

\$1.50 Dec. \$1.50

VOL. 18.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1893.

NO. 20.

## Dunsmuir's Railway Land

### The Reported Cancelling of Grant on Songhees Reserve Confirmed

### Prospect That the Long Standing Dispute Will Be Satisfactorily Settled.

Ottawa, April 14.—(Special.)—The report sent from here on Wednesday that an order-in-council had been passed cancelling the grant of nineteen acres of land to Mr. Dunsmuir for terminal purposes for his railway passing through the Songhees reserve and that the government is suing for the price of the right-of-way is correct.

Mr. Ludgate expects to return to the coast this evening with the lease of Headman's Island in his possession. The Premier to-day told a delegation for Port Colburn that waited on him: Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Messrs. A. G. Blair and W. S. Fielding, that the question of canal (this was under revision). This means that they will be largely reduced, if not abolished.

Major James Sutherland (Liberal) resumed the debate on the address today taking up the Yukon charges. He referred to the apologetic speech of Hon. A. C. Bell, Pictou, in trying to excuse Sir Hibbert Tupper for his attack on Yukon officials, and said that he once thought Sir Hibbert was a brave man, but it could not be called bravery for any man to read anonymous letters making foundationless and serious charges against reputable citizens of the country. Major Sutherland defended Major Walsh.

Annie Nichol, a domestic servant, 17 years old, was out for a walk last night with her sister, when some ice fell from the verandah of a house at the corner of the street, striking the unfortunate girl. She sustained injuries from which she died an hour later.

Mr. Murdoch, president of the Dominion Travelers' Association of Montreal, and Mr. Rolfe, president of the same association in this city, are on their way to the island under such sales cannot be protected in the courts, in other words, payment cannot be sued for in such cases. Mr. Mills promised to consider the matter.

Mr. Baldwin, collector of customs at Bathurst, N. B., has been placed under arrest by the Inland Revenue Department for being behind in his collections.

## THE DREYFUS CASE.

### How the Figaro Obtained Particulars of the Proceedings Before the Court of Cassation.

New York, April 14.—The Tribune's Paris correspondent says the Figaro enterprise in securing and publishing the record of the investigation of the criminal chamber of the court of cassation to determine whether or not there is legal ground for a new trial of the Dreyfus case has fairly taken away the breath of the older order of French newspaper editors.

Paris, April 15.—The report by Governor Daniels, of Cayenne, of how Dreyfus received the news of the revision of his case, is published in L'Eclair. Dreyfus, it is said, had written to his wife that he wished to commit suicide.

M. Marceau, first president of the court of cassation; one copy to each of the presidents of the three chambers of the court; one to the procureur-general; one to M. Mornard, Capt. Dreyfus's counsel; one to M. Dreyfus, minister for war; and another copy was given to M. Dersse, minister for foreign affairs. Of the 84 copies 27 still remain under seal at the ministry of justice. Every copy had two numbers, one printed and one written with a pen and ink of a peculiar color. All proofsheets corrected and uncorrected have been burned in the presence of three counsellors of the criminal chamber of the court of cassation, specially delegated to watch over and insure secrecy of printing.

## NEWS FROM VANCOUVER.

### Donald Perrier, the New Westminster Murderer, Will be Hanged on May 30.

Vancouver, April 14.—The Charmer's passengers had an unpleasant experience when the steamer reached Vancouver this morning, as all were prevented from coming ashore until two police officers arrived. A gentleman from Victoria, who would not give his name, alleged that he had been robbed of \$55 while he slept. He had \$2,000 on him. The officers could do nothing. It is said the man was intoxicated when he went aboard at Victoria.

Donald Perrier is to be hanged on May 30, not the 10th as already reported.

## Short of Soldiers

### Lawton Captures Two Towns, but Is Unable to Garrison Them.

### A Sharp Engagement at Paete—Many United States Troops Are Wounded.

New York, April 14.—A despatch to the Herald from Manila says: The expedition under Major-General Lawton yesterday moved 12 miles further north along the lake taking two towns, Lomosa and Paete.

A squadron of the Fourth cavalry was left to garrison Santa Cruz.

There was only desultory shooting from the retreating enemy until the advance reached Paete, the centre of the insurgent's military government in the district of Laguna de Bay.

Here the road was flanked by steep hills on each side and the insurgents had constructed great log trenches across the road. The North Dakota regiment ran into a cross fire.

One squad of the North Dakota regiment suddenly came to the insurgents' trenches halting when the first few were off. Only one man of this squad got away unhurt.

Tin-clad gumbots shelled the insurgent's position for an hour, and the enemy was finally driven out.

The launches captured on Tuesday are worth \$60,000.

The expedition had not sufficient men to leave a garrison in the towns taken.

### A Lieutenant Drowned.

Manila, April 14, 11:30 a.m.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from New York on February 19 with the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry aboard, arrived here after a smooth passage. On the night of April 11, Lieutenant Meyer disappeared from the ship. The weather was intensely hot and the lieutenant was sleeping on the deck, and it is supposed he fell overboard. Three privates and six children of privates died from pneumonia.

### SHOCKING FATALITY.

### Man and Wife Burned to Death While Their Three Little Children Look Helplessly On.

Chicago, April 15.—At Highwood, a town several miles north of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Becker were fatally burned by a gasoline stove explosion.

## CHALLENGE TO CONSERVATIVES

### Sir Louis Davies Dares Members of the Opposition to Make Specific Charges Against Ministers.

## SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER'S VERY LATEST

### The Schemes of Pictou's Representative for the Capture of British Columbia Do Not Work as Smoothly as He Fondly Anticipated.

Ottawa, April 15.—(Special.)—Sir Louis Davies made an important speech in the House last night on the Yukon charges. He forcibly pointed out the position of the opposition members now in preferring these charges without giving any names but merely making insinuations and aspersions, in comparison to the attitude assumed by the Liberal party when they indicted Sir Hector Langevin and proved up to the hilt that there had been thieving and robbing of the public treasury and showed the reply of the leading Conservatives then. If any Conservative member would make any charge against a minister in writing and put his name to it, he would have a committee of investigation in five minutes.

Sir Louis also explained the amendment of Mr. Bertram. That amendment, he said, did not mean that there was to be no further investigation. If Mr. Ogilvie's enquiry was not satisfactory, the fullest and most searching investigation would be made, and if wrong doing was found, then wrong doers would be punished and dismissed. All that was wanted was to wait until Mr. Ogilvie's report was received, so that accused parties might have an opportunity of being heard. The government wanted the investigation to be thorough and complete.

He dared any member of the House to formulate specific charges.

"We promised," said Sir Louis Davies, "to give Canada a clean government, and we have done so, and I tell hon. gentlemen opposite if there is a man among them who has charges to make against any minister of the crown, and

who will take the responsibility of doing so, I here and now challenge him to do so, and to put it in form so that it may be investigated, and he will very soon have an investigation."

He scored Sir Charles Tupper severely for being the only one who had the hardihood to repeat Sir Hibbert Tupper's slander about Major Walsh.

The ordinance in the Yukon territory preventing a barrister from practicing in the Yukon until he had been in the office of a firm for six months, has been disallowed.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's denial of the report that he is going into local politics can only mean that he is not meeting with that success in British Columbia which he expected when he left here.

Sir Hibbert stated here that he was going to resign from Pictou and go into provincial politics. His idea was to replace Mr. Turner. He had other crude notions about the matter which are not worth publication. He did more than this, for he started out to arrange what was to be done with Pictou when he resigned. If he does not intend now to go into local politics, it is because the game is lost.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, of the House of Commons staff, died here this morning. He was in his seventieth year. Mr. Taylor at one time practiced the Ottawa Citizen and was contractor for government printing.

Mr. Ludgate left this afternoon for Vancouver with the lease of Deadman's Island in his pocket. The lease has been approved by the cabinet. Mr. Ludgate will go to work at once. He regrets that valuable time has been lost, but is glad that he has been able to show to all fair-minded people and the cabinet that everything done was correct.

Mr. J. C. McLagan is in Toronto.

## Dreyfus Is Silent

### How He Received the News of the Revision of His Case.

### He Was Promised a Public Trial, but It Was Not Granted.

Paris, April 15.—The report by Governor Daniels, of Cayenne, of how Dreyfus received the news of the revision of his case, is published in L'Eclair. Dreyfus, it is said, had written to his wife that he wished to commit suicide.

When asked to testify he said he had nothing to say, he did not remember anything. He once told the physician attending him that "they are afraid my family will betray a famous inermittent letter, and are afraid the Kaiser will get to know it, but they are not afraid my wife will take our two children and throw herself at the feet of the Emperor and ask him for justice."

Dreyfus told Governor Daniel that he had nothing to say to the court of cassation. On November 24, 1892, he wrote the governor that when he was tried he asked M. Casimir Perier, the then president of the French republic, for a public trial, which M. Casimir Perier promised him under conditions which Dreyfus swore to observe, but publicity was not granted; why he does not know.

Dreyfus repeatedly said his defence was in the hands of his wife and Lawyer Demagne.

### FAMOUS HORSE DEALER DEAD.

Normal, Ill., April 14.—Ellis Hillen died here last evening after a long illness. He was famous in the United States and Canada as the earliest and most extensive importer and dealer in Marmar and Percheron horses. For 30 years he was an exhibitor at nearly every state fair in the United States.

### NEW SPANISH INTRIGUES.

Madrid, April 14.—It is announced that the minister of marine will submit to the chamber a bill for the construction of ten ironclads.

the troops back to the spot of attack. The Filipinos were easily scattered. The additional Filipinos found dead north of Santa Cruz swell the number of the enemy killed on Monday to 150, including Basilio Aguirre, one of the leaders, and 12 officers.

According to the statement of some prisoners, the Filipinos drove a hundred Spanish prisoners and 12 priests into Santa Cruz at the point of the bayonet on Sunday night. Four other priests died of starvation.

Not a house has been burned. It is hoped this respect for property will convince the natives of the good intentions of Americans. All non-combatants were released and given copies of the American proclamation to distribute among their friends.

Dewey's Dispatch.  
Washington, April 15.—The following cable has just been received here: "Manila, April 15.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Wheeling has arrived from Guam. Quiet and order reign there. Most of the natives are friendly to the Americans. The native government, established by Tausig is working well. (Signed) Dewey."

New Spanish Ambassador.  
London, April 15.—Special dispatches from Madrid says the Duke of Arcos, the late Spanish minister to Mexico, who married an American lady, formerly Miss Virginia Lowery, of Washington, D. C., has been designated as Spanish ambassador at Washington.

## Killed With An Axe

### An Old Man Found With His Head Smashed in New York.

### His Daughter is in Custody Suspected of Having Committed the Crime.

New York, April 14.—Suspected of having murdered her aged father by battering his skull with an axe, Mrs. Dora Jefferies is locked up to-day at Liberty police station, Brooklyn. It is reported that she was in the patrol wagon and take her to the station.

She and her father, Thomas Hannon, lived at 2544 Atlantic avenue, and it was there he was assaulted. He died at St. Mary's hospital shortly after midnight.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jefferies ran into a barber shop nearby and cried out that something was the matter with her father. A policeman was summoned and an examination made. The old man was found lying across the bed with the whole left side of his head crushed in. The bed was saturated with blood and lying beside the wounded man was an axe covered with blood and hair. He was nearly dead when the policeman went up to him.

Mrs. Jefferies was extremely nervous about the entire matter. All that could be elicited from her was that there had been no one in their rooms all day except herself and father, and that he must have inflicted the injuries himself. She said also in her excitement that her father must have fallen. Finally the officer placed the woman under arrest. She became infuriated and struck the policeman squarely in the face. Then she screamed and fought and it required the efforts of four officers to subdue her.

Hannon died at the hospital without gaining consciousness.

Mrs. Jefferies raved and fought at the station house, and screamed hysterically when she could not tell how her father had been killed, if she were put into the electric chair for it.

Mrs. Jefferies is 26 years old. Her father was 60 years of age.

## ANOTHER FATAL FIRE.

### A Young Man Unable to Escape From a Burning Stable Dies Soon After Being Recovered.

New York, April 15.—Fire destroyed a stable on West 67th street early this morning, and a young man, Wm. Marshall, who had permission to sleep there until he could secure work, was burned to death. Above the roar of the flames and the neighing of horses could be heard the cries and groans of Marshall as he tried to force the door.

Captain Cosgrove burst open the door of the upper story with an axe and dived into the smoke and flames, and presently returned with Marshall in his arms. Before the firemen reached the ground, however, he died. Two horses were burned to death.

### FIVE SOLDIERS KILLED.

Manila, April 14.—The troops under Lawton are marching north along the road between the hills and the lakes. At Paete a squad of sharpshooters ran into a nest of rebels. Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two wounded. The main body of the American troops while at dinner at Longos heard the firing and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset without meeting with any resistance.

Twenty unarmed prisoners bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission which they had somehow secured were afterwards released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

## Royal Visit to Ireland

### The Duke and Duchess of York Receive an Enthusiastic Welcome.

### The Marriage of the Earl of Crewe and Lady Margaret Primrose.

London, April 15.—This has been a miserable wet week in London, and there has been a complete dearth of social festivities. All fashionable people are either in Ireland with the Duke and Duchess of York, or attending the Newmarket race meeting, where Lord Slouane has had a popular run of victories. There is much betting on Lord Dunsany's Desmond and the Derby. The view of the report that Slouane is to ride his lordship's entry, Desmond has been rather shaky in the races recently, and experts doubt whether even Slouane's riding will bring him home. It is thought to be more probable that the American jockey will ride one of Lord Wm. Beresford's horses.

The Duke and Duchess of York have met with a splendid reception in Ireland. The exceptional cordiality of their welcome from all classes, including peasants, has made a considerable impression. The Earl and Countess of Cadogan had a very smart party at the viceregal lodge, Dublin, during the Duke and Duchess of York's visit, including the Countess of Warwick, whose jewels and dresses quite eclipsed all others. Among other guests were the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Helen Stewart, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Clonville. One of the leading functions was a ball given by Lord and Lady Roberts of Kandahar on Thursday evening, at which the cream of Irish society was present. There was a dazzling scene in the ball room. The walls were covered with four thousand pieces of polished steel armor and trophies won by Irish regiments in foreign battles.

The marriage of the Earl of Crewe and Lady Margaret Primrose, youngest daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, in Westminster Abbey, next Thursday, will be

### The Biggest Society Event

here for many years. The Earl of Rosebery will entertain a large party at the Durdans, Epsom, for the Epsom races on Wednesday, and on Thursday they will all come to town and attend the wedding, at which the Prince of Wales will be present. The wedding is of special interest to Americans, as Miss Muriel White, daughter of Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States embassy, will be one of the bridesmaids. Dr. Butler and the Dean of Westminster will officiate. Luncheon will be served at Lord Rosebery's house in Berkeley square. The Duke of Portland has lent the bride and bridegroom Whitechapel Abbey for the honeymoon. Hundreds of splendid wedding gifts have already arrived.

### A Fashionable Marriage

in London on Tuesday when the Hon. Eleanor Williamson, daughter of Lord Ashton, whose immense fortune was made in Llanlleonau, was married to Lord Peel's eldest son. Lord Ashton gives his daughter the splendid allowance, a record for this side of the Atlantic, of \$150,000 yearly. Moreover, his two daughters will inherit half his wealth. It is a curious fact that Lady Eleanor was formerly engaged to "Bobby" Peel. The bridegroom is former speaker Peel's son, and was a recent recruit for the army. He acted as the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in the Turko-Greek war.

### Queen Victoria returns to Windsor on April 28.

The stage and Waterloo Chamber of the castle are now being arranged for the performance of "Lo-hengrin," which will be given before the Queen and Royal Family.

On the occasion of her eightieth birthday Her Majesty will open Kensington palace as a birthday gift to the nation. The rooms in which the Queen lived as a child and the audience chambers and gardens will be opened. The rooms will be hung with the same pictures as at the time of her childhood.

The Prince of Wales is in Paris. He and his brother, the Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, died with Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, at Nice early this week.

The Royal Academy and new gallery are busily preparing for the coming exhibitions. The selection of pictures for the former has not yet been finally concluded.

The Easter season at the theatres of the whole country. The genuine successes seem to be assured. Pinerro has again asserted his supremacy among English dramatists. His "The Gay Lord" is the success of the hour and at Globe the advance booking is said to beat all records. Charles Wyndham has also met with such success with "Hodden Chambers," "The Tyranny of Tears," that he will open his new theatre with it.

### A LARGE CARGO STEAMER.

Loraine, Ohio, April 14.—The steamer Henry Wolver, built for Wilson Transit Company, was launched from the yards of the Cleveland ship building company yesterday afternoon. It is claimed the steamer will carry a greater cargo than any vessel afloat. Her dimensions are length 464 feet, beam 50, depth 28 1/2 feet.

**Tea**  
The strength of two per teas.

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\$1.00 per sack  
1.05  
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**ERIES.**

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**BRANDS,**

**OLLERS.**

**ENDERBY AND VERNON**  
A, B.C.

**BREVITIES.**

John A. McMillen, was killed in the Millings Co's. caught in a bolt. A serious accident to-day, when the flour and provision store, on St. Paul under the weight of a beam to the cellar, foreman, was badly

F. W. Jones, Manager White, has a check for \$1,000 by his fellow P. R. Dominion city farm was about 48 years

announced Joseph contractor, aged 72

11.—Fire broke out in which arrived from at as there was a large hold it was feared destroyed. The fire was extinguished before they

11.—On Thursday a legislature until June

destroyed McKirrick's P. R. section house at

received here from the Bullion Compt

11.—The death of A. Armstrong, clerk county. Deceased was

10-day the hull of the steamer Cavellin \$4,450; the cargo valued at \$675.

a specific for any one's Little Baby Pills headache, and every this. Only one

**Words**  
TO  
**Weak Men**  
FREE

How can a weak, debilitated man physically meet the responsibilities of life? If he tries to quack and experiment he is gone to health and purse. If he, in honor and honesty, writes to us, we send him to him, with our C.O.D. one month's very best specialists, for toning and medicinal tablets and crude, valueless scientific treatment. If it proves just what you need, you keep it and pay for, you keep it and pay for. It will cure you. Its price is information. **WEAK MEN.**  
Buffalo, N.Y.  
No delay, no exposure.

## Americans Ambushed

### A Squad of North Dakota Soldiers Have a Narrow Escape.

### Lawton's Force Captures Another Town—A Filipino Leader Killed.

Manila, April 15, 8:30 a.m.—Starting in an easterly direction along the road from Pagsanjan, a party of sixty sharpshooters, under Lieut. Southern of the Washington regiment, came upon a trench across the road about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieut. Southern was wounded. The Americans then advanced and the trench was carried without loss to the Americans. Pagsanjan was found to be deserted.

One Filipino was killed and five wounded in the encounter beyond Longos. This was an ambush. Eight men of the North Dakota regiment moving in single file through the woods received a volley from a cump of bushes about 50 feet away. Only one got off unscathed. He dragged a comrade with four bullets in his body to the main force and then led

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

### DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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

# Grand Jury Presentment

### Some Matters of Grave Importance Dealt With in Detail

## The Reformatory Needing Reform—Unnecessary Warrants Condemned

The proceedings in the assize court this morning were of the briefest and most formal nature, the only business being the receipt of the grand jury's presentment, which was read by Registrar Draka. Only eight members of the grand jury were present.

The presentment reads as follows: Victoria, April 15th, 1899. To the Honourable Archer Martin, Presiding Justice:

Your Lordship,—The grand jury desire to congratulate your lordship on this, the first occasion of your presiding as an assize in the city of Victoria. They express satisfaction at the light calendar presented for their consideration.

Presentments upon public matters usually addressed to the presiding justice often produce but little good, consequently it is with great diffidence that this grand jury submits its views for your consideration and subsequent action by those in power.

Our reason for making this presentment is that we conceive it to be strictly in the line of our duty, and in the hope that greater attention may be given to this by those in authority than has been accorded to the excellent presentment of the last grand jury.

Fire Protection.

There have lately been so many fires in large cities, with disastrous loss of life and property, that it would seem to be a matter of public advantage that all institutions—such as hospitals, asylums, schools, hotels and such other buildings as may be used by numbers of persons—should be regularly inspected, and that it would be an advantage if some qualified person, having authoritative power, should be instructed by the government to issue certificates specifying that all reasonable safeguards had been adopted.

In this connection we submit the following reports from sub-committees of this grand jury, which were approved and adopted.

The committee, with Chief Engineer Deasy, visited the North Ward schools, and were courteously received by Principal A. B. McNeill. We find that there is no fire escape on the outside of said buildings. This appears to be a serious violation of the law, which enacts that all buildings over two stories high shall be so provided.

The means of escape in case of fire from the first and second stories of the said building are reasonably good; but we consider the facilities for escape, in the event of fire, from the third story should be improved and demands immediate attention. We further consider that measures for protection against fire in the boiler room could be much improved.

We next visited the Central School and found the entrance to and from the boys' department, both on the first and second floors, satisfactory. Also, the girls' department on the first floor, but the means of exit from the second floor of the girls' department are unsatisfactory, and in case of panic among the children from fire or other cause might result in loss of life. We consider the wooden roofing of the boiler room a source of danger, and should be remedied by replacing with iron.

The sub-committee appointed to visit and inspect the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, reported as follows: "We this day visited the named institution, and after inspecting the various buildings in company with the resident medical officer, Dr. Hasell, found them to be in perfect order; but in view of the danger of fire to the staff, a large number of whom reside in the upper story of the administrative building, and to the inmates of the wards of the hospital, we would strongly recommend that all wooden shingle roofs be covered with metallic shingles; also, that two stationary iron ladders be supplied, to allow the inmates of the second story of the main building to more readily escape in case of fire. Also, the doors separating the various one-storied buildings be sheathed with iron, and in addition to the same that the transoms in the corridors be covered in a similar manner, thereby preventing fire from spreading rapidly from one section of the hospital to another, so affording more security to patients.

"Apart from these suggestions we found the fire protection very satisfactory." (Signed) "HENRY OROFT," "C. E. DICKINSON."

Our attention having been drawn to more than one case where a summons would have answered every purpose, we submit that more discretion should be exercised by magistrates and justices of the peace in issuing warrants for the arrest of reputable persons.

When the committee visited the provincial jail they were courteously received by Mr. John, the warden, and every facility afforded them for inspection. This institution was found to be scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

The same committee, accompanied by Mr. John, visited the reformatory, which forms part of the jail building; but found the caretaker absent and the front door locked. At the request of the committee—who assumed all responsibility for Mr. John's act—they were admitted to this part of the building. They found the cells locked and six little boyish faces peering out through iron bars, whose ages ranged from 12 to 15 years each in separate cells, like hardened criminals. Upon being questioned, they stated that they had been thus confined

# The Porcupine District

### Three Dollars to the Pan Said To Have Been Taken Out.

### Many Rich Claims Reported To Have Been Uncovered.

The Amur's passengers bring news of new finds in the Porcupine District.

Three dollars to the pan is said to have been taken out of the Porcupine district, started work a few days ago and is said to have taken out \$1,000 in ten days.

John Cruise and Marion Daines are among the men who are working the Porcupine. They have been in that district for the last two months and have prospected some of the creeks very thoroughly. They are located on many creeks inside the greater Alder creek, which is a new discovery. When they went in they heard that Porcupine and McKinley had already been staked and consequently they did not visit these creeks until three days ago. The day we were there a young man recently employed by Reed & Sylvester, of Wrangell, was up on the side of the creek about 15 or 20 feet above the creek line, and worked out 15 colors from gravel taken from the grass roots. I saw this myself. One of these colors was a nugget half the size of a pea.

There are four claims on the Porcupine below the mouth of McKinley that have an average of eight men at work developing. All the holes, however, seem to be troubled with water. The ground was so frozen that the water was frozen to the surface. We found copper on all the creeks and men were crowding into the district fast, rushing their supplies in before the breaking of the trail.

There is a townsite at the mouth of the Porcupine, owned by Jack Dalton, who also has a store there. The country generally, I believe, is going to be a great gold producer. None of the miners who went in recently returned, and some of them are waiting to get out, but on the contrary are taking in large amounts of supplies which they would not do unless satisfied that they had something good. They are extremely satisfied and unconvinced that they see no use for any more miners going in that direction as the country is all staked. Jack Dalton has about fifteen men working every hour of daylight taking in supplies of every description, beside a saw-mill.

The depth of the snow on all sides kept us from forming any opinion on the outlook for quartz, although the reports of such being there are numerous and I believe authentic. These also include copper. It is also a great country for timber, which is hemlock, very large and high.

To sum it up I should say that the Porcupine district is not a poor man's country, but it promises to become a great hydraulic mining country and a good field for the profitable investment of capital.

It is altogether admirable when a man, by dint of sheer will, writes a foreword to a book under such circumstances. The world is full of men who have done this, but never in the history of the world has it been accomplished by a man who was so handicapped as Mr. Daines. He is a man who is not only physically weak, but mentally feeble, and yet he has written a book which is not only a masterpiece of style, but also a masterpiece of logic.

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# The Porcupine District

### Three Dollars to the Pan Said To Have Been Taken Out.

### Many Rich Claims Reported To Have Been Uncovered.

The Amur's passengers bring news of new finds in the Porcupine District.

Three dollars to the pan is said to have been taken out of the Porcupine district, started work a few days ago and is said to have taken out \$1,000 in ten days.

John Cruise and Marion Daines are among the men who are working the Porcupine. They have been in that district for the last two months and have prospected some of the creeks very thoroughly. They are located on many creeks inside the greater Alder creek, which is a new discovery. When they went in they heard that Porcupine and McKinley had already been staked and consequently they did not visit these creeks until three days ago. The day we were there a young man recently employed by Reed & Sylvester, of Wrangell, was up on the side of the creek about 15 or 20 feet above the creek line, and worked out 15 colors from gravel taken from the grass roots. I saw this myself. One of these colors was a nugget half the size of a pea.

There are four claims on the Porcupine below the mouth of McKinley that have an average of eight men at work developing. All the holes, however, seem to be troubled with water. The ground was so frozen that the water was frozen to the surface. We found copper on all the creeks and men were crowding into the district fast, rushing their supplies in before the breaking of the trail.

There is a townsite at the mouth of the Porcupine, owned by Jack Dalton, who also has a store there. The country generally, I believe, is going to be a great gold producer. None of the miners who went in recently returned, and some of them are waiting to get out, but on the contrary are taking in large amounts of supplies which they would not do unless satisfied that they had something good. They are extremely satisfied and unconvinced that they see no use for any more miners going in that direction as the country is all staked. Jack Dalton has about fifteen men working every hour of daylight taking in supplies of every description, beside a saw-mill.

The depth of the snow on all sides kept us from forming any opinion on the outlook for quartz, although the reports of such being there are numerous and I believe authentic. These also include copper. It is also a great country for timber, which is hemlock, very large and high.

To sum it up I should say that the Porcupine district is not a poor man's country, but it promises to become a great hydraulic mining country and a good field for the profitable investment of capital.

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THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

One serious and almost unparadigmatic omission the Colonist made this morning in connection with that not less than extraordinary leading article which graces its editorial columns—it forgot to publish a key to the cunning enigma. Just what the Colonist is driving at we must confess is totally beyond our comprehension. The more we have read that riddle the less we feel like the modern Edipus, and the more hopelessly get muddled. There is an attempt to shove the blame for the blunder on the shoulders of the night editor—most convenient of journalistic beasts of burden; there is a frank confession of guilt, and an unfrank endeavor to impeach the Times with something, the nature of which is not quite clear to us even yet.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we ask, if there can be any connection between this enigmatical leader and the dispatch which was received from Ottawa yesterday afternoon by Collector Milne regarding the stoppage of the mine lease to continue. In the first place the Colonist began by bungling the contradiction of our dispatch, then it has made matters worse by attempting to explain where its own blunder came in. Far more sense would have been shown by saying nothing about it.

Our Ottawa correspondent has telegraphed us a confirmation of the dispatch which he sent on Wednesday, and it will be found in a prominent place amongst the telegraphic matter on the first page to-day. In brief it is that his original dispatch, which we recommended our readers to peruse again, is all right, while the Colonist is all wrong. The morning paper need not indulge in any unnecessary commiseration over spoiling the satisfaction of the Times at the preservation of this land for the people of Victoria; the fact remains, and we are heartily glad of it for the sake of the citizens.

Victorians must not forget that in this particular the Colonist occupies a somewhat painful position, and to it the people cannot look for any defence or statement of their rights in the Songhees reserve and the water front; the subject is ultra vires of the Colonist owing to the fact that it is not a disinterested commentator on the events taking place in regard to that matter. It is retained by the other side. Hence perhaps the unfortunate muddle into which the Colonist has wandered in its attempts to fasten an error on the Times and mislead the public.

THE JIG IS UP.

All Liberals will learn with feelings of alarm that British Columbia is to be converted into a Tory stronghold, and that the long fight to win it from Conservative domination has been all in vain. Sir Hibbert Tupper has decided, after long and earnest cogitation, to take over this province as a going concern, and run it to suit himself and friends in the interests of the Tory party. That is the announcement that came from Ottawa yesterday afternoon; it is calculated to confound the Liberals wherever they may be hatching their diabolical plots for the destruction of the country. At all events it will scatter wild dismay throughout the length and breadth of Canada, for this province has been looked on of late as a sure thing for the Liberal party.

The grim determination of the heroic young knight there is no mistaking; politicians do not resign their seats in parliament so jauntily unless there is something "big" behind the manoeuvre. We have not the slightest doubt of Sir Hibbert's belief in his ability to accomplish the task he has set himself; there has never been any doubt on that head that we ever heard of, but if he succeeds (which is a horse of another color), it will be a break in the monotonous succession of disasters which have attended Tory enterprises for several years back.

In the dreary bit of news there is only one speck of comfort for the Liberals, and that is that one of the honored chiefs of the party attempted something similar in the province of New Brunswick a few weeks ago, and that country has not yet quite recovered from the upsetting of its gravity when the result of the polling was made known. Over and above that ridiculous reverse sustained by the Tory party was there not the queer affair in the province of Nova Scotia a few years earlier? It runs in our mind that certain parties by the name of Tupper were rather prominently connected with that fiasco, and that the country enjoyed at that time almost as hearty a laugh as it did when George E. Foster's unqualified astonishment at the result of the New Brunswick elections set Canada roaring with merriment from sea to sea.

Then, again, take Sir Hibbert's latest performance in the Commons; was it a success or not? Did he make the grave charges he brought against the administration of the Yukon "stick? Did he emerge from that attempt to throw discredit on the Liberal government with any credit to himself? Did he prove anything? To all, no. He proved absolutely nothing except that he was in splendid physical condition by talking six and a half hours without cessation—that was all. His great effort was a flat failure, and it has done him no good with his own or the other party; by that speech he added nothing to his reputation as a debater.

Sir Hibbert may be described as coming to the conquest of British Columbia flushed with a series of brilliant defeats in and out of the House. An appropriate piece of music for the band to play when

the campaign opens would be "See the Conquered Hero Comes."

We predict that the same fate that overtook the Tory banner in the Eastern provinces will befall it here, and that British Columbia will give even a more crushingly decisive answer to the overtures of the Tories than was delivered in the sister provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

SIR HIBBERT'S HERCULEAN TASK.

No one need be in any doubt as to Sir Hibbert Tupper's real object in quitting Dominion for Provincial politics; it is to win this province, if he can, for the Tories at the Dominion elections two years hence. Sir Hibbert expects some Liberal support, because of a supposed antipathy to Hon. Joseph Martin, and he is here to take immediate advantage of any differences of opinion amongst the local Liberals, (and if possible foment the same?) Liberals who choose to support Sir Hibbert might as well oppose Sir Wilfrid Laurier—and that is exactly the deep game of the astute diplomat from the Maritime provinces. It is his policy to insert the thin end of the wedge of discord without attracting too much notice, and to drive it home at every opportunity. Let Liberals think this matter over a calm hour by themselves, and a few questions like this will come before their minds:

Why should Sir Hibbert withdraw from the high arena of national politics, where he has by no means an insignificant figure, to spend his time and talents attempting to seduce provincial Liberals from their allegiance to the party of progress and enlightenment? Again, it were at all well with the Tory party, would so active a worker and plotter as Sir Hibbert be likely to desert the center of the line to execute a dubious flank movement at a time when his presence is needed? Does it not show that things are at a desperate pass with the Conservatives both at Ottawa and at Victoria? Besides all that, is it not strange that the man who has laid so many serious charges against the administration of affairs in the Yukon district should forsake his post before the matter has been definitely settled? Ought he not to have waited at Ottawa and faced Hon. Mr. Sifton like a man? We shall not say, but we shall ask the Liberals of British Columbia to read the following answer to that question of ours, it is from a staunch Conservative newspaper, the Tweed, Ont., News:

"If Sir Hibbert Tupper had remained at his post and faced Hon. Mr. Sifton's reply to his charges against the administration of affairs in the Yukon, he would have placed himself and his charges in a much better light before the public. Whether the charges made by Sir Hibbert are true or false Sir Hibbert showed very bad taste and a cowardly spirit in taking his departure for British Columbia immediately after delivering his speech, and before Mr. Sifton had a chance to defend himself."

That is an honest utterance, and it does the News infinite credit. If our out-and-out Tory papers can find it necessary to criticize thus the strange conduct of the Tory leader, well may Liberal papers pass censure upon the man who could hurl such charges as those preferred by Sir Hibbert and run away before his opponents had time to reply.

This rising young politician has come here to see how many cats there are amongst the British Columbia Liberals who will yield to his blandishments to the extent of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Tupper monkey (these are merely natural history illustrations). If there are any of the cats alluded to they will richly deserve to get their paws burnt for their weakness and treachery. One needs a long spoon to sup with the Tory party or its emissaries.

LIQUOR IN YUKON.

Importations of liquor into the Yukon territory have been prohibited for the present by order of the Department of the Interior. This action has the effect of cancelling any permit issued upon which no liquor has been taken in up to the present time, except permits issued direct by the department for liquor for personal use. All persons who have received permits or contemplate taking liquor into the Yukon territory should take note of this order. As scarcity gives value, it is to be supposed that one effect of this order will be to send the price of the liquor now held in the territory up to a very high figure, with the probable consequence that sobriety will become one of the characteristics of the miners in the Yukon basin. In all likelihood the miners after the first grumble at the ordinance will accept the unavoidable, making a virtue of necessity, and settle down to hard work with their minds fixed on the time when they will be able to come out to civilization and enjoy the delights of a prolonged abstinence from soft drinks and eternal pork and beans. The action of the government will commend itself to all sensible people. As the public are well aware, the profits of the liquor sellers in the Yukon camps have almost rivalled those of the most successful amongst the diggers.

In the Yukon the drink question is evidently going to be a vexed one. Some say that the miners deprived of the profits of the liquor sellers in the Yukon camps have almost rivalled those of the most successful amongst the diggers. In the Yukon the drink question is evidently going to be a vexed one. Some say that the miners deprived of the profits of the liquor sellers in the Yukon camps have almost rivalled those of the most successful amongst the diggers. In the Yukon the drink question is evidently going to be a vexed one. Some say that the miners deprived of the profits of the liquor sellers in the Yukon camps have almost rivalled those of the most successful amongst the diggers.

Daniel M. Gordon, an old Victorian, has found a vein of what he believes to be valuable variegated marble twelve miles from the city. The ledge is nearly

thirty feet thick, and the color of the marble is dark red with white veinings. Vancouver Island is full of future's riches, awaiting development.

Mr. John Ross Robertson talked for seven minutes in the House the other day, and in that time he said more to the point than any of the opposition who talked their several hours apiece. Mr. Robertson is one who believes that a long speech is a long mistake.

Our natives seem to have a well-defined notion of the value of a baronet, dead or alive; they want five thousand dollars for the body of the unfortunate Sir Arthur Curtis.

B. C. PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

Officers Re-elected and Committees Appointed.

The committee of management of the B. C. Protestant Orphanage held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the city hall. The chair was occupied by Ald. Hayward, and those present were Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. J. C. Speer, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, Rev. W. L. Clay, Rev. F. Payne, A. C. Flumerfelt, E. C. Baker, D. Sprague and T. M. Henderson. After devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, officers were elected as follows: President, Chas. Hayward; honorary secretary, Wm. Scowcroft; hon. treasurer, A. G. Flumerfelt.

The ladies' committee of management consists of the following: Mrs. P. C. MacGregor, Mrs. Capt. William Grant, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Spofford, representing the Baptist churches; Mrs. Fleming, Miss Luscombe, Mrs. William Arthur, Mrs. William Scowcroft, representing the Congregational church.

Mrs. G. A. Sarzison, Mrs. F. W. McCulloch, Mrs. W. B. Berridge, Mrs. Adams, representing the Methodist churches.

Mrs. James Hutcheson, Mrs. (Dr.) Milne, Mrs. William Munroe, Mrs. William Denny, representing the Presbyterian churches.

Mrs. Charles Kent, Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mrs. A. S. Going, Mrs. A. Rant, representing the Anglican churches.

Mrs. Charles Hayward, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Miss Edith Carr, representing the Reformed Episcopalians.

It was resolved that the attention of the ladies' committee be called to Rule 6, and that the committee be authorized to create by the operation of this rule, a report be sent to the committee, who will proceed to fill the vacancy.

The old arrangement in regard to the secretary was through tickets to Victoria, and being informed by that official that it was not possible to book them further than Vancouver. This was, in the speaker's opinion, something which should be remedied, and the most effective way of securing a remedy would be the establishment of an alternative connection with a transcontinental road.

Victoria's need of such an alternative connection was dwelt upon and his remarks with the statement that he was not interested in Port Angeles and did not own a foot of land in that city, so that he could not reasonably be accused of being influenced by any selfish motive. Mr. Shakespeare pointed out how Victoria is discriminated against by the C. P. R., quoting instances of people applying to the C. P. R. agent in Manchester, England, for through tickets to Victoria, and being informed by that official that it was not possible to book them further than Vancouver. This was, in the speaker's opinion, something which should be remedied, and the most effective way of securing a remedy would be the establishment of an alternative connection with a transcontinental road.

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Mr. Shakespeare said that although he might argue the case, he would not be shut down until they were willing to come to time. This may cause trouble at Rossland, although everything is working smoothly at present.

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Endorsed the Principle

The Committee of Fifty Adopt a Report Favoring Transcontinental Connection.

Port Angeles Eastern Ferry Proposition Commenced, but Cost Unknown.

In spite of the fact that it had been made generally known that the principal business to be dealt with was the important question of transcontinental railroad connection, there was a comparatively small attendance at the meeting of the Committee of Fifty last night, and it was 8:25 before a quorum was obtained.

The committee, after some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Noah Shakespeare became quite heated, adopted the report of the railway sub-committee endorsing the abstract principle of railway ferry communication with Port Angeles. The next step will be the invitation of Messrs. Cushing and Atkinson to attend a meeting of the Committee of Fifty with a view of obtaining from those gentlemen some statement of what they will expect from the city in exchange for what they propose to do.

Those present at the meeting were Ald. Brydon, Williams and MacGregor, and Messrs. Helmecken, Shakespeare, Morris, Patterson, Taylor, Renouf, Seabrook, Dallain, Graham, McKay, Geo. Powell, S. Leiser, E. L. Drury, E. Bragg, McPhillips, Edward Pearson, J. P., and Secretary Barnard. In the absence of the mayor, Ald. MacGregor was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and duly adopted, and the next business was the consideration of the report of the railway sub-committee endorsing the proposition made by the Port Angeles & Eastern Ferry Company, as contained in the letter of the president of that company read at the last meeting and published in the Times.

In moving the adoption of the report the speaker dwelt upon the fact that he was not interested in Port Angeles and did not own a foot of land in that city, so that he could not reasonably be accused of being influenced by any selfish motive. Mr. Shakespeare pointed out how Victoria is discriminated against by the C. P. R., quoting instances of people applying to the C. P. R. agent in Manchester, England, for through tickets to Victoria, and being informed by that official that it was not possible to book them further than Vancouver. This was, in the speaker's opinion, something which should be remedied, and the most effective way of securing a remedy would be the establishment of an alternative connection with a transcontinental road.

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statement of the compensation expected by the promoters.

Mr. Shakespeare pointed out that the report was simply an endorsement of the scheme of securing a transcontinental connection.

Mr. Renouf still maintained that without knowing what the financial responsibility to be incurred would amount to the adoption of the report was useless. The endorsement of transcontinental roads had been going on for twenty years and this would probably amount to as much as the other propositions had.

Mr. Shakespeare again emphasized his opinion that the proposition was a straightforward one, and all the committee was asked to do was to express its endorsement of the idea of having transcontinental connection.

Mr. Renouf reminded the committee that twenty years ago the first road of a transcontinental road was turned at Esquimaux, and that was the end of it.

Mr. Shakespeare waxed quite warm in defence of the report, and Ald. Williams said that those who were opposing were doing just what Victorians had been doing for years, standing in their own light and would probably "kick" themselves afterwards.

Mr. Geo. Powell favored the adoption of the report. The C. P. R. had shown no willingness to bring the desired connection here, and the city should do something to secure it for themselves.

Mr. Patterson, although he had not been able to attend the meeting of the sub-committee, could not see his way to vote for the adoption of the resolution if the promoters of the ferry would require—as the gentlemen who came from Port Angeles had stated in an interview they would—the city to guarantee interest on the bonds. No ferry connection could be made to pay which depended upon the trade of one transcontinental road. If a ferry were introduced it should be run to some point at which connection could be secured with two or three such roads, and should be under the control of the people of the city themselves.

Although no harm might be done by adopting the report, the committee had really no proposition before them until they had the statement of what the promoters of the ferry would require in consideration of what they proposed to do. Ald. Williams was surprised that Mr. Patterson, of all people, should speak as he had spoken. His arguments were the same as those used years ago when people laughed at the idea of the construction of the C. P. R. It was said then that the trade to be done would not pay for the axle grease and that there would not be a carload of Oriental freight shipped over that road once a month. Mr. Patterson's arguments were all astray, and Ald. Williams was surprised that Mr. Patterson of all people should oblige him by the payment of interest on bonds.

"As a large ratepayer in Victoria," continued the alderman, "I help to pay the interest on the bonds of Mr. Patterson's road."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Patterson, jumping to his feet.

"I pay a part of the interest on the bonds of the Victoria & Sidney road," said Ald. Williams.

"I was not in the city at the time the interest on those bonds was guaranteed," replied Mr. Patterson. "I had nothing to do with it, and it is very doubtful if I had been here that I should have had anything to do with the road, and why you should refer to it as my road or my bonds I don't understand."

Ald. Williams explained that he used the expression because Mr. Patterson was connected with the road. Personally he was glad Mr. Patterson was connected with it because he looked upon the Victoria & Sidney road as one of the finest institutions the city has. Williams strongly defended the adoption of the report as calculated to strengthen the hands of the promoters of the road.

Mr. Patterson asked if it was true that the promoters had asked a bonus of \$100,000, and Mr. Shakespeare answered in the negative. The proposition made to the board of trade was made by entirely different parties. Of course, it was not intended that the promoters would be willing to build these magnificent ferries and construct docks at a cost of \$150,000 without asking any compensation from the city.

The report was finally adopted, no one voting against it.

Mr. Drury asked if steps would be taken to bring Messrs. Atkinson and Cushing over to meet the Committee of Fifty, and Mr. Shakespeare said that no motion had been passed an invitation would be sent to the gentlemen asking them to come over as soon as possible.

Mr. Bragg asked if the railway sub-committee had done anything in regard to seeing Mr. Dunsuir about extending the E. & N. Railway to the north, and Mr. Shakespeare replied that when the deputations waited upon Mr. Dunsuir he said he did not want to have anything to do with the proposition at all. They then told him that perhaps some independent company might be willing to undertake the extension, but even with that possibility explained to him in a long interview, Mr. Dunsuir was still unwilling to be connected with the enterprise.

This surprised Mr. Bragg, as when he and Ald. Williams saw Mr. Dunsuir last year on the subject that gentleman had regarded the proposition with favor. Mr. Renouf said that on a previous occasion the management of the E. & N. road when approached on the same subject had said they had the necessary money in the bank but would not do the work unless they could obtain the government subsidy to grant it.

There being no other business to be dealt with the committee rose, to meet again in two weeks, Friday, the 28th inst., at the same time and place.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid salve for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phipps, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Why is it that nearly all aged persons are thin? And yet, when you think of it, what could you expect? Three score years of wear and tear are enough to make the digestion weak. Yet the body must be fed. In Scott's Emulsion, the work is all done; that is, the oil in it is digested, all ready to be taken into the blood. The body rests, while the oil feeds and nourishes, and the hypophosphites makes the nerves steady and strong.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Temporarily Suspended

Government Will Not Enforce the Eight Hours Day Legislation at Present.

Awaiting an Expression of Opinion From the Miners Affected.

As a result of representations made by the mine owners the provincial government has suspended the operation of the legislation prohibiting the employment of men underground in mines more than eight hours a day, which has caused a great deal of discussion. Hon. Fred Hume, Minister of Mines, said this morning that the government had decided that in face of the protests of the mine owners the operation of the law should be suspended until the opinions of the miners, who are the other parties to be considered, could be gleaned. Speaking on the same subject Premier Selin said the government proposed to proceed slowly and to do nothing which would cause friction either between mine owners and miners, or between either class and the government of the day.

The legislation passed last session was introduced by Mr. Martin, M.P.P. for Rossland, at the instance of the Miners' Union of that city, and the majority of the members of the House, supposing that the legislation, which theoretically was unobjectionable, would meet the wishes of the mine owners, passed it in any way seek to disturb the existing relations between employer and employee.

Although, pending representations from the miners, the government will take no action, the law stands, and should the miners in any district ask for its enforcement their request will be granted. In such case one owner's notice has been assured the mine owners before the act comes into force. Mr. Hume said to-day that if the same objection was opposed by those affected the government had no objection whatever to enforcing it. The government would institute no proceedings in the meantime, but in any way seek to disturb the existing relations between employer and employee.

Rossland is the only camp where the eight-hour law has gone into effect, and there it is only upon trial. The men extended that they could do as much work in eight hours as they have been doing in ten and the change in hours was made upon this condition. If at the end of the month the mine owners find that the men are not doing as much work under the shorter schedule a chance will be made to the old hours. If the miners refuse to persevere in this, the prospect will be shut down until they are willing to come to time. This may cause trouble at Rossland, although everything is working smoothly at present.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN.

The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertising to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, resident of London, Ont., living at 277, Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old Clergyman who directed him to an eminent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

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

GRAIN MERCHANT DROWNED.

Gortie, Ont., April 15.—James Perkins, grain merchant and treasurer of the township of Howick, was drowned last night while endeavoring to save his property which the overflow of the Malabar river had endangered.

FLOODS IN WYOMING.

Sheridan, Wyo., April 14.—Floods caused by melting snow in the mountains have caused a stop to railway traffic temporarily, and caused an immense amount of damage to this city.

Free Art Classes

The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, of Montreal, Canada.

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The courses include drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. The courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and distributing works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month.

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Asking For More Time

Board of Trade Want Eight Hours a Day Legislation Delayed.

Claim That Otherwise Kootenay and Other Slokan Mines Must Close Down.

The quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the board rooms with President G. A. Kirk in the chair.

There was some difficulty in obtaining the necessary quorum and the proceedings were interrupted at an important stage owing to two members retiring, rendering it necessary for the secretary to drum up two others.

Present in addition to the chairman and Secretary Edworthy, were Messrs. W. J. Hanna, M. Lenz, A. E. Greenwood, F. C. Davidge, Max Leiser, Simon Leiser, Edward Pearson, J.P., Captain Charles M. Baker, James Mitchell, Herbert Cuthbert, L. G. McQuade, R. Harvey and J. J. Shallcross.

The minutes of the last meeting of the board were duly adopted and the president then read his report of the work done by the board during the quarter, as follows:

"Purchase of Gold.—The special committee appointed at the previous quarterly general meeting waited upon the provincial government to ascertain what arrangements can be made for the purchase of gold dust. The provincial government was unwilling to guarantee their assays and the purchase of gold dust by the government will not be considered.

"Port Angeles Ferry.—The council received a deputation from Port Angeles requesting the Port Angeles Eastern Railway Company and subsequently Mr. John Lehman submitted a proposition suggesting an independent company to establish and maintain a ferry between Port Angeles and this city, and the citizens of Port Angeles in this connection, would also be extended to Victoria.

"Fort Angeles Ferry.—The council received a deputation from Port Angeles requesting the Port Angeles Eastern Railway Company and subsequently Mr. John Lehman submitted a proposition suggesting an independent company to establish and maintain a ferry between Port Angeles and this city, and the citizens of Port Angeles in this connection, would also be extended to Victoria.

"Ferry With the Island.—The railway committee of this board has suggested that a ferry connecting the island with the mainland somewhere near the United States boundary would be more advisable than the Victoria to Port Angeles. This matter will be taken up in due course.

"Piloting.—The piloting charge upon vessels entering Victoria has been under consideration but this matter is not yet disposed of.

"Coasting Laws.—It has been considered inopportune to suggest any change in the suspending of the coasting laws whereby United States steamers can now call here for freight and passengers for the northern coast.

"Alten Law.—Your council endorsed the resolution of the Nelson Board of Trade by placing on record their opposition to legislation which will exclude aliens from owning quartz mines.

"Paris Exhibition.—The council urged the government to include in the estimates a sum sufficient to display the various industries of British Columbia at the Paris exhibition in such a manner as will do the province justice.

"Placer Mining Act.—The council commended to the Hon. Minister of Mines a request that provision may be made in the Placer Mining act to enable companies already licensed in this province to hold free miners' certificates without incorporation under the Companies' act.

"Members of Parliament.—The council and the city representatives in the House of Commons and the Hon. Senator Templeman before their departure for Ottawa and amongst other things impressed the necessity for continuing to develop in Victoria harbor, the establishment of a mill; the suspension of the new fishery regulations, etc.

"Technical Education.—The suggestion of the Ottawa Board of Trade that technical education be provided throughout Canada by the Dominion government has been endorsed, and in the event of a convention being held in the United States, a committee of this board who are now at Ottawa have been asked to represent us."

seconded by Mr. George Mitchell, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Robert Ward for sending the board a picture of himself.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert brought forward a resolution asking the government to postpone making effective the legislation passed last session limiting the hours of labor underground in auriferous mines to eight hours a day, but was informed it would require two-thirds vote to decide that the matter could be discussed, as the requisite ten days' notice had not been given.

Mr. McQuade could not see how the matter could be discussed. Had the regular notice been given it would have been all right, but it seemed that under present conditions it would be better to bring the subject up before the council at their next meeting and then deal with it at the July quarterly meeting.

Mr. Cuthbert pleaded urgency. He had not been aware that ten days' notice was necessary and had come down to the secretary's office just a day or two too late. To delay the matter until the next quarterly meeting would result in the motion being inoperative, as the legislation might then have been put in force.

By this time the quorum secured with so much difficulty had been reduced to thirteen and the secretary was compelled to absent himself with a view of obtaining two more members, retaining successful in a few minutes.

A motion was then made that the rules be suspended, and being duly carried, Mr. Cuthbert was heard. In speaking to his motion he said his attention had been attracted to this matter by the fact that the stocks of several Kootenay mining companies had decreased considerably in value and upon his making enquiries into the cause he found that the mine owners were deciding to close down the mines in consequence of legislation passed last session prohibiting the employment of men underground for more than eight hours a day.

Representing the mine owners had come from the Slokan and from Nelson, and in conversation with them he learned there were two alternatives, either that the enforcement of the legislation be deferred or else that the mines be closed down. The far-reaching nature of the legislation would be better understood when it was known that it has been the custom to employ two shifts of ten hours each, which, with two hours necessary to allow the smoke and gas caused by the shots to clear away, fully occupied twenty-four hours. If three shifts of eight hours each were substituted it would mean "knocking out" an hour and a half of the time of each shift.

No miner who is worth anything at all will work for less than \$3.50 a day, and if this legislation be enforced it would mean by limiting the men to eight hours the working time will be reduced very nearly one-fourth.

If the board endorsed the resolution now before them it would strengthen the hands of the government in disallowing the legislation, which cannot be made operative except by the sanction of the Attorney-General or the Inspector of Mines. A feature which Mr. Cuthbert particularly objected to was that any miner, even though he were not of those employed more than eight hours a day, could institute proceedings against the mine owner who permitted his men to work beyond that limit.

It was desired that the miners and mine owners should have an opportunity of thoroughly discussing the legislation before it was made operative, and to give all interests involved time to arrive at a decision. It would be a "black eye" not only to the mining industry, but to the province generally, if the mines were to be closed down because of a certain section having been inserted in a measure without the necessary consideration having been given to it.

Mr. Cuthbert stated that the government have already given an undertaking that the act will not be enforced for some little time and he had no doubt that if their hands were strengthened it would be disallowed.

Mr. Edward Pearson said the legislation would not only work a hardship upon the miners and mine-owners of the Kootenay and of the Slokan, but also upon those in Cariboo, where the seasons are so short. The miners had not asked for any such legislation and it certainly seemed advisable that it should stand over for another season.

Mr. Cuthbert endorsed the statement that the act would apply to men working in drifts on hydraulic propositions, and Mr. Pearson added that it would also apply to prospectors in shafts.

Mr. Lenz asked if any Board of Trade in the Kootenay country had taken action in the matter. He recommended that the subject be deferred for consideration at a special meeting, when a more representative attendance could be secured.

Mr. McQuade wished to have all the necessary information before arriving at a decision. The board had no knowledge of what the miners thought of the matter. The other side should be given.

Captain Clark said it seemed to him there was no other side. There had been no agitation among the miners for such legislation, and it was quite clear that if it be enforced the cost of mining will be increased one-third.

The chairman said there was no doubt that all the silver mines in the Slokan were put in operation but Mr. Hanna could not see why the Victoria Board of Trade should take action if the Kootenay boards, which are directly affected, had no.

Messrs. A. B. Fraser, sr., Ben Gordon, A. Brenehley, A. Stuart Robertson, F. W. Vincent and R. W. Teskin. This being all the business the Lord rose.

ARE THEY FOR SAMOA? The following dispatch was received last night from Halifax:

"The military authorities have received instructions by cable to rush the soldiers and sailors who came by the steamer Carthagénien through to Esquimaut with as little delay as possible, in transport is waiting for them. The authorities refuse to divulge their place of destination but it is believed they are going to Samoa."

Col. Grant, R.E., who is in charge of the forces at Work Point, was seen today by a Times reporter and asked if he could confirm the report. He replied that he had received no intimation whatever of such a movement and thought it very unlikely that it would be decided upon without notifying him. He added that he was inclined to discredit the whole story as being one of many sensational reports of a similar character which proved unfounded.

When the Ice Breaks It Is Feared That Eleven Yukon Steamers Will Be Lost.

List of the Vessels Held Fast in the Ice on the Treacherous River.

T. S. Mahoney has just arrived from the steamer Yukon, which lies in a slough at "Russian Mission," near the mouth of the Yukon, and he brings news that "when the ice breaks" up at least eleven of the Yukon fleet will without doubt be destroyed.

The following is the list of vessels that will probably be lost and can only be saved by a miracle: San Francisco; Herman, A. E. Co., San Francisco; Dawson City, San Francisco; Gov. Stoneman, Portland; May D.; Tegan; Chocto, San Francisco; Seattle No. 1, Seattle-Yukon Co., City of Chicago; Wood and Stuck, N. A. T. & T. Co., Seattle; Tacoma, E. L. Co., Seattle; and Arnold, A. E. Co., San Francisco.

This is a list of eleven steamers between Russian Mission and Dawson. Nearly all of the boats are in the middle of the stream and will go down river with the ice, to be piled up on some sandbar and wrecked.

Mr. Mahoney's detailed report of the exact position of the various Yukon steamers is as follows: Yukoner, owned by Pat Galvin, San Francisco, safe in a slough at Russian Mission. P. B. Weare, N. A. T. & T. Co., west in Russian Mission for wood and stuck on November 20. Is in safe position. Oil City, one of the Moran fleet, owned by the Standard Oil Company, is safe ten miles below the Mission. Englewood, small dredger barge with Chicago party on board, is safe at Russian Mission.

"At Anvik the following steamers are safe in the Anvik river: The dredger Sarge and steamer Wisconsin, manned by Milwaukee people, the Bradley, belonging to fifty Chicago men, each of whom put \$1,000 into their venture, and the steamer Sista. Some of the Bradley party are hibernating on Fish river, across from St. Michael.

At Nulato, below the mouth of the Koyukuk, is the St. Joseph, belonging to the Catholic mission, in a safe place in the Yukon. The Indianapolis, with about thirty men, safe in a slough opposite Nulato. These are Indiana men, bound for the Koyukuk. The Dewey, of San Francisco, same slough; the Wm. McKinley, with an Ohio party, same slough, both safe.

The storekeeper at the mouth of the Koyukuk reports that fifty-six steamers went up the Koyukuk last summer during July and August, with about 1,400 men. There are now a number of small boats on the Yukon in safe places bound for the Koyukuk in the spring. The storekeeper says nine-tenths of the boats that went up had two years' supply of provisions for their parties.

Above Nulato some distance is the Herman, belonging to the A. E. Co., lying in the middle of the river on a sandbar, high and dry, broadside on, and little chance for safety.

The Newmark and the Winthrop are at Beaver creek, safe. Four miles above St. James Mission the Dr-wson City, of San Francisco, is lying in the middle of the river; no chance. Twenty-five miles above the mouth of the Tanana is the Gov. Stoneman in the middle of the river; no chance.

The May D. is also doomed and is lying twenty-five miles below Rampart in the middle of the river. The Trenton is three-quarters of a mile below Rampart on the bank, in a dangerous position. The Tanana Chief and the Potlatch are safe some distance up the Tanana river.

The Chocto lies on the shore at Rampart City and will go down stream with the first cake of ice. The Seattle No. 1 and the City of Chicago are also in the bunch at the break-up. The Argo, the City of Bradford and a little steamer, the Thomas Dwyer, are safe at the mouth of Squaw creek in the same neighborhood.

In the Mike Hess river is the Wm. S. Stratton and the Arctic Bay, both safe. The Marv F. Graff, the Monarch, the Reindeer, the Evans, the St. Michael and the Rideout are all safe at the mouth of the Dahl river, and the Elsinno, forty miles up the Dahl. At Ft. Yukon, in safe quarters, are the Victorian and the John J. Healy. The Robert Kerr is on a sandbar in a bad place in the middle of the Yukon, forty miles below Circle City, and is doomed.

The Seattle is twelve miles below Circle City, in a very dangerous position. The Victoria and Sovereign are at Circle City. The Victoria is safe, and the Sovereign has a chance for her life. The Tacoma is also in a bad place about fifty miles above Circle City.

The Arnold is seventy miles above Circle City, in the middle of the Yukon, and is apparently doomed. The John C. Barr is four miles below the Argo, in a bad place of the river below an island and has a very good chance to escape.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS These Pills do not purge and weaken like other medicines. They make rich red blood, build up the nerves, and make weak, depressed and easily tired people cheerful, active and strong.

No other medicine in the world has offered such undoubted proof of merit. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others they will do for you, if given a fair trial.

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Dominion Parliament

Opposition Continues the Debate on the Address in the Commons.

The Auditor-General's Report—Private Bills Read a Second Time.

Ottawa, April 8.—In the House yesterday there was a short debate on the delay in issuing the revised edition of Hansard.

Sir Richard Cartwright considered that the publication should not be delayed on account of members who did not return their revises within the stipulated time, and in this view Sir Charles Tupper agreed.

Mr. Somerville said that the committee intended to make the rule imperative as to the early return of revises.

Mr. Casgrain drew attention to the fact that the translation of the debates is very far behind.

Mr. Bostock (Yale and Cariboo) introduced a bill to provide for the issue of railway passes under restrictions to members of parliament.

Mr. Sprule introduced a bill to guard against combinations in restraint of trade.

Mr. Bertram (Centre Toronto) introduced a bill to legalize the label of the Trades Union similar to the one which was killed by the Senate last year.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) asked if the government has yet prepared schedules of the oats to be administered to voters as provided under section 36 of the Franchise Act.

The Premier promised an answer at the next sitting of the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted a Washington despatch of March 29 stating that a modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary had been referred to the Canadian and British governments, and that it was understood that as soon as it was accepted by the Canadian government the British government would agree thereto.

He asked what ground, if any, there was for the statement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—There is no modus vivendi in the boundary between Alaska and Canada, and none is being proposed.

Nothing has been discussed since two years ago, when we agreed on a provisional boundary on the summit between the Lynn canal and Lake Bennett. Since that time there has been no modification of the modus vivendi and no revision of it.

Debate on the Address. Mr. Henderson (Halton) who continued the debate on the address, borrowed the most of his attention to the broken pledge cry against the government, going over plank after plank which had

not been redeemed. Among these he laid particular stress on Mr. Mulock's bills of former days to prevent members of parliament from taking office, and in this connection gave a list of Liberal M.P.s, who have been promoted to office by endorsement under the crown, winding up with the name of Sir Oliver Mowat, whom he termed as the "oldest parasite of the list."

Mr. Henderson quoted a speech of the Premier in which Sir Wilfrid had denounced the large payment of fees to outside lawyers in government cases. Yet in the face of this the expenditure on this particular line is on the increase.

The government's boasted surplus he looked upon as simply a matter of juggling in bookkeeping while in reality the burdens of the people have been added to right along.

Mr. Ganong (Charlotte, N.B.), charged that the fishermen in the east are paying more for their necessities under Liberal rule than formerly. The government, he charged, had failed utterly to implement its promises of free trade, so freely made in the Maritime provinces.

Sir Louis Davies he pictured as a bound bagging at the moon. The moon did not become his, but instead he gets a stag (knighthood) and a bone, too, with \$8,000 a year. Mr. Ganong dwelt at length on the alleged deception practiced by the government in connection with the prohibition plebiscite.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland), accused the Postmaster-General of mismanagement in the administration of his department. He could not give that gentleman credit for the reduction of the deficit in the post office department to \$47,602, for had matters been left to themselves there would instead have been a deficit of only \$18,000.

Moreover, Mr. Mulock had started the secretary. The reduction in the letter rate he regarded as a questionable boon. He could not agree that the government was to be thanked for the reduction in C. P. R. freight rate, as railways everywhere have been steadily lowering their charges.

In the course of a few remarks on the prohibition plebiscite, Mr. Powell remarked that he was given to understand that the Minister of Agriculture, the temperance member of the government, is undergoing treatment for a violent dislocation of his backbone caused by his contortions on the plebiscite.

Mr. McAllister (Restigouche) spoke till ten minutes after midnight. In the course of his address he remarked that the Liberals have made one noteworthy contribution to the progress of Canada in causing their blue ruin cry.

Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Auditor-General's Report. The report of the Auditor-General for 1898, was laid on the table of the House of Commons last evening just before adjournment and contains the usual ventilation of disputes as to overdrafts, treasury board of rulings and disputed accounts generally. Among the number are several bearing upon the item of expenditure in the Yukon, where, as is to be expected, the government officers have found it difficult to live up to the letter of the form prescribed by law in the handling of accounts and payments.

A number of private bills were given their second reading and sent to their respective committees, among them being "an act respecting the Richlieu and Ontario Navigation Company," (Mr. Prefontaine).

Senator A. A. Thibodeau, the Hon. Horace Archambault, the Hon. N. P. Fournier, R. Prefontaine, and others, seek incorporation as "The Yukon Alaska Mining Company," with chief place of business in Montreal.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

STILL ANOTHER HIT. Mr. Smith Wants to Know About the Permanency of His Post.</





Late News of the Orient

Mail Advices Received From the Far East by Steamer Glenogle.

A Mohomedan Rebellion in Kansu - A German King For China.

Japanese Liner Lost With All on Board - Why Kang Yu Wei Left Japan.

Steamer Glenogle, which arrived last night from the Orient, brought news of more rebellions in that land of unrest, China. News comes from Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, that the Mahomedan communities to the northwest of that city - known as the Salah Mussulmans, the most savage and bigoted of that faith in the Chinese dominions - have rebelled.

The North China Daily News says: General Tung Fu-hsiang and his 25,000 men, fresh from the massacre of thousands of rebels, almost immediately after the suppression of the last great Mahomedan rebellion of 1896-7, that is to say, in the late autumn of 1897, General Chang Hsun was General Tung's chief lieutenant during the Mahomedan wars in the seventies. He obtained even greater fame as a fighter than his chief amongst the rebels, and it was entirely due to his presence as provincial commander in chief of Chinese Turkestan that the Tungians there did not join their Kansu brethren in 1896-7.

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The Yellow river refugees are still near Yangchow in their tens of thousands and are dying like flies every day. They are in such numbers and they are so absolutely poverty stricken that it is impossible to attempt any movement of relief unless a large fund is forthcoming. It is a question whether it is any longer a duty to assist these people. If foreigners take the responsibility on their own shoulders it simply relieves the officials and postpones indefinitely the day when the government will take the necessary steps to control the Yellow river and thus obviate this yearly migration. It is a disgrace to the nations of the earth that there should be every year hundreds of thousands of men, women and children driven out to live and die worse than any pariah dog. If the partition of China will remedy all these abuses and give the land security and good government the sooner it comes the better.

FORMOSAN BANDITS. A Punitive Expedition Burns Many Native Villages. China is not the only land in the Orient where the insurrectionists are holding forth. The bandits of Formosa are still burning and slaying. The government sent a large military punitive expedition against them recently, operating southward. The expedition, however, failed, for, as usual, a comparatively small number of real bandits were killed. They who suffered most were respectable peasants who in after days would have made good subjects. Whilst the expedition was operating in the south, the Tainan correspondent of the China Mail, "I have it on excellent authority that over thirty villages were burned. People who were acknowledged to me that on many occasions, if individuals could at once produce proof that they were not bandits, they and their homes were spared. We to them if they failed to satisfy the officer in charge. Women and children were invariably spared.

"The treatment which, however, was meted out to one village called 'Kun-chui-chung' (i. e. Boiling-water-village), about 20 miles south from here, has filled the whole of the south with horror and hatred of their rulers. In the present state of affairs to enter into details would serve no good end and would be a sad mistake. A somewhat similar mistake was made in another village, and one high civil official was so saddened because of it that he went personally and tried to make an explanation to the widows and orphans.

"However we have now got peace, even though to a certain extent it be like that of the ancient Romans who made a desert and called it peace. In the comparative peace we are now enjoying, there are many growings as of distant thunder, indicating the brewing of another storm. As I write I can hear shooting being done at a village called Thachubio, about 3 li from here. Japanese and bandits are at it again. It is only one of the many 'growings' referred to above.

"The one cause which seems to be bringing this storm to a head is the intolerable taxes which are said to be imposed on the people. The worst of it is that these taxes are too much in the hands of Chinese underlings who seize the opportunity of punishing their enemies and rewarding their friends - for a consideration. Hence there is a vast amount of injustice administered about which the authorities know nothing."

HE WOULD BE KING. According to Peking and Tientsin Times it is generally believed amongst the foreign element at Peking that the seizure of Kiao-chow in November, 1897, by Germany, was the first step towards the realization of a scheme of Kaiser Wilhelm to place a German king on Chinese soil. Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, who is now in the Orient, in charge of the German Asiatic squadron, it is believed will be the king, and the Chinese province of Shantung his kingdom.

WHY KANG LEFT JAPAN. Kang Yu Wei, who arrived from Japan a week ago by the steamer Izumi Maru, it seems obliged to leave the Mikado's land. With reference to this matter the Mailer says that when Kang came to Japan last year, having escaped the deadly clutch of the Chinese authorities, Count Okuma, whose doctrine is vis-a-vis China is to treat her as a nation to be pacified by means, was at the head of the administration, and the refugee was treated with every possible courtesy and consideration. In fact the Emperor's cabinet had decided that the refugee had fallen, and the present government came in power. The latter, in its anxiety lest the reception accorded to Kang by the previous ministry might offend the feelings of the Chinese government, deprived him of the funds which had been given him for his support by the Okuma cabinet, and otherwise endeavored to get rid of a man who was considered a traitor in his own country. Kang in view of the treatment accorded him by the present government determined to proceed to America, and communicated his intention to Count Okuma, who is now in the Netherlands, in the richest as well as the tallest European princess, having inherited \$25,000,000 from her maternal grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, in addition to the fortune left her by her father.

THE PLAGUE. The Tainan correspondent of the China Mail says under date March 24: "At the present time large numbers of the people have got the dreaded plague, and many deaths occur daily. Out in the country many more must die, because often if a man has plague, before the disease has far advanced, he goes outside the city gates. Few of these ever come back. The authorities no doubt have adopted wise and beneficent measures for the alleviation of suffering and the extermination of the fell disease. But the people have no confidence in them, and rather than fall into their hands, the patients, when possible, flee to the country, where they are not subjected to Japanese supervision, and where there is practically no hope of cure. As one passes through the streets of this city it is sad to see the numbers of houses having pasted on the doors the oblong sheets of yellow paper indicating that plague reigns within. Policemen are set to watch that no one passes in or out for a period of seven days, but a consideration to the policeman is said to go a long way, and it is not unlikely that many as usual carry on their business."

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS. News was received from Shanghai by steamer Glenogle that an American Protestant missionary at Hankow, a Chinese treaty port on the Yangtze River, has reached there, and makes some sensational charges against the Roman Catholic priests of that vicinity and their following. The Shanghai Mercury says the allegations of the missionary are that the Roman Catholics burned the chapels of the Protestants and wantonly destroyed their property, in fact they made a veritable reign of terror in certain districts. The names of the priests was given to the Shanghai Mercury, but withheld. It is also alleged that the Catholics tortured five Protestant Chinese by burning the soles of their feet. The local mandarins it seems have given the priests full control, and the Protestants whose property has been destroyed are in dread for their lives.

The Mercury says the missionary will apply to the American government for protection and redress for the wrongs done by the French priests. I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case of cholera or cholera - W. A. Streud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are it. They are a perfect medicine, and a woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

One bottle of Chamberlain's Sarsaparilla will do the work of three bottles of the ordinary kind.

Glenogle on the 14th inst., the N. C. Daily News reported that in view of the tension at Peking the leave of the British and German ministers. Sir Claude Macdonald and Baron von Heyking has stopped for the present. On the following day, however, the same journal added: Nothing appears to be officially known as yet of Sir Claude Macdonald's leave having been stopped, and he is expected to remain in Peking in the case of a British man-of-war, calling at Weihaiwei on his way to the south. It is thought at Peking that Sir Claude's health, which has suffered from strain and overwork, makes it necessary for him to have a holiday, although he must himself be very averse to leaving Peking at the present crisis.

MURDER AT BANGKOK. News was also given that at Bangkok on the 22nd February, Francis Drake, son of Captain Ames, was charged before the court with the murder of a British subject, a Malay police-sergeant, on the 13th of that month. The prisoner, who is nineteen years of age, had never been registered at the British consulate, and hence came under suspicion. The deceased was a Siamese. The Straits Times reports, showed that the prisoner had taken to frequenting opium shops, and that both his father and mother had asked the deceased to cease the habit. After being warned several times to look after her boy, and to treat him as his nephew and chastise him as occasion required. The deceased's widow said that Captain Ames had ordered her husband to look after his son, and had accused him of being the deceased's father. This had been going on for three months. The end of it was that, on the day of the murder, the deceased and the prisoner met in the street and an altercation arose. After high words, the prisoner went into his father's house and fetched a dagger, with which he stabbed the deceased to death. The prisoner offered to give evidence on his own behalf, but Siamese law did not allow it. The prisoner was confined in a cell, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Leave to appeal within fifteen days was granted. It is considered to be a piece of good fortune that the prisoner is of British nationality was refused him.

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A SIX-FOOT PRINCESS. The Crown Princess of Denmark is the tallest royal lady - if not the tallest woman - in Europe, her height being 6 feet 2 inches. Her grandmother was Mile. Desires Clary, the daughter of a stockbroker of Marseilles. This young woman fitted Napoleon Bonaparte, afterward Emperor, in order to marry Bernadotte, who finally became King of Sweden and Norway. The Crown Princess of Denmark is the richest as well as the tallest European princess, having inherited \$25,000,000 from her maternal grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, in addition to the fortune left her by her father.

Y.W.C.A. AFFAIRS. Milwaukee, Wis., April 14. - The new officers of the International Y.W.C.A. elected last night are as follows: President, Mrs. M. Cowe, Chicago; first vice-president, Mrs. E. F. Morse, New York; second vice-president, Mrs. F. C. Winkler, Milwaukee.

OLD PEOPLE'S HEALTH. MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS THE REMEDY TO KEEP PEOPLE PAST MID-LIFE STRONG AND VIGOROUS. Any person advanced in years who is troubled with palpitation or any heart weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, impaired memory, lack of energy and vitality, will find nothing equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for restoring the health and strength and keeping the energy and activity unimpaired.

Mrs. C. H. Dobson, a fine old lady living in Steadman Street, Hoquett, N. B., made the following statement: "I am 70 years of age, and do not like to exert myself very much, but it is a pleasure to tell how much I value these wonderful Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have been troubled for some time with a pain in my left side and a fluttering around my heart, which weakened me so that I was scarcely able to move."

"The least excitement would jar my nerves, and my heart would almost leap to my throat. My appetite was poor and I was very miserable indeed. I took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and got great relief and am still continuing their use. They have allayed the fluttering sensation around my heart, improved my appetite very much, and I do not hesitate to recommend them as an excellent remedy for all heart and nerve troubles."

111-Mile House, B.C., April 14. - While out shooting wild geese this afternoon Mr. Joseph Hetherington, a well-known Cariboo pioneer, who has resided here for thirty years, had the misfortune to lose his left hand through the explosion of a gun. His arm and left side were also badly shattered, and there are little hopes for his recovery.

Sir Arthur Curtis Found

The Body of the Missing Baronet Is Held by Indians.

Siwashes Are Demanding Ransom Before Giving Up the Gruesome Find.

News comes from the Hudson Bay posts on the Ashcroft trail to the Stikine river and Lake Teslin to the effect that Indians in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company have a clew which will probably lead to the recovery of the body of Sir Arthur Curtis, the young English baronet, who is supposed to have suicided because of the difficulties of the terrible Ashcroft trail. The body is said to be in the possession of Indians who have carefully buried it, and expect to get a big ransom when the present search instituted by his English relatives has been abandoned. The Hudson Bay Indians hope to secure the body by force and get the offered reward for themselves.

The story of Sir Arthur Curtis' death is a sad one. He had been ranching at the time as many another wild young Englishman of blue blood has done. He got the Klondike fever and with a party of eight started over the Ashcroft trail. They had an elaborate outfit and for a few hundred miles all went well. Their troubles began before they reached Mud river. They crossed that stream June 1st last year. The next morning Sir Arthur seemed moody. All of the horses had been stampered during the night and were nowhere to be found. He loaded his revolver in the tent, lit a pipe and walked into the woods, after saying goodbye to Roger Pocock, whose turn it was to guard camp. Sir Arthur never returned.

There were several theories regarding his death. He might have fallen into one of the sluggish branches of the Mud river and lost his life. He might have been killed by Indians. He might, in a fit of despondency, have taken his own life. The latter theory is most generally believed. The Indians soon gave evidence that they were holding the body for ransom and were offered \$1,000 for it. They demanded \$5,000, but they were every prospect that they would not give up the body on the proposed terms of that amount. There has been no news from the Mud river country for some time. The news brought by the Parillon from Dawson reached that city by Hudson Bay Company carriers, who manage to travel all over the great North Land in spite of the season.

MISS BENNETT, A PASSENGER ON THE GLENOGLE, HAS EXCITING EXPERIENCES. Among the passengers on the steamer Glenogle, which arrived last evening from the Orient, was Miss Sadie Bennett, daughter of Nelson Bennett, the railway magnate of Tacoma. She had an experience during her stay in the Orient which few, if any American girls, have ever had. She had the honor of having been under fire with Admiral Dewey and of hurrying away from the scene of the disturbance in a steam launch as a member of the admiral's party.

She, with Miss Wallace, sister of T. B. Wallace, president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, has been visiting friends in Hong Kong. There they met Mrs. Wildman, wife of Counsel General Rounsaville Wildman, who invited the two ladies to go with her to Manila. They accepted the invitation and arrived in Manila a few days after the first battle with the Filipinos, the one that was fought February 4 and 5. At Manila they became acquainted with a number of Indian, wives of naval officers. Admiral Dewey was particularly pleasant to Mrs. Wildman and Misses Bennett and Wallace and on his invitation they joined him when he took a party up the Pasig on his famous trip of February 19.

On that trip the party landed at San Pedro Macati and visited the headquarters of General King, from which point they watched a skirmish between a portion of the First California and the insurgents. Finally the bullets began to fly thick about the headquarters, so Admiral Dewey marshalled his party and hurried it back to the launch and on down the river to the fleet. It was a lively experience and one which Miss Bennett relished not a little to judge from the enthusiastic description she gives.

Owing to the condition of affairs in Manila all the American ladies were sent aboard one of the transports in the harbor. One night, where there, Miss Bennett says, she was awakened by what she thought was an earthquake, so severe as to throw her out of bed. She hurried on some clothes and rushed on deck, where she found the other ladies assembled. The earthquake turned out to be the fire from the 13-inch guns of the Monadnock and Monterey, which were hurling shells at the insurgent lines. All night the ladies remained on deck watching the bombardment, which Miss Bennett describes as a magnificent sight.

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A Strong Grip.



Whose fault is it if you have been buying Groceries in stores where they don't care whether they please you or not? Our great aim is to give satisfaction and careful attention to the wants of our customers.

Three Star Flour \$1.10 per sack  
Snowflake Flour 1.05  
Ogilvie's Hungarian 1.20  
Fresh Roll Butter 45c. per roll

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

J. PIERCY & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods. Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Printzephyrs, Fancy Flannelettes, Muslins, Lace Curtains, Dress Goods, etc. 25, 27, 28 and 29 Yates St. VICTORIA, B.C.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS. LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

WHISKIES: SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND. BRANDIES: BONNOIT'S \*\*\* AND STANDARD BRANDS, ZYNKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Pitting in Marine Boilers.

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

She Was With Dewey

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JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Routine Business Disposed of at the Regular Monthly Meeting. The directors of the Royal Jubilee Provincial Hospital held a well attended meeting last night in the Board of Trade rooms, President Alex. Wilson in the chair. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, reports were read from the resident medical officer, which showed the daily average number of patients to be 42.4; the daily average cost per patient \$1.36, and the total cost \$57,137.50. The doctor also reported that Waterhouse, the aged patient whom it is proposed to remove to the Old Men's Home is still awaiting the necessary permission; that the corridor opposite the medical ward is in urgent need of repairs, and that a second indoor ambulance is a pressing necessity. The ambulance now in use, the doctor added, is in such a condition that its overhauling and repair should be done at once. The reports were referred to the committee of the month.

Accounts to the amount of \$1,778 were ordered paid. Applications were received for the position of head nurse from Miss Gordon and Miss Gertrude Holden. Received and filed for consideration at the next meeting, when it is expected the appointment will be made. John Binden wrote tendering his resignation as a member of the board, this action becoming necessary owing to his contemplated absence from the city. The resignation was accepted with a unanimous expression of regret. An application by Mr. Rowan for an appropriation of \$16 for drainage work was granted.

The receipt of gold medals presented by the board was acknowledged by Messrs. Doerflinger, Campbell, and Parsons. On the recommendation of President Wilson it was decided to send a consumptive patient, who had been admitted to the hospital while suffering from a hemorrhage, back to his home near Winnipeg, in the hope that the change of climate would prove beneficial to him. A long discussion took place consequent upon the receipt of a communication from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company relative to the responsibility for the maintenance of a patient who had been in the company's employ. The company refused to admit any responsibility, and a committee was appointed to confer with them on the subject. During the debate Mr. Rowan urged that the Marine Hospital is the institution to which such patients should be sent the Terms of Union, making it obligatory upon that institution to receive them.

This proclamation put more to the rebels. This was the state of affairs Philadelphia, with Admiral Preble and the strong contingent of British troops, had been informed himself as to the Admiral Kautz summoned to consult and senior naval officer in the fleet. The admiral read a memorandum effect that as there was a force, representing the three Apia, the three consuls should be acting about peace. The German consuls general act with his colleagues, and verbal protest against any action would not act in any way instructions from his government. The others present agreed to Kautz' proposed line of action in the direction of over to their homes, and plan Malletta on the throne. Admiral

APIOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochis, Pennyroyal, &c. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.25 from EYMAN & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

THE S

A Correspondent of the V

Attacks by Night and in the Streets Apia.

Americans and British the Natives Side.

The special correspondent Francisco Examiner writes per from Apia under date of detailing the progress of war as follows: Malletta, hence, crowned, and the rep of American and British had the fierce old warrior who was the throne, and his followers revolt, and refuse to lay down arms, though called upon by two powers who have installed. So there is war in Samoa. of white men and brown men, and many villages of the in ruins - shattered and burnt shells from the warships, days - from Wednesday, the March, until Saturday, 13 March, the guns of the American Philadelphia and the British Porpoise have been roared shells into the villages and come along the strand, and the natives lurked, while detachments and marines from both have been repelling attacks. Gatlings and small field guns and howitzers, and rifles and night for five days. The rebels have retreated jungle, but the guns of the Porpoise have been roared shells into the villages and come along the strand, and the natives lurked, while detachments and marines from both have been repelling attacks. Gatlings and small field guns and howitzers, and rifles and night for five days. The rebels have retreated jungle, but the guns of the Porpoise have been roared shells into the villages and come along the strand, and the natives lurked, while detachments and marines from both have been repelling attacks. Gatlings and small field guns and howitzers, and rifles and night for five days. The rebels have retreated jungle, but the guns of the Porpoise have been roared shells into the villages and come along the strand, and the natives lurked, while detachments and marines from both have been repelling attacks. Gatlings and small field guns and howitzers, and rifles and night for five days. 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# THE SAMOAN WAR.

## A Correspondent Tells of the Shelling of the Villages and the Men of Rebel Mataafa.

### Attacks by Night and Fighting in the Streets of Apia.

### Americans and Britishers Fight the Natives Side by Side.

The special correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner writes to his paper from Apia under date of March 24 detailing the progress of the Samoan war as follows: Malletta Tanu has been crowned, and the British and American representatives have proclaimed him King of Samoa. But Mataafa, the fierce old warrior who would usurp the throne, and his followers are still in revolt, and refuse to lay down their arms, though called upon to do so by the two powers who have installed Malletta.

So there is war in Samoa. The blood of white men and brown men has been shed, and many villages of the rebels are in ruins—shattered and burned by the shells from the warships. For four days—from Wednesday, the 15th of March, until Saturday, the 18th of March, the guns of the American cruiser Philadelphia and of the British warship Porpoise have been roaring, hurling shells into the villages and the dense grove along the island coasts, where hostilities lurked, while detachments of sailors and marines from both warships have been repelling attacks on Apia. Gatlings and small field guns rattled and boomed and the rifles cracked day and night for five days.

The rebels have retreated into the jungle, but the guns of the Porpoise still wake the echoes along the shores of the islands, continuing the work of destroying the native villages. The American and British forces still patrol the streets of Apia, and martial law is in force.

This state of affairs is due directly to the defiant attitude of Consul-General Rose, the representative of Germany, who not only flatly refused to disavow the provisional government of Mataafa, but is strongly suspected of having, through his adherents, given material aid and comfort to the rebels.

Admiral Kautz is angry. Admiral Kautz is wroth, and he considers that the action of Consul-General Rose is an affront to the American nation, and maintains that the American should not accept of a provisional government in Samoa under the terms of the Berlin treaty.

The events leading up to the war began with the efforts of Mr. Maxse, the British consul-general, with the sanction of Chief Justice Chambers and Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise, to induce Mataafa and his thirteen chiefs, composing the provisional government, to lay down their arms and give up the contest for Mataafa on the throne. Consul-General Maxse embarked on the Porpoise and made a tour of the islands, visiting the hostile chiefs. But their efforts were unavailing.

Stirring Up the Trouble. Meantime the Mataafa faction and their advisers were spreading a sort of lying rumors amongst the natives. They even published it abroad that the British and American consuls had declared that Mataafa was king. It therefore became necessary to contradict this and to accept of a provisional government, which the German consul to join them in a proclamation denying this and re-asserting the interference of the provisional government with the Malletta people.

The German consul, however, issued by Consul Maxse and Osborn. The proclamation denied that they had acknowledged Mataafa as king of Samoa, and that, on the contrary, Tanu had been rightfully elected king. The document also pointed out that the provisional government was only temporary and its functions to the preservation of peace pending further instructions from the powers. They deny that it was the bounden duty of the consuls to uphold the great treaty, and that strong action would be taken at once. Following this the German consul-general issued a proclamation on his own account, in which he proclaimed the provisional government as one having full powers.

This proclamation contained the following extraordinary paragraph: "I fully trust that the provisional government will also be able to encounter the danger now caused anew for the peace of the country and the safety of its inhabitants by the proclamation of the American and English consular representatives, and that notwithstanding this new provocation it will immovably stick to its legal conduct hitherto shown."

This proclamation put more heat into the rebels. The state of affairs with the Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz, arrived on March 6th.

On March 11th, after having thoroughly informed himself as to the situation, Admiral Kautz summoned to the ship the British and American consuls to meet the admiral read a memorandum to the effect that as there was a sufficient force representing the three powers, at Apia, the three consuls should unite in issuing a joint proclamation.

The German consul-general refused to do this with his colleagues, and entered a protest against any action being taken at present. He said he could not do so until he had received instructions from his government.

The others present agreed to Admiral Kautz's proposed line of action, which was in the direction of overthrowing the provisional government, returning the prisoners to their homes, and placing Tanu Malletta on the throne. Admiral Kautz

accordingly had printed the proclamation which had been agreed upon.

British Take Action. When the proclamation was posted in the streets at a later hour, and it became known that the German consul-general had refused to agree to it there was considerable excitement. The German consul went to Mahanu and consulted with the chiefs, and that night at 10 o'clock an armed party of rebels left the village and went into the brush behind the municipality.

Next morning the Porpoise signaled "To sea—westward" and at daylight the Royalist steamed out of the harbor on her way to Apolonia, a small island between Upolu and Savaii. Her mission was to bring back the prisoners of Mataafa located there. Thus the first step of decisive action was at last taken after months of waiting.

When the vessel arrived at the little island two of the prisoners swam off through the channel in the reef and they were taken to get their boats and convey the prisoners on board. There were twenty-eight men, five women and three children.

That night the guard was strengthened at the British consulate in Apia, and the British also sent men ashore to protect the town. The German consul was notified that the British were now going to take charge of Apia. This was at fifteen minutes past midnight.

The consul, if he was at home, could not be wakened and the latter was thrust under his door. Lieutenants Gaunt and Shuter were in charge of the British consulate, and Lieutenant Cave, who was to be in charge of the party guarding the municipality, was keeping a close watch.

Two detachments were sleeping at their guns on the Philadelphia. The shells were on deck, and one of the six-inch guns was loaded.

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Most Old Glory on Raffle's House. The following day a number of refugees were armed and taken to Mahanu, the native quarters near Apia. The British and American guards marched down with them and the latter took possession of the house lately occupied by President Raffle, greatly to the disgust of the Germans. Trenches were constructed and the Stars and Stripes were soon fluttering from a tall cocoa palm above the president's house.

Tuesday, March 14, an incident occurred that gave a definite turn to matters. Still the Nordefeldts and the six-inch guns boomed, while the German band on the Falke was playing. It was dinner time on the Falke, and the captain and his officers must have been surprised to see the British and American ships firing at them.

We had scarcely finished dinner when we heard firing in the direction of the Tivoli, and rushed out, only to be challenged by the sentries every few yards. We reached Lieutenant Cave, and got written authority to pass to the front.

The afternoon was wearing on, but the bombardment continued, with an occasional shell from the Philadelphia to the Royalist.

And the German Band Played On. It was getting late in the evening now. Still the Nordefeldts and the six-inch guns boomed, while the German band on the Falke was playing. It was dinner time on the Falke, and the captain and his officers must have been surprised to see the British and American ships firing at them.

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cheers as the Calliope steamed out in the teeth of the gale, and the Royalist put in a few shells.

The rebels now began to fire at the ships, and bullets whistled over the Tivoli and all around the searchlight of the Porpoise. Evidently some one was in guerilla warfare was leading the attack of the rebels and there could be no mistaking the crack of his modern rifle. The fire was hottest at the British and German consulates, and Lieutenant Gaunt, at the former, had a narrow escape, for while he was taking a much-needed rest in a hammock on the veranda two bullets came whistling close past him.

As it happened, the night was not to pass without some casualties, for one of the British sailors, who did not stop when challenged, was shot in the foot by his own guard, and an American private, named Holloway, was shot dead at him in the darkness at the back of the American consulate. Holloway was a fine young fellow and had formerly been a lieutenant in the United States army.

Friday's Bombardment and Fighting. On Friday, as I was in Blacklock's store, word came to clear out and we had no sooner done so than firing from the big guns commenced right over it. It was understood that there was to be a general shelling, and the firing continued. The Admiral sent word ashore for every one to evacuate the houses between the lower Vainigano bridge and Matautu point, on which the British consulate is situated, as it might be necessary to shelling the portion of the town, and he could not be responsible for the safety of life and property there. This was where there was some continuous firing from the rebels the previous night. The searchlight, located on the Nordenfeldt was quickly brought to bear, with what result no one is ever likely to know, for the Samoans carry off their dead and will never say how many have been killed.

Later in the afternoon it was decided to shelling the house and store of a Frenchman named Lattaby. This was where the hottest fire had come from the night before on the Tivoli guard, and it was suspected that the Frenchman had been there. Lieutenant Cave accordingly left with a detachment of Malletta men and made a close search. Two rifles, which had been recently used, and a number of shells were found in the bushes near the house. Lattaby, though a Frenchman, had taken refuge on the German warship, and the place was untenanted, but some of the rebels were seen in the house and the searchlight was directed at them. These were seen bursting close to the main road in front of the house. They did considerable damage and must have been coming up through the bushes near the back of the consulate.

Careful preparations were made to repel a night attack and every precaution taken to prevent a surprise.

Arrest of a Rebel Sympathizer. Saturday passed without much incident. The Philadelphia and the Porpoise both kept on firing, and a number of shells into the bush about Vainigano, up the coast to the westward.

The sensation of Sunday morning was the arrest of Marquart on board the Royalist. Marquart, the German who was captured by the British, was a rebel sympathizer. He was also drill instructor under the celebrated Brandies, when the Germans were fighting against Mataafa years ago. He was still suspected of acting with the rebels, and was detained on board the British ship.

The Royalist did what appeared to be some effective shelling behind the town during Sunday. A number of the rebels were killed and several dropped into the sea. "Hull's Action" right after the name of the order, and the Nordenfeldt kept on cracking. The seven-pounder roared and the shrapnel went hurling through the air.

Cave, having made sure that the enemy were posted close in at the back of the town, resolved to keep them stirred up all night and this action no doubt prevented an organized attack and saved us for the time being.

A Night Fight. About 2:30 that night some of the Mataafa men stole down through the brush behind the Tivoli Hotel, and crawling on the beach, managed in the darkness to surprise the guard from the Royalist. For half an hour there was a sharp interchange of bullets. Two of the Royalist's men were shot dead at their posts. A third man was shot through the arm and the bullet entered his body and went through the liver. He is apparently mortally wounded.

The two men killed were Seaman Rogers and Halloran, and both were fine fellows. The third man, a German, was shot through the body, and who is supposed to be mortally wounded.

Later in the night one of the men left on duty at the mission house—one Spurcell, a sergeant of marines—was killed and shot through both legs by one of his own men.

Thursday morning the Porpoise went out with the two dead sailors and buried them at sea. It would not have done to have buried them in the cemetery, as the Mataafa men would have dug them up and taken their heads.

The Porpoise then steamed on to the eastward to do a little shelling.

Thursday's Bombardment. In a few minutes we could hear her six-inch guns booming away suddenly.

Then the Royalist again joined in the firing, and at 4:10 p.m. the Philadelphia opened fire from both her port and starboard batteries, the guns from the former firing over the German warship. One shell burst prematurely in front of our hotel, a piece of it going through a Catholic church a few yards distant, and another piece going into the German consulate and smashing some of the crockery.

This firing over the German quarter alarmed the inhabitants and hurried signals were made from the consulate for a boat to pull off from the Falke. The less than a dozen Germans left in large numbers for the Falke, and the employees of the German firm and some of the lesser lights were moored in punts astern of the German brigantine.

The Royalist two minutes later opened in the direction of Mangaiangi.

That night preparations were taken in view of a repetition of the Tivoli attack, which, it is pretty shrewdly suspected, was the result of German treachery. No sooner had we finished dinner than we heard firing in the direction of the British consulate. Later on there was hot

the effect was somewhat spoiled by the white above and wore. He was accompanied by Tamasse, who has abandoned his tappa-lava-lava for a gorgeous naval uniform that he became his swinging gait and big proportions, and there was more indignity in that than was hitherto.

The procession started with a blare of trumpets and flashing of swords down the long semi-circular street of Maf'nuu, the seat of the king, and the procession was certainly imposing enough. The band led. Then came the British and American marines, together, under Lieutenant Perkins of the Philadelphia.

Following were some American blue-jackets, and then fifty-five Samoans. Next came the carriages with the admiral and other officials, then fifty-five more Samoans, and after that the British blackjackets and a crowd of sight-seers. Not a German was present.

At Mullana there were long rows of red-capped warriors drawn up in single file, with rifles and bayonets fixed to their bayonets. The houses were filled with women and children squatting on their haunches in Samoan fashion, and peering in curiously from the open sides at all this brave show.

Tanu and Tamasse, the admiral and the officials repaired to the king's house, and there was a royal feast drinking, with all its ancient ceremonial, such as has only been witnessed by a few of this generation.

It was a most unique and interesting ceremony. The king did not drink, and the cup and its contents, borne to him by a high chief, were thrown on the floor.

Then a royal salute of twenty-one guns thundered from the Philadelphia and the Porpoise, the Samoan flag was hoisted in the village by a Britisher, and American and Samoan. The band played the Samoan, American and British anthems; there was a heavy cheering led by Captain White, of the Philadelphia, whose bare sword caught the rays of the declining sun. This was Malletta Tanu's coronation as King of Samoa.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S PROCLAMATION. The Following is the Full Text of Allied Chiefs.

Admiral Kautz's proclamation to Mataafa, the rebel who would usurp the Samoan kingship, and his thirteen chiefs, constituting the provisional government.

To High Chief Mataafa and the Thirteen Chiefs associated with Him, in Particular, and to all the People of Samoa, both Foreign and Native, in General.

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STEAMER QUARANTINED. St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—The steamer City of St. Louis, Captain Thorwart, from New Orleans, is quarantined in the southern limits of St. Louis because of a case of smallpox aboard. The City of St. Louis left New Orleans 18 days ago, having a passenger list and crew numbering 370 persons. Before reaching Memphis, Tenn., Wm. Belts, a negro stevedore, was taken sick with some unknown ailment, but was isolated. At Memphis about 200 passengers and number of the crew disembarked. Dr. Johnson of the St. Louis health board, discovered a case before the steamer arrived, and ordered it to be quarantined, and a squad of police was detailed to see that nobody left the steamer and that no freight was removed. Three passengers escaped and are at large in the city. Belts was removed to the pest house.

MONUMENTS TO BARON DE HIRSCH. Vienna, April 12.—A rumor is current in Vienna that monuments to the late philanthropist Baron de Hirsch will be raised in Buda-Pest, Hungary and Lemberg, Galicia. Funds being obtained by a public subscription.

IRISH AFFAIRS. London, April 12.—Sir Thomas Henry Granton Esmond, Bart., senior whip of the anti-Parnellite party, M.P. for the west division of Kerry, has written a letter to the government papers suggesting that each Irish county council at the first meeting appoint two delegates to meet in Dublin to consider matters of national interest and thus form "A people's parliament."

DARING ROBBERY. El Paso, Tex., April 11.—One of the boldest hold-ups ever committed in this section occurred yesterday afternoon at the office of the Alamo Gourd Lumber Company, at Alamo Gordo, N.M., 70 miles north of El Paso. Yesterday was pay-day in the lumber camp, which is a large one, and several thousand dollars was on hand to pay the men, and most of the money had been given to them a short time before the arrival of the outlaws. All the workmen had dispersed about 50, and these lingered about the office. Suddenly the door opened and two cowboys, armed with Winchester, walked up to Cashier Davidson's desk and demanded the money in his possession. At the point of the Winchester he was compelled to open the safe, which contained scrip amounting to \$50,000, stacked in packages resembling greenbacks. The robbers took this and departed. Horses were awaiting at the door held by a third cowboy. All three rode away. A posse went quickly in pursuit, but the country is rough and there are small chances of their being captured.

Being Organized at Wrangel to Explore the Rockies for Gold. They Will Go Away Up in the "Never Never" Yukon Country. News has been received from the North that an expedition is being fitted out for the purpose of prospecting a heretofore unexplored section of the great Northwest Territory. This expedition will start from Wrangel and will be composed of several experienced and practical miners, who, in the early days of gold mining in the Cassiar country, were among the fortunate who reaped a rich reward. The objective section of country is that portion lying west of the Rocky mountains and at the extreme headwaters of the eastern tributary of the Yukon, and from whence it is believed the gold found in the Klondike and other streams originally came.

The theory is based upon the belief that the Rocky mountains are the fountain head of the gold run, or, in other words, contain the mother lode, and from which by the action of the elements for ages past, has scattered the gold on both sides of the range through British North America, the United States and Mexico.

The rich deposits found along the Klondike river and its tributaries lead to the belief that the mother lode is somewhere in the Rocky mountains in the vicinity of the headwaters of the now famous Klondike, a section of country which has heretofore been prospected owing to its being almost impenetrable from the Klondike.

This expedition will go to Dease Lake, which lies about 250 miles northeast of Wrangel, and from there will proceed in a northeasterly direction over a comparatively open country until the foothills of the Rocky mountains are reached. Then the course will be along the west side of the range, prospecting all the streams, gulches and benches to a point east and north of the Klondike, thus taking in all the streams which form the headwaters of the Yukon, and down the channels of which gold has been carried and deposited from time immemorial.

William G. Thomas, a pioneer of Alaska, formerly a United States deputy marshal and later a customs official, is the promoter of this expedition, and has great faith in its results. He says that in early days of the Cassiar excitement two men penetrated a portion of the country to be prospected by this expedition, but owing to running out of supplies and the sickness of one of the men they were compelled to return to Wrangel. They met with good success, bringing out several hundred dollars in dust, most of which was coarse gold and bore but little indications of having been carried a great distance by water, as it was rough and contained more or less quartz. One of these men died at Wrangel, while the latter left for the East, intending to return, but as he had not made his appearance it is surmised that he either abandoned the project or met with a similar fate to his partner.

The reports they gave of the country, as related by Mr. Thomas, were most encouraging, and since that time he has never known of any one going into that section, although several expeditions have been planned. Owing to the uncertainties and the hardships which would have to be encountered they were abandoned.

Now the richness of the Klondike has been proven and in the firm belief that its gold came from the Rocky mountains, the present expedition which is being organized, will be a reality, and it is the intention to make the start as soon as the season is sufficiently opened. It is the opinion of the promoters that they will strike a new goldfield equally rich or richer than the Klondike, and thereby open up a new field for the adventurous and hardy miner.

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**WOODS**

**WATERBURY AND VERNOR**

**H.M.S.**

**HOSPITAL.**

of the minutes of report were read which gave number of patients accepted with a patient to remove to the still awaiting the condition that its should be done in urgent pressing necessity. In use, the doctor referred to the month. \$1,775 were received for the portion at the next expected the apople. tending his resigning of the board, this owing to his accepted with a regret. for Renouf for an drainage work

medals presented acknowledged by approval of President decided to send a who had been admitted while suffering back to his home the hope that the would prove beneficial

took place consisted of a communication Pacific Navigation to the responsibility of a patient company's employ, to admit any committee was appointed on the subject Mr. Renouf the Hospital is the patients should be institution to re-





That Trail of Death

Attorney French, of Virginia the Latest Victim of the Valdez Glacier.

Many Are Destitute--Bavages of Scurvy--Indians on the Warpath.

Steamer Excelsior has reached the Sound from the Copper river with another full cargo of hard luck stories. J. L. Malone, one of the passengers, tells a dismal story of death, privation and suffering in the Copper river country. He says there has been another death by freezing on the bleak Valdes glacier; that the abating scurvy epidemic has claimed two more victims at Copper Center in the interior, and that there are about 100 men at Valdes bankrupt and d'stigated, who are being fed by the United States government agent, Charles Brown.

Malone went to the Copper river country a little more than one year ago from Boston. He has prospected a great deal of the Copper river and its tributaries, but he found no gold. "I have six claims," he said, "on Quartz creek, the Telkeltah and the Salmon, which I will sell for \$1 if anyone wants to buy them. That is how much I think of the country." That is the man who was frozen to death on the glacier, Mr. Malone says, was a lawyer named French, originally from Chicago and Virginia. His remains were brought to Valdes and were buried about two weeks ago. The two who died of scurvy at Copper Center were not known; they were Swedes who had prospected the country until taken sick and their remains were buried at that place.

According to Mr. Malone's story, French had started across the glacier to Valdes from the foot of the summit on the interior side. He and his partner, Hoagland, from Chicago, had prospected the country, but not having found gold, they spent their time purchasing caches of provisions in different parts of the country, intending to sell them to advantage when people came in this spring. French had purchased at Valdes a cache which he was going to use. He started from Lake Klutena and traveled a short trip to Ireland, the Channel Isles, or the Isle of Man usually sees the ocean on her best behavior, or if it does blow a little, the summer gale is held to be the worst that rude Boreas can do in the way of shipwrecking storms. But the magnitude of this mistake is at once apparent when the records of the past few weeks are remembered. High powered steamships have frequently found it altogether impossible to make a voyage across the narrow twenty miles of waterway which separates us from our Gallic neighbors. And further evidence of the fearful seas which get up off our coasts is to be found in the voyage of the temper-tossed steamers which attempted, in spite of wind and weather, to perform their advertised voyages. Nor is rough weather the only danger which the expert mariners who captain these vessels encounter. Fog is even a more potent source of peril in narrow waters than is on the open ocean. In the first place, the land is not far away, and, in the second, there is the additional risk factor of numerous other navigating craft. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is not too much to say that our cross-Channel captains are a body of men, who deserve a high place in the regard of the public, as well for the skill as the care with which they perform their frequently trying duties. When the fog "shuts down" upon the waters, it calls into play the "hannibal" captain's best qualities. The boats are run in conjunction with train services, and thus the voyage is but a link in the chain which carries the passenger to his destination. Thus, there must be no unnecessary delay, especially at the narrow Channel boats are frequently mail carriers. The true art of seamanship, therefore, under such circumstances, is to get to port with as little delay as possible, and to do so with as much safety as possible. It is the combination of these two desiderata that differentiates between one navigator and another.

"BABBLING BROOKER'S" LATEST. Countess of Warwick Springs a New Sensation On the Public.

A New York Journal correspondent writes: The renowned house of Warwick, whose beautiful, brilliant, much-talked-about and much-talked-about, "Babbling Brooker" is forever starting English society with her whims and diodes, has come forward now with a sensation which will cause more than nine days of wonder. There has been issued the prospectus of the Countess of Warwick's new venture, which, by which history Warwick castle and its adjunct estates, the priceless relics which are among its furnishings, the rich collection of the great income which the countess has in her own right--in short, everything appertaining to the family is converted into stock.

The countess's ready speech and impetuous tongue to gossip, makes no add about the matter at all. At Warwick castle she spoke in a very matter of fact way about the new company which is built upon such an original basis. She said: "It is simply a business arrangement entered into for the purpose of concentrating and developing the Warwick properties. The chief object in view is to work the estates on a large scale, in order to create a large revenue, which will be devoted to freeing the estates of the burden of debt which at present weighs on them so heavily. It is no caprice," she continued, "but a family arrangement, adopted only after long and careful consideration and upon the counsel of the very soundest advisers."

Under the new arrangement Warwick castle, which has been a little Mecca to American pilgrims, particularly since Hawthorne wrote of it, will remain the principal seat of the family.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. In Bank of B. v. Harris, Mr. Justice Drake this morning delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, a married woman. His Lordship held that the woman was specially indebted to the bank, and that the indorsement sufficiently stated the defendant was a married woman possessed of separate estate. W. C. Moresey for plaintiff and S. Perry Mills for defendant.

In certain parts of Sweden, where the most absolute confidence is reposed in the honesty of the people, a very interesting case has been reported. The mail steamer reaches a landing place a man goes ashore with the letters, which he places in an unlocked box on the pier. Then the passer-by who expects the letter to open the box, turns over the letters and selects his own, un-questioned by any one.

The upper portion of the monument for the Bookkeeper mausoleum, which has arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, is 52 feet long and weighs 82 tons.

The Samoan Outbreak

Further Particulars of the Attack on the Anglo-American Sailors.

Warships Continue Bombarding the Coast--Many Villages Destroyed.

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On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendly natives was surprised in ambush on the German plantation. The rebel force opened fire on the allied force, was shot through the heart. The fire was hot, but the marines and bluejackets stood their ground splendidly, the American and British firing shoulder to shoulder. A Colt automatic gun with landing party became jammed, and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels. The "retreat" sounded three times before the marines and bluejackets retired.

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The officials here point out that the engagement appears to have occurred at the same place that a landing party from the German warships Olga, Eber and another had an encounter with the natives in 1888.

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The Copper River Region

One Who Spent Some Months There Tells of That District.

An Interesting Description of the Country and Probable Resources.

Among the passengers on the steamer Cottage City were several from the Copper river country. One was Mr. A. M. Powell.

"Is there gold in the Copper river?" was asked Mr. Powell, who for many months has wandered through that district. "Well, there may be, but it wants getting. I will attempt to partially describe the Copper river country from my observations," said Mr. Powell. "The Valdez glacier is a frozen river of ice which nearly fills a deep, wide canyon. It is about 20 miles to the summit and about 8 miles down on the other side--or about 28 measured miles of glacier to cross.

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"After crossing the glacier, you travel in a northerly direction along a milk-colored glacier stream colored so by the rocky flour it contains. At about 15 miles from the glacier you reach the beautiful Klute Da, which is a lake about 30 miles long and surrounded with spruce timber which grows along the base of the mountain ranges.

"From the lake you descend along the bank of the Klute Na, which is about 25 miles of rapids, to Copper Center, at the Junction of Klute Na with At Na or Copper river. These rapids have destroyed many boats, many tons of provisions, several lives and blasted the hopes of

Hundreds of Prospectors and sent them homeward, penniless and destitute. You ascend the gradual sloping base of Mount Drum to get above the effects of volcanic disturbances, the mosquitoes, and find that you are feeding yourself away to the carnivorous mosquitoes. The wind often drives them to shelter and gives you an opportunity to realize your magnificent surroundings.

For several days you travel through blue huckleberry bushes and before you descend the base of Mt. Sanford, you will realize that you are in a volcanic country. Here, in August, we found the nights were cold and horse feed rather short. Rock in various conditions were broken and tumbled about in all imaginable shapes, and it is the same in the valley, only they are covered with moss and a dense growth of small spruce.

"In this denizens of the forest are to be found, numerous lakes, swamps and sloughs, and it is difficult to get a horse from Mt. Sanford to the Sa Na river. This whole country gives evidence of violent earthquakes and numerous old craters are to be found. The Sa Na does not head in Mantasta lake, but heads about 30 miles northwest of the lake. Mantasta pass is a low, flat pass through the valley to Tanamah through. Through this disconnected range of isolated peaks there are some

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Among the passengers on the steamer Cottage City were several from the Copper river country. One was Mr. A. M. Powell.

"Is there gold in the Copper river?" was asked Mr. Powell, who for many months has wandered through that district. "Well, there may be, but it wants getting. I will attempt to partially describe the Copper river country from my observations," said Mr. Powell. "The Valdez glacier is a frozen river of ice which nearly fills a deep, wide canyon. It is about 20 miles to the summit and about 8 miles down on the other side--or about 28 measured miles of glacier to cross.

"One can cross over on the crushed snow in the spring of the year, in fancied security, not realizing the chasms, caverns, and crevasses of unknown depths beneath him, unless he has travelled across there in summer. He measured one crevasse that, from the ratio of contraction, was estimated to be 1800 feet deep. Men have been known to have fallen in those refrigerating chasms and their bodies were never recovered. How many have lost their lives there will never be known.

"The summit of this glacier is 5,200 feet above the sea level, and Arctic snow storms may be expected there even in midsummer. One man was frozen to death made about the war with Spain, the Valdez glacier has caused more deaths than did the whole Spanish navy.

"There is also danger in the snow slides in March and April, and when the prospector asks himself when it will be so he can cross in safety, the glacial mountains answer, as did Longfellow's 'Clock on the stairs,' but in thundering tones, 'Forever, never! Never, forever!'

"After crossing the glacier, you travel in a northerly direction along a milk-colored glacier stream colored so by the rocky flour it contains. At about 15 miles from the glacier you reach the beautiful Klute Da, which is a lake about 30 miles long and surrounded with spruce timber which grows along the base of the mountain ranges.

"From the lake you descend along the bank of the Klute Na, which is about 25 miles of rapids, to Copper Center, at the Junction of Klute Na with At Na or Copper river. These rapids have destroyed many boats, many tons of provisions, several lives and blasted the hopes of

Hundreds of Prospectors and sent them homeward, penniless and destitute. You ascend the gradual sloping base of Mount Drum to get above the effects of volcanic disturbances, the mosquitoes, and find that you are feeding yourself away to the carnivorous mosquitoes. The wind often drives them to shelter and gives you an opportunity to realize your magnificent surroundings.

For several days you travel through blue huckleberry bushes and before you descend the base of Mt. Sanford, you will realize that you are in a volcanic country. Here, in August, we found the nights were cold and horse feed rather short. Rock in various conditions were broken and tumbled about in all imaginable shapes, and it is the same in the valley, only they are covered with moss and a dense growth of small spruce.

"In this denizens of the forest are to be found, numerous lakes, swamps and sloughs, and it is difficult to get a horse from Mt. Sanford to the Sa Na river. This whole country gives evidence of violent earthquakes and numerous old craters are to be found. The Sa Na does not head in Mantasta lake, but heads about 30 miles northwest of the lake. Mantasta pass is a low, flat pass through the valley to Tanamah through. Through this disconnected range of isolated peaks there are some

Indications of Mineral on the Sa Na, but the float rock is very rebellious. The headwaters of the Sa Na and Robinson creeks do not show the effects of volcanic disturbances and the dikes are permanent and well defined and the mountain range is more continuous.

\$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. 18.

Laurier and

The Premier To-Day Deputation From the Union Congress

British Columbia's Ant Law Will Probably Be Disallowed.

Sir Wilfrid Favours Hours Day on P Works.

Ottawa, Ont., April 18.--representing the Dominion Labor Congress waited Laurier this morning to assist the introduction of a legislative enactment dealing with the conditions of labor.

It included Messrs. Dowe and Charles Marsh, of T. Keyes, of Montreal, and Donald, of Ottawa.

The delegation was Messrs. Cowan and Penny, Mr. Dowe, secretary of the laboring people of Canada, and Mr. Keyes, secretary of the laboring people of Ontario.

At present it only applied to States. People could be in England and Scotland and thus unfairly enter into with Canadians. Mr. Dowe by asking for the enforcement of the International Convention respecting the inspection of tackle used in the unloading of goods.

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