

\$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 main 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. Rollins, president of the same association in this city, are in Victoria in regard to an act passed by the Prince Edward Island legislature.

About five years ago the legislature passed an act making it compulsory for all commercial travellers who visited the province on business having to take out license of \$15 each. Last session this act was amended by providing that all sales made by travellers and goods delivered on 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.
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 men.

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 they fired 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.

Mrs. Becker when out of doors heard the explosion and rushed to the kitchen, which she found in flames. Her husband lay unconscious on the floor, his clothes being on fire. She bravely ran into the flames and dragged the man one of doors, her clothing catching fire. The house was practically ruined. Three small children, frantic with fright, stood helplessly by while the parents battled vainly against the flames that enveloped them from head to foot. The victims, yelling with pain, were carried into a neighboring house, where they lingered until death stopped their sufferings.

The couple were about 35 years of age.

NOTES FROM TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wn., April 14.—Arbor Day is being generally observed in this city. Many trees were planted, sixty were placed on the public school grounds. The session of the Grand Lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Degree of Honor adjourned today. Frank C. Ross this morning filed a record contract to purchase eighty acres of water front property on the Indian reservation in front of the city. It is believed he is interested in some transcontinental railway, presumably the Union Pacific.

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.

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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 Slane 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 Slane is to ride his lordship's entry, Desmond has been rather shaky in the laces recently, and experts doubt whether even Slane'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 Clonington. 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. Pinerio 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 "Hoddy 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.

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Tea
The strength of two per teas.
\$1.10 per sack 1.05
1.20
45c. per roll

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VICTORIA, B.C.

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ERIES.

H.M.S.,

BRANDS,

OLLERS.

ENDERBY AND VERNON
A, B.C.

BREVITIES.
John A. McMillen, was killed in Belle 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 strong to the cellar, foreman, was badly injured.

10.—F. W. Jones, Manager White, has a check for \$1,000 arranged by his fellow P. R. Dominion city farm was about 48 years old, and was in the possession of 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 could get to the store.

11.—On Thursday a legislature until June 1st.

destroyed McKirrick's P. R. section house at received here of a riot the Bullion Compt'ry.

11.—The death of A. Armstrong, clerk of county. Deceased was 60 years of age.

10.—The hull of the steamer Castell, \$4,450; the cargo insured for \$675.

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

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, and for toning and medicinal tablets and crude, valueless scientific treatment. If you are not satisfied, we will refund your money. If it proves just what you need, you keep it and pay for it. It will cure you. It has cured thousands. It is the most reliable information.

WEAK MEN.
Buffalo, N.Y.
No delay, no exposure.

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'Echoire. 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.

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 Longas. This was an ambush. Eight men of the North Dakota regiment moving in single file through the woods received a volley from a clump 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 it to safety.

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 Drake. 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.

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 boiler department, both on the first and second floors, satisfactory. Also, the girl's department on the first floor, but the means of exit from the second floor of the girl's 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 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 their way from Porcupine. They have been in that district for the last two months and have prospected some of the creeks very thoroughly.

They were all over that part of the country near the headwaters of the Porcupine and think they have located rich ground. On account of the depth of the snow, which is six feet in most places, it is extremely difficult to prospect and it is hard to tell whether they have found anything.

There are a great many people now in that country and there is every reason to believe that many mining towns will spring up on the various creeks. Coming out these gentlemen passed many large claims, and the prospectors are being set up. Dalton has a force of men at work improving the Dalton trail, and he is also building new camps and sending in new stocks of supplies.

In a few days the Dalton trail will be the only route to the Porcupine district. The river trail which is now used has become almost useless, on account of the large amount of lumber being coming out hard traveling is experienced all the way.

Many times they broke through, and coming down the big creeks they found their trail water up to their waists and wet their blankets. The weather is not cold in that part of the country, and very shortly the snow will melt away and the "mining" will be in full swing.

P. D. Whitehead, who brought the Gipsy Queen Company from Chicago to the Porcupine district, is now investigating the Porcupine district. He has just returned to Skagway after a four days' tramp, over the principal rivers and creeks in order to get an idea of the prospects of that country from personal observation.

Signs of Spring

The Trails Leading to the Klondike are Rapidly Softening

Water Running Over Yukon Ice—To Dawson on a Tandem

According to news received by the steamer Anur, which reached port on Saturday evening, the beautiful ice being rapidly smashed by the spring sun, and the ice locked rivers and lakes are being loosened from the frost king's grip.

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Many times they broke through, and coming down the big creeks they found their trail water up to their waists and wet their blankets. The weather is not cold in that part of the country, and very shortly the snow will melt away and the "mining" will be in full swing.

P. D. Whitehead, who brought the Gipsy Queen Company from Chicago to the Porcupine district, is now investigating the Porcupine district. He has just returned to Skagway after a four days' tramp, over the principal rivers and creeks in order to get an idea of the prospects of that country from personal observation.

To Pacify the Philippine

General Lawton Estimating an Army of 100,000 Required

Americans are Now Begging to Realize the Difficulties Encountered

New York, April 17.—A dispatch from Manila says that General Lawton today authorized the respondent to make this statement: present prospect is that 100,000 men will be necessary to pacify the islands.

General Lawton's expedition ordered to Manila and is preparing to start for the Philippines. Captured and restored to the owners, that is, they will be sold to the persons from whom a soldiers' group the opinion that men will be required to subdue the Philippines. General Lawton explains: "The difficulties in the Philippines are not only military but political. With my brigade I am way from one end of the other, it I did not have territory traversed. By leaving soldiers behind, I would soon see a whole force of the Philippines captured."

The Situation at Manila. Manila, March 19, via San Francisco, April 17.—War has become so plain an experience to Manila that the quiet is shaken by firing line encompassing the city. Evils brings a pitiful little consolation, uncomplainingly wounded to the island of Luzon. Around stretches a thin line, 15 miles entrenched soldiers. The fill into the field.

Exciting Scenes and Rescues—A Large Block of Buildings Doomed. Cleveland, O., April 15.—The immense wholesale military establishment of Messrs. Hart & Company, occupying the entire block from Bank to Academy streets is burning and will probably be completely destroyed. It is reported that a number of lives have been lost.

On a Tandem. These adventurous cyclists, who were met pushing their tandem along, are the two men who were rescued from the City of Seattle and immediately came up town to prepare for the journey. They had the wheel loaded with extra footwear and clothing such as they will need on the trip.

It is altogether admirable when a man, by dint of sheer will, wrings a fortune from the most adverse circumstances. The world is full of men who have done this, but never in history was there accomplished by a weak and unambitious man.

Woodstock Case. Woodstock, Ont., April 14.—There has been a great deal of discussion in this city during the past few weeks, regarding the truly remarkable case of A. N. Wideman, of Duntroon, who was cured of Inflammatory Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, after his doctor had failed to cure him, and his recovery was unexpected.

Washington, April 17.—At department to-day it was stated that the failure of his campaign to pacify the Philippines, and the driving of the rebels out of Luzon, was the cause of the return of General Lawton to Manila. The contract for carrying the troops for a fortnight or three months has been awarded to the Pacific Coast. He will be in Manila for a fortnight or three months, and will then return to the United States.

WOODSTOCK CASE

Mr. Mass Willis Tells of His Escape From Kidney Disease

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him—He Used Other Medicines, but Got Little Good From Them—Cured by Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills

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But the fact of the matter is that the cure was effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills. This gentleman, Mr. Mass Willis, of 245 Dundas street, and he tells his story thus: "For several years I suffered severely from Kidney Disease, pains in my back, and I used various medicines, but got little benefit from any of them."

"My son had used Dodd's Kidney Pills with excellent effect, and he advised me to try them. I acted on his advice and am happy to say I am thoroughly cured."

"I used only four boxes of this great medicine, but I needed no more. Now I feel like a new man. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only cure for Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Urinary Troubles, and all cases of Kidney Disease. They are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, with receipt of price by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

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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 Vancouver in this connection, would also be extended to Victoria.

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"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 one at Victoria and 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, remaining 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 Carthaginian through to Esquimaut with as little delay as possible, as 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 Yukoner, which lies in a slough at "Russin" 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. Stoneham, Portland; May D.; Tegan; Chocto, San Francisco; Seattle No. 1, Seattle-Yukon Co., City of Chicago, Chicago; Robert Kerr, 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. Stoneham 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 Thomas Dwyer, 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 Seattle is twenty 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.

GENERAL DEBILITY.



From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.H. Ralph Giberson, postmaster at Monquart, N.B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist. Now stunted and ragged, he scarce would be recognized as the man who six months ago was the picture of one suffering the terrible symptoms of general debility. He was run down in health, suffered much from dizziness, almost blindness, general dullness and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms bordered on those by which hypochondria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he learned of the benefit that several of his friends in this vicinity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the help held out by the testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; immediately his symptoms became less disagreeable, and he steadily gained until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly gives his testimonial, that all who read it may know the remedy if ever they are troubled with general debility.

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.

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are NOT Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

SPRING MEDICINE.

In the springtime the blood needs attention. The change of the year produces in every one, whether conscious of it or not, some heating of the blood.

Some people have pimples, a little eczema, or irritation of the skin; others feel easily tired and have a poor appetite. A tonic is needed.

The best tonic—the best of all spring medicines for man, woman or child is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

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.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

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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 oaths 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—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

FREE TO MEN.

needed to publish the who are nervous and are suffering from troubles resulting from these conditions.

Mr. Graham, a Ont., living at 4571 was for a long time troubled and at an advertised remedy, became almost an old Clergyman to an eminent skill, high whose skill and perfect cure was

own sorrow that so as are being imposed as quacks, Mr. G. is duty to give his cure by informing him in strict to be cured. No atten to those writing but any one who is advised to ad-

ANT DROWNED. 15.—James Perkins, treasurer of the town, was drowned last night as he was saving his property of the Mainland river.

WYOMING. 14.—Flores caused the mountains being put temporarily, and amount of damage in

Classes

Royal Art Union Montreal, Canada. The course includes painting from still life, and absolutely free for admission may be had.

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Men, Glad News!

Happy Marriage, Health, Energy and Long Life. MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES. No Money in Advance.

Wonderful Appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier. Full account, with copy of new medical book, sent under plain letter seal on application.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y. We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure.

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.

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"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, is believed to be the king, and the Chinese province of Shantung his kingdom.

The occupation of the interior of the province, it is pointed out, is a direct move toward the establishment of German sovereignty over the whole of 65,000 square miles of Shantung, instead of the 400 square miles around Kiao-chow, which was gouged out of the Chinese domain by Admiral von Diederichs after the native mob had killed Missionaries Neis, Hennie and Zeigler. Baron von Heyking, the German minister here, although he is said to have received leave of absence because of ill health, has not seen fit yet to claim his furlough. He left Peking for Kiao-chow, where he will consult with Prince Henry, commander in chief of the German Asiatic fleet.

The German expedition which was sent last week into southern Shantung to quell the anti-foreign disturbances there, has occupied Ji-chou, fifty-four miles from I-chou-fu, the original objective point, without opposition. Military officials in Shantung are confident that they can annihilate the Germans, and, it is understood, have asked permission from the Peking government to proceed against the force of occupation. This permission, however, probably will be denied.

THE PLAGUE. The Tainanfu 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 always ready to write this as usual to carry on their business.

According to news brought by the

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 British 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 the provisions of the Penal Code. 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 search the law. After high words, Drake ceased 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 that he had accused the deceased of a result. 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 a prisoner to be punished for manslaughter 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, of British nationality was refused him.

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 it 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 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 New York. The Count, being also of the opinion that the sojourn of Kang in Japan might arouse the suspicion of foreign countries, approved of his resolve. As Kang is a native of Manchuria, and well acquainted with the Chinese language, he is reported that the sum was paid by Count Okuma, while others assert that it was provided by the foreign office as a sort of parting gift.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

A report has reached the Japan Times that a steamer, the Hokushin Maru and Kitami Maru of Otsu Cape, in the province of Teshio, Hokkaido, early on the morning of the 30th ult. The Hokushin Maru was on her way to the coast, about 36, while the other vessel made for the shore as fast as she could. Some convicts and their guards, who were on board the latter, and others are supposed to have been all drowned.

According to a telegraphic report despatched by the Kokumun correspondent in Seoul, M. Pavloff, is endeavoring to obtain a tract of land of two thousand tsubo each on the eastern coast of the peninsula for a settlement for Russian fishermen. The demand was preferred some time ago to the Korean government, but getting impatient over its delays, M. Pavloff is now directly approaching the Emperor.

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.

Sir Arthur Curtis Found

The Body of the Missing Baronet Is Held by Indians.

Siwashas 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, which was 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 steamer 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.

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.

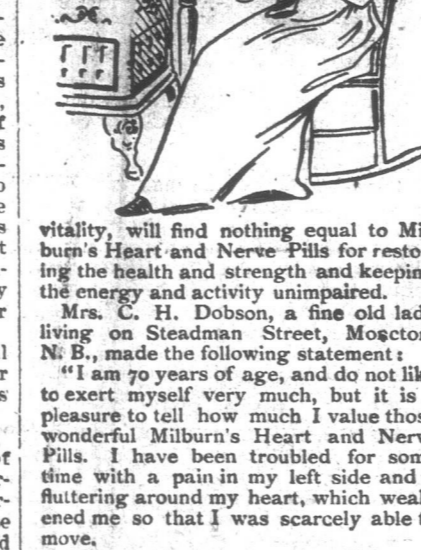
Y.W.C.A. AFFAIRS.

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 on 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 those 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 into 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."

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.

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

Miss Bennett, a Passenger on the Glenogle, Has Exciting Experiences.

She Was Under Fire With the American Admiral at Manila.

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.

During her stay in Manila Miss Bennett visited the quarters of the First Washington and saw the Washington boys on guard duty and in the trenches. CARIBBO PIONEER INJURED. 111-Mile House, B.C., April 14.-While out shooting wild geese this afternoon Mr. Joseph Hetherington, a well-known Caribbo 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.

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 him King of Samoa. By 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, the March, the guns of the American Philadelphia and the British Porpoise have been roaring shells into the villages and coping along the slanting coast, tiles 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 and the shells of the Philadelphia have been striking the native villages. The and British forces still patrol of Apia, and martial law is in force. This state of affairs is due to the defiant attitude of King Rose, the representative of who not only flatly refused the provisional government of but is strongly suspected of through his adherents, given aid and comfort to the rebels.

Admiral Kautz is an Admiral Kautz is worth, a sailors that the action of King Rose is an affront to the nation, and maintains that the no such thing as a provisional government in Samoa under the Berlin treaty. The events leading up to the began with the efforts of Mr. British consul-general, with tion of Chief Justice Cham Capt. Purdie of the Porpoise, duce Malletta and his thirty composing the provisional government own their arms and give a test for the future of the island. General Masxas embarked for Samoa, and his first visit to the hostile chiefs. By efforts were unavailing. Meantime the Mafasa fa their advisers were spreading of lying rumors amongst the. They even published it abroad. This proclamaion contained that Mafasa was king, fore became necessary to cont and the British and American asked the German consul to in a proclamation denying the seeming interference of the al government with the Malle. The German consul refused. lation was, however, issued Masxas and Osborn, who denied that they had aced Mafasa as king of Samoa, at the contrary, Tann had been elected king. The document a that the provisional government only temporary and its function preservation of peace pending structions from the powers. clared that it was the bounde the consuls to uphold the and that the strong protest could at once. Following this the G sul-general issued a proclamaion account, upholding the government as one having full This proclamation contained a following extraordinary paragraph: "I fully trust that the provisionerment will also be able to the danger now caused anew peace of the country and the its inhabitants by the procla the American and English cons representatives, and that notwit this new provocation it will stick to its legal conduct show. This proclamation put more to the rebels. This was the state of affairs Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz and the strong protest could at once. 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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 copse 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."

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.

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 Nordensfeldt 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.

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Clave, 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 take the guard from the Royalist. For half an hour there was a sharp interchange of bullets. Two of the Royalist 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.

cheers as the Calliope steamed out in the teeth of the gale, and the rifles of the Americans and Britishers were now firing together against a common enemy for the first time in the world's history. The Porpoise was not long in getting to work, for directly at daybreak Malletta point she opened with shrapnel from her six-inch guns and her first shot fired the village. Her gunners did magnificent work, shell after shell bursting just where it was aimed. Meantime the Royalist and the Philadelphia were away, and a native refuge coming into the town from the bush told us that he saw the rebels running away, though some "who had strong hearts" remained in their trenches.

Hearing firing at Mulinu I walked down there and just at the neck of the peninsula we were in the direct line of fire and could hear the shells roaring and screaming through the air just over our heads, and bursting inland, some to the left and some to the right of the Papsal waterfall. Then would rise the smoke of a burning Samoan house. Some of the shells reached the German consulate, and the shells from the house were reported to have been damaged.

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 Vaisigano bridge and Matautu point, on which the British consulate is situated, as it might be necessary to shatter 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 Nordensfeldt 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.

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Thursday's Bombardment. In a few minutes we could hear her six-inch guns roaring 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 consulate. 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 precautions 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 Mul'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 Mul'nuu 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 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 Tanuimpall crowned King of Samoa.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S PROCLAMATION. The Following is the Full Text to 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: 1. Whereas, at a meeting held this day on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, at anchor in the harbor of Apia, at which were present the consular representatives of the three signatory powers of the Berlin treaty of 1889, and the three senior naval officers of the same powers, it was agreed that the so-called Provisional government under High Chief Mataafa and his thirteen chiefs can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty, and can, therefore, not be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, it is hereby ordered that the High Chief and the thirteen chiefs aforesaid go quietly to their respective homes and obey the laws of Samoa, and respect the Berlin treaty.

2. It is further ordered that all the chiefs and their people who have been ejected from their homes and who have been sent to different points in the Samoan Islands return quietly to their aforesaid homes without molestation. 3. It is further ordered that no force be used within the power of the naval force now in this harbor, is given to all who quietly obey this order, on the other hand, it will be used against all who disregard it or the rights of quiet and peaceably disposed people.

4. The treaty of Berlin recognizes the Chief Justice of Samoa as the highest officer under the existing government, and as he holds his office his authority must be respected and the decree of the Court must be carried out. 5. That all residents of Samoa who have the good sense to observe the requirements of this proclamation, which is issued in the interests of peace, with an earnest regard for the rights of all, both foreign and native, and that there may be no occasion to use military power to enforce it, I remain, ALBERT KAUTZ, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force on Pacific Station, March 11, 1899.

THE BRIDGEPORT TRIAL. Dr. Nancy Guildford Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter. Bridgeport, Conn., April 11.—The present trial of Dr. Nancy Guildford has been abandoned and the jury discharged on account of the illness of Juror Gregory. Later—At 2:30 p.m. Dr. Nancy Guildford, who has been on trial on a charge of murder in the second degree and whose trial has been discontinued, pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Judge Wheeler declared a recess before imposing sentence.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Newburg, N. Y., April 11.—The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day received on probation the following: George M. Fowles, New York city; Charles Adam, Newburgh; Thomas R. Wallace, Johnsonville, and Richard S. Beckett, Kingston. The conference accepted the invitation of St. Andrew's Church, New York city, to hold its next session there. The coming year is the centennial year of the New York conference, when it is expected it will raise its proportion of \$200,000,000, which the Methodist Church in the country intends to raise as a "Centennial thank offering," to be used at the opening of the new century, for missionary, benevolent and educational objects.

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.

Bring near the Tivoli, from the rifles of the both sides, and the Porpoise and 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 engaged 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 marines 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.

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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 take the guard from the Royalist. For half an hour there was a sharp interchange of bullets. Two of the Royalist 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's Bombardment. In a few minutes we could hear her six-inch guns roaring 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 consulate. 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 precautions 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

A Party of Adventurers

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 recently 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.

IRISH AFFAIRS. Sir T. H. G. Esmonde Suggests the Formation of "A People's Parliament."

London, April 12.—Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, 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.

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.

Advertisement for 'D. H.M.S.' and 'STEELE'S PILLS' on the left margin.

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 as far as the foot of the summit on the interior side. On the next day—this was about three weeks ago—he started on the trip, thirty-two miles over the glacier to Valdes. But he never reached there. Time passed and he did not come in. Friends became anxious, and finally decided that he was a victim of the awful treachery of the terrible glacier, for he had been seen on the west Valdes.

It was concluded that although he had passed over the dangerous point, he felt that he could not walk on into Valdes, and he decided to go back to the foot of the mountain, and he had turned back to re-cross the glacier and find the camp which he had left in the morning. But a cold and deadly wind sprang up, and he was buried under the snow. The snow drifted like an avalanche of clouds, and the wind from the icy summit of the mountain pierced like needles.

A party that was organized in Valdes to search for the missing man found the body half buried in the snow at the foot of the summit on the Valdes side. French, overcome with cold and exhaustion, had fallen even before he had re-crossed the summit. The remains were brought to Valdes and there buried about two weeks ago. They were buried to the west of the victims who perished some six weeks ago. But before the burial Hoagland, the partner, came over from Klutena lake and identified the remains. It was understood that French's life was insured, and Hoagland took this precaution for the benefit of the dead man's family. Mr. Malone understood that French left a wife and children in the States. They had come with him as far as Chicago on his way to Copper river, and then had returned to Mrs. French's relatives in Virginia. He believes that they were in very good circumstances, so she would not suffer.

"I do not know the names of the two Swedes who died at Copper Center," Mr. Malone says. "Their remains were buried at that point. There are yet many cases here now, and will probably be some more deaths, though the disease is not spreading so rapidly as formerly. The spring will check it to a large degree and many will doubtless recover. You see, the provisions in the interior are so poor that these men do not have much of a chance. Bacon and beans that are kept for a year are really not fit to eat, and most of the provisions in the interior have been kept that length of time. "One of the saddest sights and the greatest evidence of the utter worthlessness of the country are the hundred men, 'broke' and disgusted, at Valdes begging to be brought to here. They have neither money nor provisions, but are being cared for by the government agent, Charles Brown. He gives them bacon and beans, and they sleep in rough shacks. Some of them are waiting for money to be sent to them by friends, while others have no hope except in Brown and the steamship company. He provides some work for them by hiring hauling wood, tinkering on several boats and shoveling snow. "Some of these poor fellows mortgage their homes and farms in the United States and let their families almost destitute to raise money to go to the Copper river country, believing that it was a land lined with gold and that each would be a millionaire. They belong in all parts of the country; they came from New England, many from New York, from the Middle states and from the Pacific coast. "Many of them are walking about Valdes on crutches, through injuries received by freezing. Every fourth man has his feet or his fingers frozen. The number of feet of all of them is not less than 100,000, and just as soon as possible. Several men were sent down on the boat, some of them having paid half fare, while others had nothing. On the Pacific coast, the Excelsior left Valdes Brown had twenty-five or thirty of these men hanging round him, begging him to secure passage for them. Some of them were almost in tears, so anxious were they to leave. There is some doubt among the men of Brown's good faith. They think that he believes that they have money and is acting with the steamship company to force them to pay their fares. But I don't believe that they have any money. Ultimately they will have to be brought out at the expense

of some one, whether the government or the steamship company. "Brown will soon need more provisions if he is to care for these men. He told me that the quantity he had would not last more than one month longer. He has no flour now. The men whom he feeds get only a small amount of it for gravy. But I suppose that some arrangements will be made to send provisions to him. "Other passengers by the Excelsior do not make a more trouble with the Yakutat Bay Indians. The miners in the Yakutat country have been sorely tried with thieving Indians this winter. Their supplies were short enough at best, and when the Indians got away with parts of caches and even stole the miners' tents and stoves, forbearance ceased to be a virtue. "Some distance in the interior were cleaned out by the Indian thieves. They armed themselves and started in pursuit. They finally captured the thieves and recovered part of the stolen property. Five or six of the Indians were tied up and whipped. "On being released they called a council of the tribe and at the council the Excelsior party of miners on the interior. The latter were gathered together to stand off the reds. A message was sent to Sitka asking that Governor Dwyer send some of the Federal troops at Dyea to the Yakutat country. It is not believed that the Indians will commence actual hostilities. They could not be trusted, however, should a band of them meet with a small party of whites.

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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. "One can cross over on the crusted 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 a timbered 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. "The views from the summit of those peaks is as grand and sublime as man's eye ever gazed upon. The imposing, white mantled, glistening, sentinelling summits of Mts. Wrangel, Sanford and Drum, the blue valley below with its extensive forests, swamps, heaver ponds, lakes and rivers impress you with the thought that all earthly spots in empyreal atmosphere, where the discord of the elements can rage with unrestricted terror and futile effect against nature's battlements, surely this is par excellence. "I descended Copper river to its delta, returned to Valdes and surveyed the summer trail as far as the divide between Lower River and Tanamah, and was surprised to find it only 1,000 feet altitude. This route is. "The Key to Copper River Valley and obviates the necessity of crossing the glacier or risking life in the Copper river valley. "It is unreasonable to expect to find gold in the Copper river valley. The prospect is favorable for some mineral development on the inside slope of the coast range, but no justifications for a rush. The country was thoroughly explored during last year and will be partially prospected this. I expect to spend the coming summer in that country, but not in Copper river valley. "To make the sweeping statement that there is no mineral in the country is un-

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Laurier and

The Premier To-Day Deputation From the ion Congress

British Columbia's Law Will Probal Disallowed.

Sir Wilfrid Favours Hours Day on P Works.

Ottawa, Ont., April 18.—representing the Dominion Labor Congress waited Laurier this morning to as legislative enactment deal- prore 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 briefly explained what the desired. He first mentioned a city of excluding Chinese to effect the exclusion cated a \$500 poll tax. Mr. the laboring people of Can legislative enactment of an on all government works a ling of prison-made goods buyers should know what purchasing. What laboring was

A Contract Labor I 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 enforce- respecting the inspection of tackle used in the unloading owing to the lack of inspe lives were lost.

Mr. Keres in talking of of prison-made goods said if no machinery was used a made to work only with the Mr. Macdonald for a mag- nents should adopt an 8-30 day labor. He said the gove become popular in Ottawa th departments adopting lay la Sir Wilfrid Laurier in repl deputation

Took up the Various R seriatim. He seemed slight to favor the increasing of t poll tax, but objected to tax whom he said were progressi ally of Britain. Mr. regar Mr. Wilfrid pointed out complications in connection w said the International Confe endeavoring to arrive at a un apply to Britain.

Mr. McInnes's bill will abo- tually close out Chinese as if sion act was passed. As to the eight-hour day marks and the legalization of label and other things in w men are interested, Sir Wilfr favorable and hopeful tone. Labor men are well satisfie interview.

A meeting of the commit- members of the House of Com the S to select—by the committee of the Dominion Al members of the Commons fa prohibition was held this there were present Senator V chair, and Messrs. Ganong, N Millan, Christie and Flint. Mr was absent in Brockville, b leaving he gave his consent to of Messrs. Flint, Christie Millan, which was expected to larged Scott Act which said province wanting prohibition e Mr. Messrs. Ganong and Moor hored to bringing a resolution in favor of a prohibiti They will present a minority the Dominion Alliance commit it meets on Thursday next.

D'sallowance Probable. Ottawa, April 18.—(Special) from the answer made by S Laurier to-day to a delegatio Dominion Trades and Labor which wanted him, the govern d'sallow the anti-Japanese legia British Columbia. This will be de request of the British governm Imperial interests, owing to the nations between Japan and the land.

The Premier also said about increased as asked by the bill of R. Maxwell. It is also likely that passed bill regarding immigrati and this will mean that th d'sallowance of Japanese. COLLAPSE OF A BALCO Cagliari, Island of Sardinia. A while the King and Queen of it. Sardinia today for Sassari, ab miles from here, in order to meet the white fire he let his pistol dis- Sassari, a balcony filled with several girls collapsed. Fourteen were injured. A man was killed and another was visited. The Royal party then resumed the jour the acclamations of the people.