

What is

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\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 17.

AN EMPIRE

A Glorious Light Has Been Extinguished in the Land--Gladstone Is Dead.

Breathed His Last at Five O'clock This Morning.

Widespread Grief Manifested at Hawarden and Throughout Great Britain.

Touching Expression of Appreciation of the Marvellous Career and Worth of the Man.

Hawarden, May 19.—Though the news of Mr. Gladstone's death, which occurred at 5 o'clock this morning, was already cabled, spread rapidly, it was told by the Hawarden church bell, which carried the sad tidings to every sorrowing home in this vicinity.

Slowly the details of the last moments of the great statesman are coming out of the castle, where the grief is too profound to be intruded upon.

The family were summoned at 2 a.m. owing to a perceptible sinking noticed by the medical watchers. From that time until Mr. Gladstone peacefully passed away no one left the death chamber. The only absentee was little Dorothy Drew, who tearfully complained that her grandfather did not recognize her.

Even in that hour of agony his thoughts of others were not wanting. The old coachman, who was unable to be present when the servants bade farewell to the dying man, was summoned and remained to see the end with his master.

8:30 a.m.—Dr. Dobie took leave of Mrs. Gladstone and returned to Chester deeply affected. Indeed, almost everywhere around the castle in tears. Dr. Dobie is said to have been assisting Dr. Elias and Dr. Henry Gladstone to draw up a statement of Mr. Gladstone's last hours.

London, May 19.—The deepest manifestations of grief are reported throughout the country. Flags everywhere are half-masted, bells tolled, shades drawn down, and in the public galleries pictures of Mr. Gladstone are draped with crepe. The Queen and Prince of Wales received an early intimation of the sad news, and immediately sent a touching expression of condolence to the widow.

London, May 19.—All the papers are out this morning with special editions with heavily headed borders announcing the death of Mr. Gladstone.

The Daily Chronicle heads its editorial with a quotation from Wordsworth: "This is the happy warrior, this is he, that every man would wish to be."

The editorial says: "A glorious light has been extinguished in the land. Mr. Gladstone is dead and all his life is a past memory to us and our children—an inspiration and possession forever. The end came as to a soldier at his post. It found him calm, expectant, faithful, unshaken. Death came robed in terror of mortal pain. But what better can be said than that as he taught his fellows how to live, so he taught them how to die. It is impossible at this hour to survey the mighty range of this splendid life. We would assign him the title of the 'Great Nationalist of the Nineteenth Century.' To Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Belgium his name is hallowed, but beyond all his claim as a patriot, he was the greatest of the master builders of modern England. Timidly had no place in Mr. Gladstone's soul. He was a lion among men, endowed with a granite strength of will and purpose rare indeed in our age of feeble convictions."

Continuing, the Daily Chronicle says: "His life presented aspects of charm to all minds. His learning captivated the scholar, his eloquence and statesmanship the politician, his financial genius the business man, while his domestic relations and simple human graciousness appealed to all hearts."

"With the editorial is the following quotation in headed type: 'There is a price and great man fallen this day in Ireland.' The Standard says: 'Whether men agreed with him or differed from him in the matter of party politics, they did not come within the range of his influence as administrator without being profoundly impressed with his extraordinary powers for dispatching public business most effectively and his absolute devotion to that which he believed to be the highest interests of his country.' It is difficult to find words adequate to express oneself at such an event. The disappearance of such a central figure is a tremendous loss. In parliament and throughout the country his influence over our life was unparalleled. Lord George Hamilton said: 'What impressed me most in Mr. Gladstone was his extraordinary influence, especially in converting the house of commons to ac-

SAGASTA DOING HIS DUTY.

Sticking by the Queen Regent with Hope About Gene.

New York, May 18.—A despatch from Madrid says: The cabinet crisis excites more than ordinary interest, because everybody comprehends that Sagasta finds much difficulty in getting first class liberal politicians to join the new cabinet on account of the general feeling that this ministry is doomed to suffer for all the sins of its predecessors when its hour of reckoning with an enraged and disappointed people comes.

The hour seems to be approaching and averting it is dependent upon the frail hope still entertained of the success of Admiral Cervera's squadron in the West Indies.

Sagasta is certainly game in doing his duty to his party and his country and his queen, but he perceives the dangers of the situation in the growing audacity of the republicans and the Carlists and in the tone of the Madrid papers, which dare to attack and ridicule the monarchy and dynasty, forecasting their fall open-

ly. Even such a moderate man as Castelar is known to have told his friends that he considers the present situation as going to pieces. Too many blunders have been committed to make it possible to avert a catastrophe, and he adds that he only deprecates, inspiring the former with a course of action, every thought was bent to attain the end. No labor was too arduous. He animated both supporters and opponents, inspiring the former with his own fierce energy, while if he could not gain over the latter he crushed them. It was to this grim determination that he owed most of his success."

Mr. James Bryce, Liberal member for South Aberdeen, and the author of the "The American Commonwealth," writes: "I cannot recall any other case in English history where a whole nation followed the setting of a life with such sympathy and regret."

Mr. John Redmond, Parliamtent member of parliament for Waterford, says: "The loss to England is absolutely incalculable. Englishmen in all parts should be grateful for his services in promoting the prosperity of their empire."

The Daily News says: "We cannot help dwelling upon the opinions which Mr. Gladstone held most strongly and the sentiments which he felt most deeply, because they are the only ones which un-looked for and un-expectedly have become his most characteristic qualities was his personal humility. This cannot be explained without key. In the ordinary meaning of the word, underrate himself. He was not easily persuaded. He paid little attention to other people's opinion when the mind was made up. He was quite aware of his own ascendancy in counsel and supremacy in debate."

"Other questions he did indeed distrust his own judgment. On politics he did not, but the secret of his humility was the sense that these things were of no importance compared with the relations between God's creatures and their creator. Mr. Gladstone once said with characteristic candor that he had no religious faith. He was quickly moved to indignation by whatever he thought an injustice either to himself or others, and incapable of concealing his emotion. For if said his contentance showed what he felt. More expressive features were never given to man."

"Mr. Gladstone's exquisite courtesy, which in and out of parliament was model for all, proceeded from the same source. He was essentially a Christian. He could not see a man who was not a brother. He would be like considering Tompkins apart from poetry or Darwin from science. His religion thought did not make him gloomy; it made him habitually serious. Hence arose the fact that he had no humor. This curious delusion seems to have arisen from the reward that he had never been induced to laugh at anything profane. But he was a master of irony and could be extremely, even bitterly, sarcastic. Moreover, nobody laughed more heartily over an anecdote that he really good. Different people, unless they saw him often, got very different ideas of him. He was many men in one, he impressed all alike with the essential greatness of his character."

CHARLESTON DEPARTS.

The U. S. Cruiser Sails for Manila Loaded With Ammunition.

Vallejo, May 18.—The cruiser Charleston got under way for Manila shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

Salutes were fired from the Island every yard and employees of the yard and citizens of Vallejo who assembled along shore vigorously cheered the departure of the vessel.

The compasses of the Charleston will be adjusted as she proceeds down the bay and no stop will be made at San Francisco.

On board the Charleston are a number of newspaper correspondents, among them the American press, and the United States cruiser, Marblehead, picked up several Cubans in an open boat some miles from the coast, including Ortiz, lieutenant of the insurgent camp near Cienfuegos. It was reported that the damage done to the Spanish fleet by the United States cruisers, Marblehead and Albatross, was very heavy. The hospitals at Cienfuegos are full of the wounded, and fear prevailed everywhere that the American warships would return complete the destruction.

RETALIATION SUGGESTED.

Shall This Country Have an Exhibit at the French Exposition?

Chicago, May 18.—A special from Washington says: Shall the United States retaliate upon France for her alleged sympathy with Spain, not making an exhibition at the exposition at 1900?

The question is causing no end of discussion among members of congress. General Grover declares that he will oppose any measure appropriating money for an exhibit at the exposition. He is firmly of the belief that the steamer Lafayette, captured and released by our warships, delivered French artillermen to the Spanish and that these Frenchmen killed our sailors at Cardenas. Congressman Dockery, of Missouri, it is said, is of one mind with General Grover. Attention is likewise called to the flagrantly hostile attitude of the Parisian press. Out of half a hundred newspapers published in Paris only three are at all favorable to this country.

Congress has already appropriated \$25,000 for the Paris exposition, of which only half was spent. This was at the service of the late Commissioner Moses P. Handy. Strong opposition to any further appropriation is to be looked for.

SECRET CONFERENCE HELD.

Rueux Ayers, May 19.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the United States minister had a secret conference with the Brazilian minister for foreign affairs.

UNCLE SAM OUTWITTED

Spanish Cape Verde Squadron Arrives Safe and Sound at Santiago De Cuba

Admiral Cervera Congratulated on His Success by the Madrid Authorities

Madrid, May 20.—At 10 o'clock yesterday evening the minister of marine, Captain Anson, received a dispatch from Admiral Cervera, in command of the Cape Verde squadron. It read: "Santiago de Cuba, May 19.—This morning I have, without incident, entered this port, accompanied by the squadron. (Signed) CERVERA."

Madrid, May 20.—(8 a.m.)—The minister of marine has cabled congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

London, May 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The matter of the Spanish fleet is almost at a standstill and there are hardly any movements on the streets, which have a sort of holiday appearance. The parks are almost deserted, and there were very few people to be seen last week on the Plaza de Carimas at night, although the band played there and everything possible was done to keep up the spirits of the people. Many families without means are striving to emigrate, trying to borrow money from the more fortunate people, in order to be able to pay their passage money."

There is considerable feeling against the men who are despoiled of their property and who are posted on the corners of houses all over town one may see such notices as the following: "Here are sold women's shirts for men who are abandoning the island of Cuba."

Three thousands of men from cigar, tobacco and other factories out of work, and the authorities are employing as many of them as possible on the fortifications. The war is entirely cleared of merchandise, and there the idle people congregate and enjoy the fresh air while talking over the war. The matter of feeding so many idle men has caused the authorities considerable anxiety.

When these men feel the pangs of hunger, they will probably turn to the United States. The bulk of the Spaniards, however, are filled with warlike enthusiasm, and are looking forward with confidence to an eventual triumph over the American forces. They have great faith in the strength of the Spanish fleet, and are looking forward hopefully to the blockade being raised by a naval force sent from Spain.

THE CUBAN INVASION.

Plans for Early Landing of Troops Unchanged.

New York, May 19.—A special from Washington says: The plans of the invasion of Cuba by the United States forces remain unchanged. The elusive performances of the Spanish squadron have proved the execution of a part, at least, of the programme, but it has been altered in no important particular. The determination to dispatch to the island as soon as practicable an army of not less than 50,000 men competent to meet and cope with the forces of Blanco still stands.

But the time has not yet come when it is practical to do this, for the reason that the army is not ready to be sent to Cuba. The 16,000 regulars must be equipped and prepared to go at any time. The majority of volunteers gathered at Tampa, New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago, however, are not prepared to go anywhere and will not be until they are uniformly armed, equipped and have some sort of training in the art of war. All of this will take time.

The best judgment of military experts is that it will require not less than a month under the most favorable circumstances to put 35,000 volunteers in condition to reinforce the regulars for the army of the art of war. All of this will take time.

It is thought by many trained officers that more time than that ought to be and is likely to be taken.

General Scott spent six months training and drilling his army before he invaded Mexico, and it is not contended that the invasion of Cuba is any less formidable an undertaking than the conquest of Mexico.

The inglorious experience of Bull Run is a favorite illustration of the wisdom of putting recruits to the serious business of war too soon.

There is one portion of the Cuban programme, however, which may not be delayed much longer. That is the dispatching of an expedition made up almost entirely of regulars from the Tampa camp to make a landing on the Cuban coast, throw up fortifications and clear the way for the coming of the army proper.

It is not settled that this will be done, but strong arguments are being used in favor of the project. It is urged that the reconcentrados from starving, but that, as a result of our present plan of concentrating the reconcentrados, the insurgents will suffer something akin to the same fate.

A move toward this people, it is urged, is commanded by every consideration of humanity, even if it be at great expense. The government is urged to make an available spot on the coast of Cuba, and it is contended, be able to do something toward relieving this suffering people by establishing a depot of supplies, which could be drawn on by the insurgents.

Further, it is argued in favor of the project, that the reconcentrados are becoming more difficult every day, and that the regulars could not be better employed in protecting the coast from the reconcentrados, and that the reconcentrados are becoming more difficult every day, and that the regulars could not be better employed in protecting the coast from the reconcentrados.

The longer the occupation of a landing place is delayed, it is pointed out, the more time Blanco has for throwing up fortifications and mounting batteries along the coast, which will cause trouble when the real invasion begins.

The advocates of this movement believe it would be easy for a thinking man to strengthen his feelings to hold his own with the protection that the blockading squadron could afford. There is no prospect, however, of the first, unless the government of this nature is likely to be undertaken immediately. For the present, at least, all military movements will await the word from the navy department.

WHERE IS THE OREGON?

Expected to First Touch Some Atlantic Coast Port.

New York, May 19.—A despatch from Washington says: So far known, to the confidence of the naval authorities, the American squadron is now concentrated off Cuba and still maintaining the blockade of the north coast and guarding the southern approaches to the Yucatan passage at the western end and the Windward passage at the eastern end of the island.

No encounter with Admiral Cervera's vessels is looked for within the next two or three days, no is yet apparent that the Spanish commander will risk a battle except under conditions which he can himself determine. A report was in circulation that the Oregon had safely passed the lower Windward islands and would soon join Acting Admiral Sampson's fleet. But the report is left in the air. The vessel reported in the press despatches, has not yet had time to make the run from Bahia to Barbadoes and is probably still steaming north somewhere off the Guiana coast.

PEACE NOT YET WANTED.

New York, May 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valencia says: The war fever is gradually abating in Spain and the long-winded debate from the cortes is the best evidence of the country, has contributed thereto almost as much as the defeat at Cavite. The opinion is daily growing among thinking men that Spain is drifting toward defeat and may, at any moment, determine the formation of a peace party. Peace, Spain is to initiate the proposals for, can be only had after more fighting. The Atlantic fleet must either be knocked to pieces or gain a victory which will set off a peace party. The idea of peace with honor can really take root in this land of Don Quixote.

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GRAHAM TAKES COMMAND.

Atlanta, Ga., May 19.—Major General Graham, commander of the department of the Gulf, left today for Tallahassee, Fla., to assume command of the army of volunteers.

LEMONS GIVEN TO SOLDIERS.

San Diego, Cal., May 19.—The chamber of commerce has shipped to San Francisco a carload of lemons, consigned to the Red Cross Society for the American soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. The fruit was freely given by the growers of this country. One box of the finest lemons is addressed to Admiral Dewey.

Mr. John Patterson, of Patonville, La., was very appreciatively surprised to find off his porch for eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans but none of a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Twice-a-Week.

NO. 24.



FROM THE CAPITAL

Sir Louis Davies Going to Washington to Arrange for Another Conference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Slightly Ill—Investigating the Railway Pass Abuse

Ottawa, May 20.—At the public accounts committee this morning, Howell, Q.C., of Winnipeg, wrote to say that he would not come to Ottawa to give evidence unless his expenses of \$130 were paid in advance.

The committee on public accounts this morning set about ascertaining the alleged facts that civil servants and government employees have been in the habit of travelling on railway passes and at the same time charging the fare to the department. The P.E.I., G.T.R., and Canada Atlantic officials testified as to passes issued to civil servants, and that the greater number were for employees of postal, customs, immigration and railway departments which were asked for in the ordinary course of business. To establish the fact that this practice obtains among government employees, opposition members produced evidence to show that Thomas K. Munro, superintendent engineer, whose account to the railway department included railway fares, had passed from several roads and made use of the same. The House, however, books were ordered to be produced for examination as to Munro's accounts there.

Sir Louis Davies leaves for Washington on Monday. He received a telegram from Sir Julian Pauncefote to-day asking him to be present at the conference on Wednesday to begin preliminary arrangements for a conference on all matters in dispute between Canada and the States.

The government yesterday decided that the commons shall not be asked to sit to-morrow, as had been contemplated. There will, however, be a Saturday sitting next week. The first minister is still confined to his home through a slight indisposition from which he has suffered since Wednesday.

In the House to-day Sir Richard Cartwright spoke of the death of Mr. Gladstone, and moved, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, that a committee comprising Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Messrs. Mulock and Costigan, Sir Louis Davies, and the mover and seconder, prepare an address of condolence. Sir Charles Tupper replied in the same feeling, even as Sir Richard Cartwright had spoken.

In Mr. Mulock's post-office bill today Victoria, B.C., was inserted as a dead-letter office for the treatment of letters. It will be the only one west of Winnipeg.

TOUCHED AT MIDNIGHT.

A Suspected Spanish Spy Found in a New York Hotel.

New York, May 19.—The arrival of Chief Hazen, of the United States secret service and Chief McManus, of the Philadelphia division of the secret service, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last evening, quickly gave rise to the rumor among the guests who were aware of the visit, that a suspected Spanish spy, who had been in the hotel, had been found in the house, and taken started on a tour of observation.

About midnight Chief Hazen walked up to Mr. Gallia, one of the guests of the hotel, who recently returned from a tour of the country, made, as he said, for the purpose of furthering the establishing of a United States permanent exposition in Paris and London. He tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Mr. Gallia, we would like to interview you."

Gallia subjected to the chief's manner until he found that he was in the presence of agents of the government. What was said cannot be learned. One of the agents, however, said later that the real name of M. Gallia was M. Morris and that he was an Austrian by birth. He possessed, letters, however, from a number of French journals which gave him recommendations to a number of leading drygoods men in this city. The officers accepted his explanation and permitted him to remain at the hotel.

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PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. HENRY (FORMERLY SAMUEL) GLAPHAM. Late of Galliano Island, British Columbia, and formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate at the head of Nesquehoning, in the county of Huntington, West Virginia, containing about 40 acres, more or less. FRANK ROUNDY, 215 March, 1888.

Drop Dead. Harriston, Ont., May 20.—H. G. Lamberton, one of the leading merchants here, dropped dead while reading a newspaper yesterday.

Godall Exonerated. Hamilton, May 20.—The verdict in the Hemstock case exonerated George Godall, who was arrested on suspicion of being the cause of the death of Hemstock.

Volunteer Cavalry. Montgomery, Ala., May 19.—Major Charles Wheeler has made a personal request to the Governor for a long and authorized to call for a regiment of volunteer cavalry in Alabama.

Peace Not Yet Wanted. New York, May 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valencia says: The war fever is gradually abating in Spain and the long-winded debate from the cortes is the best evidence of the country, has contributed thereto almost as much as the defeat at Cavite.

GRAHAM TAKES COMMAND. Atlanta, Ga., May 19.—Major General Graham, commander of the department of the Gulf, left today for Tallahassee, Fla., to assume command of the army of volunteers.

THE DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

Men of every party throughout the empire will mourn with sincere regret the exit from this mortal coil of the greatest figure that has occupied the stage of public life during the reign of Queen Victoria. Mr. Gladstone's career is practically the history or the best part of the history of the nineteenth century, and there are none who have lived in this century who can be named before him for greatness of genius. He was a man in every way remarkable; versatile to a degree that made it possible to say of him that in any one of the thousand avenues his talents entitled him to enter as his life's path he would have achieved the supreme excellence. Great Britain has been immensely the gainer by his services; his brilliancy as a finance minister has never been exceeded; his grasp of detail and his capacity for work were marvellous. His eloquence has passed into a proverb. Those who have had the inestimable privilege of hearing that silvery voice, clear as a clarion, and distinct in every syllable as the note of a bell, do not deceive themselves when they say with a sigh, "We shall never hear his like again." Orators of the type of Gladstone are not given to any nation except at long intervals, and only to first-class nations. Gladstone was a magnificent specimen of the British race; mingled English and Scottish, said to be by observers in each nation the best type that mankind knows. Of his political career, his literary triumphs, his famous controversies, his struggle for Irish home rule, his Spartan simplicity of habit, his gentility and his tremendous enthusiasm, it is needless to speak; they are household words throughout the great empire. It will be long ere a man so great can be found to take the place Gladstone has left vacant.

MR. J. C. BROWN.

If the statement be correct that Mr. J. C. Brown of New Westminster may take the field again as a candidate for New Westminster City, the people of the province are to be cordially congratulated. Men like Mr. J. C. Brown are as scarce as honesty, and when they are found to undertake the burdens of office it is proper the circumstance should be noted with approval, even rejoicing. It is true that certain persons have been laughing at the idea of Mr. Brown again entering provincial politics, but Mr. Brown will doubtless console himself with the reflection, with his splendidly another worthy man in similar case, that "nothing is so foolish as to laugh at fools." Intellectually Mr. Brown is the superior of any member of the present legislature, with a few notable exceptions on the opposition side. He has a grasp of provincial affairs unsurpassed by any public man in that province; he has a talent for finance that is sadly needed at this juncture; he was the man of whom the government was sincerely afraid when he was in the house some years ago; his speeches were dreaded by the then government more than all the speeches of the other members combined. It is charged against Mr. Brown that he is postmaster of the Westminister. Is that charge being entangled with speculative companies against the merchants of British Columbia cities? No; until the "unique connection" of the two chief members of the Turner Cabinet with those companies is satisfactorily explained, or better severed, let no reptile organ hold up Mr. J. C. Brown to scorn for wishing to serve the province again with his splendid talents. Those asinine organs sneeringly allude to Mr. Brown as "Winchester Brown." If there is any name that Mr. Brown ought to be proud of than the one which recalls the time when he shouldered his rifle to fight for his country we should like to hear it. His detractors are not the men who should a rifle or fight for their country, if that country can afford them a hole deep enough to hide themselves in till the danger has passed. "Winchester Brown," indeed; it reminds one of Oondor Breesford and those other cowards who earned a nickname in the same way. Mr. Brown's services to New Westminster can never be forgotten by the people of that city. It is mainly due to his energy, foresight, perseverance and rare ability that the Royal City enjoys today the unique distinction of being perhaps the best equipped town of its size, or anything like its size, on the American continent. On far slighter provocation men have had monuments erected to their memory by a grateful public. Mr. Brown is better appreciated in New Westminster and the district than he is by the cackling organs of the Turner government. He is not by any means a man to be laughed at, as the Turner government will find out if they have him to deal with next session. Mr. Brown will make a grand finance minister in the government to succeed the present administration.

A LAMENTABLE OMISSION.

Not a single word of regret or sympathy was offered by the British Columbia ministry or by any member of the legislative assembly yesterday over the death of the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone. It may have been an oversight, we hope it was; but it is singular that the legislature of British Columbia should have the odious distinction of being probably the only governmental body in session in the whole British empire that failed to place upon its records a sense of the unspeakable loss to the empire involved in the death of its greatest man. Many will denounce the action of the legislature as mean, and some of its members as traitors.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute to some years ago, an event which was deplored even by the Conservative newspapers—the London Times, Standard, Morning Post and Chronicle, as a lamentable affair. When the British and colonial press of all shades of opinion as well as the continental and American press and the British and foreign governments are uniting in expressing profound sorrow at the passing away of the man to whom the British empire owes a debt of gratitude that will be long remembered, given for centuries, it is indeed deplorable that our local legislature should vindictly on the subject. From Her Majesty on the throne to the humble toilers in the factories and workshops, all Britain is sorrowing; therefore this action of the local legislature is actually distasteful as well as condemnably stupid. Of Gladstone it can be said that the most glorious circumstance in his long and useful career is in the fact that he has passed to his final rest plain Mr. Gladstone. In that circumstance alone the grandeur of the man appears. He was the greatest and most consistent democrat that ever lived.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. C. F. Jones, secretary to the royal commission now sitting to enquire into certain allegations made in the Times regarding the administration of the Lands and Works Department, has written Mr. Graham a letter in the morning paper respecting the part which the editor of the Times took in the proceedings yesterday. Mr. Jones says that his notes are to this effect:

Mr. Peter Leech having been examining Mr. Tom Kains asked leave to put a question to the Commissioner—"Certainly."

Mr. Graham (rising at the same moment)—"Can I ask a question?"

Mr. Kains—"Yes, after Mr. Kains."

Mr. Kains—"Q. (to witness): Who spoke to you first about being employed by the City of the Columbia & Western railway? A. Yourself."

Q.—"What did I say? A. You said Mr. Tye was about to leave what was required to be done, and you could recommend me, and you introduced me to Mr. Tye, and Mr. Tye employed me."

Mr. Graham—"I was paid by cheque from Kootenay."

Mr. Graham—"I noted your remarks this morning, and I am sorry to hear from all responsibility in connection with this matter" (meaning, as Mr. Justice Walker directs me to say, the rumour improperly circulated by Mr. Richards about Mr. Leech), "as you had nothing to do with it."

That, so far as it concerns the editor of the Times, is not correct. He did not rise, at the same time as Mr. Kains; he rose upon the direct order of the judge, who said, to the best of our recollection: "Mr. Graham, you are a newspaper man, and of course were privileged to make comments on public questions and public rumors, as these rumors certainly were."

Mr. Graham—"I noted your remarks this morning, my lord."

Mr. Justice Walker—"And in view of all this (evidence) I fully absolve you."

Mr. Graham said: "Thank you, my lord," as he sat down again, and his lordship said, with a gesture indicating that Mr. Graham need not thank him or anybody else: "What else can I do in view of the facts?" Mr. Graham said: "I am glad to hear from Mr. Jones' notes make him appear to have said ("rising at the same time as Mr. Kains"): "Can I ask a question?" Mr. Graham had no question at all to ask, because he knew nothing whatever about the Leech part of the affair until Mr. Richards told it in evidence. Nothing was further from Mr. Graham's mind than to put a question to Mr. Leech or Mr. Kains or anybody else at that time. It is incorrect therefore, to say that Mr. Graham said: "Can I ask a question?" As to Mr. Jones' statement: "The rumor improperly circulated by Mr. Richards about Mr. Leech," that is very strange after his lordship having begged "Mr. Richards' pardon for misunderstanding this matter, and accepting Mr. Richards' denial that he had ever circulated such a rumor. The explanation which his lordship is pleased to make through his secretary, as to his meaning, is most cheerfully accepted. We certainly understood his lordship's words in general, not the particular words that we had in no way been concerned with the Leech episode; had no knowledge of it until stated in evidence. We hold, however, that his lordship's remarks in the forenoon, quoted by Mr. Jones in his letter to the local morning paper, afforded ample justification for the conclusion that the Times' editor had been flying about and have become common talk" (his lordship's words), and calling for a full investigation. The Times was not acting as the venal organs of the government alleged, from malicious or party motives, but purely in the interests of the public.

WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Troops Ordered to Start For Manila—Messies at the Presidio.

San Francisco, May 22.—By the morning, if everything goes well, the first regiment of the United States California volunteers will be on their way to Manila. The regiment is fully equipped with the exception of uniforms, which are being distributed as rapidly as possible.

Orders from Washington are to the effect that the men must start on Saturday at the latest, and the work of loading the City of Peking, which is to transport the men, is being rushed, so that she will be ready for sea by that time. She cannot possibly sail before Saturday.

Three more cases of measles appeared in the soldiers' camp at the Presidio today, and a consultation of physicians and officers is being held. It was decided to transfer the First Regiment to the Presidio to prevent the disease being introduced among the men about to embark for the Philippines.

There is no news of anything and nothing can be confirmed from the Cape at San Juan.

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

Premier Laurier Delivers a Crushing Rejoinder to Mr. Bergeron's Statements.

The Reasons Why Sir Wilfrid Appealed to the Roman Pontiff.

The Manitoba School Question Has Lost None of Its Bitterness.

Ottawa, May 13.—Mr. Bergeron, the member for Beauharnois, was stigmatized as a Judas in the House of Commons yesterday by the prime minister and Mr. Laurier made a warm reply. This was in the discussion of the Manitoba school question, brought on the day before chiefly by Mr. Bergeron and resumed yesterday by Mr. Clarke Wallace.

Mr. Wallace rang the changes on Mr. Bergeron's statements that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had appealed to a foreign potentate. The power of the Pope of Rome, for approval of the school settlement and that the government had sent an agent to Rome, Mr. Charles Russell, who was government solicitor at London, who wrote a letter in which he invited the Pope to send a representative to Canada as a permanent resident.

Mr. Wallace alluded to Mr. Russell's accounts as having been called for in the public accounts committee but not yet produced, and insinuated that Mr. Bergeron had covered up his expenses to Rome in some of the items in his account as government solicitor in London.

Mr. Bergeron retorted that he would add no commentary to this memorial of the Premier Minister, addressed to his friends, his opponents to all men of good will, his countrymen in calm dignity and candid frankness. There is evidence on the document itself that it was not a secret, as Mr. Bergeron says it was, to the Holy See.

A Challenge.

"Now, I see it is the intention of the member for Beauharnois to resurrect the Manitoba school question. I am quite prepared to meet him on the ground, and he chooses now or at any other time to bring a motion challenging the policy of the government on this question." (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

"Sir, we have effected a settlement of this question. I do not contend that that settlement is perfect, but so far as the parliament is concerned, perfect or imperfect, there it stands; and it has been the policy of the government to have been passed to ask, and more than once the government of Manitoba has to give to the minority, to give to the Catholic minority of that province." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bergeron's Reply.

Mr. Bergeron objected to the Premier calling him a Judas. He said he was, but the Premier, who had betrayed the Manitoba minority, Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not say in Ontario, as he did in Quebec, that he had betrayed the Manitoba minority, the power of the constitution conferred upon him.

Messrs. Casey, Spruce, McNeill, and Bourassa continued the debate.

Sir Adolphe Caron said he did not believe that that extreme wing of patriots who had been in the right to appeal to Rome in religious matters, but he did not understand why the Premier should be ashamed of having done this.

Mr. Laurier brought the debate to a close. He asserted that the Manitoba school question was not settled and would not be settled until the minority were restored to the rights to which they were entitled under the constitution.

The House then adjourned, the committee of supply and took up the Public Works estimates.

Some progress was made with the estimates for public buildings, and at one o'clock the committee rose and reported progress. Before the adjournment of the House, the committee on the post-office bill would be taken up to-morrow.

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate Senator Landry called attention to the letter supposed to have been written to Cardinal Rampulla, secretary of state for the Vatican, by Mr. Charles Russell, solicitor general of the Canadian government in London, at the request of the Catholic members of the Manitoba school question, in which it is stated that the settlement arrived at by the present government is only the beginning of justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba. He also read the marks of the secretaries of the government, and also the remarks of the secretary of the government as the public was concerned, Senator Landry wanted to know which of the two statements was correct, and if the settlement arrived at by the present government was only an instalment of justice, when the remainder might be expected.

Hon. R. W. Scott, in reply, said that the information he had given to the senate on the subject was correct. He did not know anything about the letter referred to, and he did not intend to discuss the pros and cons of every subject, however insignificant.

William seldom lost an opportunity of imposing the occasion. Once his headmaster called him to his desk to account for his not having marked down in his monitor's book the late arrival of one of his schoolfellows.

"It is a violation of your trust, sir," said the pedagogue, "and I'll have to flog you."

The bearded fellow, "Sir, if I had sought the position of monitor this might be called a violation of trust, but since the position was thrust upon me I would not respectfully submit that I am innocent."

The old man—who was great on technicalities—was so delighted with this pupil's ingenuity that the whipping did not take place.

Mr. Gladstone in later life remarked that his reasoning was wrong, since clerical, jurymen and others have to discharge duties which are thrust upon them and which they would be glad to avoid. "My defence," he said, "was more culpable than my fault, but then, you know, I had really only forgotten to put down the boy's name, and also I had to avoid the flogging which I clearly had in my taskmaster's eye."

During the Eton period it was customary on market days for boys of the more fun-loving straits to rush through the town with sharp knives, cutting off the tails of the young pigs and bearing

THE STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool, England, on December 29, 1809. He was spinning tops, at 9 years, when Bismarck was a new baby at Schoenhausen. He was learning Greek at the age of 10, when Victoria put in an appearance. He was arranging for his marriage when Grover Cleveland came to delight the hearts of his fellows, and a chancellor of the exchequer when a boy became Kaiser Wilhelm.

His father was Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant, who relinquished a small business in Glasgow, about 1780, and removed to Liverpool, where he acquired a large fortune in the East India trade, being created a baronet in 1846. This fourth son was sent to Eton, and there he gave promise of the splendid brilliancy which marked his course at Oxford, from which he graduated at Christchurch in 1831 as double first-class, the highest honor and one rarely attained. Then he became a fellow of All Souls.

After travelling for a short period, he entered parliament in December, 1832, as member for Newark, a nomination brought about by the Duke of Newcastle, which he continued to represent until 1846.

It is a mark of strong character when a man who finds he is headed in the wrong path turns completely round and leads in the other direction. Gladstone, when he was first elected to the house of commons, just after the reform bill that made English representative government, previously a member, into something like a reality, was a Tory of the straight old-fashioned sort. His maiden speech in the house was in debate upon the measure abolishing slavery in the British colonies, and was a defence of the slaveholders against attacks made by radical abolitionists. For nearly twenty years he was one of the shining lights of the Conservative party and the foremost lieutenant of Sir Robert Peel, his great leader. Then he gradually drifted into Liberalism, and after being for some time more or less "a free lance," he became a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet in 1850.

At the death of that statesman he succeeded him as leader of the Liberals in the house of commons, and when his party regained office in 1868, after Disraeli's first government, Gladstone retained the premiership. He held it for six years, and again from 1880 to 1885, when he declared himself in favor of the Irish demand for home rule, which up to that time he had strenuously opposed. The result was the secession of a large body of his supporters and his defeat at the polls in 1885—a defeat, which the dauntless veteran afterward retrieved. Gladstone perfectly recognized the fact that his mental history was one of development rather than of consistency. "I was educated," he is reported as saying in conversation, "to regard liberty as an evil. I have learned to regard it as a good. That is a formula which sufficiently explains all the changes of my political convictions." A glance at the following chronology will show the principal events in Gladstone's career as a statesman and author:

1809—Born at Liverpool.

1831—Graduated at Oxford.

1832—Entered parliament.

1834—Junior lord of the treasury.

1835—Under colonial secretary.

1839—Married.

1839—"The State in Relation to the Church."

1840—"Church Principles Considered."

1841—Vice president of the Board of Trade.

1842—Revised the tariff.

1843—President of the Board of Trade.

1845—Resigned.

1846—Resigned secretary.

1847—Advocated freedom of Jews.

1852—Chancellor of the exchequer.

1855—Resigned.

1858—Lord high commissioner to the Ionian Isles.

1859—"Studies of the Homeric Age."

1860—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1865—Leader of the commons.

1866—In opposition.

1868—Prime minister.

1869—"A Chapter of Autobiography."

1869—Carried Irish disestablishment.

1870—Carried Irish land bill.

1871—Unveiling of his statue by Adams Adams in his native city on September 11.

1872—Abolished purchase of army commissions.

1873—Abolished confinement in penal laws.

1873—Irish university reforms proposed.

1874—Resigned, but resumed power.

1874—"Homeer Synchrisim."

1876—"Mud-Lethian triumph."

1876—"Gleanings of Past Years."

1880—Prime minister.

1885—Resigned.

1886—Prime minister.

1892—Prime minister.

1893—Irish home rule passed commons; defeated by lords.

THE STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

them in triumph to their rooms. Gladstone either made a mistake or was about the brutality of the American three fresh parties. One might be found his bedroom door, whereupon he posted calling upon his friends and a challenge to come forth and make a receipt for the hand upon their faces. But Gladstone, and the kind invitation was never accepted.

In 1850 he was travelling in Southern Europe when he married the daughter of a Neapolitan, who without any doubt had been nearly twenty years in prison for the responsibility of introducing the Neapolitan constitution into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a measure which was regarded as worse than had been the French Revolution. He was "left in a wretched despair."

As a Greek he was not a Poisson or a Jellib, but he was capable of taking the same delight in a march. Mr. Short Eton was a student at the time of the Greek Revolution, and he was one of the first to live when many of their countrymen were forgotten. This would have been accounted for by some as a young man's taste. His own published works are "The State in Its Relations to the Church" (Great Britain, 1839), "Church Principles Considered" (1840), "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" (two volumes, Oxford, 1858), "Essays on Home" and a pamphlet "A Chapter of Autobiography" (1858), and "Journals of Mundi, the Gods and Men" (1860), "The Age" (1872), with translations and other pamphlets. Some of his friends have described an ode he wrote in 1846, "The Star" differs largely from the tone of his anti-Slade speech, which is inscribed "To the Shade of Wat Tyler, my one and only stanza proceeds in this fashion:

I hymn the gallant and the good  
From Tyler down to Mistletoe,  
My name was not in the list,  
The deeds of Miller and of Juss,  
She sings the story of the crown,  
Have burst the bloody destiny's fate  
Or best of men, the crown of man,  
This is not bad, considering that most of his intimate friends at Eton at the time were either sons of peers or priests. But the above ode, which was in the air, and Lord Byron's poems were the companions of every bright schoolboy who had ever heard of Athens or Sparta. Gladstone was not a romantic Philistine, and Wat Tyler was a far enough point to break forth upon in revolutionary rhapsodies.

Great Anselm, who long ago forgave him for his enunciation of the rights of the "Confederacy," and even opponents of his "Irish home rule" have done the integrity of his character and the purity of his motives.

In 1858 he married Miss Margaret Gilman, who was when an heiress, 17 years old. She aided and honored her husband from the first and made it a family rule that he should never be contradicted.

The last years of his life were passed at Hawarden castle, the property of his wife, which is practically in the gateway to Wales. This residence is a hill overlooking the valley of the beautiful Dee, six miles east of Chester, in a picturesque spot. And there he lived, surrounded by four sons, three daughters and seven grandchildren, who loved him with intense devotion. The daughters were all married, and at least they are not considered clever. But what could you expect of sons whose greatness is so revealed in their father's life?

William grew up to be lord of the manor of Hawarden; Stephen, the second son, was rector of Hawarden church; Henry, after some years, was a captain in the army, and Herbert, the youngest, was the only one encouraged to take up public life. Two of the daughters were married—Miss Dorey Drew being the daughter of one—and the third, Miss Helen Gladstone, has long been an instructor in an English college.

APPLYING THE RULE.

New York, May 19.—The Commercial Cable Company has sent out the following notice:

The United States authorities declare that all messages containing messages of prospective naval movements and new military operations are inimical to the United States interests, and consequently forbidden. Senders of press or other messages are requested not to include such communications, if any such is found it will be stricken out by the censor."

San Juan A Conflict In London, May 21.—Mention of the Chronicle in the battleship of the Princess Austrias and have joined Cervera, and the Spanish fleet at Cadiz are eight men of the reserve fleet with 4000 men, and the Admiral Camara, of Cadiz squadron, has a to the Spanish fleet. Both decline to be into Spanish reporters.

New York, May 21.—World from Madrid, the French frontier, Spanish has been caused entering Havana. A perfectly absurd report of the battleship of the Princess Austrias and have joined Cervera, and the Spanish fleet at Cadiz are eight men of the reserve fleet with 4000 men, and the Admiral Camara, of Cadiz squadron, has a to the Spanish fleet. Both decline to be into Spanish reporters.

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ALASKAN NOTES

A) Budget of News From the North Brought by the City of Seattle

The River is Open. The report of the Seattle report the death of M. A. Morrison first mate of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer Strathcona.

The Report of the Drowning of Swift Water Bill Denied—Man Murdered at Dyea From Angeles.

On the steamer City of Seattle, which arrived at the outer wharf from Alaskan points last evening, were forty-three Laplanders, some servants of Uncle Sam, being engaged to attend to the usual rendezvous by the American government to Haines Mission.

As the Laplanders lounged about the wharf they presented a most picturesque appearance and the eyes of the usual crowd of spectators who gather on the wharf on the arrival of an Alaskan steamer were ever on them.

The passengers on the City of Seattle say that the report of the drowning of Swiftwater Bill and his party was false. Referring to the alleged drowning of Skagway News says: "A rumour was current here that W. C. Gates, better known as 'Swiftwater Bill', had with two of his female companions been drowned in the icy water of Lake Bennett.

News comes from Lake Bennett that the lakes are now very dangerous, showing much open water around Bennett, but still many are crossing them with horse and on Tuesday last, May 11th, Lou Beckand, of Montana and Thomas Barnes, of Alaska, were crossing the lake through the ice on Lake Bennett, fifteen miles down the lake, and were drowned.

E. C. Howe, a newspaper correspondent, returned from Lake LeBarge just before the Seattle sailed. He says that the Fifty-mile river is entirely open, and the water route from Bennett to Dawson will be open in a few days. Dawson is now being prepared for the Tagish on the 10th of this month for Dawson. Already they had completed 150 houses. The boats will carry 34 men and a large amount of provisions.

Mr. Howe says that Macaulay's tramway at the head of White Horse Rapids will be completed in time to be opened for transportation this season, but that the Hebrun tramway is now completed, and will prove a great convenience to Dawson-bound pilgrims.

Mr. Godson, Canadian collector of customs, arrived at Skagway from Tagish lake on the 9th with Mrs. Godson, who is coming back to the Yukon on her last trip to Tagish with her children after a short stay here.

Mr. Godson said that he found the people around the lake in a state of excitement, many outfits have already been lost. Thirty and more outfits have been lost. Mr. Godson says that it is almost suicidal, the manner in which some people start down the river, and poorly constructed rafts that go to pieces on striking the least obstruction, and precipitate men and outfits into the icy waters, where they are almost certain to drown.

The work of quartz prospecting is being quietly carried on by nearly fifty different men in the hills and mountains tributary to Skagway. Some remarkable rich specimens are being found.

Fifteen barrels of fish which were filled as "Soda Water" were confiscated by the local customs officers on the arrival of the Queen at Skagway on her last trip.

A couple of rowing machines were landed at Skagway last week ago, under the supervision of the natives. They were taken in to a point near Lake Tagish, where they will be made during the summer.

Capt. Wood, of the Canadian Mounted Police, with his squad of twenty men, left on Wednesday, the 11th, for the rendezvous by way of Lake Bennett. Commenting on his departure the Skagway News says: "Capt. Wood was stationed at Skagway for a month during which time, by his gentlemanly demeanor and ready bearing, he won the esteem and respect of all, and his departure is a matter of general regret."

N. H. Smith has not been heard from the search party who are scouring the woods near Sewar City looking for a survivor from the ill-fated Clara Nevada.

Witness thought the possible cost of the work would be perhaps \$75,000, and the company only expected Carthew to make a start. Carthew had not turned in any receipts, but the amounts had had paid, but witness had learned that the engine was paid for. Carthew's charge of \$400 for expenses, and for 120 days when he was working, and his payment to himself of two months' wages in advance, were objected to.

THE CARTHEW CASE.

Witness for the Prosecution Cross-examined—Disappointed in Carthew.

From Thursday's Daily.

Yesterday afternoon the case against Mr. J. A. Carthew, instituted by the Explorers and Travellers of London, England, was continued before Magistrate Macneil. Mr. E. Cassidy appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. L. Belyea for the defence. Mr. Thomas Shaw, representing the company, was cross-examined by Mr. Belyea, who endeavored to prove that the company expected Mr. Carthew to accomplish its obligations.

Witness had not negotiations at Wrangell about any waterworks plan, that was not until he returned to London. He expected Carthew to receive \$200,000, and while at Wrangell witness made no arrangement for credit for the company and the water works plan.

Mr. Belyea read from the prospectus which he received not more than \$1,000, and while at Wrangell witness made no arrangement for credit for the company and the water works plan. The company expected estimates from Carthew of the cost of the water works plan, and while at Wrangell witness made no arrangement for credit for the company and the water works plan.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Happenings of a Day Along the Water Front.

The outer wharf presented a busy scene this morning incident to the departure of the C.P.R. liner Athenian and the Pacific Coast steamer "Purpura". The Alaskan liner took up about 150 passengers, about half of whom embarked here.

Among these were Dr. John A. Duncan, who goes to the management of the Alaskan liner, and the manager of the Puget Sound National Bank, did not even know his name. Witness was in a great hurry when the arrangements were made and left Judge Jackson to put the matter through.

Witness did not know when he left Wrangell, but he did not hear until six or seven weeks afterwards, when Judge Jackson wrote him. Did not notify the company until the day after yesterday. When the company called "Sell nothing of ours at your port."

Witness understood it as a prohibition against his receiving any more of the property. He could have disposed of the option on the lots at a profit of \$5,000. There was a great demand for Wrangell property.

An adjournment was taken at this stage until Monday morning at eleven o'clock. The full court, consisting of Justices Walkem, Drake and McCall, have given judgment granting a new trial in the case of Henry vs. C. P. R. Co., an action for damages for horses killed, and Mr. Justice Irving granted a non-suit. A new trial was ordered and the defendants have to pay the costs of the appeal.

The following paragraph from the "Savvy and Army Illustrated" will prove of interest to many on this coast, who will remember well H.M.S. Wild Swan. "The old Wild Swan sloop, which was taken to the harbor-boom defence somewhere, on which duty most of the Wild Swan's crew are now engaged, their days are numbered. The Wild Swan was built last Saturday after completing her third commission. She has served under the pennant for just eleven years, and is now in the hands of the Chinese station and in the Pacific, and has cost the country for repairs and refitting at various times, from first to last, was over \$250,000, practically the same sum she originally cost to build.

It seems a great waste of money to do so when it is like this to the shipbreaker when the different colonies would be only too glad to have them to use as training ships for a naval reserve or marine militia. It is not long since a commanding officer of volunteer garrison artillery petitioned the authorities to sell to him for his corps some condemned iron carriages to replace the old wooden ones used by his corps, but no they were broken up, and the material was wasted.

Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co. have secured the Victoria agency of the steamer North Pacific, now on the Sound route in opposition to the City of Kingston, and also the agency of the steamer Manana, which is advertised to sail for St. Michaels on June 6th. "Steamer Rainbow, in the absence of the steamer Willapa, will take the voyage to the West Coast this evening. She is going as far as Hesselport, touching at the various way ports.

STIKINE TRAFFIC. A Quick Trip of the C.P.R. Steamer Ogilvie. The River Pilot. "To the Editor: Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the C.P.R. steamer Ogilvie left Wrangell for the place, with Captain Brown in charge and Captain Tom Wilson pilot. We arrived here at 2 p.m. today, making the trip in 28 hours' running time, having tied up for the night owing to the low water in the river. The trip was such a joyous one that we will not take for granted the health and happiness. Perfect secrecy after leaving the mouth of the river, ten miles from Wrangell, the banks of the river are low flat land, covered with cottonwood and other soft woods, some of the stems being thought to make fairly good timber. Among the trees are Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, hemlock, and white pine. There are also some small trees, such as the blackberry, raspberry, and currant. The soil is very rich, and the climate is very mild. The water is very pure and the air is very fresh. The scenery is very beautiful, and the trip is very enjoyable. The steamer is very comfortable, and the crew is very friendly. The pilot is very experienced, and the trip is very safe. The steamer is very fast, and the trip is very quick. The steamer is very clean, and the crew is very well-dressed. The steamer is very well-equipped, and the trip is very comfortable. The steamer is very well-maintained, and the trip is very safe. The steamer is very well-looked after, and the trip is very enjoyable. The steamer is very well-served, and the trip is very quick. The steamer is very well-stocked, and the trip is very comfortable. The steamer is very well-attended, and the trip is very safe. The steamer is very well-organized, and the trip is very enjoyable. The steamer is very well-managed, and the trip is very quick. The steamer is very well-run, and the trip is very comfortable. The steamer is very well-served, and the trip is very safe. 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THE CARDENAS FIGHT

A Winslow Seaman's Story of the Engagement—Roaring, Shrieking Snells.

Effect Was Terrifying—Battle Noise Like Continuous Thunder—Dead and the Dying.

A BRITISHER'S OPINION. Thinks the Americans Will Whip the Spaniards.

Captain Browne, commander of H.M.S. Tauranga, has been interviewed... The Spanish ships were seen... The Americans were superior...

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

The Plan Outlined—Generous Donations by the Provincial Librarian. The system of travelling libraries instituted by the government...

ANOTHER GLOBE ENCIRCLED.

Schilling, a New York Athlete, on the Well Known Wager Business. G. M. Schilling, a one-armed athlete...

NEW PACIFIC STEAMER LINE.

Chicago, May 19.—Chairman Walker of the board of directors of the Santa Fe...

IS CONDEMNED BY BISMARCK.

Friedricherhe, May 19.—Prince Bismarck condemns the war outright...

SPANIARDS NOT AT PORTO RICO.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., May 19.—The Spanish squadron was not at San Juan...

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers. A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

PRaise FOR GLADSTONE.

All the World Joins in Expressions of Heartfelt Grief.

London, May 20.—Every other topic in Great Britain dropped out of sight before the passing away of Mr. Gladstone...

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Washington, May 20.—After several exchanges between the officials of the state department and those of the French embassy...

COAL FOR THE SPANISH FLEET.

Montreal, May 20.—Spanish ships now carrying coal may be well on their way across the Atlantic...

TROOPS POURING IN.

San Francisco, May 20.—In addition to the three train loads of troops which reached this city from Nebraska...

TRAINED NURSES SENT.

New York, May 20.—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, shortly after it was announced that General Merritt was to command the expedition to the Philippines...

INSURGENTS NEAR SANTIAGO.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 20.—Refugees who arrived here from Santiago de Cuba on the steamer Adonis...

REGULARS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Chicago, May 20.—A special from Washington says: The force assigned to the Philippines expedition has been increased...

SEAIN TO WAGE VIGOROUS WAR.

Madrid, May 20.—Admiral Camara, commander of the Cadiz squadron, is here receiving instructions relative to the destruction of his ships...

REPAIRING THE CHARLESTON.

Vallejo, May 20.—A gang of machinists from the Mare Island navy yard has been ordered to repair the condensing tubes of the United States steamer Charleston...

FEARED ALL HANDS ARE LOST.

New York, May 20.—It is feared that the crew of 20 men on the Norwegian barkentine schooner Suse M. Pihmer...

BRYAN GETS MANY RECRUITS.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—W. J. Bryan, as colonel of the provisional Nebraska regiment, has opened a recruiting station...

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

GRAND FORKS. Last Tuesday week Mr. Jeff Davis was elected mayor by acclamation...

NELSON. A despatch from Nelson dated May 15th says: "About 3 o'clock this afternoon two young men named Hutchinson and Howell were rowing in the Koochichewy lake..."

NEW WESTMINSTER. Mayor Owens is progressing most favorably. He is able to converse cheerfully...

MERRITT BEING INSTRUCTED. Washington, May 20.—Major-General Merritt, who is to command the expedition to the Philippines...

THE WAR MAY LAST A YEAR. Washington, May 20.—This morning Secretary Alger had a long consultation with the President...

RIGOROUS NEWS CENSORSHIP. Tampa, May 20.—All newspaper correspondents at Tampa have been notified...

PREFERENCE OF VOLUNTEERS. Olympia, May 19.—In the event of a second call being made for troops from Washington Governor Rogers states...

PASSENGERS DIED AT SEA. New York, May 20.—Death visited the steamship Britannic and took Mrs. Mary L. Owenstein, a cabin passenger...

THE SPANISH LOSS HEAVY. Key West, May 20.—The Spanish loss during the recent engagement at Olenepu is known to have been heavy...

ISLANDS ARE RICH.

Some Interesting Facts About the Philippine Group.

The Philippine Islands proper are comprised of from 1,200 to 1,400 islands...

TO KLONDIKE. (From St. John, N.H., Gritspack.) The gale was blowing quite a blast...

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