is believed to be the work of the Czar himself. It suggests that the economic crisis, due in great part to excessive armaments, is transforming the armed peace of to-day into a crushing burden which people have more and more difficulty in bearing. In the present state of things, if continued, may lead to a more fearful calamity than the war which it is designed to prevent.

As for specific suggestions which the Russian envoys may offer before the conference, no better indication can be given than in the interview by William T. Stead, of London, with the Czar some time ago, which was made public through the indiscretion of a French journalist. "The Emperor," said Mr. Stead, "detests employing money intended for the welfare of the people in building ironclads, and earnestly and humanely longs to see the conference at work."

"There is," Mr. Stead suggested, "some hope of a long and lasting international peace?"

"A hope," replied the Czar abruptly, "if I have enough of hopes; I am getting tired of hopes. I want something more tangible and practical, and with an admiral lucidity he developed his ideas before me and his views on disarmament, explaining the nature of the solution which he thought possible. "There are," he said, "three points on which an entire of the various powers could be realized. First, they might bind themselves until further notice to make no increase in existing armaments; they would decide only to maintain their existing armaments, and even to perfect them, but not to increase them. Secondly, this state of things could be maintained for five years, at the end of which the powers should meet again and discuss afresh whether these restrictions should be maintained or abandoned, and they would fix the duration of the new period for which they would make a similar decision. Thirdly, they would settle their attitude in case of menace or prospective hostilities."

"What I would like is that they should proceed as in a duel. When two men are engaged in a duel, they do not, before anything else they discuss the importance of the offense and the conditions of the fight. Each man chooses his seconds, and sometimes these seconds appear to an onlooker, well, it would be the same for the powers. For instance, take the Fashoda affair, now just settled."

"England would have taken as second the United States, and France would have taken Russia. The United States and Russia would have heard the reasons and explanations of the two parties."

"The two seconds would have examined and weighed them in their presence and justice and then given their verdict. If by chance they did not come to an understanding they would have recourse to an arbiter—the Emperor or Francis Joseph, for instance—and he would have given the casting vote. Perhaps the verdict would not always be accepted; perhaps, in spite of their efforts, war might ensue; but, in any case, while the dispute was being discussed the affair would have given the casting vote. Perhaps the verdict would not always be accepted; perhaps, in spite of their efforts, war might ensue; but, in any case, while the dispute was being discussed the affair would have given the casting vote."

Drainage of Dawson.

The result of this state of affairs last year was an epidemic of typhoid. The result this year would be even a greater evil if no preventive measures were taken. The local council, however, have refused to take any steps to improve sanitary conditions and mitigate the evil as far as possible.

We need the last words advisedly since the peculiar ground conditions that obtain in the Yukon make it doubtful whether any system of drainage would prove satisfactory.

Dawson is built on a river flat, about one mile in curved length, and much less than one-half mile in width. The river flows in swift current past the front of the town. Hills or mountains ranging from 300 to 1,500 feet in height rise directly behind it. The silt, or mud, of this flat, which at one time formed the bottom of the river, is covered by a deposit of decayed vegetable matter which is absorbent, and prevents the ground from thawing. It is not possible to dig beyond twelve inches in the hottest summer days, without reaching frozen ground. This condition obtains throughout the Yukon, with the exception of a few gravel ridges. The surface ground being thus spongy and absorbent and the Dawson flat being almost on the river level, the drainage problem is almost nil.

However, the work of ditch-digging has begun. The intention is to dig a ditch around the flat at the hill base to carry off the hill water, then to carry open ditches laterally with this down several of the town streets to the river. Covered sewers would be impracticable since they would be frozen for seven months in the year.

A health ordinance has been passed, a medical health officer—Dr. Good of Winnipeg—sent as sanitary inspector appointed to service. All ice must be brought into the Klondike, which enters the Yukon just above the town.

Water Supply Question.

The question of pure water supply for the summer is under consideration. Many companies have applied for the privilege of spring or distilled water supply monopoly. It is probable that one or more such companies will obtain the franchise and that no river water will be used for drinking or culinary purposes during the summer. At present it is not merely a safeguard but a necessity that all household water for drinking, bathing or culinary purposes should be boiled.

The elderly woman, accompanied by a younger one, boarded an east-bound head street car at the corner of Detroit a few days ago. The older woman was perhaps 60 and the younger 35.

No sooner had they entered the car than the elderly woman, without warning, dropped herself squarely in the lap of a well-dressed man, who was quite overcome by the assault. He managed to push along a little, and by dint of much crowding finally made room for the energetic female.

"I knew there was room here," she grimly remarked, as she wedged herself back.

Then she noticed that the younger woman was still standing. "Why don't you sit down, Lizzie?" she asked.

"Fush, mother," said the younger woman, "I can't sit down because of these little boys good manners you wasn't there."

The mother paid no heed to this. "It's easy to see," she went on, "that you are not a Frenchman." The man made no reply. Then she sarcastically added—"Because Frenchmen are always polite."

She watched the effect of this shot, but the old man was absorbed in the advertising signs.

"It's still easier," she said, "to notice that you are not an Irishman, because they are the politest of all."

"Mother! mother!" whispered the girl. "But the mother's blood was up, and she was as a cure, and that is the lady standing," she sneered, "because you looked square at her when she came in. If her mother hadn't been by I've no doubt you would have winked!"

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.
LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

WHISKIES:
SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND.

BRANDIES:
BONNOIT'S * AND STANDARD BRANDS, ZYNKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Fitting in Marine Boilers.**

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON
VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Drainage of Dawson

The Measures Being Taken to Stave Off an Epidemic.

Health Ordinance By-Law Passed and Enforced—Water Supply Question.

Faith Tenon, special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing from Dawson, under date of April 1, says: Various public works are the matters of present consideration by the Yukon council, and they are urgent needs.

It is a curious condition that in a territory containing, at moderate estimate, some 25,000 of population there is not a single road, bridge or drain; nothing that might be termed a public work in any form. In Dawson there is neither pavement, roadway, drain or ditch (except a few menacing holes in lurking places). There is no water supply nor lighting. The streets are beaten trails.

Each shopkeeper makes his own individual bit of sidewalk, or leaves it unmade, as he chooses. Each resident carries his own water pails out into the river centre, fills them and bears them on his balance pole back to his cabin, or contracts with some one else to do it for him; while the matter of refuse disposal has been equally one of individual responsibility.

Preventive Measures.

The result of this state of affairs last year was an epidemic of typhoid. The result this year would be even a greater evil if no preventive measures were taken. The local council, however, have refused to take any steps to improve sanitary conditions and mitigate the evil as far as possible.

We need the last words advisedly since the peculiar ground conditions that obtain in the Yukon make it doubtful whether any system of drainage would prove satisfactory.

Dawson is built on a river flat, about one mile in curved length, and much less than one-half mile in width. The river flows in swift current past the front of the town. Hills or mountains ranging from 300 to 1,500 feet in height rise directly behind it. The silt, or mud, of this flat, which at one time formed the bottom of the river, is covered by a deposit of decayed vegetable matter which is absorbent, and prevents the ground from thawing. It is not possible to dig beyond twelve inches in the hottest summer days, without reaching frozen ground. This condition obtains throughout the Yukon, with the exception of a few gravel ridges. The surface ground being thus spongy and absorbent and the Dawson flat being almost on the river level, the drainage problem is almost nil.

However, the work of ditch-digging has begun. The intention is to dig a ditch around the flat at the hill base to carry off the hill water, then to carry open ditches laterally with this down several of the town streets to the river. Covered sewers would be impracticable since they would be frozen for seven months in the year.

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"Mother, you mustn't go on so!" cried the daughter.

But just then the car stopped at Soose street, and the victim arose and hurriedly alighted. As he passed through the door the elderly woman remarked, in a loud and decidedly victorious tone: "Sit down, Lizzie! I knew I'd drive him out—Cleveland Plain Dealer."

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Nothing is more easy than to clear debts by borrowing.—Johnson.

\$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. 18.

Ludgate Stops

On Deadman's Island Definite Agreement Reached

He Expects Sensations in a Few Days

Vancouver, May 9.—Large party of men went to work on Deadman's Island, but when about to start word that he had been there.

Mr. Ludgate says he has arrangements with Hon. Mr. Martin to suspend operations for a definite understanding arrived at between the Dominion Government.

He is the last, he says, as there will be sensational. Mr. Maxwell, M. P., Ludgate as follows last possession of the island Government will vindicate Meantime the possession title good, and your best rights."

Interview With Hon. Mr. Martin said: "It is the Government refuses to matter until the question of the Dominion Government, that Mr. Ludgate would look elsewhere for a resolution."

In an interview this morning Mr. Martin said: "It is the Government refuses to matter until the question of the Dominion Government, that Mr. Ludgate would look elsewhere for a resolution."

"My view is that the disposal of the island question as would protect the interests of the Province and time ensure the establishment of the industry for the benefit of the people."

I see no reason why that be taken at once; the made conditional upon finally obtaining the title.

"If this course should for any reason Mr. Ludgate's location in Vancouver would charge to the Province the loss that would be a city."

VANCOUVER NEWS

Pacific Cable Offer—Action Endorsed—Early Closing About Deadman's Island.

Vancouver, May 10.—Y. of Trade last night passed endorsing the action of government in proposing \$1,000,000 to the Pacific.

The storekeepers have each evening except Sabbath a half-holiday every day.

Hon. Mr. Martin left today. There are no new developments at Deadman's Island affair.

CARNEGIE'S FORTUNE. He Will Reserve Only a Small Part of His Wealth.

New York, May 9.—The president of a morning paper Andrew Carnegie in an interview in answer to a question disposition of his fortune.

"I intend to distribute my leg only a provision against for the future of my daughter, not a great heiress. My spent in searching out good in America and Great Britain."

TRAINS SEIZED BY GUTHRIE. O.T., May 10.—A train and a passenger train, Topeka and Santa Fe, stopped by a sheriff and a party of deputies at Norman arrested to the track. This property to collect \$7,000 taxes of road company for 1898. The Federal court is now in a less a mill levy for school disburse, and the company is court enjoining collection.

MONTREAL STOCK. Montreal, May 9.—Stock market: War Eagle at 307; 305, buyers 390, sales 500; and London sellers 69 buy; C. M. Co. 133 buyers 522; 130, 8,200 at 132 1/2 and 100.