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ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

The Calm Before the Storm of Sea Fighting on the Atlantic Coast.

Admiral Dewey's Squadron Receives Reinforcements—Troops for the Philippines.

Vague Tidings of an Engagement With Loss of Fourteen Warships.

Yesterday's despatches show little material change in the situation, vigorous press censorship by both American and Spanish authorities having closed all avenues of information as to the movement of the rival fleets in Atlantic waters. It is generally believed that the American squadron and Admiral Cervera's fleet are crouching for the spring, and that the great sea conflict cannot now be long deferred.

The United States is hastening forward a strong land force to the Philippines, while the coast defense ship Monterey and the cruiser Charleston are ordered to join Admiral Dewey at Manila. General Cores, the Spanish minister of war, has expressed his intention to fight until the bitter end for the retention of the Philippines, although his plan of campaign at present awaits the turn of events, the hope being expressed that concessions to the insurgents may secure their friendship and active support.

The new Spanish cabinet is said to have decided upon aggressive measures in the hope of evoking the intervention of the European powers, as the internal economical situation in Spain is becoming desperate.

PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Cabinet Considers Merritt's Detail of Men Sufficient to Hold the Philippines.

Washington, May 21.—The cabinet was in session yesterday. So far as can be learned, no official information has been received as to the details of the Spanish fleet or the navy department will proceed on the assumption that the Spaniards are in Santiago is not known, but it is assumed they will ascertain the facts beyond question before sending a squadron on so long a journey. The Philippine invasion occupied a considerable portion of the meeting. The discussion as to the expediency of expedition upon what the United States troops would encounter there. The population of the islands, the fighting force of the Spaniards in that quarter and the geographical phases of the occupation of the islands were considered. Estimates of the number of troops the Americans would have to reinforce those already upon as about 10,000. The force already selected to go with Gen. Merritt was believed to be more than adequate for the Spanish soldiers who were thought to be in the best of condition. If the number were greater the administration would send as many men as would be required to reinforce the force to start with Gen. Merritt. A significant feature of the session was the absence of any discussion of the military or naval movements of the Spanish fleet. This was one result of the policy which has been agreed on between members of the President's cabinet, and aside from secretaries and other officials very little is known as to what is going on. As to the Spanish intentions in the Philippines, the cabinet is quoted as saying that he will fight to retain Manila, and the islands as long as he has a rifle to use or a man to handle it.

B. C. FRUIT IN THE EAST.

Mr. Hutcherson Assured in Winnipeg That It Will Prove a Great Attraction.

Winnipeg, May 21.—E. Hutcherson, manager of the British Columbia Fruit Exchange, of New Westminster, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Hutcherson stated that his business here is in connection with the sending of an exhibit of fruit to the exposition. It should prove a good attraction.

THE MONTEREY FLEET MANILA.

Such are the Orders for the Coast Defense Ship—Camara's Fleet Under Sealed Orders.

San Francisco, May 21.—The United States ship Monterey has been ordered to Manila to reinforce the Asiatic squadron. Her passage of the Pacific will be watched with interest quite as keen as her performance in any action that may follow, for she is far from a good sea boat and has had as much difficulty as a seaman care for in her few voyages along the home coast in times of peace. The cruiser Charleston left Mare Island today on her way to Manila. She will stop at Red Rock to confirm the adjustment of her compasses and then proceed on her journey.

New York, May 21.—A special from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The Norwegian steamer America, Captain E. H. B. Smith, has arrived at the port of Baltimore, bringing news of the capture of a Spanish vessel that was some distance from Jamaica yesterday. The vessel was an American warship towing a vessel to all appearances was a Spanish gunboat. The vessel was too far distant for their names to be distinguished, but Captain E. H. B. Smith says that the vessel was a Spanish vessel that was doing the towing was either the St. Louis or the St. Paul. The place where the American warship and its

prize were seen was off Cape Maysi, the eastern extremity of Cuba.

St. John, Nfld., May 21.—The government is taking steps to prevent the Spanish Cadiz squadron getting coal in Newfoundland waters, and will despatch the revenue cutter Fionia to patrol the southern coast and report the presence of Spanish shipping. Warships are also prepared to visit the coast.

Madrid, May 21.—Admiral Camara, after a conference with the minister of marine, has returned to Cadiz. His fleet will sail to-morrow under sealed orders.

Key West, May 21.—The little steamer Tecumseh yesterday made two landings on the Cuban coast, 35 miles apart and both within six hours.

LOOKING FOR AID.

Spain Seeks a Continental Alliance As Her Only Hope.

New York, May 21.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: A continental alliance to aid Spain or intervention to stop the war is now the aim of Premier Sagasta. Events will soon demonstrate this.

The new cabinet is regarded as a makeshift and only temporary. The ministry announced to the cortes through Premier Sagasta, the spokesman, that they had fully resolved to carry on the war and to employ for that purpose every means which the cortes places at its disposal, confident of the support of the crown and country. The ministry undertakes at the same time to crush the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine islands "with the utmost severity, reserving for the day of pacification the accomplishment of promised reforms." As for finance, the cabinet expects to raise money through the assistance of bankers in France and Barcelona and through the assistance of the Bank of Spain. It will be almost impossible to raise a loan in Spain, even with the guarantee of the tobacco and stamp monopoly, and the proposed increase in taxation has been abandoned because it was so unpopular.

In presenting the new ministry to the chamber, Senor Sagasta explained that the appointment of the minister of foreign affairs had been postponed because Senor Leon y Castillo had not accepted the portfolio, being "detained in Paris by very important negotiations which may lead to fresh developments in the present grave situation." It is anticipated that Senor Pignero, minister of finance, will wait until the cortes is closed before taking action in the negotiations of the new loan. He will then negotiate a loan in gold for \$12,000,000.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.

Ontario Grand Jury Advise the Establishment of a Provincial Hospital for Inebriates.

Toronto, May 21.—The grand jury in its findings today disapproved of the manner of sentencing drunkards for short terms of imprisonment, and recommended asking the Ontario government for a grant to establish an inebriate asylum.

Berlin, May 21.—Public attention in this country has temporarily been diverted from the war between Spain and the United States to the significant speech recently made at Birmingham by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies. The bulk of opinions since the text of the speech has been available corresponds to the utterances of Prince Bismarck on the subject, in which the former chancellor was quoted as saying:

"The importance thereof depends upon whether Mr. Chamberlain's private opinions are those of the British government. Closer Anglo-American relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and unscrutable to both. Germany's duty plainly is to maintain her interests by carefully nursing the good neighborhood of the European powers."

Serious diplomats say they do not believe that an Anglo-American alliance is feasible except, possibly, for purely pacific and defensive purposes. They utterly repudiate the idea of Germany entering into an alliance with the United States in its cautious expression on the subject but is inclined to be friendly towards Mr. Chamberlain's declarations.

"It is a mistake to undervalue a man who so intimately knows and expresses the wishes of his countrymen. Far from being an expression of Great Britain's weakness and embarrassment, the speech must be regarded as the expression of a political leader who is so sure of the strength of his country that he does not hesitate to point out a weak place."

The Liberal press favors a friendly understanding between the two countries, but the most of the favorable papers do not go to the length of advocating an alliance with Great Britain—still less with the United States. A notable example of Anglophobia is furnished by an article in the Tagliche Rundschau vehemently supporting the Russian Uchtonoski for an anti-English European combination for dealing with an Anglo-American alliance. This paper says:

"The British lion would rather roar than fight. It sounds well and costs nothing. But England finds herself confronted with the question of her very existence. Consequently the nation of shopkeepers suddenly appears in the shape of Brother Jonathan. America with its wish-wash of waste pieces of nationality, millions of emigrant murderers, English tongues, and black, red and yellow skins, suddenly becomes an Anglo-Saxon race."

The Tagliche Rundschau proceeds to argue that:

"Money-hay selfishness constitutes the basis of the coming alliance between the Cockney and the Yankee and in order to counteract this Germany must join Russia, thereby also helping to increase France's anger or intervention could firmly establish it."

SOMEWHAT SIGNIFICANT.

France Requested To Withdraw From West Africa Or Take the Consequences.

New York, May 21.—The Sun this morning prints the following London despatch: A grave report, having its origin in official circles, has caused serious un-

business in quarters not often disturbed by a political rumor. It is to the effect that the British government has served notice on France several days ago in terms amounting to an ultimatum that she must renounce her claims to the West African hinterland within a month, or withdraw her expeditions and other representatives. The correspondent of the Sun does not venture to voice for the story, but it is significant that it finds credence among persons whose knowledge and judgment are entitled to respect. The impression has been general for some days that the recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain were intended to prepare the nation for a grave announcement.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

How the Monterey Will Cross the Waters—Hourly Expectations of Great Things.

Washington, May 21.—The news event of the day in the navy department was the order to the Monterey to proceed to the World to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron. The Monterey is a ship of strength in herself and her addition to Admiral Dewey's force, together with the despatch of thousands of troops to Manila, is ample evidence that the administration has assumed no half-hearted attitude towards the Philippine question.

The Monterey is described technically as a barbettes turret, low freeboard monitor of 4,000 tons displacement. She is 256 feet long by 50 feet beam and 14 feet six inches deep. She carries two turrets, surrounded by barbettes, two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns, while in her superstructure between the turrets are mounted six 6-inch guns. The turrets are 12 inches thick and the surrounding barbettes are 14 inches and 11½ inches of armor. In presenting the new ministry to the chamber, Senor Sagasta explained that the appointment of the minister of foreign affairs had been postponed because Senor Leon y Castillo had not accepted the portfolio, being "detained in Paris by very important negotiations which may lead to fresh developments in the present grave situation."

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NOT YEA CONFIRMED.

The United States Government Has No Advice of the Reported Battle Off Mole St. Nicholas.

Washington, May 21.—No confirmation of the rumored engagement off Mole St. Nicholas has been received at the navy department up to a late hour to-night, and only two hundred tons of coal are believed that the American fleet has encountered the Spaniards. It is denied that the department that information of a fight had been received and further it is stated that a meeting between the two fleets was hardly to be looked for.

Key West, May 21.—In the United States the Spanish squadron, the Liberator, Mathilde, Candillita, Sofia, and Arzonau, against which "pro confesso" was entered yesterday, nobody appearing to represent the vessel, was ordered to be sold. The day of sale was not set. The rifles and ammunition round yesterday in a secret chamber of the Argonaut are valued at \$5,600. They too were condemned and ordered sold.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

British India Company and the Australian Mail Service—A Lady and a Carriage.

Vancouver, May 20.—(Special)—Officers of the steamer Paroo of the British India line stated today that this line has certainly taken over all intents and purposes the Canadian-Australian service as the company are nominating the officers and engineers for the Australian boats. The British India company owns 99 steamers, the largest number in the world and four half-tonnage, the Edwin Davy, of London, is at the head of the company.

The respected burglars Dersomer and Sturkey, after being acquitted of the assizes put up at a swell hotel and drank wine.

The steamer Marquis of Dufferin was launched at the B. C. Iron Works today.

A fire on the steamer Marquis of Dufferin exploded a cartridge in her hand by abbing a lead pencil. Her thumb and one finger were blown off and another finger was badly shattered.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Yukon Railway Matter May Be Decided To-Day—Senator Templeman Coming Home.

Ottawa, May 20.—The house spent nearly the whole day in supply. The Post Office bill was reported from committee. The bill as amended continues dead letter offices as regards letters to Ottawa, Winnipeg, Victoria and Halifax.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is indisposed and is being treated for overwork.

The Drummond railway investigation committee has resumed its labor, and will report next week.

The cabinet to-morrow, it is said, will take up the Yukon railway matter and the other business on one way or the other. The National Women's Council concluded its labors to-day. The next meeting will be held at Hamilton.

chartered by the American government to be used as transports for the Philippines, as follows: Steamers City of Peking, City of Sydney, Australia, Zealandia, and China. The first three leave within a few days of each other. The City of Peking probably to-morrow; China and Zealandia on the 25th of June, probably escorted to their destination by the cruiser Philadelphia, which is almost ready to go into commission.

It is not expected that any portion of the Washington volunteers will form part of the first instalment of the Manila expedition, as it will be impossible to have the men properly equipped in time. The Washington men are comfortably located, and are now devoting four hours a day to drilling. Col. Whalon says that he will feel it a personal disgrace if his regiment is not sent to the Philippines.

Vancouver, May 20.—By direction of the secretary of war, Companies A and C, Fourteenth Infantry, under command of Leo A. Matlie, will leave Vancouver barracks on May 21 for San Francisco, and report to Maj. Robe for duty. Brigadier General Corbin, and by instructions from Washington, and will command the first brigade to the Philippines. He was accompanied by his personal staff.

Washington, May 21.—One hundred and three thousand volunteers have been mustered in the service of the United States, according to the reports which have been received. The musterings at the end of next week the officials hope every one of the 125,000 called for will have taken the oath and sworn allegiance. The musterings of the regular army branch with a view to increasing it to 60,000 men, the war strength authorized by law, continues satisfactorily in all directions. Though reports of officers engaged in the work are not yet at hand it indicates the precise number of recruits. The musterings are being made for the "Immune" regiments in the Gulf States; owing to the great number of business men, the musterings a week will elapse before anything final can be done in this direction. Six columns of these volunteer "Immune" regiments were nominated by the President yesterday and it would not be surprising if some of the remaining colonels were given to colored men who have been pressing for appointments.

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THE BIRTHDAY HONORS

Knighthoods for Speakers of Canadian Parliament and the Clerk of the Commons.

Principal of Upper Canada College in the List—Victoria Crosses Awarded.

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Several honors are bestowed upon distinguished Canadians. The Hon. Chas. A. D. Balfour, speaker of the House of Commons, the Hon. Jas. David Edgar, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and Mr. Geo. Bourinot, speaker of the House of Commons, are made Knights Commanders of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

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TRIBUTES TO GLADSTONE.

Leaders in the Lords and Commons Feelingly Refer to the Departed Statesman—At Ottawa.

London, May 20.—The eulogies of Mr. Gladstone, formed a historic episode in the House of Commons. There were more members assembled in the house today than upon any occasion since Mr. Gladstone himself introduced the Home Rule bill. They filled every seat and the House of Commons was crowded with the foremost members of the House of Lords. The United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, and all the members of his staff were among the diplomats present. After prayers the house silently awaited Mr. Balfour's speech. He said, "I have never seen a man whose name was so often on the lips of my countrymen as that of the departed statesman. His name is a household word in every home in this country. His name is a household word in every home in this country. His name is a household word in every home in this country."

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Ottawa, May 20.—Tributes of respect to Mr. Gladstone were paid to-day by Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Charles Tupper, and a committee was appointed to draft a resolution of sympathy with the bereaved family. Sir Richard, speaking of the absence of the Premier, said that since the Duke of Wellington's death no Englishman had attracted equal attention. Gladstone was a great deal more than a parliamentary leader. He was the greatest parliamentarian of his century, and had been the champion of what he believed to be good and right and honorable throughout the world and in the hearts of the oppressed wherever he believed oppression to exist.

Sir Charles Tupper said that the world recognized the fact that probably the most conspicuous man of the present century had now passed away. Nature had taken her course, and the highest intellectual faculties, the indomitable energy and his untiring industry throughout a long life rendered him, the most conspicuous person in the world in connection with all great public movements that opened mankind in general.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Higgins and Mr. Forster Encounter a Frost at Sooke.

A public meeting was called here for last Thursday night, writes a correspondent at Sooke, by D. W. Higgins, who came down accompanied by Mr. Forster. Mr. John Muir was made chairman and he opened the meeting by reading a letter from Hon. C. E. Pooley as follows: Victoria, 16th May, 1898. Edward Milne, Esq., Sooke.

Dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 13th instant, informing me that a meeting of the electors of Sooke and district would be held in Sooke schoolhouse on Thursday, 19th May, at 8 p.m., and asking if I could not attend to let them know if I favored: 1st. Repeal of the Mortgage Tax; 2nd. Narrow gauge railway for West Coast of the Island;

3rd. And a different system of road work. To the first question I can only say that I as well as the rest of the government and the government supporters are anxious to have this mis-called Mortgage Tax repealed, but repealed in such a way as to meet the wishes of the mortgagor, viz. to lift the burden of the tax from their shoulders. No solution of this matter after various meetings has been reached. The government has placed upon the supplementary estimates a sum of one thousand dollars in commission to report on financial difficulties of agriculturists, irrigation, etc. (so called).

It is in this commission will, after calling evidence and mature consideration, be able to suggest a solution of what in my view is a most intricate problem.

2. As to this matter, I have not heard it suggested, but generally I am in favor of assisting any railway if it can be arranged without causing a heavy burden upon the taxpayers.

3. The government has this matter under consideration and provision has been made for an officer in the estimates, known as the public works engineer, who will have charge of the roads in the province; but I am of the opinion now that I have always had—that the money appropriated to the roads of our district should be spent amongst the residents of the district. This is the principle I have acted on since I have had the honor to represent the district, now some 16 years, and one I shall continue to act on.

I am sorry that my duties preclude my attendance at your meeting on Thursday next, but as soon as possible I shall call public meetings throughout the district, and take an opportunity of addressing you upon all important matters. Yours truly, CHAS. E. POOLEY.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN.
St. James' St., Montreal, Quebec.



NERVOUS DEBILITY SUFFERER

In an aggravated form shows it in his face—a haggard, worn-looking man. The same with women. But what of the man who has lost all vital and manly power, and yet looks like a physical giant? That is just the question to which Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years of study. It is true that men who look strong ARE weak in the respect that Dr. Sanden has found the cause and explains it in his "Three Classes of Men," which send shivers by mail, sealed from observation, or by express, to the afflicted. It gives full information relating to

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It might be worth your time to read the little book. Get it, or call and see this wonderful Belt.

ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
St. James' St., Montreal, Quebec.

YUKON RAILWAY BILLS

Hamilton Smith's Charter Granted But to be Effective Only on Certain Conditions.

British Yukon Company Refused Request for Suspension of Operations for a Year.

Cigarmakers Ask Rebate on Exportation—Condolence With Mrs. Gladstone.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A bill to provide for government of the Yukon was introduced by Hon. David Mills in the senate today.

The senate railway committee this morning considered the bill to incorporate the Pacific and Yukon Railway, Navigation and Mining company, better known as the Hamilton Smith project.

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Ottawa, May 19.—The National Council of Women on motion of Lady Laurier, seconded by Lady Thompson, today passed a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Gladstone.

Cigar manufacturers have waited on the ministry to ask a rebate of ten cents per pound on all cuttings when sent from cigar factories where solely foreign leaf tobacco is used.

WISCONSIN CYCLONE.

Great Loss of Life Reported as Well as Destruction of Property Over a Wide Area.

Rhineland, Wis., May 19.—A cyclone passed from west to east across Pierce and Onondia counties in Northern Wisconsin, about six o'clock last night.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 19.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Rhineland, Wis., gives further particulars of the storm in Northern Wisconsin.

Chicago, May 19.—Forty-two persons are known to have lost their lives in twenty-eight hours were reported dead as the result of the tornadoes which devastated portions of Eastern Iowa, Western Illinois and Northern Wisconsin last night.

J. B. Altenby of London, Ont., was killed by lightning while asleep in his house yesterday.

A block to cost \$125,000 is to be erected on the site of the McIntyre block in Winnipeg, recently destroyed by fire.

Dr. Laurier, brother of Premier Laurier, is to take up his residence in Winnipeg.

MR BALFOUR ILL. Government Leader in House of Commons Unequal to Severe Exertions.

London, May 20.—The Times says this morning: "We regret to learn that the health of Mr. Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader of the House of Commons, is seriously impaired by influenza, the effect being weakness in the region of the heart.

GLADSTONE'S DEATH. Tributes of Esteem from the Press of Great Britain and the Continent.

London, May 19.—All the Continental papers publish a tribute to the late Mr. Gladstone. The French papers are especially sympathetic and Greek newspapers deeply grateful for what Mr. Gladstone has done for Greece.

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 key which unlocks his character and his life. One of his most characteristic qualities was his personal humility. This cannot be explained without a key for Mr. Gladstone did not, in the ordinary meaning of the word, underrate himself. He was not easily persuaded. He paid little attention to other people's opinions

when his mind was made up. His was quite aware of his own ascendancy in counsel and supremacy in debate. On other questions he did not indeed distrust his own judgment. On politics he did not, but the secret of his humility, was the sense that those things were of no importance compared with relations between Greece and their creator. Mr. Gladstone once said with characteristic candor that he had a vulnerable temper. He was quickly moved to indignation by what he thought an injustice to himself or others, and incapable of concealing his emotion, for if said his countenance showed master of the field. More expressive features were never given to man. Mr. Gladstone's exquisite courtesy, which in and out of parliament was a model for all, proceeded from the same source. He was essentially a Christian. To consider him apart from religion would be like considering Parnassus apart from poetry or Darwin from science. His religion, though it did not make him gloomy; it made him habitually serious. Hence arose the fiction that he had no humor. This curious delusion seems to have arisen from the undoubted fact that he had never been induced to laugh at anything, but he could be extremely, even bitterly sarcastic. Moreover, nobody laughed more heartily or more loudly than he was really good. Different people, less they saw him often, got very different ideas of him. He was many men in one, but he impressed all alike with the essential greatness of his character."

The Daily Chronicle heads its editorial with a quotation from Wordsworth: "This is the happy warrior, this is he that every man in arms should 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 a slier at his post. He found him calm, expectant, faithful, unshaken. Death came robed in the terror of more power. 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 his splendid life. We would assign him the title of the 'Great Nationalist of the Nineteenth Century.' To Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Rumania, Serbia, and elsewhere, beyond all his claim as a patriot, he was the greatest of the modern builders of modern England. Timidity had no place in 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 convulsions. 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."

There is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel. The Standard says: "Whether men agreed with him or differed from him in the matter of war 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 the country."

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SPAIN'S SHIPS AT CUBA

Squadron Arrives at Santiago Without Falling in With the American Fleet.

Another Expedition Ready to Leave Cadiz—Events at Hongkong Give Offence.

Canary Islands Secure From Bombardment at Request of the British Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Madrid, May 19.—Midnight (via Paris)—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without accident. A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms this report and says the arrival of the squadron has caused intense enthusiasm there.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 19.—American warships whose names were not discernible from the shore appeared off Santiago de Cuba yesterday while the steamer Adula, which has arrived here from that port with refugees, was in the harbor. The approached and drew the flag of the batteries at the harbor entrance. It is not certain whether the warships replied to the fire.

London, May 19.—The agent at the Canary Islands of a Liverpool firm writes, that the British consul there has been informed that the United States will not bombard the islands, as the result of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States. While Great Britain remains neutral, the United States will abstain from any bombardment, which would mean great destruction of British property in the Canary Islands.

Tampa, May 19.—The strictest kind of censorship has been established here and absolutely nothing pointing to military or naval movements from this port will be permitted to be sent out from this time on.

Chicago, May 19.—The following message was sent to-day to President McKinley: "The Great North-western Canadian-American soldiers. The majority have been under fire. We desire service with you in the field. (Signed) Geo. A. Barnes, Lt.-Col."

Madrid, May 19.—Spanish newspapers censure the governor of Hongkong for permitting the American warships to visit, and they say they cannot understand why the United States should cut the British West Indian cables.

In spite of the veto placed upon the publication of Spanish naval movements, the newspapers here have been allowed to announce that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of the battleship Albatros, the cruiser Alfonso XIII, the cruiser Antonio Lopez, three torpedo boat destroyers, and the armored yacht Giralda, will sail for the Straits of Malacca on the 25th inst.

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VOLUNTEERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Twenty-four Thousand There, But Many Yet Want Arms and Equipment.

Chickamauga National Park, May 19.—With tonight's arrival in three divisions the first provisional volunteer army corps will be completed. The arrivals today completely blocked the railroad yards. There were at the park at six o'clock tonight 24,000 men.

COALING AT MARTINIQUE. British Collier Ready to Supply the Spanish Warships if Permitted.

St. Pierre, Martinique, May 19.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror at St. Pierre is reported to be in repair and is ready to leave at any moment. The Spanish ambulance ship Alicante today left for the outer harbor in order to take on coal. The British steamer Twickenham with 2,800 tons of coal has arrived at Port de France. It is reported that a contract has been made with the Spanish consul here for the terms of which the Twickenham is to furnish coal for two months at Port de France.

The French government has thus far refused to allow the Alicante to coal from Twickenham, but the Spanish consul has obtained permission for the five days' wait for the Twickenham before declaring it unusable. The excitement among Spanish sympathizers is very great.

OPERATIONS ON CHANGE. Closing Quotations to Tell the Story of Yesterday's Trading.

New York, May 19.—Money on call was steady 40-day at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Last loan, 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange rate at 4.88 to 1/4 for demand, and 4.87 to 1/4 for telegraphic transfers. 4.87 1/2 to 4.87 3/4 for commercial bills, 4.87 1/2.

Chicago, May 19.—Roads out of San Francisco are making further reductions in the Southern Pacific announce it will meet the rates of Canadian Pacific by the Shasta route through Portland, and the Santa Fe has determined to make the same rates over its line.

Madrid, May 19.—The new cabinet ministers took over their portfolios this afternoon. The ministers will present themselves to the chambers to-morrow, when Senor Romero y Robledo will ask for a statement of the truce. The radicals and Republicans will prolong the budget debate until the end of June.

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THE TIME NOT RIPE

President Dole's Government Will Not Present Thurston's Pet Measure.

Hawaii Will Be Neutral or an Ally, as Uncle Sam Desires.

The latest and most interesting theme of conversation when the Aorangi called at Honolulu on the 11th instant was the measure drafted in Washington by Mr. Thurston to be offered by President Dole to the Hawaiian legislature...

NEWS NOTES.

Church and Hamilton-Burned—A fire broke out at Ingersoll, Ont., at yesterday morning, destroying several structures...

Spain's Interest in the Philippines—The United States is not yet as yet appeared. Our position is very strong...

The Spanish govt to reinforce strong—Rogue, Algeiras and infantry arrived.

The naval de- Following bulletin—The decision which is being taken by the Spanish...

The ministers in the senate to—Senator Sagasta, ex-liaison and asserted...

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Mr. Pemberton was the prosecutor or that he took any interest or invited any act in the matter and as a matter of fact, independent of what was proved, he had not done so.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Work is Done and the Members May Now Return to Their Homes.

Government and Opposition Leaders Exchange Expressions of Esteem and Respect.

THURSDAY, May 19, 1898.

To-night the legislature finished up the work of the session and the Premier announced that to-day the Lieutenant-Governor would prorogue the house at 3 o'clock.

The feature of the day was the announcement of the Premier just before adjournment of the certainty that the railway from Teslin lake to the coast and the road from the coast to Boundary would be built in a very short time.

Expressions of friendly personal feeling were exchanged between government and opposition leaders and the proceedings ended with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

The house was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

The report of the Game bill was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The adjourned debate being reached of the point of order raised by Mr. Sworn, on the second reading of Mr. Helmecken's bill to amend the Queen's Lake Dam Company Amendment bill, Mr. Speaker ruled the bill out of order.

Mr. Speaker, in giving his reason for this, said: "Objection was raised by the member for Dewdney to the second reading of the bill, No. 73, proposing to amend cap. 19 of 44 Vic. on the ground that it is not competent for a private member to propose an amendment to a private act."

Speaking of the causes which led to this result, Mrs. Plaw says: "In October, 1889, I fell into a low, weak state of health. I felt weary, tired, and exhausted. I had no appetite, and after every meal I had dreadful pain at my chest and around the waist, and I could not bear my clothing to press against me."

"By-and-by my stomach became so irritable and weak that it would not retain any food, and I vomited all the food I took. I got so weak that I could hardly walk, and often was too feeble to get up and down stairs."

"Every one who saw me said that I was not long for this world, and I got so depressed that I did not care what became of me. For over ten years I suffered martyrdom. During this time I saw doctor after doctor, and attended at the Newcastle Infirmary, but from first to last I got no benefit from any of their medicines. One doctor said I was suffering from ulceration of the stomach."

"In January, 1891, a neighbor recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, grocer, at Potter street, and after taking it a short time I felt better. I could eat and retain the food on my stomach, and had no pain. I continued taking the medicine, and from that time never looked back, gaining strength every day."

"Soon I was as well as ever in my life, and have since kept in good health. I owe my life to Seigel's Syrup, for but for it, I should be dead long since. You can make any use you like without harm, and refer to the bottle as evidence. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Plaw, 18, Potter street, Willington Quay, Newcastle-in-Tyne, Nov. 7th, 1895."

"Now we have no call to be hunting about to find any mystery or wonder in this case. Only see how simple and plain it is. The human body itself, with all the life and strength that it has, depends on good food, enoyed in the eating, and well digested afterwards. This woman, suffering, as she did, from indigestion or dyspepsia (two names for the same thing), could not get the benefit of her food—throwing it up instead, she says herself, and she should become weak and feeble follows as a matter of course. Her body—lighter than usual although it was from necessary loss of flesh—was still too heavy for her failing powers. Hence the stairs seemed to her as a steep, high hill, does to you today."

"Here Mother Seigel's Syrup came to her aid. It cured the diseased digestion and enabled her food to restore her strength. I have said—persons apply for any license, and there is no wonder in this case. Yet there is after all. The digestive process itself is a wonder, and may we not add that a medicine which sets it right when it has gone wrong is also a wonder? At all events, that is the opinion of thousands who have used it for the same and similar complaints."

THE FILTER BEDS.

To the Editor:—Grave doubts exist in the public mind as to the filter beds at Beaver lake. We want something more than editorial assertion that they are a success.

They may be water-tight and fair to look upon, but will they filter? Let us have for a week or so some of that "sweet clear" water "candidly free from any unpleasant odor" about which you gush. It will not hurt the reservoir a bit to turn the water into it for ten days. Can you really imagine that the taxpayers will throw away any more money than they have some substantial proof that the filter will work? Furnish that proof and the city will get the money all right enough.

burnt balms read the Sir.

PUBLIC.

The doctor may be a good old man, but even so, medical examinations and the "local application" treatment are abhorrent to every modest woman. They are embarrassing—often useless. They should not be submitted to until everything else has been tried. In nine cases out of ten, there is no reason for them. In nine cases out of ten, the doctor in general practice isn't competent to treat female diseases. They make a branch of medicine by themselves, they are distinct from other ailments. They can be properly understood and treated only by one who has had years of actual practice and experience in this particular line. This is true of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the "Beaver Lake Sanitarium" at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a remedy for all derangements of the reproductive organs of women, has been in actual use for more than thirty years. It cures every form of "female weakness."

High Jinks—"How ye notted," insinuated Jay Green, darkly, "that St Pettington had been a-riding up to say since he got back about what he does while he was up to the city." "Dunno," said the street loafer. "What of it?" "I don't know," I know. But he took with him between 13 and 14 that he'd saved up to spend, and he didn't bring a penny of it back with him no notion to stop for it. It's my opinion that he squandered it buy' wine for actresses."—Judge.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED

Seventh Parliament of British Columbia Comes to the End of Its Labors.

A Long Session but Many Very Important Measures Have Been Passed.

The fourth and last session of the seventh parliament of British Columbia was prorogued yesterday by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with the usual ceremonies, though owing to the shortness of the notice a guard of honor was dispensed with. There were by no means so many people present as at the opening of the new buildings, but the scene in the handsome chamber was made picturesque by the gay spring toilettes of the ladies who had come to see the ceremony. A little before three o'clock Mr. Speaker took his seat and the house opened and Rev. W. Leslie Clay read the opening prayer. Then the opposition, loath to give up, got in a final shot in the shape of a question by Mr. Kennedy of Westminster City, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Hon. Mr. Martin in answer to the member, said that all the contractors in connection with the construction of the railway had been settled with, with the exception of Muirhead & Mann, E. Spillman and Albion Iron Works. No specific sum was mentioned, but the contractors had been settled with, with the exception of Muirhead & Mann, E. Spillman and Albion Iron Works. No specific sum was mentioned, but the contractors had been settled with, with the exception of Muirhead & Mann, E. Spillman and Albion Iron Works.

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LATER DAY WEAPONS

Destructive Power of the Modern Rifle—Its Effect Upon Battle Tactics.

The Manner of the Spaniards Superior to Several of the American Arms.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

The weapons with which the next war will be fought are as much an improvement upon the weapons with which Napoleon's legions were armed as Napoleon's weapons were an improvement upon the muskets of the men who fought at Minden. Indeed, if Napoleon were alive to-day it is certain that there would be little opportunity for the exercise of his remarkable tactical genius. The battlefield of old was small and one man could easily overlook it. The battlefields of the future will cover miles upon miles of territory, and the general commanding will direct the movements of his many corps from some house faintly visible within hearing distance. The field of Waterloo is singularly disapplying in respect of size to one who views it with preconceived modern notions, but no such complaint will be entered against the next scene of death's struggle between the armies of civilized nations. More abandoned, and the correct their guns will shoot farther. That makes the difference.

As in the development of modern powder, so in the development of the modern rifle, the Germans have led. It was Prof. Hebler, of Berlin, who first showed that a 45 caliber was about one-third too large, and that a cylinder reduced to a calibre of .30 with a very rapid twist, would give the best results. This reduction of weight and increase of velocity by 30 per cent. The velocity has been further increased by the change of powder. The soldier is now able to carry with him double the old supply of ammunition. The substitution of the material known as compressed powder which now obtains in the British service has further increased its offensiveness, until he is by far the most dangerous animal that walks.

Practically all of the small arms with which the troops of the future will be equipped are magazine guns. Their adoption was delayed by the doctrinaires, who declared that a soldier with magazine gun in the stress of battle would be excited to frenzy by conflict would waste more ammunition than he was worth. The same argument was advanced against the adoption of the breech-loader many years ago. It was proved fallacious in the latter case. The belief among military men is that it is equally fallacious against the magazine arm. There seems to be little difference in the value of the various modern military rifles. Each has some minor point of advantage. Each has some minor defect. The improved arm of the German, the Mannlicher of the Austrians, the Lee-Enfield of the British, the Lebel of the French, the Krup-Lorenson and Lee of the United States, have about the same zone of fire, are practically of the same calibre, and are universally deadly. The difference between the nickel-jacketed bullet, the steel-hardened bullet and the German-silver bullet, by which the soldiers of Wilhelm swear, is largely one of the stress of battle and will kill all tremendous ranges. Perhaps the best general results are given by the nickel-jacketed bullet, whose penetrative powers are simply phenomenal.

In the long peace that has brooded over the world the limit of improvement in military arms would appear to have been reached. It remains now to try them on living human bodies instead of upon cadavers, which cannot show back in scientific instances. We have reached an equation in the proportions of mass in the rifle and the projectile, in calibre, rifling twist, in the sectional density of the bullet and in the power of the explosives. Beyond this any possible improvement would be ineffective for the reasons that exist in the present limits would be to exceed the muscular and visual power of men.

The modern arm, which is the Lee-Enfield, has seven grooves on the interior of the barrel which go three times round the barrel in its length of thirty inches. The rifling is made that severe in order to steady the missile in its long flight. The weapon is sighted to 3,500 yards and the point blank range is a minimum of 300 yards. In action the sights will not be altered up to 1,000 yards. English compressed powder gives a muzzle velocity of 2,250 feet per second. From cordite a muzzle velocity of 2,250 feet per second is obtained. At 1,000 yards the mean deviation of the bullet from the true line of sight is 2.14 inches. The deviation of the high-power, small calibre bullet is less than twelve inches. The modern arm forty shots a minute may be fired if the soldier has a spare magazine ready for adjustment. If a man stands near him with more than one magazine a speed of six shots a minute can be made. This, of course, is firing without aiming. The Mauer rifle, to which the case of war with Spain, is immeasurably superior to the old Springfield-sharpshooter. It has a range of 3,000 yards, save the Lee and the Krag-Jorgensen. Its rapidity, long range, accuracy, and low trajectory have more than doubled the danger spaces up to a mile, and it is exceedingly disagreeable even beyond that distance. The general penetration of the nickel-jacketed bullet may be stated at 9-10 of an inch of steel, 3 1/2 inches of oak and 3 inches of beech. Singularly enough, it has been demonstrated that the best defence against it is loose sand, and attacking parties of the future will throw up miniature embankments in front of each squad. This can be done rapidly and with the bayonet. The lead-pencil bullet penetrates some fifteen inches of sand and is then battered out, all resembling to its original self. Much has been said of its inability to produce sufficient shock, and there is no doubt that its paralyzing capacity is much less than that of the .45 calibre missile, but it may be said that any man struck with it will be put out of the fight, and that a man who has a man's hand to combat is a man dead.

The effect of modern magazine small arms in combats between large forces is, of course, phenomenal. Military writers, however, are pretty well agreed that these effects will be unprecedentedly serious. The next war will be approached by the opposing parties with a feeling of curiosity tempered by grave apprehension. Between troops equally numerous and equally disciplined the encounter will settle one and for all the tactics of the future. Many cohorts will be broken from the ranks of theorists. Also many men will be killed. Upon this subject Captain William E. Dougherty, of the United States army, has written much as well. He says: "When the potential forces that

are now available for warfare are directed on the battlefield of the future with intelligence and skill the devastation that will be wrought upon the army engaged by the conflict and its environment will surpass anything of the kind known in former wars. Conditions and necessities now unknown and inconceivable will precede upon the victor and the vanquished alike. The number of wounded will exceed enormously the quota of the mortality and casualty list or abandon their sphere of action, for the penetration of the steel and nickel-clad missile is so great that, outside the fortified positions on the field, there will be no place of safety within a mile of the battlefield front."

WAR NOVELTIES ON TRIAL.

New Ideas Brought Out by Experiences of the Times.

A general rule arrived at is that the modern steel gun should be brought out in an emergency matter not what the emergency may be, it is safer to dismantle the gun and bring it out for the explosion of a gun is a decidedly dangerous occurrence to all in its immediate locality. The principle of the breech-loader is to crystallize and thereby becomes as brittle as a file. The United States will employ a 3.2 calibre. These are the most efficient cannon for field purposes constructed up to date. They can deliver a quarter of a mile a second. The projectile employed are usually shrapnel, each one bursting within hearing distance of the target and thereby becomes as brittle as a file.

The five companies of fifty wheelmen each have been organized in Indiana and have asked for enlistment as a distinct corps, but their application has been simply filed in the war department. Cyclists armed with magazine guns and accompanied by rapid-fire guns on tricycles could move more rapidly on good roads than a body of cavalry and are especially adapted to a swift, silent advance and a surprise, but the conditions Cuba are not favorable to the experiment.

STIKINE TO TESLIN.

One of the Two Bridges Has Already Been Completed—Work on the Trail.

Mr. J. H. McGregor, provincial land surveyor, returned from Teslin Lake, where he spent the winter doing work for the provincial government. He went North last fall to be one of the first to pass by the Stikine on the ice. After plotting townships at Telegraph Creek and Glenora for the government, he has his own sleigh made the trip in nine days. Here another townsite was laid out for the government. Mr. McGregor says, had reached Teslin Lake when he left and some of them had proceeded to the mouth of the Yukon. The trail to the lake, in which the Indians reported that there was gold. Along the trail a number of men are waiting for the second offense of a similar nature, since he went up the Stikine.

ADVERTISING VICTORIA.

Mr. Davis Returns Home After Extensive Travels in This City's Interests.

Mr. Edwin Davis, who left this city six months ago under the auspices of the Board of Trade, on a tour through the Australian colonies for the purpose of advertising Victoria as an outlet point, was among the arrivals on the steamer Aorangi arriving from the South a few days ago. All the leading cities and mining centres in the Australian colonies as also in Fiji and New Zealand were visited and maps and literature freely distributed. Mr. Davis's interviews were given, the press devoting much space to what he had to say about the northern gold fields and Victoria as a point for outfitting.

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GETTING READY.

Preliminary Meeting to Arrange for the Campaign in the Government Interests.

Now that the session of the legislature is over the preliminary steps toward organizing for the coming general elections have been taken. The meeting of the present provincial government held last night at the rooms, corner of Broad and Fort streets. Preliminary arrangements were made for the business of the evening was disposed of short addresses on the questions of Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., Hon. D. A. Eberts, Q.C., Messrs. H. Dallas Helmecken, Q.C., M.P.P., and Wm. Adams, M.P.

MRS. BLADON TALKS.

She Never Knew Any Remedy to Equal Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Her Experience Has Been with Hundreds of Cases and She Never Knew Dodd's Kidney Pills to Fail in One.

St. Thomas, May 20.—Hospital nurses and physicians never speak in favour of any medicine unless it is one that can confidently be depended upon to do just what it is advertised to do. Under these circumstances, the following letter, written by Mrs. J. Bladon, No 9 Inkerman street, St. Thomas, is of great interest and importance. It is a testimonial to the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is a genuine interest of the people of this town.

A MONTE CRISTO BOOM.

Prospect of Early Shipments Makes Rossland Stockholders Very Happy.

Rossland, May 20.—The announcement yesterday that the Monte Cristo would once join the ranks of the gold producing mines, and that the stock of that company is now being heavily demanded, and that it rose steadily in price, although there is much uncertainty as to the extent of the general anticipations, a further sharp rise, and decline to let go their scrip at even the figures offered yesterday. Some holders are demanding 25 for the stock, and decline to let it go at any lower figure, for they say they look for it to bring 50. The Monte Cristo is under way to commence shipping on the date set, the 25th of the month, and pipes for the shaft are being broken in, and in breaking down ore are being installed. Two machines will be set to work in the shaft, and they should have the shaft in operation in about 30 days. The mine, largely engaged in blocking out ore, the mine certainly should have no trouble in surpassing over the hundreds of tons of ore it should be decided by the officers.

THE HUGE PROJECTILES WHICH MAY BE THROWN MANY MILES FROM MODERN BATTLESHIPS.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

That a modern battle between modern fleets, armed with modern guns, will be a terribly destructive one, both to the ships and to the lives of those who man them, is conceded by all naval authorities. The destructiveness will come not only from the tremendous power and effect of the projectile as added to the fact that the shell has replaced the solid shot in all calibres down to the one-pounder, so that to the penetrative effect of the projectile is added its explosive power and the scattering of its fragments in a destructive and death-dealing manner.

REVIVAL OF MASONRY ARCHES.

Before the advent of structural iron and steel the masonry arch was practically the only permanent form of construction suitable for spanning considerable openings, but the introduction of trusses, girders and braced metallic arches in great measure supplanted the stone of brick arch until very recently.

There seems, however, now to be a revival in the use of the masonry arch, partly because of a desire for something more massive and durable than the metallic structure, and partly because the development of improved methods of computation and design have rendered satisfactory proportions more readily attainable than was formerly the case, when empirical methods were the rule. It is true that the largest stone arch in existence, the Cabin John Aqueduct arch of Gen. Meigs, was constructed before the modern theory of the equilibrium of masonry was fully understood, but the conditions under which the Cabin John arch is used, with its concrete and stationary arch, and the successful construction, where for railway service, for example, quite different proportions would be required.

Since the investigations of the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects, however, and the development of the graphic and elastic methods, the masonry arch has been considered, and the use of it is apparent in several notable cases. One of the most interesting is the bridge over the Niagara river, which is a fine example of large stone arches over a river. The bridge is a fine example of the fact that its rise is great compared with the span. The latter is 207 feet and the former 115 feet, and the graceful catenary curve will undoubtedly be a great feature to the beauty of the "Lore" bridge, as the new structure is to be called.

The Duke of Orleans has just purchased from Mortimer Singer, of sewing machine fame, a special train on land, the Duke has come to the conclusion that it is the only thing that he needs to go to Lisbon, as he cannot go through France he must go by sea. The Duke of Orleans has begun an experiment in the education of the troops under his command. He is having the privates in the garrison at Naples taught scientific farming. He thinks that in the future the soldier should be a farmer, and the farmer a soldier. This is a very good idea, and it is one that should be adopted by all governments.

WAR AND MODERN SURGERY.

Development in Surgery Compared With That in Guns.

It is quite likely that during the progress of the present war there will be entirely new experiences in the character and treatment of the wounds inflicted in battle. It is a fact that some of the destructive machinery of the battlefield has been brought to such a degree of perfection in regard to distance of range, accuracy of aim, and power of penetration, that the percentage of such as may receive slight wounds from the shells which will not be covered by the ordinary means of surgery, will be exceedingly small in proportion to such as are destined to be killed outright. It will be a question of whether the greatest amount of annihilation in the shortest possible time will be the first to receive the prize. The game is to be played with stakes in job lots. It is to be a matter of business entirely, the mere retail exhibitions of personal bravery, individual tact, or military genius being virtually unnecessary for the desired end. The best-equipped machine shop will turn out the most goods. Hence it will be impossible to estimate the amount of damage that may be done, and the number of lives that may be sacrificed. The wounds will be on a large scale and numerous in proportion. Especially will be the case in the case of the shells which will be fired from the larger guns, and the danger of driving the gun backward and downward through the deck by any greater elevation. The practical range of the great guns of a ship, the range of the twelve and thirteen inch shells, is not, therefore, believed to be over five or six miles, and even at that range the chances of hitting a given object would be very small. A city could, of course, be bombarded with effect at such a range, since a shell would do tremendous damage wherever it might strike, but a city to which a ship could approach no nearer than say seven miles would be safe from bombardment.

FREE TRIAL TO ANY HONEST MAN

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes This Offer

HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, ENERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world today—in all the history of the world—no doctor or institution has treated and cured so many men as has the famous ERIC MEDICAL CO., of Buffalo, N.Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science. So much description has been given in advertising that this grand old company now makes this startling offer: They will send their magically effective medicine and a month's course of restorative remedies, *positively on trial, without expense, to any honest and reliable man!* No dollar need be paid until results are shown to be permanent and satisfactory. The Eric Medical Company's Appliances and Remedies have been talked of and written about in the world has heard of them. The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them as the best means to vitalize, develop, restore and strengthen the human system. They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life. They stop drains that sap the energy. They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork. They give full strength, development and tone to every organ and system of the body. Failure impossible, age no barrier. This "Trial Without Expense" offer is limited to a short time, and application must be made at once. No C.O.D. scheme no deception; no exposure—clean business proposition by a company of high moral and professional standing. Write to the ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y., and refer to their offer in this paper. We pay duty and send all goods from Canadian side.

of hardened steel and with its conical point carefully fashioned for the gravest penetrating power, has all the armor-piercing effectiveness of a solid shot of the same shape, while its explosiveness makes it infinitely more destructive. For the modern shell does not explode when it first strikes the side of the armor of an enemy ship, but after it has pierced the side or armor or exhausted its penetrative effect. The percussion fuse is in the base of the shell, and is exploded by a plunger driven against it by the force of the impact of the shell on striking. The time between the impact and its explosion is sufficient for it to have done its full penetrative work.

An extended discussion of guns versus armor, however, is a subject which must be handled chiefly with technical phrases. It is the intention of this article to give concisely some facts and figures as to the guns carried by the ships of Uncle Sam's navy, the projectiles which they throw, their power of penetration, and their effective range. It must be understood that all modern guns on ships-of-war are breech-loading and rifled, and that the smooth bore exists only as a relic, or to be brought out in an emergency for coast defense, when modern guns are not available. From the thirteen-inch down to the four-inch the guns are designated by their calibre, the diameter of their bore, and the shot they throw, while from that to the one-pounder they take their name from the weight of the shot. Everything below the one-pounder is in the machine-gun class.

The base of rapid-fire work is the bringing together in one cartridge of the primer, powder and shell. When the limit of weight of cartridge, easily handled by one man, is reached, the limit of rapid-fire action is also reached; and, although the quick-moving breech mechanism of the modern gun is adapted to guns of as large as eight-inch calibre, such guns would rank as quick, rather than rapid-firing, and would require powder and shot to be loaded separately.

On the modern battleships the functions of the great guns is the penetration of the enemy's armor, either at the water-line belt or on the turret and gun positions, while that of the rapid-firers is the destruction of the unarmored parts or the disabling of the guns not armor protected. The six three and one-pounders direct their rain of shots at the turret portholes, gun shields or unprotected parts of the ship, having the same eye to torpedo boats, while from the fighting tops the Gatlings rained a thousand shots a minute on any of the crew in exposed positions. With such a storm of large and small projectiles it would seem to be rather a question of who would be able to live rather than who would be killed.

The guns in use in the United States navy are the 13-inch, 12-inch, 10-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch, 5-inch, 4-inch, 3-inch, 2-inch, 1-pounder, Hotchkiss 37 mm, revolver cannon, and the machine gun. In the following table is given the length and weight of these guns, as well as of the shell they carry:

Guns.	Length	Charge	Weight of shell.
	feet.	pounds.	pounds.
One-pounder	5.1	1.7	1
Three-pounder	7.3	3.3	3
Six-pounder	8.9	6.6	6
Fourteen-pounder	11.6	8.0	14
Four-inch	13.7	14.0	35
Six-inch	17.4	24.0	60
Eight-inch	21.3	50.0	100
Ten-inch	25.0	115.0	250
Twelve-inch	31.2	240.0	500
Fourteen-inch	36.8	425.0	850
Sixteen-inch	40.0	500.0	1,000

The 14-pounder, although not included in the navy armament, is given for the purpose of comparison, since it is with guns of this calibre that some of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers are armed. The largest gun as yet mounted on a vessel is the 16-inch gun of the 6-pounder armament of the ordinary torpedo boat. The Hotchkiss revolver cannon is not covered by the table, because its length and weight of these guns, as well as of the shell they carry:

Large Pots 1-25 each (English Rate)

Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can be safely used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, rheumatism and neuritic pains, as well as colds on the chest. In all such cases, and indeed, in a host of others, we have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."

only twenty-five-foot tons in its complete weight and 500 tons in the fourteen-pounder.

THE DEBT OF CUBA.

Neither Spain Nor Cuba Can Pay It. Who Will?

At the end of the year 1897 the debt of Cuba was \$22,020,200, and the capacity of the island to raise revenue is limited to \$35,000,000. Since 1896 the debt has been increasing at a rate which has been chiefly created in the last twenty years. The total debt in 1896 having been only \$20,000,000. Since 1896 the increase of the debt has been abnormal and ought to have created alarm. Recently the question has been raised by whom ought this debt to be paid?

Senator Moret expressed the opinion that Spain ought to pay part of it, some Spaniards thought that the increase of the debt had been contracted, ought to pay the whole. What will happen, if, as is feared, the financial misfortune of war, should lose sight of who will then pay the debt? Or will it be repudiated? In 1893, the Spanish minister de Ultramar decided that the debt of Cuba ought to be diminished, and in that year, by him, a reduction of \$7,380,466 was made. Every year since 1873 has seen a deficit.

The American government, under Polk offered \$100,000,000 for the island, and \$120,000,000 for the increase of the debt. Spain was willing to give. Spain refused to sell them, as she would now. Persons who have recently raised the question of a purchase, as the Spaniards have not named a higher sum than \$200,000,000, not much more than one-third the amount of the debt, which Spain is ousted from the island, she may be unable to pay the debt; and the question is whether its new masters will be willing or able to pay it. The question for Cuban creditors.—Monetary Times.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

James Bays May be Invited to Winnipeg—Lawyer Oslar Assailed by a Female Litigant.

Manager Breitenbach and N. McMillan, of the Mikado, arrived in Port Charlotte this week from the mine and brought with them \$100,000 gold brick, the result of April clean-up.

SHIP PRO

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THE CHINESE
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TO MEET THE SPANISH

Key West Agitated by Harried Preparations and Sailing of All Available Ships.

Report That the Spanish Squadron Is on the Move From Santiago.

Key West, May 20.—The meeting of the two great hostile fleets is the pivot upon which the situation now turns, and that a few days, perhaps hours, will bring them together is the universal view here at the base of operations.

The ships were creeping toward the open sea as the day waned and the ranks of naval men ashore were constantly thinning until at dusk there was scarcely one left.

St. Pierre, Martinique, May 20, 6 p.m.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the hospital ship Alicante are still at Port de France.

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ST MAN. An advertisement for a man's services, mentioning various skills and a desire for a change.

dentally, the fleet was indignantly defeated. Some of the junkies went ashore on the northern coast of the island, and there is to-day a curious race of so-called Chinese "gorillas," or savages, living in the fastnesses of the mountains, supposed to be the descendants of the shipwrecked pirates.

Whenever there is a big fire in the town it is always assumed that the Chinese have set it, and they are scarce in the streets while the conflagration lasts, for tacit instructions would seem to have been given on such occasions to the effect that "if you see a Chinaman, hit him."

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Puerto Rico there are, as I have said, two cables. So that Spain could have communication with both of her colonies in the West Indies without touching American territory.

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THE TARTAR IS OPEN.

Water Communication is Now Had From Bennett to Dawson City.

Swiftwater Bill's Experience—A Port Angles Man Fully Shot to Death.

Following closely upon the heels of the Queen, on which she had gained fully half a day on the former day, the steamer City of Seattle docked at the outer wharf yesterday with a large and motley list of passengers.

Paul Jones' Battle Off Plamboro Head From a British Standpoint. To the Editor:—In the Colonist of 18th May you printed a history of the first fight between Paul Jones (the first American admiral who, by the way, they forgot to say was a Scotchman) and the English men of war off Plamboro Head.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE.

ACHE. Ache where you would be almost powerless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their condition does not end here, and those who do not try them will find these Little Liver Pills are the only ones they will not be willing to do without them.

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OF CUBA. Cuba Can Pay It; Will? The year 1897 the debt 0,020,200, and the can- to raise revenue 00,000 or \$40,000,000 appears to have been the first twenty years, \$68 having been only 1896 the increase of the harm. Recently the arm. In Cuba, by whom he paid?

the opinion pay part of it; some that Spain, in whose hands the contract, able. What will hap- able, Spain, by the ould lose the island? the debt? Or will in 1893, the Spanish ar, decided that the t to be diminished, him, a higher sum, it. Every year since

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On Care cures where the Spanish refused to ould now. Persons asking the question alternative of war, higher sum than the debt. If Spain island, she may be ht, and the question- mers will be will- it is a poor lookout -Monetary Times.

Invited to Winnipeg Assaulted by a Licitant. ch and N. McMill arrived in Tat Por- in \$8,000 gold brick, and R. B. An- ctorate, leave to on a financial mis- goes to recuper- Winnipeg on route occurred in Dum- petobero, Ont., yes- aged sixty, being an Ayrshire bull, of New Rich- creditors. as made an assault the celebrated crim- hair, throwing it at down stairs. A ter her escape. She itz and an ad- professor of artillery College in suc-

Northwestern re- Winnipeg this year to be sent to the tub, and Argonaut crews to compete. renewed demand for yesterday selling of \$3,000

Boads, Cuts, Child, Neuralgic and Throat Colds are Quickly

RTS' OINTMENT (English Rate) "We are remedies for such ills, inflamed eyes, pains, as well as colds, and, indeed, in

MANCHESTER Silver Medals, &c. Pros., Victoria, B.C.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1898.

GLADSTONE.

Gladstone is dead. A long and useful life has ended. The world mourns one of its greatest men. What place the deceased statesman will occupy in the estimation of future generations it would be folly to attempt to forecast. History plays strange pranks with reputations which are great during the lifetime of their possessors. Gladstone has so long been prominent that it is 66 years since he first entered parliament—that he has formed an integral part of the public life of Great Britain and has been a factor to be reckoned with during the whole of the period over which the recollection of most men now living extends. Sixty-four years ago, before most of the public men of the day in any part of the world were out of pinafores, Gladstone was a member of a British ministry. More than half a century ago he renounced his Conservative associations and became a Liberal. It is utterly impossible for those who have been contemporary with such a man to correctly gauge his influence upon the nation, to which he belonged, and the civilized world, with the affairs of which he was so intimately associated.

William Ewart Gladstone was born December 29, 1809. His father was Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant, but with his mother, a native of Scotland. The dead statesman had from the outset all the advantages of means, education and high social position. He left Oxford in his 22nd year, when he graduated with the highest honors in classics and mathematics, and in the following year the Duke of Newcastle caused him to be returned to parliament for the pocket borough of Newark. Since then he has been conspicuous in public life. Two years after his entry into parliament Sir Robert Peel gave him a place in his administration. Peel was defeated in 1835, but on his return to power in 1841, Gladstone was again given a portfolio. He remained associated with Peel until 1846, when that statesman again went out and his ministry with him. It was not until 1852 that Gladstone again took office, this time as a Liberal in the Aberdeen ministry, in which he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He retained this office under Palmerston, for a short time. He was re-appointed to it in 1859 and retained it for seven years. In 1866 the Russell ministry was defeated, but its successor, having passed a Reform bill, was thrown out by the new electorate and Gladstone became Prime Minister in 1868. He retained office for six years, was defeated in 1874, but returned to power in 1880; was again defeated in 1885, but came back the next year for a five months' term. In 1892 he was once more at the head of affairs, retiring in 1894. He was only out of the House of Commons for a year and a half in all his long career.

Space will not permit of a review of his work as a statesman and scholar. His great career has been the subject of the keenest criticism. Yet friends and opponents alike concede his right to the title of "Grand Old Man," and regard him as an ornament to the nation to the service of which his life has been devoted.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a resolution in the house yesterday declaring that preference ought to be given to natives of British Columbia in appointments to the civil service. As no other member of the house enjoys the dignity of being a native born son, it is not surprising that Mr. Helmcken's proposition did not commend itself to any one else, although several members declared they would have voted for it if it could be phrased to mean something a little different. No one seemed to know just what he wanted, and the suggestion of Mr. Higgins that the resolution should be amended to read "born or raised" in British Columbia only served to make the difficulty of meeting the case greater. Every one knows what Mr. Helmcken is aiming at; but it is not very easy to state the idea in writing, at least in the form of a resolution. It would be wholly impossible for the house to give any direction to the government on the subject, which must, as Mr. Forster very properly observed, be left to the discretion of the ministers.

The matter is one that will bear ventilating, for there is a principle involved in it and a mistaken idea is abroad in regard to it. The mistaken idea is that the civil service is filled up with men imported principally from the Mother Country—English dudes, as the phrase is. This is very far from being the case. The dude element is conspicuous by its absence in the British Columbia civil service, which is composed almost wholly of men who attend to their business in a modest way. Very few of the members of this body have not either been born in Canada or been long enough in the province to become thoroughly Canadian in their instincts and customs. There may be a few exceptions, but they are unimportant. The principle involved in this: The civil service ought to be filled with the best men available and ought to be open to all British subjects, no matter where they are born. The accident of birth should disqualify no man for holding a position under the government. At the same time it is right that when it is consistent with the public service those persons who have been identified for a long time with the province should be given preference when any offices have to be filled. As a general proposition we should be entirely opposed to the idea of giving offices in British Columbia to men who come to the province expressly to take them. The Col-

onist has taken this position in regard to the chief justiceship. The man who comes to British Columbia only because he is offered an official position ought to be permitted to stay away, when there are in the province equally qualified men for the place to which he is appointed. But it may well be that for some special position certain qualifications may be required, which are not possessed by any one already a resident of the province in an equal degree to an available person who is a non-resident. In such cases it would be to the public interest to select the outsider. The public welfare ought always to be thought of first.

It is also out of the question in a growing province like our own to think of filling all ordinary government offices by natives of the province or by persons who have for a long time been identified with British Columbia. There are now communities made up almost wholly of new comers. There will be more of them by and by, and to establish the rule that these new comers can have no share in the administration of affairs would be, as the Premier said, to put an obstacle in the way of immigration at a time when we want every one to come to the province who is willing to help develop it. At the same time, not only those persons, who have been a long time in the province, but the new comers also are alike of the opinion that the civil service ought to be filled whenever possible from the ranks of men who are Canadian in their training and sentiment and if it is possible to do so without too much restricting the choice of the government, the majority of the people should like to see the junior places filled with young men who are either natives of the province or have been resident here long enough to be in associations and ambitions British Columbia boys.

JAPAN AS A COMPETITOR.

In the course of his very interesting observations made to a Colonist reporter and printed in yesterday's issue of the paper, Mr. Tromp, lately of the British diplomatic service in Japan, mentioned that the cost of living there had increased 75 per cent. since the war. Mr. George Anderson, Canadian trade commissioner to Japan, points out in his report that wages have increased 75 per cent. during the same period. The rate of wages is yet far below the Canadian standard, but the tendency is upward and it is not likely to be arrested. Japanese cheap labor will soon be a thing of the past. It is not difficult to account for this. To an isolated people, as the Japanese have practically been until very recently, and as the Chinese are now, the manner of living is simple and the expense low. It is the same in all parts of the world. The French-Canadian, in the isolation of remote settlements, is a cheap liver. When he is brought into contact with other people he spends his money as lavishly as they do. He has more and he wants more. It is an economic rule that our wants increase as our ability to supply them increases. Nearly every one in this community can prove this principle by his own experience. Few of us were born rich; few were not compelled to begin at the bottom of the ladder of life. But in nearly every case, as the capacity of earning increased, the wants he supplied increased also. As with individuals so with communities and nations. As the facilities of production increase the demand for products increases.

Moreover it may be stated as a general proposition that taking all things into consideration it costs about as much to do anything in one place as in another, with such variations as are due to natural facilities. Doubtless man for man Canadians can do more work in the same time than Japanese, are equally skillful and more resourceful. It is probable that under the stimulus of novelty or anxiety to learn, a Japanese may sometimes do more work in the same time and do it as well as a Canadian; but such instances are exceptional, and it will doubtless be found that as a general proposition, the Canadian, the American or the British workman will do more work and better work in the same length of time than the Japanese. At present he wants much more pay; but that is because his wants are more than those of the Japanese—we speak now of the Japanese at home. When with the adoption of European civilization new wants become general in Japan, wages will have to advance to keep pace with them. As the Japanese workman learns to make things, he will begin to learn to want to use them and he will demand pay that will enable him to purchase them. Another important consideration is the change in the diet of the people. Until very recently the Japanese people lived within themselves. Now they are beginning to use imported foods and this means higher wages. It will be a long time before the scale of Japanese wages reaches that in force in this country, but the indications are that it will not be long before the increased cost of production in Japan, coupled with other causes, such as the enlarged home market, will make the dreaded competition of the Japanese in manufactures as no longer a cause of alarm.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

If an alliance is effected between Great Britain and the United States it will not be on sentimental grounds alone, but because of mutual interest. Hereafter it will be impossible for the latter country to refrain from participating in international politics. It is idle to talk, as some of the newspapers and public men do, of defeating Spain and then retiring into the position heretofore occupied. There can be no step backward in a matter of this kind. When once the Washington government undertook to coerce a European power, it departed forever from its policy of isolation. It is clear that no nation other than Great Britain possesses the same interests as



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

the United States in regard to Asia and America. Not less than Great Britain does the United States require "an open door" in Asia. Not less than the United States is Great Britain interested in preventing European usurpation of the American continent. It must not be forgotten that the Monroe doctrine owes its origin to a British prime minister. It was George Canning who suggested to President Monroe that he should declare that any interference with the self-governing communities of America would be regarded by the Washington government as an unfriendly act, and it was well known in every capital in Europe that Canning stood ready to pledge the active support of the United Kingdom to the policy thus declared. Next to the United States, Great Britain is the greatest American power, for though the population of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies and British Guiana is less than that of Mexico or Brazil, when it comes to energy, commerce and aggressive power the British possessions take place ahead of those nations. The British government is therefore as much interested as that of the United States in seeing that no European power shall be allowed to disturb the existing status of the continent.

There is more than a sympathy between the crowned and the uncrowned republic in regard to the principles of government. Naturally the democracy of Great Britain and the democracy of the United States alike feel that the imperialism of Continental Europe, whether it takes the form of absolute government or masks under the semblance of popular institutions as in Europe, must not be allowed to gain any greater foothold than it at present has. Between the dynasties of Europe and the people there is an antagonism that will not down, and the expanding tendency of popular government in the British Empire and the democratic institutions of the United States are a constant incentive to the masses of Continental Europe to assert themselves. That the empires of Europe would crush out Anglo-American self-government, if they were able, is beyond question. If either one of the English-speaking nations should be worsted in war, the fate of the other would follow fast, and liberty would be a lost cause all over the world.

MR. MARTIN'S SLANDERERS.

It is very hard to characterize in language the action of those persons who have been the means of circulating the calumnies against the Hon. G. B. Martin, which attribute to him the statement that a Chinaman is better than a Canadian. What Mr. Martin actually said is or ought to be known to every one and it is a matter of surprise that any branches of the Trades and Labor Council should base resolutions upon what is simply a foul slander. Mr. Martin has fully explained what he said. Admitting that he had once had a Chinaman in his employ, he said that he had discharged him because he was a Chinaman, although he was better adapted for his work than any Canadian he had ever hired. Conceding for the sake of argument that a reporter who heard Mr. Martin speak misunderstood him, it is considered simply ordinary decency to accept a speaker's own version of what he said. But the Trades and Labor Councils of Victoria and Rossland have seen fit to take what the reporter understood Mr. Martin to say and not what Mr. Martin says he said. It ought not to be necessary to point out to those who have been instrumental in having resolutions passed condemning Mr. Martin for his alleged utterance, that if public men are to be tried and found guilty for saying what they expressly deny having said, if a speaker is to be held accountable for the way in which a reporter catches his words, if a member of the legislature is not to be accorded the privilege that is allowed every other person in the world of saying that

he has been misunderstood, public life will become unfit for decent people.

Especially unjust is such action in regard to Mr. Martin. The chief commissioner was speaking on the subject of Chinese labor. He was declaring that he had always been opposed to it. He was pointing out that only once was a Chinaman ever employed upon his premises, although he has for years been an employer of labor. He was telling the house that in order to give effect to his principle of employing none but white labor, he discharged the Chinaman on learning that he was employed, and in order to emphasize the fact that the discharge was not due to the inefficiency of the workman, he added that he was better suited for his work than any Canadian he had ever employed. Later when correcting the report of his speech he explained that the work at which the Chinaman was engaged was gardening and irrigating, and it is not very difficult to understand how it might happen that Mr. Martin never had a Canadian as expert at this work as a Chinaman. We suppose that there are five hundred people in British Columbia who can say the same thing with perfect truth about Chinese workmen, but no one except a very foolish person would imagine that this would mean that they regarded the Chinese as superior to Canadians. Competent Canadian gardeners are scarce in British Columbia, and it is very hard that when Mr. Martin let a good man go because he was a Chinaman, he should be scandalized throughout the length and breadth of the province upon the false charge of having declared that in his opinion the Chinaman is a superior creature. We do not suppose that the slander will cost Mr. Martin a single vote. In his own constituency his record is well known. The people to whose sufferages he will appeal know his attitude in regard to Chinese labor. But it is none the less a regrettable thing that the Trades and Labor Councils above referred to have been so ill-advised and have placed themselves on record as condemning a public man upon grounds which he has declared in the most positive manner possible are wholly false.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Who Pay-Badge—You say you have so much trouble to get paid for service, but I notice you have bought a new house lately. Some of your patients must pay Dr. Helmcken for their hair—Boston Transcript.

A Shame—Housekeeper (to a book agent who brings the tenth installment of a novel)—I can't take the book Mr. Meier is dead. Book agent—Oh, what a shame! It's right at the most exciting part of the story! Pilogende Blaetter.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
"Cariboo Dredging Company."
[Registered the 5th May, A.D. 1898.]
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo Dredging Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects herein after set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.
The head office of the Company is situated in the City of Tacoma, County of Pierce, State of Washington, U. S. A.
The amount of the capital of the Company is sixteen thousand dollars, divided into sixteen thousand shares of one dollar each.
The objects for which the Company has been established are:
To buy, manufacture, operate, lease and sell every form of dredging and mining machinery; to buy, operate, lease and sell mines and mining interests and claims of any and every description; to enter into contracts for grading, dredging and trenching, and every form of useful work and employment; to do and perform all things necessary, proper or convenient for the carrying out and accomplishing the objects and purposes above specified.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Giving Him Points



That is what we have been giving you: points on the market more pointed than the Gull's Ass and poison to credit. Market creeping up. Fill your picnic basket for the 24th. Boned chicken, turkey and duck, 25c. tin.

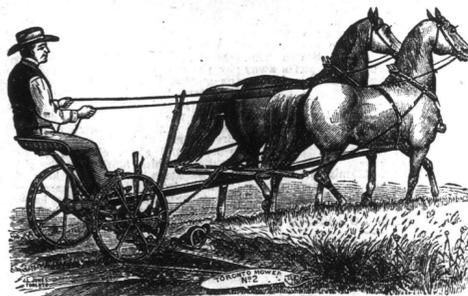
DEVILED HAM - - - - - 10c.
DEVILED CRAB - - - - - 15c.
CHICKEN TAMALES - - - - - 25c.
PORTABLE TABLE JELLIES - - - - - 10, 15, 25c.

Ontario maple syrup by the pint, quart or gallon. Bring your jug and we will fill it.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

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100 doz. White Handkerchiefs, 35c. per doz.

Gilmore & McCandless

Boys' Blouses, extra fine, new goods.

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100 doz. Towels 45x20, 3 for 50c.

100 doz. Towels, 40x18, 3 for 25c.

Gilmore & McCandless

100 doz. Wool Socks, fine quality, 25c. or \$2.50 per doz.

50 doz. Black Cotton, half hose, 3 pair for 50c., regular price 25c. a pair.

50 doz. Black Cotton, half hose, fast color, 2 pair for 25c.

These goods are bought direct from the manufacturer and it will pay you to see them.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 and 37 Johnson Street

SCOTLAND

Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"

BY DRINKING

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA. Agents for British Columbia—

EARSMAN & CO., 37/39 Langley Street, VICTORIA.



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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crossed & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

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Mr. E. G. Richa mation the Times taining certain al lands and yester evidence yesterday Commission, openi new questions to of the witnesses of to be recalled. In opening procie tions, Walkers r report in Wednes day's session, adv to interpolate stat and every form of useful work and employment; to do and perform all things necessary, proper or convenient for the carrying out and accomplishing the objects and purposes above specified. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. (L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1898.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Premier of British Columbia, the Hon. J. H. Turner, was able to announce to the house yesterday that the liberal railway policy which the government recommended and the house endorsed, will immediately bear fruit in the construction of two of the railways from the coast to which it applies. The contract for the Coast-Teslin road is being prepared and will be signed as soon as it is completed, and work is about to be begun simultaneously at three points on the Coast Kootenay road. It must have been a proud moment for Mr. Turner when he made the above statement to the house. It is certainly a source of pride to the Colonist, as it is to all other friends of the administration, that the Premier was able to make such an announcement. The people of British Columbia, without distinction as to locality or party, will recognize that, whatever may have been their views as to the wisdom of the policy which found expression in the loan bill, it has the merit of success, and has been instrumental in introducing new and highly important factors into the industrial and commercial life of the province. Canadians everywhere will feel a high degree of satisfaction that British Columbia has shown herself equal to her unrivalled opportunities, and has not only faith in her own boundless resources, but the courage and ability necessary for their speedy development. The simple fact that because of the policy adopted by the provincial government and ratified by the house, eight hundred miles of railway will at once be begun by British Columbia, is of itself of prime importance, for it means the expenditure of millions of dollars in this province during the next few years for labor and material. This is only the first effect. One of these railways will tie the Coast and Kootenay more closely together, beside opening one of the richest sections of Canada. The other will bring the trade of the golden north to British Columbia, besides opening a vast region in the province of known value. For years past there has been talk of a railway to the Yukon, as one of the great undertakings of the future. It is now to be built, and to the sagacity of the British Columbia government and the good sense of the British Columbia legislature this happy result is due. While the legislature was actuated chiefly by a desire to promote the interests of the province when it assented to the subsidy to the Coast-Teslin road, it is entitled to credit for having struck a good blow for Canadian interests in the North. The rivalry for the Yukon trade has been keen, and Canada has found in the business men of the United States competitors who were difficult to overcome. The latter had certain advantages by which they well knew how to profit, and they have been and would have continued for all time to come to be a thorn in the side of Canadian northern trade unless an all-Canadian route to the gold fields had been provided for. The effort of the Dominion government to secure such a route having failed, if British Columbia had not stepped forward in the very nick of time with a feasible scheme, other projects, prejudicial to Canadian interests, would necessarily have been advanced and with their success the chance of a line to a British Columbia seaport would have become very remote. The far-sighted and energetic action of the British Columbia government, backed up by the majority of the legislature, has been able to secure for Canada a way whereby it can control the trade of her own territory. In the feelings of satisfaction arising out of the Premier's announcement the members of the opposition, as such, have no share. An invitation was extended to them to unite with the government in passing the loan bill so as to make it appear to the world that British Columbians are a unit when it comes to faith in the country and a determination to develop it. But the invitation was rejected, and the old and time-worn policy of captious opposition was resorted to. The new impetus which every interest in British Columbia will now receive will come in spite of all the opposition of a political party could do to prevent it. If the opposition could have had its way not one of the contracts that have been already let in connection with the proposed railways, not one of those that will soon be let, not one of the large purchases of merchandise already made and to be made, not one of the great sales of farm produce that will certainly take place in the immediate future, and none of the employment soon to be given to thousands of men at good wages, could have been realized. In the good times, which they are soon to enjoy as the result of the government's courageous and well-devised railway policy the people of British Columbia will not forget that the provincial opposition did everything possible to defeat the plans which have so speedily borne such excellent fruit.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES. The News-Advertiser does not assent to the proposition that the localities which are opened to occupation by new highways and railways will reimburse the province for the outlay, and it takes in an ex cathedra way about what has been proved upon this point by the experience of the South American countries and the various parts of the British Empire. Guileless readers are expected to assume from this that our esteemed contemporary has the financial history of the universe down pat and is able to produce irrefutable proof of its position as above. This is a way the Vancouver

paper has, and we are bound to say it is a very plausible way of handling public questions. We may beg leave, however, to express a shadow of doubt if the News-Advertiser has mastered the financial problem of all civilization and is in a position to lay down laws which must be accepted as infallible. The most distinguished writers on political economy are content to put forward general propositions tentatively. The Vancouver authority has a soul above half measures, and when it needs a principle to base an argument upon, it propounds one with all the positiveness of a proposition in Euclid. The Colonist ventures to suggest that there is at least a margin for doubt as to the infallibility of its contemporary's universal law of finance.

If it is correct that as population and business increase over the province the contributions of the people to the revenue will not bear a larger proportion to the expenditure than they do when the settled districts are few and far between, British Columbia is certainly in a very bad way, it is necessary at once and forever to put an end to expenditures on capital account and people in remote or new sections must be content to wait for necessary improvements until they themselves are able to pay for them. Clearly it will not pay to borrow money to develop a locality, if the demands of that locality upon the provincial revenue will bear a greater portion of its contributions after developments than it did before. It is evident from the records of our own province, without going to South America or the Sandwich Islands for proof, that the sparsely settled localities do not pay into the revenue as much as they receive out of it, and if, as they grow more populous and richer and therefore contribute more to the revenue than they do now, the proportionate excess of their demands upon the treasury will increase, the province is on the high road to bankruptcy and no power on earth can stop it. The News-Advertiser talks about changing the incidence of taxation, reforming the financial system and other matters of that nature; but that will not hold the case any. If the more money spent in making a locality fit to live in the greater will be the demands of the locality for expenditures and the less proportionately it will contribute to meet that expenditure, it matters little how the incidence of taxation falls or upon what system taxes are levied and expended. Under any possible plan that can be suggested there is ruin ahead, and all the taxpayers have is a choice of the manner in which they will be shipwrecked.

The history of British Columbia does not bear out what our contemporary contends is the general law or justify its gloomy forebodings. This is proved by the fact that if no extraordinary expenditures were made on public works, there would be a substantial surplus out of the revenue now collected. It cannot be successfully gaisaid that if the legislature of British Columbia would stop voting money to open new parts of the province, would repeal its act authorizing any further railway subsidies and confine itself solely to providing for the wants of those special localities that are already developed, the rate of taxation would steadily decrease from year to year. All the necessary administrative machinery is provided for that part of the province which is already occupied. If ten times as many people lived in it no additional machinery would be called for. An additional clerk, or school teacher or policeman would be needed from time to time, but the contributions of the new people to the revenue would more than meet the expense of this. There is no manner of doubt that if the province were content to go along simply keeping up what now is established in the way of public works, repairing them when they need it, but not reaching out to provide for new comers in new sections, there would be a large surplus every year at the present rate of taxation. But such a policy as this would not be tolerated by the people. There is a demand for expansion, and this demand the government has endeavored to meet in the only way in which it could be met, namely, by borrowing the money.

It is quite true that a policy of unlimited borrowing cannot be adopted as a permanent policy. There is a stage when it is necessary to stop in every financial transaction. Probably, indeed we hold that it is indispensable, that for the next few years the province will have to go slow in expenditures on capital account and in granting aid to railways. Time must be given for the seed that has been sown to produce a crop before a new sowing is made. If the results are obtained, which we are sure even the News-Advertiser hopes for, the next five years will witness such a change in the condition of the province, that if further expenditures are needed on a large scale it will be good financial policy to make them. It is fair in judging of the policy which the government has adopted to consider the arguments which the government has advanced in support of it. If the government had been persuaded that the News-Advertiser's position is right, it would not have asked the house to sanction large capital expenditures and pledge itself to railway subsidies. If it believed as the News-Advertiser does, it would have let things drift along as they have been going. But in that case what would have been the complaint of the News-Advertiser? It would have been that the government was neglectful of the needs of the province, that it was a do-nothing, incompetent and careless administration. We would have heard the most strenuous sort of a demand for an aggressive policy. From the same source as now come complaints that too much has been attempted. We do not dissent from one position taken by our contemporary, for indeed it is one which the Colonist has already advanced, namely that the province is fact outgrowing its present financial system and its present methods of ad-

ministration. Changes will have to be made; but these changes can only in a slight degree affect the rate of taxation. What the Colonist looks forward to is a time when the provincial government will have less responsibility for local administration, and therefore will need a smaller establishment and less revenue; but there is no way in which the public service can be made to cost the people much less than it does now in the aggregate, although a part of the taxes now collected and expended by the province may be collected and expended by local organizations. Reduction of the aggregate taxation will come when population and wealth increase sufficiently to overbalance the growing needs of the several localities. In other words, it will doubtless be found possible to reduce the expense of the provincial establishment by throwing the cost of local affairs on local governing bodies, which can regulate the cost as seems best to the people of the several localities. If this is what the News-Advertiser means by reform in our financial system, the Colonist is prepared to join with it in an endeavor to discover a satisfactory method of introducing it, although with considerable misgiving as to whether the movement is not premature.

The reference to Mr. Tom Kains in the Times report of the proceedings before the commission was positively untrue. Mr. Kains has very serious domestic trouble, his wife having been extremely ill for some weeks, and one of his children being afflicted with congestion of the lungs so that he has been greatly worried both day and night. It is also well known to every one that Mr. Kains in ordinary conversation is at times somewhat embarrassed in speaking. Under these circumstances to speak of him as the Times did was in the highest degree cruel.

THE HON. MR. TURNER.

The Hon. John Herbert Turner has during the session just closed taken a proud position among the provincial premiers of Canada. A grave crisis had loomed in the affairs of British Columbia, and he proved equal to it. It is never pleasant to make comparisons, but it is permissible to say that the record of the province do not disclose anything which, in the importance of its bearing upon the future welfare of British Columbia, can compare with the railway policy, to which Mr. Turner obtained the assent of the legislature. It is doubtful if even the most sanguine fully appreciate what the success of this policy will mean for the province, and there only remains the Coast-Queensland road to be undertaken to make the whole policy successful. The construction of three new railways from the Coast of British Columbia to the interior must necessarily be revolutionary, and by inaugurating and carrying through a policy which has rendered possible the revolution, Mr. Turner has risen to the rank of a statesman. The city of Victoria feels proud of her representative, who during his short premiership has exhibited so much courage and foresight combined with prudence and sagacity.

As a departmental officer Mr. Turner has made an admirable record. The most querulous critic of the government will not deny him this credit. Easily approached, ready to oblige at all times, careful of the feelings of his opponents and never forgetful of the fact that public office is a public trust, he has set the whole country an example of modesty, efficiency and strength, well worthy of emulation. With such a record, with such a policy inaugurated, Mr. Turner will not appeal in vain to the people for an expression of confidence. He stands easily first among the public men of the province, and the voters will be more than pleased to have him retain office to supervise the execution of the policy for which he is, more than any one else, responsible. To him personally it is of doubtful advantage to continue in public life. He is at that age when opportunities to gain a competency in business can only rarely come, and every one knows, or ought to know, that a cabinet position is not financially remunerative, at least to such a degree that even by a long term of office a man can accumulate sufficient to provide for old age. It is therefore at considerable personal sacrifice that Mr. Turner remains in the political arena and gives his services to the province with whose interests he has been for so long a time identified. The Colonist voices the sentiments of all his friends, and even those who politically opposed to him are his friends, in expressing the earnest hope that he may long be spared to enjoy the reputation he has won and to see the fruits of the progressive policy which he has inaugurated.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

In the report of the public meeting at Sooke, printed in another column, will be found a letter from Hon. C. E. Pooley, which was read on that occasion. Especial attention is directed to that portion of the report which deals with the so-called mortgage tax. The opponents of the government have endeavored to create the impression that the ministers were averse to lifting the burden of this tax from the shoulders of the mortgagors; but nothing is further from the truth. The government desires to grant relief, but it wants that relief to be real and not imaginary. As Mr. Pooley says the problem is an intricate one. Irresponsible demagogues may easily harangue for hours about it and pretend that it is simplicity itself; but no one has yet suggested a remedy that is not as objectionable as the evil intended to be cured. In providing for a commission to inquire into this and

the other financial difficulties under which the farmers of British Columbia labor, the government has taken the wisest possible course. There is nothing of a partisan nature in this question. Every one admits that the incidence of the tax is upon the wrong person, and the problem is to discover how to make it rest where it properly belongs. There is good ground for hope that by the next meeting of the house a resolution of the difficulty will be found.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

The action of the senate majority in regard to what is known as the Hamilton Smith railway project is inexplicable. One can understand why, when opposing the arrangement with MacKenzie, Mann & Co., on the ground that the subsidy was excessive, senators might urge an alternative proposition upon the attention of parliament. But when that arrangement had been defeated and the British Columbia legislature had made certain the construction of an all-Canadian line from a Canadian seaport to the Canadian gold fields of the Yukon, it passes comprehension why the senate of Canada should insist on pressing forward a project, expressly designed to secure to United States merchants and transportation companies a share of the Canadian traffic and to build up an important city on territory controlled by the United States. Yet this is the course which the senate majority has seen fit to take and to say it is incomprehensible is to apply a mild term. There never was anything just like it in the history of Canada. The government and legislature of British Columbia by a substantial majority decided to assist a railway to the Yukon, but the assistance is given upon such terms that the province itself will directly derive benefit from the earnings of the line. Nevertheless it suits the senate majority to seek to grant a franchise to a company, which will compete with the creation of the British Columbia legislature in the financial market, and if both roads should be built will be a competitor with the line in the earnings of which this province has a direct interest. It is certainly of the greatest importance not only to British Columbia but to the whole of Canada that the gold fields of the Yukon should be developed and exploited from a Canadian base. The action of the British Columbia legislature will make this possible. The action of the senate majority, if it should unhappily prove successful, will defeat this desirable object. If the Yukon mines are as rich as seems to be the case, the trade of the district will be very large, and the terminal point of the railway leading to the interior will be a city of very considerable importance. There need be no surprise if in a very few years it becomes equal in population to any of the present cities. Wherever this city is located it will be built up chiefly by contributions from Canadian trade. Interior Alaska will contribute its quota, but by far the greater part will come from Canadian sources. What we mean by this is not the charges which will be imposed by either government upon commerce, for this is a very small part of the matter. The city will be built up because large sums of money will be paid out for the handling of merchandise and the other industries appurtenant to a seaport. These disbursements will be chiefly on account of Canadian trade. If they are made at Pyramid Harbor or the head of Lynn Canal an American city will be built up by them, where American capital will be invested and which will draw all its supplies from the United States. If they are made at the British Columbia terminus of the Coast-Teslin line the city will be built up in Canada by Canadian capital and to draw its supplies from Canada. The prestige of Alaska will be greatly enhanced by the former, that of Canada by the latter. The patriotic enterprise of the government and legislature of British Columbia have arisen to the great emergency and have consummated a plan, whereby the great interests of Canada in the premises will be safeguarded. And yet the senate majority insists on urging forward the scheme for the enhancement of the interests of the United States.

We repeat that the action of the senate majority is utterly beyond comprehension, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of Canada the House of Commons will not tolerate this attempt to nullify the splendid action of British Columbia. We only mention in passing that the all-Canadian road will develop valuable territory in British Columbia, and that in point of cost transportation over it will be as cheap as by any other line, and in the matter of speed and availability at all seasons, the all-Canadian road will be incomparably the better.

What is "time immemorial," Uncle Jim? "Time immemorial is as far back as you feel posted on ancient history."—Chicago Record.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. SEE THE STANDARD.

of American agriculture is, as for some time past, the leading feature of the country's trade. Second only to this as of necessity forming an important link in the chain of good trade, may be mentioned the almost uniformly good crop situation, furnishing the best evidence that foreign demands, now and in the future, will be adequately met. The immense volume of trade already piled up in this country, favor of course constitutes an element of strength which in its effect on the money market can hardly be overestimated. Naturally dependent demand is the activity visible in nearly all lines of transportation, showing that this industry, like others, is sharing to the full in the proportion of business having its rise in our heavy exports. An increased willingness to regard the existing war as merely an incident in the course of business seems evident from the trade reports received this week. The volumes of bank clearings, reports of railway clearings, the movements of prices and the reports of the iron and steel trade, all seem to concur in indicating a maximum volume of business for the period of the year with even greater hopefulness manifested than for some time past. Wheat exports are larger than for two weeks past. Corn exports are slightly smaller. A fair trade is reported in the Dominion of Canada. An active demand for dry goods is reported at Toronto. The woolen mills are busy. Hides are scarce and firm; and hardware is advancing. Montreal reports canned goods firm, molasses purchases restricted as a result of the war, and dry goods jobbers well pleased with the business done, although failures early in the year cut profits. Halifax reports the season backward and high rates checking lumber shipments to Great Britain. The outfitting trade is active at Victoria. Vancouver with collections good. Business failures in the Dominion aggregate 30 against 25 last year, 31 in this week a year ago and 28 in 1896. Bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$12,797,403, increase 7.6; Toronto, \$7,874,959, increase 15.2; Winnipeg, \$2,122,809, increase 57.2; Halifax, \$1,112,679, increase 8.2; Hamilton, \$683,835, increase 12.6; St. John, N.B., \$615,681, increase 1.8.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend. Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass. Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D. Brooklyn, N. Y. THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FITCHER APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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GODFREY MAY QOME. England's Greatest Band and Bandmaster on the Way Through Canada. It is quite probable that Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his great band which arrived at Halifax on Monday, the 16th of April and who purposed going to Manitoba to British Columbia, giving an opportunity of hearing the greatest bandmaster the annals of the English army have ever known with forty of the leading military musicians who have served in the Grenadier Guards and other Guards regiments. For forty years bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, Dan Godfrey made himself one of the most popular men in England and his band the finest in the army. The band which he has brought to Canada, however, under the enterprising direction of Mr. C. A. E. Harris, is, according to Lieut. Godfrey's own statement, the best gathering he has ever got together. If Lieut. Godfrey comes West only a brief notice will be given to the public, but it is safe to say that all who can do so will flock to hear the band to whose music have marched all England's military heroes of the day. Hard Luck appears to be pursuing Bert Collyer, who started for Dawson City with a special "war extra" on the 28th of April and who purposed going in light over the White pass and coming down with the first river steamer in the spring. A letter just received from the trail, he had been totally blind for three days and was suffering intense pain from cramps. The Mounted Police took both him and his packs to Buffalo Camp, and their surgeon did all that could be done for him. His blindness will not be permanent, having been caused entirely by the sun glare on the snow, and he expects to resume his interrupted journey in a short time. BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Business Continues Brisk in the United States—Favorable Reports From Dominion Also. New York, May 20.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "The excellent foreign demand at good prices for products

of American agriculture is, as for some time past, the leading feature of the country's trade. Second only to this as of necessity forming an important link in the chain of good trade, may be mentioned the almost uniformly good crop situation, furnishing the best evidence that foreign demands, now and in the future, will be adequately met. The immense volume of trade already piled up in this country, favor of course constitutes an element of strength which in its effect on the money market can hardly be overestimated. Naturally dependent demand is the activity visible in nearly all lines of transportation, showing that this industry, like others, is sharing to the full in the proportion of business having its rise in our heavy exports. An increased willingness to regard the existing war as merely an incident in the course of business seems evident from the trade reports received this week. The volumes of bank clearings, reports of railway clearings, the movements of prices and the reports of the iron and steel trade, all seem to concur in indicating a maximum volume of business for the period of the year with even greater hopefulness manifested than for some time past. Wheat exports are larger than for two weeks past. Corn exports are slightly smaller. A fair trade is reported in the Dominion of Canada. An active demand for dry goods is reported at Toronto. The woolen mills are busy. Hides are scarce and firm; and hardware is advancing. Montreal reports canned goods firm, molasses purchases restricted as a result of the war, and dry goods jobbers well pleased with the business done, although failures early in the year cut profits. Halifax reports the season backward and high rates checking lumber shipments to Great Britain. The outfitting trade is active at Victoria. Vancouver with collections good. Business failures in the Dominion aggregate 30 against 25 last year, 31 in this week a year ago and 28 in 1896. Bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$12,797,403, increase 7.6; Toronto, \$7,874,959, increase 15.2; Winnipeg, \$2,122,809, increase 57.2; Halifax, \$1,112,679, increase 8.2; Hamilton, \$683,835, increase 12.6; St. John, N.B., \$615,681, increase 1.8.

FRATERNITY WASHINGTON Navy Department New Except the Two Ca Reports of Decisv not Credited—Tro ila Leave Washington, May 20. Hapse into sensational Washington to-day are parative quietude. R the way from the cap Mangrove with a crew to the reported destru the Spanish fleet of S-Schley's combined fore-circulated with persisting denials as soon a brought to the attentio capable of passing ju accuracy. May 24. officials themselves beca as was shown by the per bulletins. At the however, it was again most positive manner the report of any sort in the Windward passag specifically deal with the West Indies, but in v that the department has itself to let the public thing in the nature of a recent possibility, the bulle is sufficient to cover t made at 6:35 this after noon. "The department has here that a battle has Windward passage. The auxiliary cruiser cut the cable at Santia San Juan de Porto Rico IS CERVILLA GOIN Washington, May 24. -partment have advised f the torpedo boat destroy and Froscopina, have bee and are ready to start fleet as soon as it reach route to the Philippines. XIII and Palao are exp and ready to start at Cádiz with the home navy department is sus news so far as it relat reports. May 24.—A dews from Ma is announced and the morning id not be surpr tachment had ab "cause of Cam onment at an ng westward. ver its departu 'S FOUR-PHIL Transports—S isco To-day—St Manila Desper n. May 24. n. 14th Infan regiment of Gre ledk battle of it tillery, left the B led the transports Australia, gona ania. The dock and an on near the City. The finishing touches rges of the trans morning the three-l down. beans, May 24.—4 ments of infantry of cavalry, while at the fair grou the former two-ppines via San F. The 25 are 1,220 strong, ber 612. Fork, May 24.—A id from Hong K e and present is ex ed staff is nearly will exhaust all sup is said to be prep ed. States Consul zens fear an ath control the surro d Chief Aguinalde as staff to organize th are moving from als say that 500 w sounded in the bon are the arrival of our t chness on our ships, her despatch fro the German crew to land provision ship, but Ad permission. released, according that he would fo the protection of t but Admiral Dew upon the cruisers, land supplies was cial to the New Yor n, Jamaica, says: "By the military su day announces the ve Anglo-American es that a war crisi sief affecting the m naval leaves have supplies for eight g stored."