

the Street

ss and Weakness  
n Dyspepsia.

Delivers Mr. Rose From  
ouble.

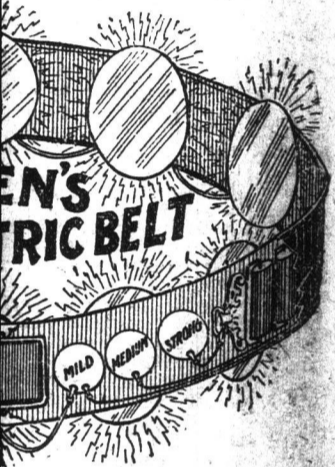
om dyspepsia, and was often compelled  
stop on the street until I could recover  
from cramps, pains and attacks of dizziness  
that were brought on by the terrible  
indigestion. I had little strength, could not  
sleep much, and was so run down that  
ought I would never get better.

"I used many kinds of medicine, but  
by did me very little good. At last I  
was recommended to use Paine's Cathartic  
Pill. I tried a bottle, and it did  
more good than anything I had taken  
before. I have used four bottles and have  
completely banished the distressing pains  
my stomach, and I feel well.

"After having had dyspepsia for almost  
lifetime, I think the cure is a wonderful  
one."

FEEL WELL.

nd Light of Heart, with  
p You Well. When  
Vigor, You Can  
Using This  
medy.



The fountain of  
animal life is in  
your nerves. When  
you are weak your  
nerves need toning  
up.

ry of youth by excesses or high living;  
growing fainter, and who have, while  
only power lessening as if age had come  
physical and vital energies; to such men  
careless slow of action and lacking in the  
its weight in gold.

ess. Nothing in this world is worth  
at here is a remedy which thousands of  
at that it might fail.

since has proved to be all you recom-  
ending it to my friends. I would like to  
express, C.O.D. S. J. GRAMER, Rose-  
vic Bell will do what is claimed for it  
being cured. They don't mention it be-  
cause of such a remedy.

of early habits, indigestions, excesses,  
It helps Nature to mend and makes  
men's celebrated book "Three Classes of  
application.

ANDEN  
Lawn Street, PORTLAND, Oregon  
ped to this Province.

LAWN MOWERS.

THE FIRST GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN  
20 YEARS.

The "Pastime" cut grass within  
1-16 of an inch of a tree or fence.  
The old style mowers cut with  
within 3/4 inches, and this style  
in stalks trimming.

The "Pastime" drive wheels are  
inside line of the cutting knives,  
therefore they NEVER GO OVER  
THE MOWING GRASS.

The "Pastime" is the only mower  
that can be sharpened by a novice.  
There is no need to employ  
an expert.

It is built of the very best mate-  
rials and has cutting holes covered  
by escutcheons, thus keeping out  
all grass and dirt.

Sizes made, 12, 14 and 16 inch.  
NO BICYCLE at same price CAN  
COMPETE WITH THIS MOWER.  
It is the best in its class and  
as can be MADE.

CO., Ltd. Ly  
ISH COLUMBIA.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY MAY 10 1897.

VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 42.

BURSTING SHELLS.

Tore Great Gaps in the Greek Forces  
Retreating from the  
Field.

A Graphic Description of the Scenes  
at the Battle of  
Pharsalos.

PHARSALOS, May 7.—(Headquarters of  
the Turkish army in Thessaly.)—The  
Turkish army to-night is bivouacking  
in the villages surrounding Pharsalos,  
captured from the Greeks. The battle  
began at 9 o'clock in the morning. After  
skirmishes between the advance posts  
of the opposing forces the Greek artillery  
opened fire with great precision, but  
the Turks pushed forward, exposing  
themselves to the enemy's fire with the  
greatest sang froid. The Greeks then  
made a fatal error in leaving the com-  
manding positions which they occupied  
and retiring upon the plain which was  
commanded on all points by the Turkish  
batteries, which were brought into  
action so soon as the Greeks left the  
hills. The scene which followed was  
both interesting and cruel. The Greeks  
were from all parts of the plain were converging  
towards a stone bridge crossing the  
river, which was the only means of get-  
ting over. The mass of humanity at this  
spot was continually growing when the  
over of the Turkish artillery began. The  
Turks obtained the exact range of the  
enemy and shell after shell fell and ex-  
ploded in the midst of the fugitives.  
The havoc created by the shrapnel  
shells was terrible. Gradually, how-  
ever, through their declining strength,  
greater part of the Greeks traversed the  
river. The Turks, who were then cover-  
ing the plain like bees, met with a strong  
resistance while attacking Vessali, where  
the Greeks from hidden positions opened  
a furious fire. But the Turks advanced  
with marvellous tenacity and captured  
the village, not by gun shots, but by  
purely the moral effect of the fear which  
their splendid intrepidity in the ad-  
vance inspired in the enemy.

Owing to the fact that the decisive en-  
gagement until to-morrow the Turkish  
division intended to take the enemy on  
back only arrived half an hour  
before the close of the combat  
to-day, having marched 30 miles.  
Artillery played a leading part in the  
fighting, although the Greek guns,  
while they opened well, ended badly,  
while the Turkish were served even  
better than usual. The Turkish  
Vessali was made without any  
previous plan. The men were ordered  
to capture the place and they advanced  
quietly, shooting as though they had  
the Greeks maintained a withering fire.  
I saw a Turk wounded in the leg ad-  
vancing to the attack on all four.  
During the day the Turks captured a moun-  
tain battery and 18 mules, a great quan-  
tity of ammunition and provisions, and  
the personal effects of the Greek prin-  
ce, Crown Prince Constantine and his  
brother, Prince Nicholas.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times prints  
the following dispatch from Athens: "The  
expected battle began at 6:30 yesterday morning (Thurs-  
day) at this point and the Cynoscephalae  
and a little later above Atrali and  
Pharsalos. The positions were  
as follows: Velesino and the  
main Cynoscephalae chain were  
held by the Greeks. The plain to the  
northward and the Grey Ridge joining  
out between Cynoscephalae and Velesino,  
were held by the Turks. The  
Greeks had three batteries of artillery  
and the Turks four. Early in the  
morning a well directed Greek artillery  
fire prevented the advance of the Turkish  
infantry. By half past seven the artillery  
firing was very heavy on both sides but  
each maintained its position. At 10:20  
a Turkish battery behind the Koniar  
began firing shrapnel and the Greeks  
soon began to lose ground. A hot arti-  
lery and musketry fusillade was kept up  
about noon when the Greeks  
on the big hill began to retire in  
orderly fashion but at double quick  
pace. The Turks were not firing  
them and were apparently ignorant  
of their success. The irregulars tried  
in vain to assist the Greeks by firing at  
the advancing Turks, and in fact, through-  
out the engagement, were practically  
valueless. At 12 o'clock p.m. the Turks  
attacked the big hill with musketry and  
shell fire, at 2 o'clock the long line of  
Greek infantry was retreating. The ad-  
vancers forming into companies and  
then falling into single line. The Turks  
won chiefly because they had field guns  
whereas the Greeks had only mounted  
guns."

WHY TURKS MUST STAY.  
LONDON, May 7.—In the Commons to-  
day, after several Liberal members had  
criticized the action of the government  
in the Eastern crisis, the parliamentary  
secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Geo.  
N. Curzon, warmly defended Great Brit-  
ain for her part in the con-  
flict, and blamed the provocation of  
the Greeks, saying that the attitude of  
Christians in Crete was due to the pre-  
sence of Greek troops. Mr. Curzon  
said that the withdrawal of Turkish  
troops in Crete would be the prelude to  
a massacre of Mussulmans, compared  
with the Armenians, massacres  
would sink into insignificance.

SEALING REGULATIONS.  
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Hon. John W.  
Foster, special ambassador on the part  
of the United States to conduct negotia-  
tions for the protection of the fur seals,  
was in conference with the senate com-  
mittee on foreign relations for two hours  
today, during which time he went over  
the situation quite thoroughly, putting

CROW'S NEST PASS.

It Formed A Topic of Discussion in  
the Railway Committee  
Yesterday.

Twenty Atlantic Steamers Will Be  
Fitted With Cold Storage  
Accommodation.

OTTAWA, May 8.—(Special)—There was  
a lengthy discussion in the house this  
afternoon over the Hudson's Bay ex-  
pedition, many members holding that the  
government was choosing an unprofitable  
route. The discussion was continued  
after the election in the district of Chilliwack  
necessitated by the death of Mr. P.  
Kitchen resulted in the election of Mr.  
A. S. Vedder, the opposition candidate,  
who does not contain more than  
a majority of 9, but in the entire district  
Mr. Vedder secured a total of 32 votes  
more than his rival, Mr. Vedder is a  
prosperous farmer of Chilliwack, and  
has resided in that section for a great  
many years. At the last general elec-  
tion he received 325 votes, while S. A. Cawley, the government  
candidate, received 303.

COAL DUTY.  
TORONTO, May 7.—(Special)—At a  
meeting of manufacturers to-day the  
rulings on coal duties were considered.  
The new tariff permits coal dust to come  
in at 20 cents per ton, providing  
it does not contain more than  
5 per cent. of coal that will  
pass through a half inch screen, coal  
with greater percentages than that will  
be taxed at 40 cents. At this meeting  
it was declared this would oblige a higher  
tariff to be paid on nearly all coal dust  
imported. This meeting was in favor of  
having coal screened through a 3/4 inch  
screen, with only one per cent. excess.  
A memorial will be drawn up.

SUICIDE IN A CAR.  
ROSSLAND, May 7.—John B. Fisher,  
late county clerk and recorder at Deer  
Lodge, Montana, shot himself in the  
head with a revolver in a passenger  
coach of the Red Mountain train as it  
was pulling into the depot here this  
afternoon. He was removed to the Siste-  
rs' hospital, where, despite the efforts  
of three physicians, he expired at  
10 o'clock, having been in the car for  
about 20 minutes after he had shot himself.

NEWMARKET MEET.  
LONDON, May 7.—At to-day's racing  
of the Newmarket Spring meeting, Lord  
Rosebery's bay filly, "Cheladry,"  
won the 1,000 guinea stake by two  
lengths.

The May plate of 300 sovereigns was  
won by Sir M. Fitzgerald's chestnut,  
"Heir Male."

The Crown Prince handicap of 200 sovereigns  
was won by Martin Brucker's chestnut  
horse, "Red Heart."

KRUGER'S REPLY.  
PRETORIA, May 7.—President Kruger's  
reply to the dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain,  
the British secretary of state for  
the colonies, on the subject of Transvaal  
alien immigration laws and other breaches  
of the London convention, has been  
handed to the British diplomatic agent  
here. The contents are not known out-  
side Transvaal official circles, and the  
utmost secrecy is observed on the sub-  
ject.

ONE OF THE FIRE VICTIMS.  
PARIS, May 7.—The funeral of the  
Comtesse de Hunolstein, sister-in-law  
of the Duchesse d'Uzes, took place to-  
day at the Church of St. Clotilde. The Rus-  
sian and German ambassadors were  
present at the services and delegates  
from all the charitable institutions sup-  
ported by the Comtesse followed the  
coffin. The deceased was one of the vic-  
tims of the Charity Bazaar fire.

WILL PROTECT FISHERIES.  
St. Johns, Nfld., May 7.—The British  
cruiser Cleopatra, Commodore Bourke,  
has reached Halifax, where she is taking  
on supplies. She will then proceed to  
Newfoundland to undertake fishery  
protection duty along the French treaty  
coast.

MARPOLE'S APPOINTMENT.  
MONTREAL, May 7.—(Special)—The  
appointment of E. Marpole as general  
superintendent of the Pacific division of  
the O.P.R., acting under Western Man-  
ager Whyte, was officially announced  
to-day.

ONE FLASH  
MACKENZIE, N.J., May 5.—Charles  
Sterns, a druggist of Maywood, was  
blown to pieces to-day while mixing  
flash-light chemicals in his laboratory.  
The explosion wrecked the building and  
caused general alarm.

THEY MUTINED.  
BRUSSELS, May 5.—Col. Wahis, the  
Governor-General of the Congo Free  
State, in dispatches just received from  
him, reports that a column of native  
soldiers at Ndidiwale mutinied in Febru-  
ary last, and killed five white officers.

The natural loss of hair, either by disease  
or the age of the hair itself, may be re-  
placed with a heavy growth by Hall's Hair  
Renewer.

GERMANY'S CRISIS.

Cabinet Ministers Placed Their  
Resignations in the Emperor's  
Hands Weeks Ago.

So Far No Agreement Has Been  
Reached—Count Eulenberg's  
Chances.

BERLIN, May 8.—Throughout the  
week the entire press has been full of  
rumors of realignments, and the wildest  
and most conflicting statements have  
been published on the subject. The  
re-organization of Imperial Chancellor  
Prince Hohenzollern, and the  
minister of foreign affairs, Baron  
Marshall von Bieberstein, have  
been in the hands of the Emperor  
for weeks, but no action has yet been  
taken. On Wednesday His Majesty had  
a long conversation with Prince Hohen-  
zollern and later he received Baron Mar-  
shall von Bieberstein. Upon this  
occasion the foreign, domestic and politi-  
cal situation was discussed but no agree-  
ment was reached.

Just for the moment it is certain the  
present cabinet will retain their posts.  
Both Prince Hohenzollern and Baron  
Marshall von Bieberstein will wait for  
a more opportune time to press their  
resignations. The statement made in  
several German newspapers that General  
Count Eulenberg, the military gov-  
ernor of Berlin, is the coming minister,  
and that he has already worked out  
the programme for his future  
administration, has not been ap-  
proved by the Emperor, is pure fiction.  
His Majesty thus far has not offered the  
chancellorship to anyone, but in case  
Prince Hohenzollern, who is thoroughly  
out of office, actually leaves his post,  
his most likely successor is Count Philip  
Eulenberg, the German ambassador at  
Vienna.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.  
Mining Companies Rush to Get Out Licenses  
and Avoid the Rate.

VANCOUVER, May 8.—(Special)—The  
finance committee have decided to  
recommend the council to sign the  
petition to the Dominion government  
against allowing the Bell Telephone  
Company to raise their rates.

Archibald Rhodes, a young son of H.  
Rhodes of the British Columbia Iron  
and Steel Works, who got under the wheels  
of a heavy derrick yesterday. His foot was  
badly crushed.

Mr. Kenyon, manager of the British  
Inlet and Fraser Valley Telephone Com-  
pany, has returned from a business trip  
to Kootenay, Spokane and Rossland, it  
is rumored that Mr. Kenyon will be con-  
nected by phone by June 1. The com-  
pany is building a branch line to Port  
Roberts.

The Golden Cache mines, the road  
has been completed and the foundation  
for the mill plant is now under construc-  
tion. tenders have also been asked for  
the construction of a tramway. A gang  
of men have been put to work on the  
Ruby and the Golden Stripes, sister  
mines of the Golden Cache, and the  
wedges are being drilled. Fine looking  
specimens have been obtained from the  
Alpha Bell, the Golden Eagle's exten-  
sion, according to experts, but the  
discovery has been made that the Golden  
Eagle vein runs through the Alpha Bell  
200 feet higher than at first thought,  
and it is believed that the vein at that  
elevation will strike the ledge.

The Burnaby council is very well  
pleased with the Municipalities Amend-  
ment Act, and especially with the clause  
that enables a municipality to redeem  
land sold for provincial taxes, on which  
municipal taxes have also been owing,  
and towards the amount of the  
redemption money to the municipal  
taxes then due. Another clause, which  
provides that, after the date of the  
enactment, the sale of land for taxes  
shall be subject to the condition that  
the land sold shall become liable to  
municipal taxes, is also very well re-  
ceived. The two clauses will prob-  
ably secure to that municipality a sum  
of nearly \$1,500 in arrears of taxes and  
interest that were previously secured  
in default of necessary safeguarding  
legislation. Reeve Sabon had for some  
time been actively in correspondence with  
the attorney-general and other members  
of the legislature in reference to these  
points, which have been conceded, as  
fully as his counsel desired.

WESTMINSTER.  
Mr. J. R. Roy, O.E., has just returned  
from Victoria, where he has been mak-  
ing arrangements for the removal of the  
office of the Dominion resident engineer  
to this city. These arrangements have  
been completed, and the office will be  
moved to the Armstrong-Young block,  
adjoining Mr. Roy's own office, the gov-  
ernment having rented the whole flat.  
Columbian.

Owing to the proposed change in the  
license fee for mining companies, a tre-  
mendous rush is being made to take out  
licenses under the present conditions.  
The fall of the burden of the day  
before at the recorder's office no less  
than \$1,800 were paid in.

Last night about nine o'clock, several  
floral citizens saw what they supposed to be  
the ship which was mentioned in the  
dispatches the other day as having  
sailed over Winipeg, presumably hav-  
ing come from Chicago. It was first  
noticed here by the captain and the  
pilot of the steamer Bittet, which was  
then lying at the wharf. They soon  
got out their telescopes and field glasses,  
and critically examined the strange ob-  
ject. It appeared to be about a mile and  
a half above the city, and travelling due  
west. In front the boat suspended from

TURKS OCCUPY VOLO.

Now in Possession of Greek For-  
mer Headquarters and Base of  
Supplies.

It Looks as if an Armistice Will  
Soon Be Arranged  
Now.

LARSSA, May 8.—The report that the  
Turks have occupied Volo is confirmed,  
as the Turkish troops entered that place  
this morning.

LONDON, May 8.—The war monopolies  
attention and there are but few other  
topics of interest. The news from  
Thessaly has added fresh chap-  
ters to the story of Greek de-  
feats and the powers are now  
anxious that hostilities be ended. Turkey  
however, does not seem disposed to ar-  
rest her army in the midst of its tri-  
umphs. The royal party at the Yildim  
Kiosk is very strong and wishes to com-  
pletely humble Greece, therefore it is  
urging the Sultan not to stop his troops  
until Edirne, Pasha and species will  
remain in Crete. France, Great Britain  
and Italy are disposed to be more leni-  
ent, but they are over-ruled by Ger-  
many.

The first step, therefore, in interven-  
tion to evacuate the island of Crete, and  
then it will depend upon the Greek  
premier, M. Ralli, whether the powers  
will or will not summon the Porte to  
withdraw the Turkish army from Thes-  
saly. All the cabinet consider that  
Greece, as a matter of course, should pay  
Turkey's war expenses but it is doubtful  
if Greece will be able to pay a cent. The  
Sultan wishes to keep Thessaly in pawn  
until the money is paid, or Europe  
guarantees the payment of the indemnity.  
The powers are indisposed to  
consent to this and Great Brit-  
ain and Italy refuse to enter-  
tain the suggestion that the Greek  
fleet be delivered to Turkey as a pledge  
for payment. The powers are exerting  
their influence to maintain King George  
on the throne of Greece. It is stated  
that the Russian minister at Athens, M.  
Onu, has declared to M. Ralli that if  
Greece remains loyal to her royal family  
the powers will do their best to lessen  
the fall of the burden of the day  
before at the recorder's office no less  
than \$1,800 were paid in.

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and critically examined the strange ob-  
ject. It appeared to be about a mile and  
a half above the city, and travelling due  
west. In front the boat suspended from

MANITOBA CROP REPORT.

WINNIPEG, May 9.—(Special)—A crop  
report was issued to-day by the North-  
ern Pacific and Manitoba railway. Ad-  
dition from all the principal points along  
the line go to show that the seeding is  
practically completed, excepting in dis-  
tricts which were visited by high  
water, where it is gratifying to learn  
that the acreage this year will be in-  
creased fully 50 per cent. A large amount  
of plowing has been done for coarser  
grain acreage, of which will show an in-  
crease over last season. Prospects are  
excellent owing to the favorable con-  
dition of the soil and we believe rains yes-  
terday and to-day.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Decision at Winnipeg Not to Pro-  
nounce on Prohibition Before  
the Plebiscite.

Archbishop Says the Scriptures  
Do Not Condemn the Use  
of Wine.

WINNIPEG, May 8.—(Special)—There  
was an animated debate in the Anglican  
synod here to-day, on a motion intro-  
duced by Mr. W. R. Mulock, urging all  
church members to support the temper-  
ance plebiscite, to be taken by the Do-  
minion government. In amendment, it  
was moved by Dean O'Meara, seconded  
by Rev. Mr. Little, that while the synod  
considered it advisable that the opinion  
of the Dominion electors should be sought  
by a plebiscite, yet this synod did not  
think it advisable to pronounce in ad-  
vance any opinion on the subject to be  
submitted to the judgment of the elect-  
orate. An animated debate took place  
and was closed by the archbishop, who  
wished to state distinctly that he would  
vote against prohibition to the plebiscite.  
He had come to the conclusion that, while  
holy scripture condemns drunkenness,  
yet it regards wine as a good gift of God  
and the very emblem of joy. The exam-  
ples of the apostles and the example  
for him to follow. His Grace held there-  
fore that the holy scripture allows that  
which was a great enjoyment to many,  
and he believed every healthful when  
properly used. He believed that in  
practice, prohibition would be a  
failure and that in enacting it,  
the country would be interfering with  
free rights of the people and doing a  
grievous wrong to a large section of the  
community. He would be quite pre-  
pared to see drunkenness made a  
criminal offence and punished in the  
usual way. The proper course was the  
government of saloons; they might, in-  
deed, be removed altogether.

The amendment carried by 37 to 10.  
The synod closed to-day after adopting  
a memorial of congratulatory address to  
Her Majesty on the completion of the 60th  
anniversary of her reign.

THE ARBITRATION FAILURE.

LONDON, May 8.—The rejection of the  
arbitration treaty by the United States  
senate committee has been received  
with much disappointment here and  
many hard things are being said about  
United States politicians. The weekly  
newspapers indulge in caustic comments  
on the situation.

The Saturday Review says: "If it  
has done nothing more the discussion of  
this unhappy measure has opened the  
eyes of many Englishmen to the bitter  
realities of the situation against this  
country by the large section of Americans  
and constantly lamented by a large sec-  
tion of the United States press."  
The speaker explains the defeat of the  
treaty by the absence of its friends, who  
did not care to accept a treaty which  
only stood in the way of a better one  
by and by.

URGE RETALIATION.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Dingley bill de-  
bate in the reichstag has attracted  
much attention throughout the Empire,  
and the newspapers are full of it. The  
whole agrarian party still urges the gov-  
ernment to declare a tariff war against  
the United States before or immediately  
after the Dingley bill becomes  
law. Even a considerable  
portion of the industrial classes of  
Germany favor such a plan. The  
government has received memorials  
from the chambers of commerce of  
Düsseldorf, Osnabrück, Aix La Chapelle  
and Mayence, protesting against the Dingley  
bill and urging retaliation. The gov-  
ernment, however, will not yield to this  
pressure, especially as it is doubtful  
whether the reichstag will sanction such  
a violent policy, the centre being thus  
far non-committal, and the Liberals,  
Radicals and Socialists being opposed to  
any tariff war with the United States.

WINNIPEG, May 8.—A man named F.  
P. Pomeroy has been put in jail at Rat  
Portage on a charge of robbing the O. P.  
R. cars of furs belonging to the Hud-  
son's Bay Company, shipped from Vic-  
toria, B.C.













The Colonist

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1897.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLEN, Manager. A. G. SANDERSON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST, Published Every Day except Monday

For year, postage free to any part of Canada

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More than one insertion, and not more than one month, 20 cents.

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Not more than one week, 5 cents.

No advertisement of less than one line inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal advances on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEARABLE ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.50.

Transient advertisements—Furniture, solid nonpareil. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Bills, Maritime and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

These rates are intended that they must be adhered to—no exceptions.

THE ORIENTAL LABOR BILL.

The Lieutenant-Governor has reserved, for the consideration of the Governor-General, the bill to prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese by incorporated companies.

It will be remembered that when it was proposed to insert a section in the several acts of incorporation as they came up, the Colonist pointed out that such a course might jeopardize these acts, and suggested that it would be better to deal with the subject in an act of general application.

This course was followed and the result is that the several acts of incorporation became law instead of being withheld for the action of the Governor-General.

It is interesting to note that this is the second occasion upon which a Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has reserved an act for the approval of the Governor-General, the first occasion having been in 1877, when Lieut-Governor Richards reserved the Act in Amendment to the Gold Mining Amendment Act of 1872.

The act of 1877 constituted the gold commissioners judicial officers, and seemed to have been intended to give the Federal Government only the right to appoint judges, and the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in that case was upheld by the Dominion Government.

It is to be remarked that in withholding his assent from a bill for the purpose of reserving it for the action of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor does not act as a provincial executive officer, but as a representative of the federal authority. He does not withhold his assent by the advice of his ministers, but presumably because of instructions received from the federal authorities. As Bourinot points out, this is somewhat inconsistent with the application of the principles of responsible government to the provinces. Bourinot says:

The position of a lieutenant-governor's advisers, under these exceptional circumstances, is very difficult to explain in accordance with the principles of responsibility that govern a ministry in their relations with parliament and the head of the executive.

One cannot but come to the conclusion that while the power of reserving bills may be still exercised at times with benefit to the Dominion at large, no possible reason can be found for sustaining the veto as it has been sometimes used in the lower provinces. Bourinot, page 689.

On page 688 the same writer says that the lieutenant-governors in withholding their assent to bills "are to act, not merely on their own discretion, but subject to instructions," citing for this position section 55 of the British North America Act, 1867, and Sir John Macdonald's report on the Ontario Orange bills of 1872.

He adds that, in the absence of instructions, they are thrown upon their own discretion, with such assistance as their ministers may give them, but there is no obligation upon the Lieutenant-Governor to accept the advice tendered him by his ministry on such a matter, and he is under no obligation whatever to consult them. He may ignore them wholly, and the fact that he may choose to ignore them is no reason why the ministry should resign, for, as we have pointed out, the Lieutenant-Governor occupies the dual position of representing the federal authority and of chief executive of the province.

A vote of want of confidence could not be based upon such action on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor for obvious reasons, and as the withholding of the assent is not made known until after supply has been voted, the legislature cannot declare their disapproval of his act by refusing to vote supply. In fact the case presented is one that has no parallel in the parliamentary practice of

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A city clergyman, in the course of his sermon last Sunday evening, said that in science he pursued his investigations in the light of cast upon nature by the people, his achievements would have surpassed what they have been.

Question has ever been raised as to the orthodoxy of the clergyman referred to. He is not what is known as a Christian Scientist, nor a follower after strange doctrines. The remainder of his discourse showed him to be firmly convinced that the Christian Church is the source and bulwark of all progress towards liberty and enlightenment.

It is interesting, therefore, from the orthodox point of view, to follow out a little the thought above suggested and see to what conclusions it seems to force us. It may be presumed that there is nothing novel in the proposition, for it is the claim of orthodox Christians everywhere that in the example and teachings of Christ is to be found everything necessary for the perfect development of the human race.

What, then, are the scientific aspects of the gospel narrative? That is to say, what are their teachings as to the manner in which extraordinary physical effects can be produced? For answer we must confine ourselves to the story of the gospels. Without particularizing, it may be stated generally that the recorded incidents, except the Christ interrupted the ordinary process of nature, may be classed under five heads, thus: The immediate transformation of elementary substances into products which ordinarily require the operation of time and various processes, of which we have as example the turning of water into wine and the miracles of the loaves and fishes; the healing of the sick, of which the instances were so numerous that the writers of the gospels did not think it worth while to do more than refer to them in a general way; the correction of imperfect natural development, such as the curing of the lame; the curing of the blind; the restoration of life to the dead; and, finally, the demonstration of the tangible, intelligent, individual existence of mankind after death. As distinguished from the ethical side of Christ's teachings, these things illustrate the scientific side of His work, and if the reference of the clergyman referred to above was not to these things, we are at a loss to know to what he did refer, for it is obvious that two and two are four and sixteen ounces make a pound, no matter whether we love our neighbors as ourselves or worship one God or a thousand.

If, therefore, science would have made greater progress by pursuing its investigations in the light afforded by the gospels, it follows that instead of groping after the secrets of nature through the laboratory and the work shop, instead of using the balance, the test tube, the microscope and the multiplication table, searchers after truth should have sought to probe the occult forces whereby these so-called miracles were performed. If this proposition be conceded, we would have first of all a revolution, not in the world of science, but in the world of religion. St. Paul tells us of certain signs that shall follow them that believe. "They shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." These occult powers were, according to those who pursued their investigations in the realm of the spiritual, the light cast by the demonstrations of the Founder of Christianity. Certainly it seems as if the effect of such a line of research as the clergyman referred to suggested would be revolutionary first of all within the church.

But to leave the subject at this point would be to create a wrong impression, and to leave this article without justification. Modern discoveries in physical afford a glimmer of light upon a domain of research into which it is very possible that the occult powers might have penetrated very deeply if the occult powers by which Christ worked had been cultivated during the centuries which have elapsed since His visible mission ended. Accepting the story told in the Acts of the Apostles as substantially accurate, the first teachers of Christianity possessed in some degree the great powers exercised by their Master. Later, when the church became a political organization, these powers were lost, and if they have ever been regained, the fact is not generally admitted. Analytical science is, however, groping towards such results as, according to the gospels, were accomplished by Christ by the mere exercise of will. We are learning that substances regarded as opaque become transparent under certain circumstances. It seems to be within the range of possibility that a means will be discovered whereby sightless eyes can be made to see. The cure of disease by suggestion is already claimed as an accomplished fact. Telephoning without wires is one of the promises of electrical art. The immeasurable possibilities of vibration stagger the imagination. Sound, heat, electricity, the Roentgen ray, and so on, we know what else besides are developed from vibration. And as a sort of climax to the whole thing we had, not long ago, a suggestion from Tesla that the perfectly developed human organism might contain all the energy necessary to accomplish its mechanism. Whether we take the view that in Christ, the perfect type of humanity, there abode those

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Toronto Globe makes a very vigorous appeal for Chinese exclusion, and says that if the political leaders of Eastern Canada could see the Chinese problem as it confronts the West they would be speedily converted to the necessity of restricting such immigration. It is a matter of very great regret that the Dominion government is unwise to take up this subject during the present session of parliament. We understand the excuse to be the pressure of other matters, and are inclined to think that no conclusion has yet been reached as to the line of policy which ought to be adopted. It is, perhaps, impossible to get any legislation which will wholly exclude the Coolie class of Chinese, as is done in the United States, but it ought not to be impossible to secure the imposition of a tax that would amount to pretty much the same thing. Those who discuss this subject frequently express a fear that unless we admit Chinese we may find our commerce shut out of China; but we think this is groundless. The ruling class in China has no particular desire to see the Coolies excluded. Some very prominent Chinese officials have expressed the opinion that the demand for the exclusion of Coolies from America was a reasonable one. They fully recognize the radical difference between the two races, and have seen that it is next to impossible for Occidental civilization to flourish if the Mongolian Coolie is allowed to come in and compete freely with white labor. The ancient policy of China has been the exclusion of whatever seemed inimical to the established order of things, and those who have been in its traditions can fully appreciate how similar ideas may prevail in other countries. As to the commercial concessions which China makes to other nations, these are not based upon any idea of reciprocity, but are granted through dire necessity or because some immediate advantage is apparent. We do not believe that it would at all prejudice the commercial intercourse between China and Canada, so far as that is likely to expand by reason of the awakening of China to the advantages of Occidental civilization, if Coolie immigration were absolutely prohibited. But we must take what we can get. At present it seems as though we are not likely to get anything, but it is some satisfaction to know that the globe has been thrown to see the question in the same light as those who are in close touch with the actual working of the present system. The matter is being carefully handled by the Dominion parliament. No provincial legislature has any right to legislate to prevent immigration.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BONFIRES.

The Colonist is in receipt of the following letter:

To the Editor:—Sir, Canon Macneave's central committee is now arranging that at 10 p.m. on the evening of Queen Victoria's jubilee day—22nd of February—bonfire shall gleam from one end to the other of the Mother Country.

Cannot this bright idea expand to the overseas provinces and outposts of the British Empire? Cannot the great signal blaze from the thousand historic heights of the empire—from Table Mountain and the Metopes; from Mount Royal and Mount St. Donald; from Mount Helens, Fiji and the rest?

All can be achieved with ease by the mere organization of committees in every colony and dependency. The hint itself will be sufficient, and the press will, I am confident, give rapid currency to the suggestion.

It will be a grand symbol of United Kingdom to which one particular night commemorates bonfires are blazing all around the world—lighting up a fiery cross to signalize peace, prosperity and progress for all who enjoy and profit by the beneficent sway of Victoria the Great. I am, etc.

GEORGE BAKER-POWELL, Clifton Club, Essex.

This idea will meet with a hearty response in British Columbia. Cannot a fire signal be flashed across the Province from the Rockies to the peaks on Vancouver Island which overlook the ocean? There may be physical difficulties in the way, but we think not. The night of June 22 is likely to be clear, in the sense that the atmosphere will not be smoky or laden, so that fire can be seen a long distance. The time for preparation is short, and each locality must do its share if the thing is to be a success. If effect cannot be given to the whole suggestion, it can be carried out in part, and a beacon fire will surely blaze in Victoria on that night.

HAPPY GRAND FORKS.

Buildings Going Up Like Mushrooms as a Result of the Mining.

Prospectors Swarm Through the Mountains and With Wonderful Lucky Results.

GRAND FORKS, B.C., May 3.—(Special)—With the advent of spring the crowds of prospectors who had been hanging around the city have disappeared, shouldering their packs or loading their pack-horses and striking into the mountains. Already reports of new discoveries are crowding in, and the confidence of the citizens of Grand Forks that they are in the centre of the richest mineral section of British Columbia is being in no way shaken.

Maurice O'Connor went for a walk last Sunday, and by way of innocent diversion stated out a new claim on Eagle mountain, four miles from the city. This new lead gives every indication of being valuable property. A new strike has been made in the Summit camp, eight miles north of Grand Forks, from which some of the richest ore of this section has been taken, and reports of other finds are coming in daily. It is a by-word among the prospectors of this section that everyone who goes prospecting finds something. A great deal of development work is being done, and every noon and evening the sound of blasting echoes from the hills as the blasts are exploded.

Grand Forks is experiencing a building boom, and up to this time the two sawmills have been unable to supply the demand for lumber. They are still over a week behind in their orders, but have put in improved machinery and hired more men, so that it is expected that the dearth in the lumber supply will soon be ended. Four new hotels are going up, and store buildings and residences are being built on every hand. The stages are loaded on every trip into the city and business in all lines is steadily improving.

Mr. J. A. Mara, who for the last two sessions of the federal parliament has represented Yale district in that body, has been spending a few days in Grand Forks. Mr. Mara is a firm believer in the future of this section, and he is in a position to base his belief upon more substantial grounds than mere personal observation of the country. He is in touch with the "powers that be," and can speak authoritatively of the provincial policy in regard to this section. In an interview with the Colonist representative, Mr. Mara said:

"You may be absolutely certain of one thing, and that is that the provincial government realizes to the fullest extent the importance of getting into this vicinity with a road from the north ahead of competitors from the United States, and will make every effort to get a road in here at the earliest possible moment, and in this they will undoubtedly receive the support of the Dominion government. There are two reasons for having a Canadian road first in the field, principal of which is that the trade of this section may remain on this side of the line. The trade from here will be simply enormous, and this fact is known not only in governmental circles, but in the trade and money centers. Victoria, merchants and capitalists, as well as those throughout the East, are all of one opinion in regard to Boundary district, and in their minds' eye, Grand Forks is

of May, they discovered that my trouble was disease of the hip joint, and advised me to go to a hospital. I went to Toronto and stayed in the hospital five weeks and then returned home. I, however, did not recover, and was compelled during the following summer to go back to the hospital where I remained three months, getting worse all the time. I was told I could not be cured and when I left was only able to walk by the aid of crutches. I then came home and was put there long before I was taken to my bed. I continued in this state until January, when, when I was advised by several friends to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took their advice and before I had finished the fifth box I began to improve, and by the time I had completed a dozen boxes I was able to walk without crutches and have never used them since. I was able to do light work in a short time, and in January last (1897) commenced working in the woods and have no trouble from the hip unless over-exercised. During the last three years I have spent \$300 in doctors' bills and medicines, trying everything recommended, but without any permanent result until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to which I owe my restored condition, as the doctors gave up all hope of ever seeing me out of bed alive.

I may say that before I began taking Pink Pills during my last attack, I was in a state of such weakness that I never expected to be alive in the morning.

Rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration and disease depending upon humor in the blood, such as skin eruptions, erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale, sallow complexions, and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at \$6.00 a box of six boxes for \$25.00 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

1200



Passengers and one doctor are like this chicken with more eggs than she can hatch. If you do not wish you will not get into this trouble, as every dollar spent with us will show you.

- 9 LBS. ROLLED OATS, \$0.25
- 22 1/2 " " " " 1.65
- 45 " " " " 1.25
- 90 " " " " 2.50
- 10 " CORNEAL, 25
- 2 BREAKFAST GEM, 25
- 4-LB. PKG. GERMEA, 25

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

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STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES AND TONES THE ENTIRE SYSTEM. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

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STARVING SOLDIERS.

Greek Army Had to Live on Water and Fighting.

Mad With Hunger They Stores Regardless Discipline.

ATHENS, May 11.—The powers were presented at 4 o'clock to M. Skouzes who until that hour. The fact of the document:

"The representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, a dozen of the corps, to declare in the name of their respective governments that they are ready to offer mediation to the Greek government, and that they will