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1-FIRST YEAR.

A RETIRING DIPLOMAT.

British Representative From Japan Discusses Some Oriental Political Problems.

He Thinks That the Powers Will Shortly Carve Up China in a Friendly Way.

Strong Party Agitating to Secure Japanese Control of the Philippines.

After four and a half years of active diplomatic service as Great Britain's representative in Japan, Mr. James Troup is now on his way home to England to enjoy a well earned rest, having permanently retired from the official ranks. Accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Troup, he arrived by the 'Empress of India' yesterday, passing on to Vancouver with the white liner and intending to break his homeward journey with a short visit to friends in New York state. Probably no one has a more intimate or direct acquaintance with the movements of events in the Far East, or the motives forces at work, and his views on the much discussed situation in the Orient are therefore both interesting and of value.

The outlook in the East has not been so peaceful in years. In his opinion, the prospects being for an amicable partition of poor China among the interested European powers rather than for a general and a chaotic struggle with the hapless Flowery Kingdom as the bone of contention. As to the Philippines, their ultimate destiny is as yet an unsolvable problem. The insurgent element, whose chances of overthrowing the established government have been so manifestly increased through American intervention in Spanish affairs, cannot be looked upon as capable of self-government, and although it is quite possible they may be successful in establishing an expediency government, some other power must eventually control the destinies of the islands. The question is: Will it be Great Britain (defying the Monroe doctrine), or Great Britain and the suggested triple alliance of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan—or will Japan undertake this new and heavy charge?

That she should do so is the view of the extremist or strong Foreign Policy party now rapidly coming to the front in Japanese politics, and which is already advocating the retirement of Count Ito as the price for their foreign policy. It is not sufficiently aggressive. Its attitude in the opinion of all foreign residents, the one great standard of Japan, but while the strong foreign policy commends him to the Japanese government, this radical wing considers what it pleased to term his masterly inactivity. The strong Foreign Policy party want an open hand in North China, while Count Ito holds that the country should be given opportunity to recuperate before any more aggressive moves in outside affairs.

The wisdom of this logic is shown by the existing conditions in the Far East. Empire, money having never before been so stringent, and Japanese importers experiencing the greatest difficulty in making desired purchases, the influx of gold currency standard has aggravated the condition of affairs while the rapid increase in the cost of living on the Continent within the past two or three years—is giving political economists plenty of food for thought. It is a natural result of the rapid-civilizing process through which Japan has passed—success, and large indemnities inducing unbounded national extravagance.

Russia will probably retain Port Arthur, while there is already talk of Germany exchanging Kalchov for some other important point in the interested foreign powers give consent. As to Japan's intentions, it is anticipated that she will very soon demand a guarantee from China that the provinces of Fokien, opposite Formosa, shall not be ceded to any other foreign power; while the over-active wing are endeavoring to force the government to insist that a part of China itself shall be brought at once under Japanese influence.

With regard to the Philippines, the strong Foreign Policy party would very much like to see the group of islands pass into Japan's possession, and are agitating towards the accomplishment of that end. Community of interests and contiguity are pleaded as an excuse for Japan seeking proprietorship, as well as the fact that privately the Japanese have been for some time secretly assisting the insurgents by supplying them with small lots of arms and ammunition. Should the insurgents succeed in throwing off the yoke of Spain, as they now doubtless will, this might be made a Japanese pretext to come into the game—the revolutionists are too unstable to maintain an effective government of their own. To all the arguments of the extremists, Premier Ito has turned a deaf ear, however, and his people believe that Japan has still all that she can attend to in making an end of the chronic rebellion in Formosa, and that the time is not ripe for a policy of aggression. Pressed much more toward aggression, he will certainly give over the helm of state.

As to outside alliances, Japanese sentiment appears to favor but one—Great Britain, Japan, and the United States of America, and the latter for France, Russia-German designs in the Far East.

Gladstone's Death. Hawarden Household Admitted in Expectation of the End.

Hawarden, May 17.—(9:15 p.m.)—Mr. Gladstone has fallen a little and is now sleeping calmly. Mrs. Gladstone remains at the patient's bedside. The attending physician said this evening: "It is a strange fact, when addressed in English Mr. Gladstone murmurs a few words in French. He has had very serious attacks of the heart since yesterday evening, and there has been an altogether very rapid failure. He lies partially unconscious and is delirious, but is no longer in pain."

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY MAY 1 1898.

DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

Greatest Statesman of His Time and Generation Passes to His Resting Place.

Impressive Scene at St. Stephen's When the Long Expected News Was Heard.

State Funeral and Memorial Announced—Message From Prince of Wales.

London, May 19.—Every other topic in Great Britain has been dropped out of sight before the passing away of Gladstone. Hawarden focuses attention, which from the highest to the lowest in the street is respectful. The city is profoundly moved, now that the hour is come when, to quote from Mr. Chamberlain last evening at the Civil Service banquet, "the greatest statesman of our time and generation is passing to his resting place."

In two places, perhaps, was the tension most keen and most heartfelt, the House of Commons and Hawarden. Just before the house rose a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone to Lord Stanley announced that his father was sinking. In the opinion of all it was the last of a long series of bulletins anxiously awaited and mournfully received. "All before his death, the last of grief seemed to fall over the scene. Public triumphs and from the present time turned to the past, recalling his sayings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his one time enemies and followers, watched his last long fight with his light against foes whom he could not overcome. True to himself, he was yielding slowly, inch by inch. It was general feeling at St. Stephen's that his dying was but the sequel to that great scene witnessed several years ago, when, his last speech over, he quitted the house before a host of spoken adieu.

Anticipating the inevitable, the members of the government discussed the appropriate procedure to be observed, and resolved that no effort on their part should be wanting to mark a suitable sense of their loss. Disregarding recent precedent it was decided that the present session in parliament should be the name as that adopted in the cases of the Earl of Chatham and that of the younger Pitt, namely an address to Her Majesty praying for a funeral at the expense of the state, and a monument erected in Westminster Abbey.

Through the whole kingdom every public gathering has added its words of deep grief to the volume of national mourning, clearly voiced in the telegram from the Prince of Wales to Mr. Henry Gladstone: "My thoughts are with you and your mother and family at this very trying time you are experiencing. God grant that your father's death may not bring Albert Edward."

BISMARCK ON THE WAR. Views of the Iron Chancellor Retained as Uttered in His Final Circle.

Frederichshagen, May 18.—The cold and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and led to swelling and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here and is disquieted about his patient. The Prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent of the Associated Press has received from a member of the family the views of the former chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance as expressed by the Prince during his most recent talk at the table. In substance this is as follows: Prince Bismarck condemns the war outright. He says it is due to systematic hypocrisy which finally became unbearable. He added "The whole course of the Washington administration has been insincere. My views are well understood. I have always held that war is only defensive after all other remedies have failed. The result of the war cannot be wholesome either to America or Europe. The United States will be forced to adopt an intermeddling policy leading to unavoidable frictions. She has abandoned her traditional peace policy and in order to maintain her position she must become a military and naval power, an expensive luxury which her geographical position rendered unnecessary. America's change of front means retrogression in the high sense of civilization. This is the main regrettable fact about this war."

Regarding the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, Prince Bismarck said: "The importance thereof depends upon whether Mr. Chamberlain's views are those of the British government. Closer Anglo-Saxon relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and unwise. Besides it is a mistake to call the Americans Saxons. There is mixed blood—British, Irish, German, French and Scandinavian. The Anglo-Saxon does not even predominate to-day. This dwelling on so called race interests is nonsense in politics. Look at the Russo-French agreement and the dreadnought. Politics are not dictated by such far fetched sentimentalities. Germany's duty plainly is to maintain her position and to hold her own in her neighborhood of the European powers."

MOVING ON THE PHILIPPINES. Spain About to Despatch a Formidable Fleet and Large Military Party.

Gibraltar, May 18.—The first-class battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperor, Carlos V., Alfonso XIII., Victoria and Glada, the auxiliary cruisers Rapido, Buenos Ayres and Antonio Lopez, and three torpedo boats now at Cadiz, are ready for sea. They are expected to sail for the Philippines before the end of this month with 11,000 troops. Colon, Col., May 18.—It is rumored here to-day that the Spanish squadron may possibly touch at this port.

A DISTRESSED SONGSTRESS.

Attempt at Brilliant Leave Taking of Her Native City Ends in Collapse and Tears.

Toronto, May 18.—Miss Toronto, a young Toronto singer of reputation, who has taken the name of her native city, appeared in Massey hall last night before a large and brilliant audience. Everything was in order for her to score a brilliant success before starting on a tour in Europe, but unfortunately she was seriously indisposed and though she made a brave effort broke down utterly, to her great distress, in trying to render a duet from Kovacs and Juliet with Mr. Lavin. The audience were greatly disappointed, but treated her very sympathetically.

SYMPATHY OF CANADA.

Premier Laurier Will Not Countenance Any Action That Will Irritate Our Neighbors.

But the Ex-Spanish Minister May Remain in Montreal During Good Behavior.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. McCreary, of Welling, protesting against the non-enforcement of the Canadian labor law, said that while he wanted to see the United States victorious in the present war with Spain, yet he thought the underlying feeling of Canadians was they would like to see the Americans spanked a little at first owing to their ill-treatment of Canadians.

There were loud cries of dissent and then the Premier rose and dissented from these observations. He stated that the colonial minister was not a neutral country. Canada had a strong feeling of sympathy with our neighbors in the present war. (Applause.) Personally he would submit to any inconvenience just now from the operation of the American law, but he would not consent to injure the good feeling at present existing between the States and Britain. He would be a deplorable thing if the Canadian parliament did anything to mar that feeling.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed complete acquiescence in Premier Laurier's remarks. Mr. Charlton asked the government if they intended doing anything to prevent the Spaniards from coming to the minister at Washington, from commanding Canada as a neutral power by using the country as a base of operations. He said his government was anxious to see the Spanish minister arrested at Washington and upon him conducting business relating to war while in Canada. Sir Wilfrid replied that the government had no objection to the Spaniard had done anything to warrant interference by the government. At any time the attention of the government had been called to the matter. The British Empire had always been an asylum for refugees under any circumstances. Naval officers of the Spanish minister did not abuse Canada's hospitality. The government did not conceive it was in any way bound to take notice of his presence here.

NEWFOUNDLAND AROUSED.

Story of Possible War With France and Speedy Fortification Work in Preparation.

St. John's, Nfld., May 16.—The government has been advised that the family complications between Great Britain and France, which are likely to result in war, and to the constant friction always developing along the French coast of Newfoundland, the Imperial authorities intend to fortify St. John's. The colonial minister received by mail from Halifax communication from the military authorities there asking for plans showing the extent and location of crown lands, the number of barracks available for the use of troops, the position of quarries where granite is obtainable, the number of contractors who agree to undertake building of fortifications, and the facilities for prompt construction.

The doctor may be a good old man, but even so, medical examinations and tests to every modern woman are absurd. Raising-often useless. They should not be submitted to. I have known a woman tried, in nine cases out of ten, there is no reason for it. In nine cases out of ten, the doctor in general practices is competent to treat female diseases. They make a brand of medicine by themselves. They are distinct from other ailments. They can be properly understood and treated only by one who has had years of actual practice and experience in this particular line. This is true of Dr. E. V. Pierce, Gynecologist and Surgeon of the Invalids, Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a remedy for all derangements of the reproductive organs of women, has been in actual use for thirty years. It cures every form of "female weakness."

TUESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 10. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 0. At Boston—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 0. At Philadelphia—First game, Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Second game, Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 2.

At New York—First game, New York, 9; Washington, 3. Second game, New York, 11; Washington, 10.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June number of The Century magazine on the subject of the Spanish Armada. It accompanies an illustrated article giving the story of the famous catastrophe, based on material gathered before the end of the month. This number of The Century will contain several other articles of equal timeliness.

THE OREGON IS SAFE.

Washington Gives Out That the Big Battleship Has Passed Danger Point.

Spain Equipping Formidable Naval and Military Expedition to Move on Philippines.

Havana Merchant Says That Americans Must Fight Many Months for Cuba.

Washington, May 18.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information to-day that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco making the entire circuit of South America and is now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet the secretary would not say.

BLOCKADE NO GOOD.

Key West, May 18.—Senator G. Bock, the wealthy Havana cigar merchant, who is waiting here for permission to go to Havana on the German steamer Polaria, denies the stories of suffering and starvation in the large Cuban towns. He claims to have over 6,400 men working on his tobacco plantation, and incidentally raising food enough for themselves and a large community besides. He says that he is informed as to the situation and can set as many more men working raising food whenever needed.

The farmers who are raising products for the Spaniards, he explained, are armed and protected by the government. He asserts that the present blockade cannot starve Havana or any other part of Cuba into surrender. When asked what was becoming of the Cuban population meanwhile, he shrugged his shoulders and remarked: "The stories that the burned fields and desolated farms between Havana, Sagua in Grande and Matanzas, told by American investigators, were true when I was there; but a fortnight ago we put those farms in working order when protected by the government and we are raising a crop every forty days.

The island will be captured by the United States; the force against us is too great; but it will be many months yet. I am a German. Yes, I am also a Spaniard, but I wish it were all over to-morrow. Yet I will not be ended as the thousands American troops landed there cannot take the island. It is not like the Philippines. The people of Cuba are armed by the government and they will fight. How soon I go, I do not know. I was granted the permission. I know the situation and I am not afraid of starvation in Havana. Further, you have but four weeks now to the sick and fighting for you then will be impossible."

The naval authorities here are said to be fighting vigorously against the return of the Polaria. They say but admission to Havana now would be the height of folly and it is believed that permission which it was understood had been granted her to proceed to Key West, will if it was actually issued, be cancelled on representations to Washington. Naval officers here point out that while the Cienfuegos cable has been cut, cable communication between Havana and Madrid is still continued, probably through the Santiago de Cuba cable.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 17.—The steamer Paros has arrived here direct from Australia to-day with sixty passengers for Klondike. She brings word from Honolulu that a large number of volunteers have been organized to offer their services to the United States; also that four million dollars worth of the Spreckels' sugar is in the course of Spanish warships, and it is feared will be seized.

The spring assizes opened this morning before Mr. Justice Irving. There were only three cases on the docket. A Chinaman charged with stealing money from another Chinaman was discharged. D. Deere and Sterling charged with attempted burglary of the banking house of Winter Smith, were discharged. The case against Pollock, ex-justice of the peace, for issuing bogus vouchers, is not yet decided.

City Engineer Tracy has reported that the best means of disposing of the city sewage is, as regards that from the westerly part of Vancouver, to discharge it into the sea at a far point of Stanley park near Siwash rock. As regards the city districts about False creek, he recommends the adoption of filtration tanks after effective treatment in which the effluent may be discharged into the creek. As regards the portion of the city fronting Burrard inlet, the city engineer is of opinion that the sewage of this district may for a time continue to be safely discharged into the inlet, though ultimately it must be carried to the sea by intercepting sewer connected with the discharge point at Siwash rock. It seems unlikely that any immediate action will be taken in the matter.

The city council has granted to the First of July celebration committee \$2,000, which a contributor may be granted towards a purse for the Johnson-Gaudaur boat race, but the \$2,000 grant, which doubles that of previous years, is only to be made on condition that the citizens raise an equal amount. The poll on the smelter subsidy bill will be taken on the 8th of June next. It seems doubtful if it will be carried, as the promoters of a big rival scheme will, it is said, shortly enter the race to defeat the present proposal. The citizens are meanwhile strangely apathetic in regard to all public issues, whether municipal or political.

eral results of the season's operations in the Yukon by his own and other well organized concern, he thinks that the influx into the Klondike will be much smaller than at first expected.

The Canadian Wheelmen's Association has succeeded in a test case brought against a driver named Tracy, charged with colliding with a bicycle, having obtained conviction and fine of \$100, and costs. The test case incidentally establishes the point that a city by-law, which in conformity with the British Columbia statute, makes passing to the left the rule of the road for vehicles in general also applies to bicycles. The defendant, when the accident happened was driving on the right side of the road.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA

Arrangements Completed at a Meeting Held at the City Hall Last Evening.

James Bays Asked to Reconsider Their Decision to Withdraw from Active Participation.

Final arrangements were last evening made for the regatta at the George on Tuesday next, the big event in Victoria's annual celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. There were present at the meeting besides Mr. Cartmel, R. N., the chairman, and the civilian members of the committee, Capt. Finniss and Capt. Adair of H.M. navy.

Unfortunately on account of some remarks alleged to have been made at a former meeting of the committee, the I.B.A.A. decided to withdraw from active participation in the regatta, their letter being as follows: To B. Boggs, Esq., Secretary Regatta Committee (24th May), Broad Street, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—Owing to the adverse criticism on the part of some of the members of the regatta committee, and in order to avoid any dissatisfaction to the public who may be expecting to see the I.B.A.A. represented in the regatta this year, I am instructed to inform you that the association beg to withdraw their application for control of the amateur racing portion of the celebration. Yours truly, A. J. DALLAIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

The letter was tabled, a resolution by Mr. Langley, seconded by Capt. Finniss, that the association be requested to reconsider their decision, being passed. Mr. D. O'Sullivan's suggestion that there be a four-course race was favorably received.

It was also decided that the prizes for the Indian and naval races be the same as last year and the following prizes were decided upon: For best decorated boat; for a double scull race for school boys suggested by Mr. St. Clair, 1st prize two silver cups, 2nd prize two silver medals, the boys to be under 18 years of age; tub race, 1st prize \$5, 2nd \$2.50; double scull race, 1st prize, coxswains, course straightaway from Snowden's boathouse, 1st prize a camera, second prize to be of the value of \$10, Indian open canoe race, 1st prize \$10, second \$4, third \$2.

The Indian and naval races are as follows: Naval—Ten-oared cutters, course round island and return to barge (about three miles). Time race, one minute betwixt canoes. Two prizes, 1st, \$40; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10. Indian Two Men Canoes—Prizes, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4.

Naval—Wherry 15 oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. Naval—Pinnaces, 14 or 16 oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$50; 2nd, \$25. Indian War Canoe—Under 40 feet. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$4, \$2, \$1 per paddle. Naval—Single-banked, six oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

Naval—Twee-oared cutter. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$48 and \$28. Naval—War canoe, 40 foot. Canoes only. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$5, \$3 and \$1 per paddle. Klootchmen's Canoe Race—Working canoes only. Course round island and return. Post entries. Prizes, 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

Naval—All centers. Post entries. Prizes, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. Naval—Single-banked, six oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10. Naval—Twee-oared cutter. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$48 and \$28.

The officers for the day are: Starter—Capt. J. D. Warren. Capt. Gaudin. Referee—Capt. Adair. R.N., medical officer, Mr. B. LeVie; clerk of course, Mr. Case, H.M. dockyard, Mr. Cartmel, R.N.

A meeting of the reception committee was also held last evening and it was decided to have the usual barge at the George and invite the mayors and aldermen of the nearby cities and the heads of government departments. \$50.00 FOR RELEASE. Rheumatism's Ruthless Hands. Clinical History for Five Years—Two Bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure Gave Him His Liberty. O. writes: "For years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. At times I have been completely laid up with it. I could not get on my feet without assistance. Before I had completed the second bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure I was a well man. I would have considered it cheap medicine."

UNHAPPY JAPAN.

Internal Dissensions Add to the Sum of Her Misfortunes.

The Belgian King Visits the Queen Regent—Admiral Cervere's Plans.

Speculation as to French Partiality for the Neighbor Nation.

Madrid, May 14.—There was a stormy session in the chamber this evening to debate the war funds. Senor Salmeron (Republican) declared that his party was ready to form a government. A great uproar followed. The President threatened to expel Salmeron if he continued attacking the throne. Senor Sagasta made a passionate appeal to the patriotism of the members to vote war funds. The appeal was answered by general affirmative cries. At midnight the war credits were finally adopted.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, has arrived here travelling strictly incognito. Shortly after his arrival, King Leopold visited the Queen Regent. He will start for Paris tomorrow.

A report is persistently circulated that Admiral Cervere's fleet is going to Cuba. The minister of marine declines to give any information whatever regarding the matter.

Paris, May 14.—The Temps this evening publishes the following dispatch from Madrid: "The successes achieved by the Spanish troops against the American landing parties in Cuba, and the insignificant result of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, have strengthened the feeling more in favor of prolonging the war in the Antilles and Philippines."

New York, May 14.—A special to the World from Cadix states that Spanish authorities are devoutly praying that Admiral Gervere's squadron will avoid a fight with the superior force under Admiral Sampson. They lament because those four first-class armored cruisers (Almirante, Oquendo, Viscaya, Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon) and the three torpedo boat destroyers (Terror, Pluton) were not ordered to join the reserve fleet at Cadix if the government hesitated in sending them to make a dash for some North American port, then wheel back to Spain, thus paralyzing American's offensive operations about Cuba and Porto Rico. The reserve fleet at Cadix is being slowly prepared for service. Admiral Canara has assumed command, with Captain Edgier as his "second in command." The Spanish style him an active officer who has shaken up all the old officials at the San Fernando arsenal. Though Admiral Canara is lately a favorite of the command, told Captain Edgier and Admiral Canara that it is useless to try to make them hurry up, and that the sailors have been assembled to greater numbers than waited for the vessels, and in order to make it appear as if the government is preparing to renounce for the time being the Madrid authorities have asked naval officials at Cadix if vessels of war can be ready soon to transport the 6,000 men of the reserve fleet. The minister of war, has got seven battalions and four batteries of troops, and a large steamship company, it is understood, will provide the transport ships required, but the naval authorities think they will be getting the war vessels ready quickly. They say that the battleship Lelugo is not fit for an expedition to the Far East, and besides, she is needed more for reserve squadron.

New York, May 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley received a despatch yesterday night which came through Haytian sources announcing the capitulation of the city and forts at San Juan de Porto Rico. The despatch was immediately communicated to Secretary Long, who presented it to the naval strategy board, which was then in session. Secretary Long was questioned a few moments after the receipt of the despatch, but would not say who sent it. He acknowledged, however, that the report meets the President's declaration of faith in its authenticity. The strategy board immediately upon the receipt of the despatch discussed its contents, but nothing could be learned regarding its action. It was stated by Secretary Long that the despatch was not from Admiral Sampson and that the communication he had had from him was a despatch this morning. It is understood that the despatch came through the representative of the United States consul at San Juan. No official report of confirmatory character has been received and the statement is therefore viewed with suspicion in state circles.

Washington, May 14.—Official information reached here today that the Spanish government had filed a protest at the foreign office in Paris against the permission given by the French authorities at Martinique to the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for several days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs and that in the meantime she may be taken to any other port to leave the French port. The Spanish protest is an important development in the critical naval situation in the West Indies as it makes clear for the first time the plans of the Spanish admiral to have the Harvard forced out of the harbor of Martinique and then to capture her by his swift cruisers and destroy her. It is impossible for the Spanish warships to attack her while she is inside the harbor as international law forbids such an attack in a neutral harbor. The most the Spanish admiral can do is to wait outside the harbor in hope of catching the Harvard as she leaves. But a wait for seven days would be futile as other American ships can go to the relief of the Harvard before that time.

HOW DOES FRANCE STAND? An Average of Reports Would Indicate Her Preservation of Neutrality.

Washington, D.C., May 14.—The officials of the State and War departments strongly deprecate its mischievous and dangerous efforts to create the im-

pression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observance of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that even were there some slight foundation for the statements, the time is very inopportune for newspapers to attack the government of France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact they say there is no evidence of any disposition on the part of the French colonial officials in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain. If there had been any delay in transmission of cable despatches from Martinique to the United States government or in reverse direction, the government is not in possession of evidence tending in the slightest degree to show that obstacles were purposely interposed. As far as the matter of coaling is concerned, there is also an entire absence as yet of any evidence that the Spanish fleet was accorded any undue advantage in this respect.

City of Mexico, May 14.—Leading Spanish residents have reliable news from Havana brought by the steamer Lafayette to Vera Cruz. Governor Blanco has shown great energy in preparing for the expected sieges by the American fleet and land forces. The forts are provisioned for three or four months. It is believed that mortality among the besiegers in the hot and rainy season will compel the Americans to raise the siege. Havana is now surrounded by entrenchments for thirty miles. The troops in the garrison number 7,000 and a like number are in the interior fighting the insurgents. The condition of the reconcentrados in Havana grows steadily worse. The Spaniards ask "how long can the United States keep on trying to relieve them?" The mortality is increasing among this wretched class who have taken to begging for morsels of food. Nobody in Havana except a few higher officials of the government is believed to believe that the Americans will be prolonged a year. Another account is that the food supplies in Havana are good for a much less time and that Governor Blanco is trying to allow supplies to come in. The Havana people continue light-hearted and the theatres put on comedies, ridiculing people of the American fleet.

DEWEY'S WORK COMPLETE. Cavite Evacuated and the Philippine Capital at the Mercy of the New American Admiral.

Madrid, May 14.—A dispatch to El Liberal from Manila, dated May 8, and sent by the special steamer to Hongkong says: The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses are three hundred men killed and six hundred wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including his government's orders. "He did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls. The Spaniards' losses were considerable. The consular assembly are discussing the horrible situation created by the blockade and in fear of an immediate attack. Since the cable was cut, they are in a state of great anxiety. The blockade continues and it is said he will not bombard the town the complete collapse of the Spanish navy. He says he hopes that a general rebellion will break out in the Philippines. New York, May 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila via Hongkong says: "The American victory at Cavite and the complete collapse of the Spanish navy has struck terror into Manila. The blockade continues, but the public is calm, as they think the powers will prevent a bombardment of Manila. The country is quiet. The natives will not revolt, but the Americans unless sure that Spanish rule is over forever, for fear of reprisals. The desire to break Spanish rule is only influenced by an exhibition of force. They said that an exhibition of force that is due to foreign intervention. Manila can draw supplies from the interior for several months. The troops at Manila consist of about 10,000 regulars and 15,000 volunteers. The volunteers have no instructions and their only duty is to guard the city. The artillery have no machine guns. Public opinion, which at first favored Admiral Montojo, is now changing. The Spaniards defend the city of Cavite. They say that the Americans came within range of his guns and that his artillery was good enough to be taken to the American feet if he would.

The Captain-General ordered Admiral Montojo to send his fleet of Manila to Cavite. He said that Manila without a fleet is impossible. It is suggested that during these times of war and rumors of war an exhibition of the method of landing troops under fire and a sham battle afterwards of the naval and land forces would be a most appropriate and attractive feature of the coming celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. Such an event on two or three occasions in years past proved a drawing card and one of great interest and enjoyment. Steps should be at once taken by the proper parties to cause the necessary arrangements to be made and that gentleman would, it is possible, no doubt meet the earnest desire of the people for such a demonstration of Her Majesty's defenses.

The bill introduced by message yesterday in the legislature to amend the franchise law of 1894, providing that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment to the city for the term of the franchise for the last of the seven payments provided in the act of 1894. That act in section 8 provided that there should be paid in the city of Wellington of whose loss is a chest of carpenter's tools. In this was found a novel piece of work, a key-winding watch in a black vest, a watch of the Government of the Province of Astoria paper dated 1896, and bearing the name "Black Diamond C." From this last mentioned information it is not to be supposed that the watch was the property of the late Mr. B. B. BERRY, M.D., 232 Woodward Ave. Deceased. It is one of interest to every man and its place of interest will certainly be of the greatest value to any person engaged in securing patent health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if the address is given and the Victoria Colonist mentioned.

THE YUKON RAILWAY.

Dominion Assistance for Mackenzie & Mann Arranged by the Government.

Six Thousand Acres to the Mile the Extent of Land Grant.

The Senate Will Now Endorse the Scheme to Be Presented.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, May 14.—The rumor is current to-night that the executive council today agreed upon the terms of a new contract with Mackenzie & Mann for an all rail route from Alice Arm to the Yukon, four hundred and forty miles, for a land grant of 6,000 acres per mile. The contractors depend upon the British Columbia government for their money and the terms of the contract cannot be learned at present. As an instance of how it is carried out he states that two men who went in to the Hootchins on the Yukon, and when they returned they were given orders to leave on short notice by the police. The latter had suspected the men of doing petty thieving and when they returned to leave they supplied them with barely enough to last them till they reached the coast.

The Honors of Mr. George N. Curzon, the English under secretary of state for foreign affairs, is to be conferred upon him and can hardly fail, according to the fears of his friends, to remove him from public life for some time.

T. G. Wilson and James Wesley Arrive from the North on the Amur.

Although Rather Late in the Season They Made a Fast Trip to the Coast.

Ten thousand dollars in gold dust taken from different claims on the upper Yukon came from the North on the steamer Amur yesterday evening. The wealth belongs to Mr. J. G. Wilson, of Seattle, who has the distinction of being the first man to reach Dawson with copies of new Dominion mining regulations. Starting out from Victoria just a few days after these were published, Mr. Wilson secured some three or four hundred dollars in gold dust, and with them reached Dawson on the 3rd of last month. The regulations, he says, met with general satisfaction among the miners, but for one thing, and that they strongly protested against. These regulations imposed a royalty on everything mined in depth. The beneficial miners objected to what was working very well. They were not allowed out of this, but the gold dust, which was worth \$2,000 and yet it might have cost a greater amount to work.

Mr. Wilson, in company with James Wesley, who was left on the steamer Amur on April 17, and considering the condition of the northern trails at this season of the year, made a remarkably good trip. He was accompanied by an undertaking and the opinion was, general in Dawson when they left that the journey would never be completed. The strength came on undaunted, keeping to the ice until Sixty Mile was reached, and though repeatedly breaking through, they went on all along the Stikine having been compelled to throw away everything, even to their blankets, cooking utensils, sledges, etc., and make to the coast. They were not allowed to proceed further north, and were unable to proceed farther on the ice, and await some British steamer to complete the journey to Telegraph Creek. Hill's party of three from London, England, attempted the river journey in a canvas boat and failed to make more than thirty miles. They have returned intending to start again shortly. Mr. Hill will return by the Amur to-morrow on a short visit to Victoria.

Mr. John Bennett is also leaving here for Amur for Victoria, after having been employed as foreman of McKinley's party of three from London, England. He is now leaving here with much regret from his employers. The Monte Cristo left on her second trip this morning. Mr. McCulloch, the recorder for Teatin Lake district, and a number of the passengers, the K. M. T. & T. Corporation, stern-wheeler Louise started at the same time. Mr. Purdy, agent for the K. M. T. & T. Corporation, has returned from his earlier visit to the coast. The C.P.R. stern-wheeler Ogilvie arrived this morning. The C.P.R. steamer Athenian arrived last night and left this morning at 9 o'clock. The Elwood and Ogilvie have left for Glenora. There are now seven stern-wheeler river boats gone up the Stikine, viz., Ramona, Courser, Monte Cristo, Louise, Elwood, Hamlin and Ogilvie.

The Dominion government snagboat Samson is the only stern-wheeler in Wrangell harbor to-day. The weather is warmer and very dry, the past few days having been very rainy and cold. LOUIS WATSON. The pastry lesson given in the cooking class yesterday was excellent. To-day is the preparation and cooking of cereals. The popular lecture in the Y.W.C.A. rooms, Bay street, this evening will include camp dishes, scones and other breads and steamed puddings.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

American Ships Mistaking the Imperieuse for a Spaniard Make Tracks for Port.

The Flagship Deeming the Fleeing Vessels in Distress Gives Them a Lively Brush.

San Pedroans Seek Safety in the Hills on the Warship's Approach.

How the United States citizens would regard a Spanish cruiser on the Pacific Coast is amusingly illustrated by the story which is told by the officers of the just arrived flagship Imperieuse from southern waters. The big British man-of-war, which left here with Admiral Palliser aboard from South Pacific ports February 2 returned to Esquimalet between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon—at a time most opportune for the effective carrying out of the programme in course of preparation for the Queen's Birthday celebration. It was not until her return trip that anything more than passing interest cropped up in the minds of the officers. The admiral received his first news that war had been declared between the United States and Spain at Acapulco, but the information did not hasten his return as his plans were decided on long ere this. Coming up the coast the flagship called in at San Pedro and was here strangely convinced of the remarkable extent to which the war excitement had already grown. On sighting the warship the residents of the town were so excited by the news of her identity, gave way to the first convictions that the vessel was a Spanish cruiser and put off to the hills without delay. The scene was one of the greatest excitement and nothing at first could calm the frightened people. In time, however, they learned that the Imperieuse was a British ship and was simply making a friendly call. Then the relieved citizens flocked back to their homes and the second incident of the chase occurred. The second incident of the chase occurred nearly opposite Magdalena Bay. Here a large steamship was seen to suddenly make a spurt. Smoke rolled off her funnel in great black clouds and she was rapidly widening the distance between the two vessels. The officers at first could not understand the situation, in distress and was making all speed for shore. The signal bells were rung for full speed ahead and for a quarter of an hour the Imperieuse plowed through the tremendous sea. It seems that the Imperieuse had again been taken for a Spanish ship and the American ship had made an effort to escape. The warship gained enough to show her colors, the Americans slowed down again and the chase ended. The vessel was a friend and not a foe.

The third incident of the trip north occurred at Monterey. Here the flagship took a sudden turn and headed for the shore. The people who had been so hospitable to the ship were now so hostile that the only ordinance they could use for a long time, but which was in use for a long time, but which was brought into requisition for the occasion.

Washington, May 14.—Official information reached the authorities here today that the Spanish squadron had been sighted off Island Curacao, one of the Dutch West Indies, lying off the west coast of Venezuela. This information is regarded as of vital importance as it not only fixes the position of the Spanish fleet, but also the purpose of the Spanish admiral to strike Admiral Sampson's fleet and take his headquarters in the Caribbean sea probably to Cuba.

The island of Curacao was originally Spanish and is people mainly by descendants of Spaniards, though it is now one of the Dutch possessions. The Spanish squadron's course was also influenced by the fact that the French cable starting from Caracas, Venezuela, touched at the island of Curacao, thence proceeding northward through the Caribbean sea to Haiti, spurs running east and west to Porto Rico and Cuba respectively. He is thus enabled to get in touch with Curacao by the Spanish authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico, and through them directly with the Spanish admiralty at Madrid. No immediate battle with Admiral Sampson's fleet is now expected, as the Spanish admiral is likely to have succeeded in passing south of the westward fleet, and are now well to the westward of it. As the enemy is in reach of the night, they are likely to regard it as the most vital concern that the exact whereabouts of the American ships should not be made known during the next few days. The Spanish admiral is capped by the fact that the Spanish admiral knew the whereabouts of the American ships while the United States authorities were in a state of doubt as to the locality of the Spaniards. The officials here regard it as essential during the next few days to reverse this condition so that the Spanish admiral will be moving in the dark, while the Spanish fleet is in the light of the British. The department doubts as to whether the Spanish admiral is to be formed as to the whereabouts of Admiral Sampson's squadron, but it does not give any information on the subject and the same rigid silence prevails as to the whereabouts and destination of Commodore Schley's flying squadron. The game was made such a serious critical state that premature publication as to the whereabouts of United States ships might cause inestimable loss and failure of the present plans. In one respect the location of the Spanish fleet is a relief to naval officers here, as it seems assured that the safety of the battleship Oregon. She is proceeding from the north coast of South America to join Admiral Sampson's fleet and is somewhere in the neighborhood of Martinique. Had the Spanish squadron been at that point there would have been serious danger that the Oregon would be intercepted. Now, however, she is well out of the way of the Spaniards so long as she follows the usual routes.

It is not to be supposed that the navy department with knowledge of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet is going to allow any of the hard worked little cruisers and gunboats engaged in blockade duty on the Cuban coast to fall victims to the huge Spanish ironclads. The commanders will be promptly advised of the approach of the Spaniards and it may be set down as sure that unless the

department is satisfied that Sampson or Schley can head off and crush the Spaniards, the American blockade vessels will be given permission to take care of themselves and get out of harm's way.

The determined attack made by the Marbled and other vessels on the ocean cables and the destruction of the cables shows that the government finds it necessary to cut off all communication between General Blanco at Havana and Spain by cable for that the enemy is wholly successful was owing to the penetration of a superior force of infantry, aided by machine guns, which appeared to have taken the Spaniards engaged in cutting, by surprise. They were prepared to risk a few rifle shots but not the murderous fire of the Spaniards. However, Capt. McCaita, who is noted for determination and courage, it can be taken until he succeeds. Considering the great strategic value of such a move, the loss sustained by the American vessels was certainly warranted and the venture was certainly successful. The war department shows no signs of relaxation in its preparations but appears to be making ready for hostilities on the part that the war is the longest time. Thus bids were opened to-day for supplying the government a very large number of armor plate shells of the largest calibres, such as are used entirely by coast defence guns in attacking or repelling heavily armored ironclads. Another transport ship was ordered to-day at Norfolk, indicating that the attack of the army upon Cuba is not to be delayed. The government would not go to the necessity of ordering the boats immediately. Two of the big tugs bought by the navy from the British parties, Admiral Palliser and the Hortense becoming the Marbled and the William H. Brown becoming the Pisotagua. The naval register promises to include some of the names of the vessels which have been ordered to be re-equipped and furnished with ammunition at San Francisco.

The French line steamer La Touraine (ward bound) should have been at San Pedro on down a row boat containing eight United States government employees engaged in laying submarine cables. Two of the men were drowned. The steamer proceeded to sea without stopping. Capt. Hackett, May 14.—The steamer Supply, formerly the American steamer Illinois, under command of Lieut. Roberts, from Philadelphia, arrived here at 10 o'clock. The steamer was under the command of Lieut. Roberts, who is now at the command of the United States warships Oregon, Marettis and Nechberry, should have been at San Pedro on down a row boat containing eight United States government employees engaged in laying submarine cables. Two of the men were drowned. The steamer proceeded to sea without stopping.

London, May 14.—The Star says: A Madrid despatch via Paris throws an interesting light upon the movements of Admiral Gervere's squadron since he left Cape Verde Islands. It appears he headed for St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland. Sailing instructions awaited him there and "colliers" from Sydney to meet the Spanish fleet with coal. Admiral Gervere's instructions were to sail for St. Pierre, Boston and Newport, and if Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded Havana to draw him off. But the news from Manila tonight shows that Admiral Gervere's squadron is now at the Cape Verde Islands. The Spanish torpedo boat Terror of the Cape Verde fleet is still at Port de France, the capital of this island. Next to the Spanish fleet, the other Spanish warships from here. The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard is at this port.

SWIFTWATER.

Swiftwater and Two Co.

Sad Ending of River Which

Reports of On the Lak

In a foalrardy the Yukon river meened to rot. Gates, better known as "Bill," his partner-in-law, Nellie woman, whose name was retained, lost their women are said to but the only reason why they were overpowered by Gates and his female accomplices. The accident occurred on the Cariboo Crossing below Lake Bennett. The water rushes at the water house, and pitched their camp after having had the summit. It was a large quantity of wine, which through, and as the water was so high, the town to suit one continual exhibition of skill. The water was so high, the town to suit one continual exhibition of skill. The water was so high, the town to suit one continual exhibition of skill.

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Major-General Merritt, who is now at Governor's Island in command of the department of the east and the west, is expected to receive his instructions from the War Department. He is expected to receive his instructions from the War Department. He is expected to receive his instructions from the War Department.

It is not believed by the officials here that the expedition can start inside a week. Many of the troops have to be re-equipped and furnished with ammunition at San Francisco. The French line steamer La Touraine (ward bound) should have been at San Pedro on down a row boat containing eight United States government employees engaged in laying submarine cables. Two of the men were drowned. The steamer proceeded to sea without stopping.

Men started out to attempt the rescue but could not be verified. The news of the rescue was not verified.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE. Delegates Chosen to the General Meeting to be Held in Toronto.

The Methodist conference took up a good deal of yesterday morning's session in discussing the General Conference to be held in Toronto. It was decided to make an effort to raise one hundred and fifty dollars to aid in carrying out the business of the conference. The amount of \$50 to the college will receive a certificate entitling the donor to send one student through one year's course at the college. The ministers selected as delegates to the general conference which meets in Toronto in September are: A. E. Roberts, Rev. T. Crosby, Rev. E. Robson, Rev. C. Lander, with Rev. J. Hall as alternate. The lay delegates are Messrs. J. Spencey, E. R. Adams, and J. Bolton, with J. Tuttle as alternate. In the afternoon Rev. R. Whittington, formerly principal of the Columbian Methodist College, delivered a very able lecture on "Love and Duty." The stationing committee sat until late in the evening revising the draft of stationing lists. The list was submitted to the conference on Tuesday. Jack Bass would raise garden peas. His wife would raise a garden. Between the two, they would not through. They simply raised the chickens. —Indianapolis Journal.

STRIKING SUCCESS.

River Steamer "Monte Cristo" Makes the Trip to Glenora and Return in Four Days.

News of Victoria Parties and the Steam Packets on the Route.

Port Wrangel, May 8.—All Wrangel is on the eve for war news. Every steamer arriving from the South carries a rush of townpeople to the wharf and there is quite a struggle to become the possessor of a Colonist.

Another river stern-wheeler has driven the Elwood from Portland. A party from Glenora arrived at Stikine Island on a raft and reported meeting the river boats Ramona, Monte Cristo and Courser at intervals of five miles and in the above respective order, one sixty miles from here, on Thursday afternoon. The C.P.R. freight steamer Hamlin left here the same date with passengers and fully loaded. The river has risen fully three feet and is still in depth. The beautiful springlike weather, which continued for more than a week, has ceased and the last two days it has been raining considerably with north-east winds. Duncan, Graham, a longshoreman from Victoria overbalanced himself whilst standing in a small rowboat alongside the McKinley wharf Thursday morning. Every means was used to restore animation without success and he was buried in Wrangel cemetery on Friday last.

As I write this the steamer Monte Cristo is approaching Wrangel on her return to Victoria. The steamer is an accomplished fact. The Monte Cristo has successfully made the round trip in four days. Many hundreds are anxious to see the vessel. The vessel failed to reach their destination on the ice, and are anxiously waiting for British steamers to pick them up and continue their journey to Telegraph Creek. Hill's party of three from London, England, attempted the river journey in a canvas boat and failed to make more than thirty miles. They have returned intending to start again shortly. Mr. Hill will return by the Amur to-morrow on a short visit to Victoria.

Mr. John Bennett is also leaving here for Amur for Victoria, after having been employed as foreman of McKinley's party of three from London, England. He is now leaving here with much regret from his employers. The Monte Cristo left on her second trip this morning. Mr. McCulloch, the recorder for Teatin Lake district, and a number of the passengers, the K. M. T. & T. Corporation, stern-wheeler Louise started at the same time. Mr. Purdy, agent for the K. M. T. & T. Corporation, has returned from his earlier visit to the coast. The C.P.R. stern-wheeler Ogilvie arrived this morning. The C.P.R. steamer Athenian arrived last night and left this morning at 9 o'clock. The Elwood and Ogilvie have left for Glenora. There are now seven stern-wheeler river boats gone up the Stikine, viz., Ramona, Courser, Monte Cristo, Louise, Elwood, Hamlin and Ogilvie.

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OF INTEREST TO MEN. The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by H. B. BERRY, M.D., 232 Woodward Ave. Deceased. It is one of interest to every man and its place of interest will certainly be of the greatest value to any person engaged in securing patent health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if the address is given and the Victoria Colonist mentioned.

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WENT THROUGH THE ICE

"Swiftwater Bill" His Partner, and Two Companions Drowned in the Yukon.

Sad Ending of a Trip Down the River Which They Were Warned not to Attempt.

Reports of Other Similar Accidents on the Lakes Which Cannot Be Verified.

In a foolhardy attempt to proceed down the Yukon river after the ice had commenced to rot and break up, William Gates, better known as "Swiftwater Bill," his partner, H. M. Wolf, his sister-in-law, Nellie La More, and another woman, whose name could not be ascertained, lost their lives. Other men and women are said to have met the same fate, but the only accident of which particulars have been received, was that which overcame Gates and his companions.

The accident which cost the two men, and their female companions their lives occurred a week ago yesterday near Cariboo Crossing, a narrow channel just below Lake Bennett, through which the water rushes at a fearful rate. Gates, with his theatrical troupe and refused to be deterred by the danger. He picked their camp at Bennett City, after having had their goods taken across the summit. Included in their outfit was a large quantity of liquor and wine, which they had smuggled through, and as soon as they had settled at Bennett, they undertook to run the river to suit themselves, keeping up one continual row.

The ice was very bad at the time and the men at the lake advised Gates not to attempt the trip, but rather to stop his riotous living, in which case the officers would allow him to remain at the lake. But the man, who had won a, to him, much prized nickname in running the swift waters of the Yukon in loaded boats, would not be turned back by the four started down the string of lakes, which practically form a river, on the cracking ice. They were in the channel of Sandy Bay when they were drowned, and were without stopping.

The steamer American steamer of Lieut. Robt. arrived here yesterday. Upon his arrival he was wired to Rear Admiral. The news of the accident, which reached Victoria yesterday, was a sad one. The first report was brought by the news from the steamer, and was confirmed by the news from the steamer. The news of the accident, which reached Victoria yesterday, was a sad one.

Men started out immediately to attempt the rescue but when they reached the hole there was not a sign of the four persons, who a few minutes before were running down the ice, evidently oblivious of the danger they were in.

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BURNS' BUSY BRAIN.

A Big Deal Arranged to Secure for Canada the Meat Supply of the Klondike.

When Mr. Pat Burns, the well known cattle man of Kootenay, visited Victoria at the beginning of last week one of the largest cattle enterprises yet reported in connection with the Klondike was obtained into. Mr. Burns is to enter the control of the meat supply of the Klondike, and those acquainted with the experience of the Klondike, who have shown in connection with the Kootenay country cattle trade are certain that he will get there.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Premier Turner Explains Most Satisfactorily the Supplementary Estimates.

A Glimpse of the Old Obstruction Tactics—A Session of Little Interest.

MONDAY, May 16. The house was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

A message was brought down from the Lieutenant-Governor with a bill to amend the Fraser River Bridge Aid Act, 1870. The message was considered in committee and the bill was reported to the house and read a first time.

Mr. Speaker left the chair in order that the supplementary estimates be taken up. Mr. Semlin asked for some explanation of the amounts submitted to the house in these estimates.

NEW REGULATIONS. Respecting the Entry of Goods into the Yukon via Alaska.

Collector Milne has received the following orders from Ottawa respecting the entry of goods into the Yukon, the new regulations allowing foreign vessels to transport goods from Alaska to the Yukon.

That goods purchased in Canada, duty paid on free, and goods the produce of Canada, which are carried through the free zone of the United States Territories or Canada free of duty, may be transported by water from ports in Canada, under regulations prescribed by the minister of customs. Provided, that the identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port of entry.

ROYAL COMMISSION. Pledgment Issued Appointing Mr. Justice Walkton to Inquire into the Lands and Works Department Affairs.

An extra of the British Columbia Gazette published yesterday contains the proclamation by Lieutenant-Governor McLaughlin appointing Mr. Justice Walkton as commissioner to hold an inquiry to ascertain the truth as to the allegations contained in the editorial appearing in the issue of the Victoria Daily Times published on the 11th of May instant, entitled "Can These Lands Be Sold?"

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW. A Satisfactory Outlook for Business—The Remarkable Rise in Wheat.

New York, May 13.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "The business situation gains rather than loses in attractiveness as the spring season advances. While of course the very favorable situation in cereals is still the mainspring of the improvement manifesting itself in many sections of the country, there are other causes combining therewith to make the outlook for business for the current year a flattering one."

Following the rapid advances in prices of wheat which apparently dominated the time being being the additional requirement during the present session for printing and account for some \$25,000. Legislation is being introduced for the time being being the additional requirement during the present session for printing and account for some \$25,000.

Special advice from Australia this week to Bradstreet's indicate that for the first time in some years there will be exportable surplus of wheat from there.

When Mr. Pat Burns, the well known cattle man of Kootenay, visited Victoria at the beginning of last week one of the largest cattle enterprises yet reported in connection with the Klondike was obtained into. Mr. Burns is to enter the control of the meat supply of the Klondike, and those acquainted with the experience of the Klondike, who have shown in connection with the Kootenay country cattle trade are certain that he will get there.

PLACING NEW BUOY.

Domion Government Str. Quadra Returns from a Busy Trip Up the Gulf.

Four Sealers Back From Their Coast Cruise—Umbrina's Lost Crew.

Joining the fleet of sealers in port on Friday night and yesterday morning were the schooners Umbrina, Capt. Peppett, with 288 skins; the Dora Seward, Capt. Seward, with 648 skins; the Walter L. Rich, Capt. Anderson, with 238 skins, and the Mary Ellen, Capt. Searle, with 276 skins.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra returned yesterday from short cruise in the Gulf of Georgia. During the trip a triangle, painted white, was fixed on the easternmost of the Farall Islands, and a buoy was placed to distinguish the marks more readily from each other.

NEW BUOYS AND LIGHTS. The Dominion government steamer Quadra returned yesterday from short cruise in the Gulf of Georgia. During the trip a triangle, painted white, was fixed on the easternmost of the Farall Islands, and a buoy was placed to distinguish the marks more readily from each other.

THE AMUR'S TRIP. The steamer Amur of the R. M. T. & T. Corporation, last evening completed another successful trip to Alaskan ports, bringing down some fifty passengers, principally men who have been working in the northern cities.

PRESENTS NO DIFFICULTIES. Mr. J. A. Mahood, Who Explored the Alice Arm Route, Returns to the City.

The Alice Arm route to the Yukon is declared by Mr. J. A. Mahood, the civil engineer and provincial land surveyor, to be practicable.

It is understood that some \$600,000 of Comox coal recently purchased by E. E. Cape, of Seattle, will be used for coaling United States warships on Puget Sound. Comox coal has been used by the United States navy for some years because of the high percentage of heating power obtainable from it in comparison with the coal of Washington state.

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Domion Government Str. Quadra Returns from a Busy Trip Up the Gulf.

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Joining the fleet of sealers in port on Friday night and yesterday morning were the schooners Umbrina, Capt. Peppett, with 288 skins; the Dora Seward, Capt. Seward, with 648 skins; the Walter L. Rich, Capt. Anderson, with 238 skins, and the Mary Ellen, Capt. Searle, with 276 skins.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

There will be much discussion, and we may assume considerable adverse comment, over the very large sum which the legislature has been asked to appropriate this year.

Today we propose to speak only of the policy of large expenditures. We maintain that such a policy is a good one and that the people expect it.

It would not be quite correct to say that the public have demanded large expenditures in so many words.

The Columbian tells us that when it spoke of people who would be helped out by the Yukon railway it referred to the transportation companies and others who have invested heavily on the strength of the Yukon trade.

Members on both sides of the house talk of the "deficit" at the end of the present and next fiscal years.

It is true that many of these demands have come from communities which seem to promise little as yet in the way of direct returns.

promise of the future than Kootenay affords, or a greater incentive to the adoption and energetic execution of the kind of policy which public opinion in British Columbia has insisted upon.

To carry on public works there must be an expenditure of public money. A progressive policy means that something must be done; if anything is done some one must be held responsible for it.

The existence of a demand for public works being demonstrated and the propriety and possibility of the necessary money being raised by loan being established, we have next to consider whether the government ought to have yielded to the demand and asked the province to authorize the requisite loans.

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opposition in using the word "deficit," which is misleading and is employed by the opposition for the purpose of misleading the public.

THE PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE. In his speech on the supplementary estimates yesterday, Mr. Semlin said that he could see nothing in the province to warrant the large outlay to which the government stands pledged.

We do not desire the word "extraordinary," as applied to expenditure to be misunderstood. By it is meant those outlays which would not be necessary if the province were standing still and no preparation or provision had to be made for expansion.

Canada needs imagination and enthusiasm. What these two forces have done for the United States it would be impossible to measure.

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services in anticipation of increased population, increased business prosperity and hence increased revenue.

But while Mr. Semlin and the gentleman who vote with him are frank enough with their avowal of the general proposition, to which he gave expression yesterday, when it comes down to extraordinary expenditures for their own constituencies, they become converts to the government policy.

It is only when they talk to the country that they become the incarnation of economy and cry out for retrenchment.

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What is CASTORIA. Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FLETCHER APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER. PRICE LISTS NOW READY B. WILLIAMS & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

A Peaceful Mind! A HEALTHY BODY! Good Digestion! Refreshing Sleep! Full of Ambition. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

The Coming Woman. She is coming into politics, into office, into the professions, into positions of profit and trust into the race for many accomplishments. DR. A. T. SANDEN.

Seagram's Whisky "Thistle Blend" and R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld. Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Colonist.

ON A

Rich Bedroo the Street

It Cannot Under t

An Expensive Apprec

An Examining Dawson, bearing and probably to the Klondike following into the Gold has been quantified in the street recovery was made a miner in the shaft was set behind the main son. Coarse go heavy colors to was found. Several Three weeks ago gave to a party fight to prospect Dawson. Several slough that made the reserve office. Mounted Police. In these shafts, a ring knew of it, rock was reached, immediately showed. Then a shaft of business centre there that the pre-eral pans ranging fifteen were was was reached this found.

The new shaft in a greatly made like wild-fire. In the night and rubbed its morning it saw a and corner posts end of the town. The hills to the Y paid little heed to others and the at for public highwa staked during the fifteen were was was reached this found.

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ON A GOLD BASIS.

Rich Bedrock Discovered Beneath the Streets of the Klondike Capital.

It Cannot Be Mined However Under the Laws as They Exist.

An Expensive Turkey—Papers Are Appreciated—The Food Problem.

An Examiner-Journal special from Dawson, bearing date of the 14th April, and probably the very latest news from the Klondike territory, contains the following interesting news:

Gold has been found in rather small quantities in the gravel deposits beneath the streets of Dawson. The discovery was made several days ago by a miner in the employ of a local broker. A shaft was sunk in a lot immediately behind the main business block of Dawson. Coarse gold, ranging from a few heavy coins to thirty cents to the pan was found.

Three weeks ago the gold commissioner gave to a party of local speculators the right to prospect the present townsite of Dawson. Several holes were sunk in a slough that marks the eastern limit of the reserve occupied by the North West Mounted Police. If anything was found in these shafts no one but those in the ring knew of it, for as soon as the bedrock was reached the gravel was immediately shoveled back into the hole.

Then a shaft was sunk in a lot immediately behind the main business block of Dawson. Coarse gold, ranging from a few heavy coins to thirty cents to the pan was found.

The news of the discovery leaked out in a greatly magnified form and spread like wildfire. A stampede was begun in the night and when Dawson awoke and rubbed its eyes on the following morning it saw a maze of tangled stakes and corner posts that reached from one end of the town to the other and from the hills to the Yukon. The stampedees paid little heed to the building lots of others and the strips of land set aside for public highways. All of these were staked during the night.

When the stampedees went to record the gold commissioner told them that since the ground was staked they had no right to prospect. The new laws had been received in Dawson and that there was a clause prohibiting the staking or recording of mining claims on the townsite.

The Canadian government through the local officials has granted three franchises of considerable importance during the week. A. B. Ferguson and two associates, Skiff Mitchell and John Lind, all Californians, were given the exclusive right to supply the town of Dawson with water. A survey has been made up the Klondike and it is found that if the water is taken from the river at a point four miles above Dawson, by fluming it brought at a sufficient height to the town, the water will be sufficient to supply the town.

The government has leased to Alexander MacDonald, a Scotchman, the mining rights on the water front from the government reserve to the hospital grounds below Dawson. The attendance at both meetings was large and a comfortable sum was realized for the hospital. The news consisted mainly of the sinking of the Corona, the sinking of the Maine, the explosion on the Star of Nevada, the Klondike excitement in the outside cities and the hanging of Berrant. There were also some minor items.

At the conclusion of the readings the newspapers were readily sold at the following prices: The Morning Star, \$2.00; Sunday Examiner of January 30th, \$3.00. The papers were disposed of very rapidly.

Warm weather has prevailed for three weeks and an early thaw is predicted. Men who have been in the Yukon district for a number of years believe that unless the weather turns cold again in the next few weeks the Yukon river will break through the ice this week in May. If this proves to be the case the steamers now at Fort Yukon will probably reach Dawson by the first of June. The temperature has rarely been below the freezing point in three weeks. During the day time the sun shines so brightly that the snow has melted away from the exposed spots and the trails over which lumber is being hauled to the mines are nearly ruined. The trails are also cut up by the great number of dams now being built in anticipation of the staving season. Owing to the humid atmosphere work was practically suspended in the mines on the 15th of March. A month sooner than was expected the atmosphere was so heavy that the smoke from the fires in the drifts

remains in the tunnels and shafts for days at a time, making it impossible for the miners to go below. The shortening of the winter season is quite a difference in the total output of the mines, for the reason that in many mines considerable prospecting had to be done to locate the new lodes and now that it has been found the loss of a few days' time will make a difference of many thousands of dollars in the total yield. The miners who are unable to get lumber at the sawmills are unable to haul it to their mines have gone to whipsawing and say-rips have been erected on nearly every other claim in the district. The price of lumber at the sawmills has been raised to \$3.00 a thousand. Nails are hard to get at \$5 a pound.

These are lively times in Dawson, the closing of the mines and the arrival of a quantity of American mail has brought hundreds of men from the gulches and night are densely crowded. There is but one dance hall open and the mine crowd into it in such numbers that it is almost impossible for one to elbow his way through the crowd. The dance hall, the rival dance hall, was closed two weeks ago because the supply of whiskey was exhausted. Several saloons have lately been forced to take the same name and there are now only four saloons running. The others are patiently awaiting the arrival of a fresh supply of liquor.

Men with dog teams are arriving daily over the ice from Skagway and Dyea. Four separate dog teams came yesterday and there were one or two each on the trail to be in by morning. One of the teams was from the Yukon and the other from the Pelly and Stewart rivers. One party brought in a roasted turkey that had been cooked and frozen in Seattle. The turkey was radish in the Pioneer saloon, there being 75 chances at \$2 each. The owner of the turkey realized about \$140 on the venture.

Dawson, April 13.—But little public news from the Tanna country has reached Dawson this winter, but private advice has been received by several prominent mining men and some of them have decided to invest in the creek of promise in American territory. Captain Healy is credited with being at the head of the company which last week sent ten prospectors, together with Indian guides and dog teams, down the creek towards the Tanna. These men are to receive \$300 for the trip and own an interest in whatever finds they make.

The road problem is rapidly solving itself and there is no doubt but that there will be enough supplies in camp to carry the miners through until the arrival of the provision steamer from Fort Yukon. The departure of from 1,500 to 2,000 men for Dyea during November, has left the town with only a few hundred who went to Circle City and Fort Yukon before the river closed, in a great measure made it possible for those who remained to so increase their personal supplies that famine became practically impossible. Another strong factor was the rigid economy practiced almost universally by the miners, all of whom anticipated famine in the spring.

This wholesome fear of an impending famine led men to economize even in the smallest items. The price of provisions remained fixed at an exorbitantly high figure until three weeks ago when a dozen dog teams were sent post-haste to the coast with claims to sell in the outside cities. The sudden departure of a party of forty men made it necessary for them to dispose of their provisions at a moment's notice and the price of flour dropped from \$50 to \$35 and \$20. Other staples fell to a proportionately low figure. The price of flour rose again to \$30 a sack, where it was checked by the news that the United States government was sending in a relief expedition over the ice. The price has since remained practically stationary, but it is predicted by many that during the expedition cannot possibly arrive until after the river breaks and small boats can descend the Yukon, the price will reach a much higher figure.

The relief expedition will undoubtedly arrive too late to be of any material benefit this spring, the coming now in the winter months. The price of flour is now \$30 a sack, but with 6,000 provisions men to feed during the three months of summer, the two companies will be seriously handicapped by their inability to store in enough supplies before September to supply the men during winter. The companies are now making arrangements for men who will look wholly to them for relief.

The cemetery located on a high point in about the middle of the island, and from it the great stretch of blue ocean may be seen on either side, but half a mile distant. There is no soil there and the graves are simply carved out of limestone rock. All day the sun beats down on the barren white rock surface until the scanty vegetation curls and crumbles in the heat. Rarely is there a sound to break the melancholy silence. Sometimes one hears the cry of a seagull overhead, or the soft rattling of the wings of the Spanish children in the cottages near by, but that is all. The voices from the warships out at sea, the clatter of commerce in the harbor, and the idle babble of the town never disturb the sleep of the dead who lie in their rock-bound berths.

Of the twenty-four who are buried here, only two were identified. They were a negro and a Japanese.

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The first information I had under the habitual drunkard's clause of the liquor license act was issued by Magistrate Macrae on Saturday, but was withdrawn yesterday by the informant, the wife of the unfortunate man complained of. This section of the act is very strictly worded. It provides that should a man, through excessive drinking, misspend, waste or lessen his estate, injuring his health and endangering the peace and happiness of his family, he shall be deemed to be a drunkard, and a magistrate may prohibit any licensed person from selling liquor to him, the extreme penalty for the first offense being \$30 and for the second \$100. Similar penalties are fixed for any unlicensed person obtaining liquor for such habitual drunkard.

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Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS  
such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Oldness, Fullness after meals, Headaches, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flatulency, Heart, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disordered Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all other ailments arising from Biliousness, Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

**THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be  
**A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.**  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health, and remove all obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure **Stomachic**. For **Weak Stomach**.

**Impaired Digestion**  
**Disordered Liver**  
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN  
**Beecham's Pills are**  
**Without a Rival**  
And have the  
**LARGEST SALE**  
of any Patent Medicine in the World,  
at all Drug Stores.

the Full court and allowed. The solicitors for the defendant in making their motion yesterday failed to bring on any evidence in support of their motion in defending suits for damages from a fire placed at a disadvantage by having their cases tried before juries, the members of which sympathize with the plaintiffs. The motions were therefore allowed by a Supreme court judge, probably at Nelson.

There are three cases on the docket for the Vancouver spring assizes, which are to be tried before Judge Gieseler. The first is Regina vs. Sitran and the second is Regina vs. Sitran and Sitran. The third is Regina vs. Sitran and Sitran. The motions were therefore allowed by a Supreme court judge, probably at Nelson.

The appointment of O. T. Stone as liquidator of the Ilex Mining Co., vice C. E. Steele, was yesterday officially confirmed.

**Take Your Choice.**  
**We Are Sure You Will Select**  
**Diamond Dyes.**  
There are several kinds of wretched imitation and soap grease dyes that are sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits. These dyes are of a cheap and inferior quality and do not last long. They also contain a quantity of caustic soda which will burn the skin and ruin the clothes. The results may be summed up as follows: mixed, muddy colors, faded garments and materials, bad temper and a general dislike for the dealer who has sold the deceptive dye.

For long years the women of Canada have had before them the celebrated Diamond Dyes for home coloring work. These chemically pure dyes have carried satisfaction and delight to all who have used them. They are of a permanent color and do not fade. They are also of a cheap and inferior quality and do not last long. They also contain a quantity of caustic soda which will burn the skin and ruin the clothes. The results may be summed up as follows: mixed, muddy colors, faded garments and materials, bad temper and a general dislike for the dealer who has sold the deceptive dye.

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CHARGED WITH FRAUD.  
A Whalper Business Man Arrested On Complaint of a Montreal Firm.  
Whalper, May 14.—Detective Joe Kellert, of Montreal, arrived in the city yesterday to take A. Cloutier, of Whalper, to the Montreal Jail to answer a charge of obtaining goods to the value of \$1,387 from Messrs. Doull and Gibson, of Montreal, acting as agents for C. H. Dickie, free miners certificate No. 8613 A. T. A. Wood free miners certificate No. 8652 A. W. E. Blythe free miners certificate No. 20,868 A. and myself free miners certificate No. 20,868 A. intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, Duncan, B.C.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—NOTICE.—"Type" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Baker, adjoining the "Type" mineral claim. Take notice that I, CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie, free miners certificate No. 8613 A. T. A. Wood free miners certificate No. 8652 A. W. E. Blythe free miners certificate No. 20,868 A. and myself free miners certificate No. 20,868 A. intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, Duncan, B.C.

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The Colonist. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1908. THAT ROYAL COMMISSION.

The opposition papers do not know just how to take the action of the government in issuing a Royal Commission to inquire into the allegations made by the Times of certain officials in the land and works department.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

If things keep on at the present pace, the provincial opposition will be like the famous Kentucky regiment, which consisted only of colonets.

CO-OPERATION AND CREDIT BANKS.

The keystone of success nowadays in farming is co-operation. All the rest of the world is combined in some way to meet the altered conditions.

The American Agriculturist in a recent issue says: "Co-operation is the German farmer's stronghold and bulwark and he means to stand by it."

The above refers to the Agricultural Credit Associations upon the principle of which more or less the bill now before the provincial legislature is based.

That is the principle of what is known as the "Cheap Money Bill" to lend money at a low rate to individual farmers for the redemption of mortgages carrying a high rate.

CITY WATER.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of the citizens in regard to voting for the by-law to borrow \$15,000 for the completion of the reservoir at Beaver Lake.

There have been many expressions of regret in the United States papers over the death of the man who fell at Cardenas.

The Klamath Sentinel has discovered that the opposition will sweep the province. Our contemporary's grammar is faulty.

BY WAY OF VARIETY. The Death—I can't think what to preach about next Sunday.

The main reason for the high price of wheat is not the war, but the fact that the crop of 1897 was 200,000,000 below that of the previous year.

The Trail Creek News says that the lead furnaces at the Trail smelter will be ready for work by August 1st.

The Winnipeg Free Press applauds the decision of the British Columbia ministry to keep Dominion issues out of local politics.

Less than a year ago the United States newspapers had quite made up their minds that what Great Britain thought on any international question was really a matter of no great importance.

The Associated Press of Quebec is contemplating a strike by the Coast. They will be welcome, not only on their own account.

We print a letter from a correspondent "P," and are of course glad to have any fugitive items printed in the Colonist.

For Infants and Children. Castoria is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of infants and children.

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The Coming Woman. She is coming into politics, into office, into the professions, into positions of profit and trust.

Gilmore & McCandless. 100 doz. White Handkerchiefs, 35c. per doz. Boys' Blouses, extra fine, new goods. Gilmore & McCandless. 100 doz. Towels, 45x20, 3 for 50c.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Enderby and Vernon. Brands HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND SPECIAL. R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

R. P. RITHET & CO. Wholesale Merchants, Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. Groceries, Wines and Liquors. KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

ARE YOU Theodore Davis, Deceased. TROUBLED WITH PAINS IN THE SMALL OF YOUR BACK, PAINS UP EACH SIDE OF BACK, HOARSENESS, LOWER PORTS OF SHOULDER-BLADES, ETC.

HUDYAN. Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? CALL OR WRITE FOR 30-DAY CIRCULARS.

Admiral Dewar receives reinforcements for the campaign. The new Spanish have decided upon the economic situation in the Philippines.

Yesterday's despatch change in the press censoring Spanish authorities of information of the rivalters. It is general American squander's fleet are quadrupled and that the general now be long deferred.

The United States ward a strong language, while the cruelty and the crudeness to join Admiral's General Oster of war, had to fight until the Ph plan of campaign turns of events, that concessions to secure their friend port.

Washington, May 19, in session all day, has been received on Spanish news. Whether or not the proceeded on the Spanish are in St. but it is assumed the facts beyond question on so long Philippine invasion erable portion of the cussion as to the Ph bore on what the U would encounter the of the islands, the Spanish fleet has to cope with the number of troops they ranged from 6,000 soldiers, but the way that the number upon about 10,000 ready selected to go to be believed to be 10,000 Spanish thought to be in addition. If the number administration would as were wanted to start with Gen. M. feature of the session of any discussion of movements as to the fleet. This was one which has been agreed upon by the President aside from about 10,000 very little is known on. As to the Spanish Philippines, the minister as saying that the Manila and the island a site to use or a

B. C. FRUIT Mr. Hutcherson As That It Will Attr

Winnipeg, May 2 manager of the Brit Exchange, of New in the city yesterday stated that his business connection with the secretary of the province prove a good attraction.

THE MONTE Such are the Order fence Ship—Came Sealed

San Francisco, M States ship Messrs to Manila to reinforce. Her passage be watched with in as her performance may follow, for she sea boat and has as seaman care for along the home coast. The cruiser Charlestown today on her way to meet at Red Rock to meet at her command on her journey.