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THE VICTORIA TIMES.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 18.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

NO. 11.

News From Ottawa

The Building of the Telegraph Line From Skagway to Dawson.

Reported Purchase of the Great Eastern Road is Officially Contradicted.

Ottawa, March 10.—Mr. J. B. Charleson, of the public works department, will leave for a staff of assistants, to-morrow to build a telegraph line from Skagway to Dawson City. The proposition they are making to purchase is not yet known, but it is contended that the public a survey in the way work is to be pushed forward, and probably before parliament meets.

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BOTH BODIES FOUND.

The Remains of Fisher and Howison Recovered from Burnaby Lake To-Day.

New Westminster, March 10.—Yesterday the search at Burnaby Lake for the remains of the missing boys, Howison and Fisher, which has been continued ever since February 15th last, was rewarded by the fishing up by a party of the searchers in a boat of the two young men's bodies.

PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

United States Troops Are Now Getting Ready for a General Forward Movement in the Philippines.

Manila, March 11, 3:15 p.m.—Extended preparations are being made for a general advance of the American forces. Movement will probably take place in the morning. All is quiet, however, along the coast.

POOR KIPPLING.

The Unfortunate Novelist-Poet Knows Not Yet of His Little Daughter's Sad Death.

New York, March 10.—Rudyard Kipling passed a restful night. Mr. Doubleday said this morning that the author was a shade better than yesterday. Mr. Kipling has asked for his children several times, but the doctors have refused his request. He does not yet know of Josephine's death. He will not be told of it for a couple of days or longer. The child Elsie is said to be doing well. Mrs. Kipling is maintaining that heroic fortitude she has displayed to such a wonderful extent since the great sickness fell upon the Kipling family.

Ultimatum to China

Italy Insists on Her Demands Being Granted at Once.

The Situation Looks Critical and China's Emperor Will Probably Yield.

Peking, March 11.—The Italian minister here, Signor Martini, addressed a note to the foreign office yesterday making a request to take back the Italian dispatch asking for a concession, and notifying the foreign office to accept it as a demand, adding that he was willing to enter into friendly negotiations as to the details, but insisting upon an answer within four days.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

Britain's Tremendous Expenditures Causing Much Anxiety Among Statesmen.

New York, March 11.—The London correspondent of the Tribune writes: Unless all signs fail, there will be important debates on financial problems after the chancellor of the exchequer takes his budget before the Commons. "One of these signs is the ominous warning from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that the balance of revenue and expenditure may be on the wrong side, and measures may be required for meeting considerable deficits. Another warning which shows in which direction the wind is, is Mr. Morley's protest against the alarming increase of national expenditure. The most remarkable indications, however, of the transition stage in national finance is the candor of leading English statesmen in recommending the re-imposition of duties, which were abolished when free trade was established as the permanent fiscal policy of the United Kingdom. That great organ of English opinion, the London Daily Times, has been publishing a series of important articles in an expert on the finances of the last twenty years, and this week it virtually adopts his conclusion that the time has come for considering and revising the entire system of taxation in a bold and comprehensive way."

SAFE IN PORT.

The Pavonia Returns to Liverpool After Exciting Experiences Affecting Scenes at the Docks.

Liverpool, March 11.—The Cunard line steamer Pavonia, Captain Atkins, from Liverpool January 24th, disabled by the British steamer Weymouth, returned here this morning. There was a remarkable demonstration on the arrival here. Crowds of people gathered on the quay and cheered her lustily. The steamer presented a very battered appearance, her rails being carried away or twisted and her topmast gone.

RUSSIA LETS GO.

Lord Salisbury Stands Firm by the Hong Kong Contract and Car's Minister Withdraws Protest.

Peking, March 10.—The Chinese foreign office has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that as a result of negotiations between Russia and Great Britain the Russian minister will withdraw his protest against the Hong Kong contract. The Hong Kong contract is identical with the Niu Chang contract.

Americans Are Alarmed

Colonel Henry Says He Needs More Troops in Porto Rico.

Revolting Murder of a Soldier—Decapitated by a Treacherous Native.

Chicago, Ill., March 11.—The Tribune today publishes a long letter from a staff correspondent in San Juan, Porto Rico. The correspondent says that among the natives there are continual mutinies, and the greatest evidence of disloyalty at the American side. The war department at Washington has asked General Henry how many regular troops he can spare from the island. In an interview the general is quoted as saying: "I need twice the number of troops I have because of the easy victory of our troops here in the war and the apparent friendliness of the natives to American soldiers when they invaded the island a notion prevailed in the United States that there is little necessity for a strong force to maintain order in the island. The idea is erroneous. The conditions here are alarming. The people have been given every opportunity but they have thrown them aside. They are clamoring for local self government. They are no more fit for local self government than I am to run a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island."

AN ALARMING FIRE.

Flames Break Out on the Selkirk White on Her Way From Nanaimo With Dynamite.

Vancouver, March 10.—Mr. C. A. Harrison, manager of the British American Steamship Company, says the Garzone will run from Vancouver in June next to St. Michaels. She will be there to meet the first miners coming on. Three river steamers will be run in connection and each will take a large provided with cold storage to take up fresh meats.

MATAAFA MAY FIGHT.

Should He Refuse to Surrender the German Admiral is Instructed to Proceed Against Him.

Chicago, March 10.—A special to the Chronicle from Honolulu via San Francisco says, concerning the Samoan situation, a startling report was given out by an officer of the cruiser Philadelphia to a friend here just prior to the sailing of the flagship for Apia. According to the officers, Admiral Klutz is instructed to withhold all the recent decisions of Chief Justice Chambers respecting the election of the king in Samoa, and matters growing out of it. He is to cooperate at once with the American and British consuls and declare 'Tama' to be the rightful and legal king. Malietoa is instructed to proceed by force if necessary to establish the authority of the duly elected king, Malietoa Tanu.

DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Parlow and Cordelia Vian Pay the Penalty For Their Crime.

St. Schastique, Que., March 10.—Sam Parlow and Cordelia Vian were hanged this morning. The drop fell at 8:05. The crime for which they were executed was the brutal murder of Ildore Poirier, husband of Cordelia Vian. The evidence showed that after Poirier had received several fatal wounds from Parlow, the woman almost severed the head of her husband from the body.

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Latest Gossip From London

The Building of the Yacht Shamrock Is Proceeding Satisfactorily.

Proposal to Raise the Flash Point of Petroleum Will Be Opposed.

London, March 11.—W. Fife, Jr., the yacht designer, has been to Belfast frequently during the last few weeks studying the lines of the Shamrock as she grows into shape. He has not modified his plans in the slightest detail, so he is confidently pleased with her appearance as an actual boat as he was with the designs. The workmen have now succeeded in surmounting the worst difficulties in working the manganese plates, several of which were ruined during the first attempts to do so, but work is now proceeding smoothly, though slowly. It is expected, however, that the yacht could be ready if desired by end of May. The name Golden Rod, which it is said will be given to the American Cup defender, is rather startling to Englishmen, most of whom never heard of the American flower.

HOILO DEVASTATED

Incendiaries Fire the Town and Many Buildings Are Destroyed.

Natives Annoyed United States Soldiers, but Will Not Fight in the Open.

New York, March 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Bacolot, Negros Island, says: After a pleasant voyage the St. Paul, carrying the deputation from Negros, Colonel James F. Smith, the first American governor, and the First Battalion of the California regiment, Major Simes, commanding, arrived at Hoilo on March 3rd. As the vessel entered the harbor it found the artillery in action and General Miller's command advancing into the ocean plantations at the right of the line. Hoilo was terribly wrecked by incendiaries' fire and presents a scene of havoc and desolation. Many of the residences and great warehouses were totally wrecked.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

Windsor on the day of the meeting prevented his attendance. The secretary, who is a former mayor of Winchester, announces that a committee had been formed in America to co-operate with the movement here, and that its members include Colonel John Hay, secretary of state, Bishop Potter, and the presidents of Yale and Johns Hopkins University. King Alfred, being the founder of Great Britain's maritime supremacy, a naval display will be held, and the largest armored cruiser in the world, to be launched in 1901, will be christened King Alfred. Wolvesey Castle, the ancient residence of the English kings near Winchester, will be secured as a memorial museum. The sum of £30,000 is asked for to carry out the whole scheme.

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BRONZE STATUE OF KING ALFRED.

To Be Erected in His Royal City of Windsor.

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MOUNTED POLICEMAN'S SUICIDE

Gilgary, N.W.T., March 11.—Constable Baldwin of the N.W.M.P. committed suicide this morning at the barracks here by shooting himself with a revolver. An inquest is being held.

N. Y.

N. Y.

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The American Advance.

Severe Fighting Between United States Troops and Filipinos Near Manila.

The City of Pasig Captured After an Hours Engagement—Natives Lose Heavily.

Manila, March 13, 11.15 a. m.—At day-light to-day the United States infantry, consisting of the 24th United States infantry, the 22nd infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, eleven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three companies of the Fourth United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth Artillery was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town.

The advance was sounded at 6.30 a. m. the cavalry leading the column at a smart trot across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump command.

While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7.30 a river-guano boat started towards Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. The steamship slowly advanced, pouring a terrific fire from their gatling guns into the brush.

In the meanwhile Scott's battery ashore was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of bamboo.

The infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment on the left, the Oregon on the right, and the 24th in the center.

The entire column then wheeled towards the river, driving the enemy towards the supports, and then advanced on Guadalupe. The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Parterose.

By this time the enemy was in full flight along the line over a mile long, and the firing was becoming temporary.

The loss of Pasig was 30 killed and 16 wounded. The United States forces six were wounded.

The Advance on Pasig. Manila, March 13, 7.15 p. m.—After a short rest General Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig. About 7.30 a. m. the 22nd and 24th regiments, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the 20th Regiment and 22nd Regiment following with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers.

At 11.30 a. m. the column came in contact with the enemy and a gunboat steamed to the fring line and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right.

The first shot from the American field pieces at 1200 yards range dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig.

After the town had been shelled the 20th Regiment lined up on the bluff at the 22nd took up a position on the left of the place with the cavalry in the center, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town.

The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite a point where the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2.30 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack.

At 3 p. m. our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, chasing her to the lake.

At 3.30 p. m. a large body of the enemy was discovered working around our right flank, and the 20th Regiment was moved to command the ridge. The rebels were met opposite Paleros and the enemy halted.

Thirty of the rebels were killed. As prisoners captured, sixteen were also taken.

The Americans lost six men wounded. The whole of the American line bivouaced at 5 o'clock. About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward.

The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Rizanga, Pampanga, Albat, Galamance, Manana, Gorkique, Fano, Manilera, and others are lying at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, have been sold here to Francisco Reyes for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will probably be sold to the highest bidder, or they may be transformed into merchantmen.

The Spanish Prisoners. London, March 13.—It is reported from Manila that General Otis has ordered the discontinuance of negotiations between the Spanish Generals Bios and Otis for the release of Spanish prisoners on a payment of a heavy ransom, as such payments would encourage the Filipino cause by replenishing the insurgents' treasury.

Joint Civilizers of the World. New York, March 13.—A despatch to the Herald from Malta says that a telegram given at the Union Club by the British navy and army officers to the members of the Twelfth and Seventeenth

Loss of the Castilian

Big Allan Liner Runs Ashore on Her First Trip to Liverpool.

It Is Feared the Fine New Steamer Cannot Be Saved—Passengers Landed.

Halifax, B. March 13.—The big new Allan steamer Castilian, from Port-au-Prince, for Halifax, is ashore on Gannet rock ledge, near Yarmouth, and in a bad position. Holds number one and two are reported full of water.

The disaster occurred during a thick fog early this morning. The Castilian left Portland at 1 p. m. yesterday for Liverpool. Her cargo consisted of 100,000 bushels of wheat, and three or four thousand tons of Ontario cheese, hams and a general line of merchandise.

There were 18 horses and 400 sheep. She had fifty passengers, twenty cabin, eight intermediate and twenty-two steerage.

During the night the weather was hazy and they proceeded slowly and cautiously, carefully looking out for buoys or land. Suddenly breakers were seen and at once the vessel struck forward but quite gently, the shock not awakening the passengers.

She struck at 3.40 this morning. There was no confusion, and all orders were obeyed with coolness and promptness. It was low tide when she went on, and as the engines would not take her off, the captain decided to wait for daylight and send ashore for assistance.

The sea was comparatively smooth. About five o'clock the chief officer and purser were despatched to convey the news to the land. They proceeded to Tusketville, the nearest telephone office, and communicated with the local agents of the Allan line, and tugs were sent to the scene.

A tug returned late to-night bringing the fifty passengers. Captain Garrett and the crew remained on the steamer. The Castilian is reported as lying easy, but probably she cannot be saved.

The Platea Ashore. Key West, Fla., March 13.—The British steamer Platea, Captain Allan, from Baltimore March 3, for Havana, with a cargo of hay and railroad iron, went ashore on Friday last on Coffin's patches, fifty miles from here. Her cargo is being jettisoned. The Platea is a steel screw steamer of 2,044 tons, net register.

Vessel Going to Pieces. Later.—The steamer Castilian is going to pieces, rapidly. The grain, of which she had a hundred and thirty thousand bushels on board, has been swelling her forward holds, and that part of the ship has burst, the water washing in and out, carrying the grain into the sea. Some two hundred sheep have been killed in the hold. There is no hope whatever of saving the ship, although a great deal of her cargo may be saved.

Captain Barrett and his officers have left the steamer. A strong gale during the night helped the work, which was begun when the Castilian struck the ledge. A number of steam tugs and sailing vessels are at the wreck picking up what cargo they can.

THOMPSON WREATH AGAIN. Ottawa, March 13.—W. H. Barry, counsel for Mrs. W. B. Davidson, Montreal, who is suing Sir Mackenzie Bowell for the price of a wreath sent by Bowell and his ministers to Sir John Thompson's funeral, has written to the press denying that there was any extortion, and stating that the wreath has never been made for payment. He also says that Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in his evidence, the other day, admitted that the wreath should be paid for, but denied any personal responsibility in the matter.

The case against Pacaud to recover \$10,000 he received in connection with the Bale des Chaleurs railway "is being argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England meets here to-morrow. The principal business will be increasing the dues.

A DARING ROBBERY. Waverley, N.Y., March 13.—A hold-up in true Western bandit style occurred here about 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour eleven masked and armed men entered the power house of the K.C.B. L.E.D., F.R.S., was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1822, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He passed the highest examination on record and took the first prize in every subject. He held several important offices under the government, holding those of inspector of fortifications, assistant secretary of state for war, and director of public works and buildings.

DEATHS DURING THE WAR. Washington, March 12.—A statement has been issued by Adjutant-General Washburn giving the number of deaths of soldiers enlisted for the Spanish war, and the causes therefor, from May 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899. It shows: Killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 5,227; total, 5,731.

The old Hungarian family of Esterhazy has decided to apply to the Seine court for an injunction prohibiting Major Count Esterhazy from using the title and arms of the Esterhazy family, to which it is said, he has no legal right.

QUEEN, VICTORIA IN FRANCE. London, March 11.—Queen Victoria started for the Continent to-day. The sea was calm.

The Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark also left England this morning by way of Dover and Calais, on their way to Paris, where they will spend two days. They will then go to Marseilles and embark on the royal yacht Osborne for the Mediterranean cruise.

Later—Her Majesty arrived at Boulogne-sur-mer at 3.25 p. m. The weather was superb.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Accident to an M. P.

Mr. W. F. McLean is Thrown From a Horse and Has His Thigh Broken.

Toronto, Ont., March 13.—Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P., E. York, while riding this afternoon near Woodbine, met with an accident. His horse took fright at a trolley car, and Mr. McLean was thrown, sustaining a broken thigh and other injuries. He will be laid up for many months. The horse was badly damaged and had to be shot.

They Talk of War.

The Relations Between Norway and Sweden Reach a Critical Point.

Norwegians Are Dissatisfied With the Government of the Crown Prince.

New York, March 13.—A despatch to the Herald from Christiania says: The Norwegians are not pleased with the temporary government of the Crown Prince, who is much stricter than his father and has now shown that he will not allow Norwegians any little demonstrations of "Independence." He has decided that Sweden and Norway will send only one representative to the peace congress at The Hague.

Some days ago war between Sweden and Norway was hinted at during a debate in the Storting, and Colonel Bassee took the opportunity of pointing out that the Norwegian fortresses were good for nothing in the case of war.

The minister of war hotly contradicted the statement and several other of the members also criticized Colonel Bassee, but the whole affair is causing great uneasiness here, as the more suggestion of war between the sister countries in parliament is proof of the jealousy which exists.

A Hostile Demonstration. Christiania, Norway, March 13.—There was a popular demonstration here yesterday evening against the Crown Prince, Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wornland, who was recently appointed regent on account of the illness of his father, King Oscar II. The Prince was returning from the military clubs when he met a crowd of people who booed him, and several arrests were made. The Norwegians condemn the demonstration.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. Ald. Langley is Not Qualified to Sit on the Aldermanic Board.

The Full Court this morning sat and delivered judgment in Falconer vs. Langley and Bank of Montreal vs. Wilkinson. In the former case the appeal was dismissed, the court being unanimously of the opinion that Alderman Langley was not properly qualified, and also that under section 20 of the Municipal Clauses Act he could be sued for the damage done by the horse.

In Bank of Montreal vs. Wilkinson, an argument last week was on two preliminary objections raised against the appeal by Mr. Wilson, Q. C., counsel for the Bank, the respondents in the appeal. Under the new Supreme Court Act the time for appeals from interlocutory orders is reduced from 30 to 14 days, and appeals in actions commenced on the mainland shall be heard before the Full Court sitting in Vancouver. Notice of appeal in this case was given the same day.

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Later—Her Majesty arrived at Boulogne-sur-mer at 3.25 p. m. The weather was superb.

A Siwash Festival.

Many Tribes Gather at Fort Rupert to Attend a "Hiyu Potlatch."

The Chief of the Fort Rupert Indians Establishes a Peace Society.

What Happened to Chief Jim—An Old Klotochman and Her Debt.

News was brought by the steamer Willapa of a "delate hiyu" potlatch now being held at Fort Rupert. The estate while quiet and sparsely occupied Indian village when the steamer left was crowded with the swarthy tribesmen, nearly twelve hundred having gathered there and more were coming in daily. It seems that the midwinter dances, the wild, weird Tamamans, or devil dances, which had been going on since when the chief of the Fort Rupert Indians sent his messengers forth to call the tribes from the island rancheries and the hamlets of the adjacent mainland to a monstrous potlatch—a potlatch of potatoes.

The object of the gathering in the first place was to cement a friendship among the various tribes, and that this might be successfully accomplished the chief of the Fort Ruperts decided to establish a society, the "Ere Masons," among the northern natives. All who come into the organization were to have their brows decorated with turbans of red cedar bark, for, according to the superstitions of the legend-loving aborigines, the red cedar is supposed to possess a charm which worked into the mind and caused the wearer to have a more peaceable nature.

Accordingly the klotochmen were sent to the woods to gather the red cedar bark, and basketful after basketful was brought to the peace-loving chief of the Fort Ruperts. Every Indian who came to the potlatch was to be turbaned with the bark, as the Old Fellow is with red, as an insignia of membership in the new society.

The primary cause of the chief's movement was that the tongue of the scandal-monger was making ill-feeling and wider growing breaches between the tribes, for like the people who live within the city wall, the Indians have also among them and back-bite their fellows. If there was to be peace among the tribes, the chief argued, all this must be stopped.

When the klotochmen returned from the woods carrying big packs of the peace-producing bark the Fort Rupert tribesmen forsook their dances, and gathered around the group of totens in front of the chief's hut, where, with due pomp and circumstance, the chief initiated them into the new order and bound the bark around their dusky foreheads.

Thus decorated they awaited the coming of the visiting siwashes. The first contingent arrived some ten hours after the invitation, when seven long war canoes swung into the bay from the northward, the scout being manned by more natives on to the beach. When the strange bark turbans were explained they consented to obey the adjuncts of the peace order, and like the Fort Ruperts, they were initiated and had their cedar bandages bound around their heads. Tribe after tribe came, until at length the beach was crowded with big war canoes for hundreds of yards, and all acknowledged that the chief's object was a very laudable one, and consented to wear the bark head dress.

On Thursday last, however, there arrived one tribe who refused to join the peace society. A sturdy young chieftain from the mainland arrived with nine long canoes and between sixty and seventy braves. As he swung into the canoe-littered cove in front of the village he, like the previous arrivals, was astonished to see the strange turbans on those on shore, and standing up in his foremost canoe, he enquired from the crowd who awaited his landing as to what it was and what it meant.

The tribes, who were stationed in separate groups, tribe by tribe, along the beach to welcome Chief Jim, told him that it was because a society had been formed to stop all quarrelling.

Chief Jim at once refused to join the new order, and with his fellow tribes he stood erect in the foremost canoe, hurling his refusal to the assembled tribes. Waving a big sword frantically the while and making a big show of defiance.

One by one the tribes began to argue with him, each tribe, beginning with the Fort Ruperts, who were stationed at the upper end of the battalion of tribesmen, telling him of the benefits which they hoped would accrue from the new institution.

Chief Jim, though, was fast in his resolution not to agree to wear the bark. Then, finding he would not yield to cajoling, the tribes one after the other began to abuse him, calling him the siwash villainous possessor. They were angered, and the bark seemed to wear lost at his peer-producing power. Some were going into the canoes and bringing the malcontents in by force. What might have been is not known, for, seeing that if it came to a question of force his own men would be overpowered, Chief Jim submitted.

Standing at the bow of his foremost canoe, he ordered his followers to rise, and all made sweeping bows to the assembled tribes, saying, as they did: "We are dogs; we submit; we are dogs."

Then springing to his feet and waving his sword the belligerent chief shouted: "Why do you talk so much? Do you not see that we have come across big waters? Do you not know we are hungry and my men suffer from the cold? Give us something to eat, and not so many words," replied the chief of the

Fort Ruperts, "Come ashore. We have an empty house for you, and fires and food. Come ashore."

Then the little flotilla of war canoes swept in and the Indians landed. Led by Chief Jim, they walked proudly, their heads thrown back, through the lines of the assembled tribes. They walked in silence, for the others all held aloof and none spoke. They went into a big barn in which a huge log fire was burning, and all took off their shoes and foot coverings, and with their feet to the fire laid themselves full length on their backs in a ring around the fire. Men, women and children all lay, none deigning to lift their heads, for four hours.

The chief of the Fort Ruperts came in and offered food, but none would accept. Chief Jim's only reply to his offer was "We are dogs. We are slaves." Then, with the chiefs of the other assembled tribes around him, the chief explained fully the objects of his society, and asked if they would not join and be friends.

Chief Jim, however, was still belligerent. "What can we do?" he said. "You have us here, and we are dogs. We have to wear your marks. We are dogs."

"Yes," replied the assembled chiefs. "We've got you here, and you've got to wear it."

"Well, we submit," said Chief Jim, "for we are made, like dogs."

In response to a signal from the Fort Rupert chief a number of klotochmen then stepped into the barn and bound the heads of the prostrate men with the bark. At the same time a terrible looking apparition sprang into the building from the rear and with a strange yell he rushed to and fro among the prostrate siwashes. This was supposed to be the evil spirit which had come to scare the mainland Indians into submission. It was one of the Fort Ruperts, who, with masks and wolf skins looked like a strange devil. He had been hiding in the woods and came to frighten the tribe who lay around the fire in answer to a signal.

After they had lain in silence, not daring to raise their heads, and not daring despite the heat, the stoical Jim and his tribe sprang up at 9 o'clock and, as they had submitted, were received as friends by the other tribes. Eagle feathers were placed in their bark turbans, and they were hailed as "hiyu tilligums" by all.

Peace was restored, and for having submitted the chiefs presented Chief Jim with a big canoe. According to siwash custom, however, he must not give away his canoe, but he must give away or break it up, and just to show them that he is "big medicine" Chief Jim is going to break it up.

With the restoration of peace each chief sent out his favorite dancers and they began to dance with the object of seeing which tribe would have the honor of the longest-winded dancer.

Then came another protest from Chief Jim. He had not come to fight for supremacy with dancers, he said, but with blankets, and he brought out a big cedar box, and showed a strange collection of characters, in which were 6,000 blankets. This it was determined to break and the tribesmen were then to scramble for the 6,000 blankets.

Blankets galore would then be distributed, for, according to siwash custom, the other tribes must also break boxes of blankets, and the tribe which distributes in this fashion the most blankets is to be declared victor.

When the Willapa left the boxes of blankets were still intact, but it was expected that the scramble for them would not long be deferred. After the scurrilousness for them the assemblage will lead a series of dances of all sorts and kinds, and then come the feasts.

The breaking of the blanket boxes is postponed until the arrival of the other tribes bidden to the feast, all of which are expected to join the new order. Should they not do so of their own free will they will be initiated by force, as were Chief Jim and his band.

A strange sight witnessed by a passenger of the Willapa who was present at the scenes above described, was that of an old klotochman who was distributing 500 blankets among the Fort Rupert tribesmen. As a very laudable and generous act on his part, it was very interesting to witness this little occurrence. The old squaw was distributing the blankets to pay up a debt she owed the tribe. Her son had lately returned to Fort Rupert after serving a term of five years in the New Westminster penitentiary for having killed a fellow tribesman. When her son's case came up for trial she engaged a lawyer, and being too poor to pay for his assistance she asked the tribe for assistance, which they gave. During the five years her son spent in jail the old klotochman was gathering her blankets together, and after her lengthy struggle had at last obtained a sufficient number to liquidate her debt. There, with the visiting tribes looking on, she was throwing the blankets around among the Fort Ruperts to pay for her struggle for her son's liberty.

While engaged in the distribution the old klotochman from time to time would hear shrill voice and with her arm outstretched towards one of the Fort Rupert Indians present, she again and again charged him with having been the murderer, for whose crime her son has spent five years in prison.

The accused man hung down his head in silence and never spoke—in fact there was a strange stillness until the last of the 500 blankets was given out and the old, withered siwash woman had passed through the lines of tribesmen out into the mysterious dimness of the night.

The potlatch is likely to continue for some time yet.

Those who have witnessed potlatches have often commented upon the way the Indians stab each other and draw much blood. A passenger by the Willapa who saw this one, investigated how this was done while at Fort Rupert, and made the discovery that the stabber was not cut, and the blood which followed the jabbing of a knife into him did not come from his body. The dancers, it was found, bound keep around their bodies containing blood, and when they were stabbed the blood oozed out of the kelp, though to those standing around it seemed to come from their bodies.

KIPLING RECOVERING RAPIDLY. New York, March 13.—Rudyard Kipling passed a good night and for considerably refreshing this morning. Mr. Donibiday said to-day that Mr. Kipling showed a decided improvement over yesterday. There is a belief that the patient will improve even faster towards a good health than before, as each day the author's sleep rest becomes more refreshing to him.

The Full Court

A Decision Given in the Pen-der Versus War Eagle Case.

Jones, the Stenographer, Will Have to Transcribe His Notes of the Evidence.

Pender vs. War Eagle. The Full Court sat this morning for the purpose of delivering their judgment, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Drake. The judgment was given in the following terms: This is an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 22nd of February last, dismissing the plaintiff's application to compel Mr. C. R. Jones to deliver a transcript of his notes taken in shorthand at the trial of this action, which took place in Rossland in October last. Mr. Justice Drake dismissed the application on the ground that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Jones had been appointed a stenographer of the court by order in council, as required by the Supreme Court Act. But, it is said on the appeal that although no order may have been made, yet Mr. Jones acted as official stenographer he is responsible for what he did in that respect as far as the public is concerned. In sec. 174 of Taylor's Evidence, which has been cited in this case, the rule is broadly stated that the fact that a person has acted in an official capacity is presumptive evidence of his due appointment to that office, because it cannot be supposed that he would venture to intrude himself into a public situation which he was not authorized to fill. A great number of cases are cited in which this rule has been applied, some of them referring to high offices, such as those of Lords of the Treasury, Masters in Chancery, Deputy County Court Judges, Sheriffs and others. The assumption of the office is also an admission on his part of his having filled it under proper authority. Taylor on Evidence, sec. 801. In Dickinson v. Coward, 1 B. & A. 671, in which the question as to whether certain persons were assignees or not of a bankrupt, Lord Ellenborough observed in respect of evidence showing that as such persons had been treated by the defendant as assignees, "I take it to be quite clear that any recognition of a person standing in a given relation to others is prima facie evidence against the person making such recognition that that relation exists." The rule thus laid down was adopted by Lord Lyndhurst in Inghis v. Spence, 1 C. M. & R. 436. We have nothing to do with the dispute which has arisen between Mr. Jones and the Attorney-General's department with respect to compensation; and it must be obvious that no suitor's right to a transcript of the notes, such as that now asked for, can be prejudiced in consequence of any such dispute. In sitting and acting in the Court at Rossland as official stenographer, Mr. Jones, in effect, held himself out to the suitors of that court as having been duly appointed, and there is no reason to believe that the suitors thought otherwise; hence they must have relied upon him for transcripts of the notes taken by him in these several cases if they should need them. The result of what has been said is that the appeal must be allowed, and, following the usual rule, with costs. Joseph Martin, A.-G., for appellant and A. S. Potts for respondent.

Mr. Justice Drake made an order discharging the defendant in Lenz v. Kirschberg, from custody. Several applications were refused of different grounds. The following is His Lordship's judgment: The defendant, according to his affidavit, was arrested on the 11th of February in respect of a cause of action arising out of the non-payment of two promissory notes, both dated 27th of May, 1896, and payable respectively three and four months after date. The plaintiffs appear in the writ to be Lenz & Leiser.

The firm of Lenz & Leiser consisted at the date the notes became due of Moses Lenz and Gustav Leiser, the latter died on the 31st of December, 1896, and was succeeded upon the partnership terminated, but it was reconstituted by Sophia Leiser being taken into partnership with Moses Lenz. The name of the firm was not changed. The affidavit to hold to bail, sworn the 8th of February last, was made by Moses Lenz, who there deposes that he is a member of the firm of Lenz & Leiser, and that the defendant is indebted to his firm in \$1,045.00, as by \$374.90 for principal, and \$170.48 for interest on the promissory notes above mentioned, payable to the order of the plaintiffs at the Bank of British Columbia, whereby the defendant promised to pay the sum of \$374.90 as aforesaid.

On this affidavit of the 8th of February, an order was made to hold the defendant to bail, and he was arrested on the 11th of February, and is still in custody. The defendant now applies to be discharged on several grounds, amongst others, that the affidavit does not disclose correctly the cause of action, and that rule 104 does not permit an action to be brought in the name of the firm under the circumstances disclosed. As to the affidavit, it is, I think, clear that the affidavit is incorrect; it does not disclose that the firm of Lenz & Leiser is a new and a different firm from the firm to whom the cause of action accrued. When a surviving partner makes an affidavit of debt, he has to show that he is a partner to whom the debt was jointly with himself, was dead. See Edgar v. Watt, 1 H. & W. 108; Morrell v. Parker, 6 Dow, 123. The plaintiffs here are not the persons to whom the notes were made by the defendant payable to the order of the plaintiffs; evidently meaning the existing firm of Lenz & Leiser; and the plaintiff Lenz states that he is a member of the firm of the plaintiffs. The firm of which the deponent is a member is not the same firm as the firm to whom the notes were given, although the affidavit so alleges; and it is not shown that the plaintiffs hold the notes as indorsees from the original firm. On the other point, the rule 104 authorizes a firm to sue in the partnership name when such persons were partic-

ners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action. The firm existing at the time of the accruing of the cause of action are not now in existence, the mere fact that the same name is continued makes, in my opinion, no difference. There is only one partner existing at that time, the right name in the partnership name is not given.

For these reasons the order for arrest must be set aside with costs, and the defendant discharged out of custody. S. D. Schultz appeared for a defendant, and Thornton Fell for the plaintiff.

Mines and Mining.

Alexander Lick, M.E., returned to Rossland a short time since from a visit to the Boundary Creek country. Mr. Lick is very favorably impressed with the possibilities of that country, and this because of the great size of the ore bodies and the fact that the ore is generally of a good grade. The Mother Lode he considers a great property. This is under the control of a New York company, which is developing it on an extensive scale. The double compartment shaft on the property has now been driven a distance of 200 feet, and the immense ore body has been crossed by a tunnel. The vein is 200 feet wide and 90 feet of this goes \$18 per ton. The intention of the company is to build a smelter at Anaconda, where it owns the townsite. The company is so well satisfied with the Mother Lode that it is purchasing several other adjoining properties there are many others in the Boundary Creek country, including those in the Knob Hill, Ironsides, Stenwinder and B. C., each of which has immense ore bodies. The ore bodies are from 60 to 250 feet wide. Another important feature is that the ore bodies increase in richness with depth. This condition does not always obtain, but it is the case in many of the properties there. The increase is not sudden or very great, but it is sufficient to be noticeable.

Ymir District. H. E. T. Haultain, M.E., the general manager of the Yellowstone mine, was in Ymir Saturday. He says they have 18 men at work in an excellent prospect. Everything is going on satisfactorily. The Yellowstone is being engaged in the private capital.

The Dundee mill has resumed work after having been temporarily shut down in consequence of the phenomenon of cold snap which froze up all the pipes. Wagon loads of concentrates, averaging between \$50 and \$60 per ton, are coming down continually and are being shipped to the Northport smelter. The first class ore from the richer chutes, from which the smelter returns averaged \$55 per ton, will be shipped without concentration.

In No. 1 tunnel on the Rio Grande a large quantity of ore, averaging from \$15 to \$30 per ton in all values, was met with in a quite unexpected position. Work has been commenced upon a second tunnel which will tap a ledge which has splendid surface showings. As a depth of 16 feet was reached, an assay was taken which returned \$60 in all values, of which \$30 was in gold. The pay streak at this depth is 26 inches wide.

Work was started last Wednesday week in the Mianle mineral claim near Hall Sid-fig, and the cabin and blacksmith shop are completed. On Saturday last one two and one-half feet thick was struck, in the tunnel, carrying free gold all through. The vein is now being followed, and distinguished from that of the Fern mine. Drifting is now being carried on. The owners are W. S. Doyle, C. Linderman, J. H. Shook and Otto Steilling—Ymir Miner.

The Porto Rico. Some particulars are to hand as to the output of the Porto Rico mine near Ymir. The Canadian Pacific Exploration Company, which owns this mine, has not hitherto published the results of its clean-ups, but the following may be considered an indicative figure. During the last year's run of the mill 142 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 291 ounces of gold or \$40 per ton. For the month of January 540 tons were crushed and yielded 961 ounces of gold or \$177 per ton. During last year 40 tons of picked ore were treated at the Trail smelter and yielded 148 ounces of gold or \$74 per ton. This represents the total output of the mine up to the last month, which the stamp mill was in operation. The result of \$21 per ton for the month was obtained from mixed ore and country rock. The vein varies from one foot to four feet in width, and four feet is being stopped out all along and both ore and country rock crushed together. The cost of mining and milling are estimated at about \$21 per ton. During last year's production of extra stamps it is calculated that this figure could be reduced to \$4 per ton.

Around Erie. The Relief Gold Mining Company still continues to ship steadily, 20 tons per day or 120 tons per week, making the total for the month of 360 tons. The output in the Kootenays outside of the Slovan or Rossland mines and far surpassing some of them, if value speaks for anything; the ore so far averaging about \$75 per ton. It is the company's intention to erect a concentrator in the near future, it being a good concentrating ore.

The Arlington mine is now nearing the 400-foot level, and has recently encountered a four-foot body of quartz heavily impregnated with iron sulphides, carrying gold. The ledge is a contact between a slate and a granite. The ledge is a contact between a slate and a granite. The ledge is a contact between a slate and a granite.

The Waffet mine, as owned by the Lick Boy Mining and Development Company, Limited, and is developed by a drift of 175 feet on the ledge, which almost all is in ore. There are two crosscuts, one to the north, 90 feet, at a point 75 feet in from the mouth of the tunnel, at a place where a vein intersects; and one southerly to cut a parallel ledge, which is known to exist and also by a vein sunk on the north, at a point 90 feet from mouth of tunnel, which is 50 feet deep, and in ore all the way down. The ore carries values of \$14 in gold and six per cent. in copper. On running a cross-cut from the bottom of the vein there was a fine body of ore broken into on the 26th inst., the width of which has not yet been determined.

The Singleheart is situated one mile northeast of the Relief and is owned by Thomas Kane and others. They are working one shaft, running a drift on the vein, which is believed to be an extension on the Second Relief. Recent assays show gold values of \$72, \$54, \$353.34, \$29.66, \$22.40 and \$18.40 respectively, on an average of \$88.50. It is developed by a shaft 20 feet

deep and a drift of 30 feet on the vein. The Singleheart mine is situated on the west, is owned by Campbell Brothers and Peter Sages, of Erie. It is worked by one shaft and is developed by a shaft 20 feet deep and several cross-cuts on the ledge at various places for a distance of 800 feet along the vein. Assays show a gold value of \$15.

The Deer-Trail is owned by Fred Hazelwood, of Northport, Wash., and some Montreal capitalists. They are working it now and are faster down 35 feet on the ledge and are sinking as fast as men and money can do it. They have a fine showing of ore. There is a five foot ledge with two feet of residual iron and copper pyrites carrying gold. The ledge shows two smooth walls with a syenite hanging wall and diorite foot wall and having very good indications of a true fissure vein.

The Ontario is owned by the Gold and Silver Dredging and Milling Company, Limited, with Frank Bowman, of Colfax, Wash., as manager. They are prospecting work on it as fast as money and men can. This property is being developed by a five-foot ledge between two smooth walls. The ledge is running northeasterly and southwesterly and pitching northerly and in to the hill and cutting from two shafts on either side. It shows from two to three feet of clean ore of iron and copper sulphides, carrying both gold and silver, and in places showing gleams with a little zinc-blende.

The Ontario is owned by John Quinlan, Alex. Gault, of Erie, and Coryell brothers, of Midway, B.C., and is now under option to the Halt mines syndicate, which have a force of two or three men making a report. The ledge is 90 feet wide and is developed by three tunnels, one 20 feet on the vein, one 40 foot drift and one 25 feet on the vein. The one most noticeable is about 150 feet from mouth of tunnel, which is 57 feet, and all in ore. —Nelson Miner.

Ymir Notes. Last week the Second Relief mine, near Erie, shipped 68 tons of gold ore to the Northport smelter. The ore had a customs value of \$22,700. At the Ymir mine, in No. 3 tunnel, where a station is out, from the foot-wall to the hanging wall, there are 30 feet of solid ore, carrying high values. The Blackhawk mine, near Wild Horse creek, is shipping from the 50-foot level two cars per week. This ore, which carries visible gold, is from a pay streak 15 inches to two feet wide, and is high grade. The last carload to the Northport smelter was entered at the port of Waukena at \$1,118, or \$14 per ton.

The Dundee mill has resumed work after having been temporarily shut down in consequence of the phenomenon of cold snap, which froze up all the pipes. Wagon loads of concentrates averaging between \$50 and \$60 per ton, are coming down continually and are being shipped to the Northport smelter. The first class ore from the richer chutes, from which the smelter returns averaged \$55 per ton, will be shipped without concentration.

The shipment of ore from Slovan Lake points up to and including last week, from January 1, 1899: From Bonan Landmark, Tons. From Sloan, 150 From New Denver, 150 From Marton, 20 From Silver, 40 From Emily Edith, 290 From Fidelity, 280 From Wakefield, 560 Total, 960

Kaslo Notes. Between 60 and 75 men are now employed at the Queen Bess. The mine continues to improve under development, and the tonnage is now in ore for a distance of nearly 100 feet. The Jackson has shipped 194 tons since January 1st, 1899. The Whitewater shipped 128 tons last week to Kaslo sampler. McPhail and Neil McEdden sold their three-quarter interest in the Bannockburn group, consisting of seven claims, Silver Bottom, Silver Reef, Buckeye, Evergreen, Iron Stone, and Copperbottom, to O. P. Stone. Colonel Stone resold his interest to E. H. Tomlinson, J. M. Schwartz and others.

The following is the amount of ore from the different mines that has been carried over the K. & S. Ry. from Feb. 27 to the 3rd: February 27. Mine. Destination. Pounds. Lane, Kaslo, 20,000 Payne, Omaha, 205,000 Rambler, Aurora, 30,000 Last Chance, San Francisco, 80,000 Jackson, Kaslo, 128,000 Whitewater, Kaslo, 128,000 Total, 663,000

Each week sees a decided change in all the big Boundary Creek mines. There is a big surprise in store for the Vancouver and Boundary Company. If the rapid development of the last two months continues until the railway reaches here, the big railway company will be forced to hustle in order to handle all the ore that will be offered. Negotiations are in progress for the erection of several smelters in the Boundary Creek valley. The C. P. R. smelter at Cascade is under way, and the Granby Mining & Smelting Company will soon begin work. Men with plenty of money back of them are trying to purchase the water power at Boundary Falls with a view to utilizing the power, and building reduction works below. The construction of big smelters is a slow process at best, however, and the railway will be forced to devise some means of handling the ore. It is difficult to realize the enormous possibilities of the district so far as a daily output is concerned.

In this connection, H. S. Wallace, ex-mayor of Rossland, tells a good story: Mr. John, the superintendent of the Mother Lode, is most enthusiastic concerning this famous property. He takes great delight in astonishing visitors by pointing out the large ore body and in witnessing their surprise at the manner in which the property is being developed. Mr. Johns is well known in Rossland. "You can tell Nick Traghey of the Le Roi," he started to Mr. Wallace "and the superintendent of the West Eagle and the superintendent of the Centre Star that in less than a year the Mother Lode can ship more ore than the three combined. If they don't beat me \$10.40 respectively, on an average of \$88.50. It is developed by a shaft 20 feet



Ladies Tell Each Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE. Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says:—"After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink. Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.; and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



convinced I will pay their expenses." One cannot inspect the workings at the Mother Lode without being convinced that Mr. Johns's enthusiasm is fully justified.

The seventeen miners at the B. C. are making a good weekly showing. The work at the 200-foot level is in some ways rich ore. Still better regarding their property. It is understood that the purchase of the 40-horsepower boiler recently purchased is installed.

Mr. W. L. Hoeg, of Montreal, is daily inspecting the mine. He is the owner of the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp, where a force of men are at work. The owners of the King Solomon mine in Copper camp are not anxious that anything should be made public regarding their property. It is understood, however, that the outlook is very favorable and that the property is being rapidly developed to that point where a steady output of rich copper can be maintained.

The work on the Old Ironside and Knob Hill, Stenwinder and Brooklyn, and the Winnipeg and Golden Crown is being vigorously prosecuted. Now that the Provincial government has voted a substantial appropriation for the construction of the West Fork road, and the C. P. R. is surveying a route for a railway, more attention is being directed to the mining interests in this promising district. During the next few months claim holders will go there to continue development work and many prospectors have signified their intention of spending the summer in that locality.—Boundary Creek Times.

At the B. C. John M. Scraftford, superintendent of the B. C. mine in Summit camp, was in the city on Wednesday. In conversation with reporter Mr. Scraftford said that he could not speak of the progress of work at the mine as he had been in Rossland for some time and could not tell just what had been done in his absence.

He informed us, however, that a new hoist and boiler was now on the road from Bossburg and would be in place at the mine shortly if the roads continued possible. The machinery now at the mine was entirely inadequate for its operation at depth, it only being possible to operate with the power now available. This shaft is now down 150 feet, and the men would at once begin drifting from the present level and when the new boiler arrived would run a three compartment shaft from the drift to the surface, so as to have it ready for the installation of the huge compressor and machinery plant lately ordered.

This plant includes a thirty-drill compressor and a hoist and boilers of sufficient capacity to operate the mine to a depth of at least 1,000 feet. The present shaft is so small that it has been found necessary to open up the proposed three compartment shaft as the mine's chief engineer has been decided that the drift to the surface should be commenced at once and completed without moving the present plant. Eighteen men are now employed on the property, and as soon as made for them the force will be increased.—Grand Forks Miner.

Kamloops Camp. Another mining deal has just been put through, which goes to prove that Kam-

loops camp is rapidly coming into prominence with Eastern and British capital. An English syndicate has just completed the purchase of four claims situated one mile east of R. H. Lyons's ranch, named the Le Roi, La Reine, Anaconda and War Eagle, for the sum of \$10,000 cash. The claims are owned by Messrs. P. Gregg, Lyons and Yuengling. The position is a copper-gold one, and was reported on by Mr. W. T. Newman; the company being exceedingly well pleased with his report.

Velvet is a Mine. J. L. Morrish, superintendent of the Velvet, is in the city on a visit from the Sophie mountain. He reports that the big ore body which was mentioned as having been encountered in the north drift has been found in the south drift. In the north drift the ore body was found 171 feet from the tunnel, and at the end of a crosscut run a distance of 30 feet. At this point the ledge was 19 feet wide, and the vein was 14 feet in a distance of 102 feet, and then a crosscut was made of 42 feet. Here the ledge was encountered, and though it has not been entirely crossed it was known to be seven feet in width when Mr. Morrish left the Velvet property on Wednesday morning. It is thought to be still wider. These two finds show that there is an ore body that is 273 feet in length and 100 feet in depth that will average at least four feet in width. Late assays from the new find show that it runs \$30 in gold and 12 per cent. copper, or about \$50 in all values. The shaft on the Velvet is now down a distance of 245 feet. When a depth of 260 feet has been attained the intention is to crosscut in order to strike the ore body at that depth.

Mr. Morrish says there is considerable stopping ground now, and will not be long before there will be a great deal more. The Velvet is now a mine.—The Rossland Miner.

High Grade Shipment From Ainsworth. Frank Hoop made a shipment last week from the Pontiac claim, near Ainsworth. The shipment consisted of 314 tons of ore aggregating 22 tons. The ore was entered in the customs as carrying 70 ounces silver and 65 per cent. lead, the value of the shipment being \$2,253.

The Dundee Mill. The latest reports received from the Dundee mine, near Ymir, are of a highly satisfactory nature. Since Frank Robbins, the confidential engineer of Mann & Mackenzie, made his report on the mine several months ago the development has been proceeding steadily and on an extensive scale. When Mr. Robbins made his report he stated that there were 24,000 tons of ore in sight in the property. At that time the Dundee was not provided with a concentrator and no effort was being made to mine the large bodies of clean shipping ore. The concentrator, which has a daily capacity of 50 tons, has been running steadily for the last 30 days, and the product of the mill is being sacked and hauled to the railway with the least possible delay. The ore thus treated is of the second and third grades, and yields in concentrated form \$40 per ton. The first-class ore, of which there are

extensive showings, has been left untouched, while the development of the mine is being prosecuted. Now, however, that the management is in a position to ship it advantageously with concentrates from the mill it will be stopped in large quantities. From now on the ore of the Dundee will be mined on an extensive scale, and a full force of men will be put to work with this object in view. The company has arrived at the conclusion that it would be injudicious to continue without a compressor plant, and has decided to at once install machinery sufficient to operate at least 10 drills.

SUICIDE IN JAIL. A Prisoner Charged With Killing His Wife Hangs Himself. Auburn, N.Y., March 10.—Frank T. Sheldon, on trial here for the second time for the murder of his wife, Eva M. Sheldon, committed suicide in the jail this morning by hanging.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE. Granger, Ind., March 11.—Two Grand Trunk engines collided here last night as a result of which the following persons were injured: Downey, engineer, badly hurt; J. S. Elliot, Erie, Pa., thought to be fatally hurt; Mrs. Fred W. Emble, Toronto, injured, probably fatally; Henderson, laborer, who was steering a tide, fatally hurt; and Lynch, the fireman, seriously injured. The collision occurred near the intersection of the Grand Trunk and the Big Four tracks. The freight trains having a signal to "side track" the switch was thrown open, but seeing that the rear brakes refused to operate, and the collision followed. A score of passengers were bruised, but only those named were wounded.

OGLIVIE IS ANGRY. Montreal, Que., March 11.—W. W. Ogilvie, the flour miller, is wrathful over the legislation obtained by the city from the provincial legislature, empowering it to impose a tax of one and a quarter per cent. on the value of machinery. He declares most emphatically that if the city attempts to collect the tax on his mills he will move them to Western Ontario and Manitoba.

A CARD. Reverend A. H. Macfarlane, Franktown, Ont., advises all men who are weak and who desire a speedy and perfect cure to write to DR. G. N. ROBERTS, 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL, QUATSINO. Excellent accommodation for visitors, miners and prospectors, reasonable rates, separate rooms for ladies. Miners' supplies, boats and canoes; unrivalled fishing and shooting. EDWARD FRICON, Proprietor.

Bad Outlook For Daws

Business at a Standstill People Are Now Rushing Out.

Poor Men Have Small C Under Present Costly Methods of Mining.

Little Truth in Reports of Coveries-Speculators Stampeded.

The Dawson correspondent of the Francisco Chronicle, under date of February 13th, says: The business of Dawson during 1898 is most disappointing. Hundreds of people are migrating to more congenial climes, and the traders complain that they have outfits offered for sale than purchased. The saloons and gambling are popularly reported to be closed all over in that district, but the Cad Wilson as his bright particular the great commercial companies are filled to the haves sales of richesses, and on every hand goes up the that Dawson is "dead."

News from the new discoveries of such a character as to arouse godlike enthusiasm and hope, but of the Thistle creek, all are reported as strictly barren. Hundreds of people have left for the outside world in return with their pockets empty, but present indications are most of these ventures will be profitable. Travellers passing through here from the Koyuk region vantage and determination with respect to that district, but an alarming silence from the hood of Rampart City, which in the tales of Aladdin-like sent out from there last year from a fortune.

To sum up the situation on the in the fewest words, it is such as deter all adventurers from entering the field unless supplied with money and determination to witness several years of successive disappointment. Rich fields, such as Bonan El Dorado are the exception, and profitable fields than these are scarce. The situation is such that aggregations of capital to utilize minor sources of wealth.

Cheaper Methods Needed. New methods of mining must be used whereby the cost of gathering gold is cheapened. The major diggings are neither "grub" nor "wages" propositions, but the syndicates enterprises calling for labor and perfected machinery steam thawing machine, it is to create an avenue for the mass of people means to produce a large average of richness, but development to such a magnitude make the working of the ordinary gold fields profitable is a far from associated capital. The result that applications are made for concessions on all whether they have shown up or not, for "bedrock flume" grants, but a preliminary to the establishment of hydraulic plants.

John J. Heenan has sent out claim No. 52 below on Bonanza, immense steam pumping plant with expectation of working that claim, the process that is now commenced in Oregon, which has been formed by at least one expert method will prove too costly. Yukon country. The result of experiment will be awaited with interest by many observers, who are watching it eagerly hoping for success.

Difficulties of Developing. It is altogether too early to give definite or reliable concern output of the creeks. Earlier season reports were highly favorable, an immense clean up. Just now reports are directly the opposite, and Dominion are reported to be failures. But such reports are worthy of credence as the early starting richness. A few in on the lower end of each creek bottomed on blanks, and have in consequence abandoned their days of mining. There are many disappointments have developed amazingness. There is a peculiarity about creeks that makes them especially difficult to operate. The pay spread is in most instances so small that a freight and distance from stream that water must be transported beyond the limit of the claim. Laws render this impossible, except consent of the intervening claim, and this cannot be obtained. The result is that most holes have been in close proximity to the creek the result that labor has been performed. To thoroughly understand the reader must know that the wind streak supposedly runs in an oblique direction, and the result of bringing it at times several hundred distant from the present water. In some places the new and channels cross, and here the of easily located and cheaply. With these evidences of success the creek other prospectors are to try their luck close by the creek away off the pay. In consequence there are many disappointments has been demonstrated beyond that good pay does exist on these as is evidenced by the output of claims. On Dominion one of claims was made by Capt. H. H. worked by Donnie Waterman, California mining engineer, a son of Berkeley. Good pay has been in apparently inexhaustible quantities.

Bad Outlook For Dawson

Business at a Standstill and People Are Now Rushing Out.

Poor Men, Have Small Chance Under Present Costly Methods of Mining.

Little Truth in Reports of Discoveries-Speculators Start Stampedes.

The Dawson correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, under date of January 13th, says: "The business outlook for Dawson during 1899 is most unpromising. Hundreds of people are migrating to more congenial climes, and the retail traders complain that they have more outfits offered for sale than purchases sought. The saloons and gambling houses are popularly reported as being empty. At Moss and the Tivoli theatre, with Cal Wilson as its bright particular star, has closed its doors. The warehouses of the great commercial companies are still filled to the eaves with unsold merchandise, and an ever-ready hand goes up the cry that Dawson is 'dead.' " "News from the new discoveries is not of such a character as to arouse energetic enthusiasm; indeed, with the exception of Thistle creek, all are reported as strictly barren. Hundreds of people have left for the outside with the intention of returning with large impositions of merchandise, but unless the present indications are misleading, none of these ventures will prove profitable. Travellers passing through here from the Koyukuk region bring vague and hazy tales of richness discovered in that district, but there is no convincing evidence from the neighborhood of Rampart City, which indicates that the tales of Aladdin-like wealth sent out from that last year are far from true.

To sum up the situation on the Yukon in the fewest words, it is such as should deter all adventurers from entering the field unless supplied with sufficient money and determination to withstand several years of successive disappointment. Rich fields, such as Bonanza and El Dorado are the exception, and less profitable fields than these are not for the poor man. It must remain for great aggregations of capital to utilize these minor sources of wealth.

Cheaper Methods Needed. New methods of mining must be devised whereby the cost of gathering the gold is cheapened. The majority of the diggings are neither "grub-stake" nor "wages propositions"—they are syndicate enterprises calling for cheap labor and expensive machinery. The steam thawing machine, if it is true, has opened an avenue for the man of moderate means to profitably work out claims of average richness, but its expense is so great as to make it difficult to make the working of the ordinary Yukon gold fields profitable is a problem for associated capital. This phase of the situation is well understood here, and the experienced representatives of foreign capital and by the usual circle of well-informed speculators, with the result that applications are being made for concessions on all creeks where they have shown up real or not, for "bedrock flume" grants which is but a preliminary to the establishment of hydraulic plants.

John J. Healey has sent out to his claim, No. 32 below Bonanza, an immense steam pumping plant with the expectation of working that claim by the process that is now successfully used in Oregon, but I have been informed by at least one expert that this method will prove too costly for the Yukon country. The result of Healey's experiment will be awaited with interest by many observant ones, who are watching it, eagerly hoping for its success.

Difficulties of Developing. It is altogether too early to give anything definite or reliable concerning the output of the creeks. Earlier in the season reports were highly favorable and immense clean-ups. Just now the reports are directly the opposite. Sulphur and Dominion are reported to be utter failures. But such reports are as little worthy of credence as the earlier ones of starting richness. A few laymen on the lower end of each creek have bottomed on blanks, and have in consequence abandoned their lays disheartened. On the other hand, some rich claims have developed amazing richness. There is a peculiarity about these creeks that makes them especially difficult to operate. The pay streak is located in most instances at so considerable a height and distance from the stream that water must be taken in pipes from the creek perhaps a mile beyond the limit of the claim. Yukon men render this impossible except by the use of the intervening claimant, and this cannot be obtained. The result is that most holes have been sunk in these creeks at an immense amount of labor has been performed. It is thoroughly understood that the people must know that the windings of these creeks are tortuous, while the pay streak supposedly runs in an old channel whose windings, equally tortuous, are at times several hundred feet distant from the present watercourse. In some places the new and the old channels cross, and here the rich pay streak is located, and cheaply worked. It is the evidence of success close to the creek that other prospectors are induced to follow their luck close by the stream, and away off the pay. In consequence there are many disappointments, yet it is now demonstrated beyond a doubt that good pay does exist on these creeks, as is evidenced by the output of several creeks. On Dominion one of these creeks is owned by Captain Hansen and worked by Douglas Waterman, a young California mining engineer, a graduate of Berkeley. Good pay has been struck in apparently inexhaustible quantities.

An example of the other class is the claim owned by E. P. Jarvis and John J. Haber of San Francisco, abandoned by laymen. The owners, however, confident of striking the yellow metal, have put men to work to develop the claim. On Sulphur the claim of John D. McGillivray, owner of the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press, is yielding well, while those of many others have proven fruitless.

El Dorado and Bonanza. A different condition of affairs exists on El Dorado and Bonanza. There the pay streak is usually found at a lower level than the bed of the creek, and there is little or no difficulty in getting water on the bedrock without interference with others' rights. By the work done on No. 10, El Dorado, this winter it has been proven absolutely that the pay streak is at least 25 feet wide, while on No. 24 and 25 the pay streak is as wide. The richest claims in that district have not been worked for more than fifty feet of their width. If the proof of the greater extent of the pay streak is not sufficient, there is yet much to be done on them with profit to their owners. This much may be said of all the claims on both these creeks, that a work done this winter is of a far more profitable nature than previously, and less gold will escape the searching eye of the miners than heretofore.

Discoveries of Quartz Gold. The prospect of valuable quartz discoveries is becoming more hopeful, if the evidence of some rich specimens recently shown me is to be credited. M. A. Day, an attaché of the Alaska Exploration Company, has a one-third interest in a quartz ledge claim located six-and-a-half miles from Dawson up the Klondike. He showed me three specimens which he said had been taken from the vein, evidently from near the footwall, and the gold was so plentifully besprinkled through it as to give indubitable evidence of unsurpassed richness. A ton of equally rich rock would yield several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Day says the extension of this ledge has been located for a distance of three miles. Should development work disclose a continuance of the lead the permanence of Dawson is assured. It is difficult to speak with more certainty on this subject as Day is reticent regarding the exact location of the claim and will give no definite information concerning it.

Forty Mile Creeks. Hugh O'Donnell and Maurice A. Marsden, mining experts, have returned from a tour of inspection of the Forty Mile diggings, including Chicken creek and other creeks reported phenomenally rich. They report the country to be ordinary grub-stake ground, and that the development work done thus far has disclosed nothing to justify a boom. Eagle City boomers who have gone to the outside will doubtless make a great noise over the Forty Mile country, in the interests of their town, but it should be understood by the reading public that for the prospector there are no ground floor opportunities in that region, whether it be rich or barren.

On the other hand the wise ones say that Thistle creek promises to be another Klondike. Alex. McDonald and other successful operators here have full faith in it, but in this case it must be understood, as in the case of Forty and other creeks, that there are no investors and not for prospectors, as every available foot of surface has been staked and recorded long ago.

Speculators Start Stampedes. The alleged Carlisle creek discoveries prove to have been a "fake." And here lies the proof of the most distressing fact of Yukon life—namely, that unscrupulous persons actuated by motives of selfish interest circulate the wildest reports without a foundation. It is to sell worthless town lots, to make available a profitless stock of goods by selling to stampedes, to swell the coffers of transportation companies, to increase roadhouse receipts and in one instance it is said a big strike was reported in order that the owner of a stranded scow might procure cheap transportation to Dawson by returning stampedes glad of any means of turning a wild-goose chase to account.

There has been great excitement in Dawson for the past three days over a mysterious stampede led by Nigger Jim, Sam Stanley, Skiff Mitchell and other Bonanza and El Dorado kings to a new creek, the whereabouts of which is unknown, but which the promoters say is "richer than El Dorado." Hundreds followed the men named in a wild chase into the unknown. Many have been sent back with frozen feet and limbs. No fatalities are reported and no finds either.

The first installment of the United States relief expedition, reinforced by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replying to a question put by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, member for Sheffield, said that for the six months ending January 1st, the exports from England to Canada showed an increase of one per cent, but if the months of July were included it would show an increase of six per cent. To Sir H. E. Evans, Liberal member for Southampton, Mr. Chamberlain said it would be competent for any future parliament to pass an act annulling the Reid contract with Newfoundland.

The Rock Bay Bridge

Street Car Traffic Was Suspended on the Mayor's Authority.

The City Engineer and the Aldermen Were Not Consulted.

The suspension of street car traffic over the Rock Bay bridge, which came into effect two evenings ago, has been the cause of a great deal of remark among the people who live in Victoria West and in the Esquimalt district, and to whom the inconvenience of the present arrangement is most annoying. While the tramway company are making a strong effort to keep the service up to its former scheduled time, this can only be done by increasing the speed of the cars and rendering the company liable to prosecution for infraction of the civic by-law, which sets a maximum rate of speed within the city limits. At present the city cars take the passengers to the power house, where they must disembark and walk wearily to the farther extremity of the structure, where Esquimalt cars connect themselves with their destinations. The arrangement is an expediting one, as in wet weather the distance is sufficient to submit the passenger to a thorough drenching. It transpires in the same connection that the formal notification to the company to suspend its traffic over the bridge emanated, not from the city engineer, as was at first supposed, but from the mayor alone, and solely on his authority. The matter was brought up at a meeting of the city council, when, as reported in the Times, Ald. Humphrey suggested that the engineer and carpenter be instructed to make an examination of the bridge. On account of the high tide, however, the engineer concluded it would be impossible to make a satisfactory examination, and temporarily deferred the matter. In the meantime the mayor issued the order regarding the suspension, doubtless basing his action on the following communication from E. A. Wilnot, late city engineer, which was received at the sitting of the aldermanic board on June 21st of last year: "Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of Rock Bay and James Bay bridges. Rock Bay bridge has recently been overhauled and repaired, the amount expended being \$1855. This bridge, I consider, will be good for ordinary traffic under the provisions of existing by-laws, regulating same, for about eight or nine months longer, by the expiration of which time some other means of communication with Victoria West should be provided. James Bay bridge was thoroughly repaired last year. The only repair work necessary to be done this year, up to the present time, consisted in reworking and plankings, which was done early in the season. I do not consider that it will be safe to depend upon using the bridge for a greater length of time than the life of the present flooring, which will probably be ten or twelve months. I would respectfully suggest that the by-law respecting the speed of vehicles crossing the bridges be rigidly enforced. (Signed) E. A. WILNOT, City Engineer."

A number of the aldermen were seen to-day by a Times reporter and nearly all said that their first intimation of the closing of the bridge was the announcement in the Times on Wednesday night. Ald. MacGregor expressed surprise at the mayor's action, and said that he could understand such an extreme step only when the engineer had reported the structure unsafe, and the mayor had found it imperative from the urgency of the case, to at once order traffic to be suspended. Ald. Humphrey was equally surprised, and thought that the mayor's action was most unwarranted, assuming the fact of its safety or otherwise could only be determined by an expert examination. Ald. Hayward expressed himself in terms of the strongest disapproval of the action which had been taken. The probability, he said, was that the expenditure of a few hundred dollars in piles would prolong the life of the bridge for several months. Ald. Williams was also surprised to learn of the step taken. None of the gentlemen had been consulted in the matter.

Acting City Engineer Cousins when questioned upon the subject said he was in no way responsible for the closing of the bridge. The mayor had asked him to make an examination of the bridge but he could not satisfactorily do so for a few days on account of the high tides. He could not tell, he said, whether such an examination was made, whether the bridge was safe or otherwise.

A BRAKESMAN KILLED. Nelson, B.C. March 11.—C. F. Wake, a brakeman in the employ of Mann, Foley Bros. & Larsen, was killed near Robson yesterday. The unfortunate man was a brakeman on a work train at the Robson-Penton extension and fell between two flat cars, the wheels of one car passing over his abdomen. He died in a few minutes after being picked up. Wake came to British Columbia from Barry, Illinois.

OVERDUE STEAMERS. Montreal, March 10.—A letter received from a London insurance firm says the steamers Aron and Crow are considered as almost hopelessly overdue. The letter was dated February 27, so that almost two weeks have elapsed since it was written. The rates of reinsurance at Lloyd's, London, are now 94 per cent, and at that price considered a hardy worth while insuring as the Arona left port on January 26.

HAVANA DEATH RATE. Washington, March 11.—The following has been received here from General Ludlow at Havana: "The Havana deaths for February, 1899, are 51 per cent, less than February, 1898."

LOT JUMPING IN ATLIN.

What a Late Arrival From the New Elorado to Say.

There is a great deal of excitement in Atlin over lot jumping. This news was brought over by James Brice, who arrived at Atlin about 38 degrees below and with one foot badly frozen. He reports the Atlin end of the trail in bad condition. On the morning of February 20th, the temperature on the lake front of Atlin stood at 38 degrees below and at 2.30 p. m. it was 22 degrees below. On the 25th a thermometer registering 39 degrees below burst, the temperature being considerably below that. When Mr. Brice left the weather had moderated in some measure from what was said to be the coldest snap so far in Atlin city.

There is considerable feeling in town upon the question of lot jumping," said Mr. Brice. "Lots have been located for building purposes by men who stayed in here during the winter which have been cleared but no buildings have yet been built upon. It seems that legally anyone may relocate and build upon these lots if cleared but not built upon. These things matter for as a rule from lot-jumpers and are congratulating themselves therefor. The others complain that having stayed in the town over winter and in fact, having assisted in making the town, adding value thereto by their labor and expenditure of money in clearing their lots and in many cases also the adjacent street, it is only fair that they be given an opportunity of enjoying what they have done, and that to them as though common justice should dictate to the lot jumpers the propriety of giving them a fair show for their building lots. On the other hand, the opposite side say they took the risk when they located their lots and these late comers seem to have the legal right on their side. As the season advances the importance of an alternative route from Bennett to Atlin city becomes one of great importance to those making this district the scene of the season's operations. Atlin Lake and Taku Arm are being cleared by the Atlin river, which flows from the lake into Taku Arm. The current of the river in some places flows very swift, running in one place about seven miles per hour. At one place it is so shallow that it is difficult to get through, and at another there is a rock, making it dangerous to navigation. However, both these obstructions can be easily overcome at very trifling expense. If some provisions are made to get through this part of the route a landing will have to be made at Taku city, the supplies hauled over the portage to Atlin Lake and then reshopped. This expense and trouble can be easily saved if the matter is taken up in time. Of course at the present time the river is navigable only for light, strong crafts."

A GOLDFIELDS AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock Will Find Material in Atlin for Another Book.

Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock, the lady who spent several weeks here during the winter and went east to make arrangements for the publication of a book she has written detailing her experiences and impressions on the Yukon, returned last evening and is a guest at the Dryad. Mrs. Hitchcock will go north again shortly.

While in the east Mrs. Hitchcock interviewed the ministers at Ottawa, urging upon them the necessity of providing some system of sanitary regulations in Dawson City, and has hopes that good will result therefrom.

The newspapers in the east have devoted considerable space to interviews granted them by this enterprising lady, and the following extracts are taken from one published in the Montreal Herald: "Mrs. Hitchcock is a courageous lady. She does not profess to be a woman with a mission, but she went to the Klondike just to see what the gold field was like, to ascertain the conditions of life, to see how affairs were managed, and to find out what field there was for the investment of capital. An extraordinary enterprise, surely, for a woman! That she has accomplished her purpose is evidenced by the book she has written, 'Two Women in Klondike,' published by Putnam's, New York, which she describes her experiences and relates the exciting stories which miners tell over the camp fires and when they visit the city. She is a lady of rotund figure, neither very young nor very old, with a bright, pleasant face, and endowed with the qualities of courage, determination and endurance. She has travelled much. She belongs to an old Virginia family. None of the gentlemen had been consulted in the matter. Acting City Engineer Cousins when questioned upon the subject said he was in no way responsible for the closing of the bridge. The mayor had asked him to make an examination of the bridge but he could not satisfactorily do so for a few days on account of the high tides. He could not tell, he said, whether such an examination was made, whether the bridge was safe or otherwise."

Mrs. Hitchcock laughs at the dangers and hardships of the Skagway Pass, which has struck terror and dismay in the hearts of many bold and adventurous men, and speaks of that dreaded route as she would of a shopping excursion in St. Catherine street. She says she never realized what the dangers were until she heard Charles Warner describe them in a New York theatre after her return. When she got to the gold fields she became a victim to the gold fever, and set to work pegging out claims, of which she is now the owner of several, and started in earnest to find out the curious facts of the matter. But first of all she had a house built upon her property in West Dawson, where she lived, at a safe distance from the swampy marshes which form the site of Dawson City, one which are a fruitful source of typhoid. She intends to go back again to the Klondike when navigation opens, but will spend some of the spring months in the Atlin and will try to get material for a book upon that.

Mrs. Hitchcock intends to induce the government to do something to put Dawson City in something like a sanitary condition. There are the usual sanitary arrangements at all there. She thinks a part of the revenues derived from mining royalties ought to be devoted to drainage. Were an efficient system of drainage provided typhoid fever would be stamped out. "It is simply heart-

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

Consolidation of the City Debt the Main Subject Discussed Last Night.

After several postponements, a week's notice and many urgent reminders of the meeting, only half the members of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty were present last evening in the city hall. Those who attended discussed a great many matters at great length, and it was decided to meet again on Friday next. His worship the mayor presided, and there were present Mr. G. H. Barnard, secretary; Messrs. W. H. Bone, H. D. Hinchey, J. M. P. Noah, Shakespeare, H. M. Grahame, A. J. Dallin, George Powell, Walter Morris, John Taylor, D. R. Ker, Ald. Stewart, Wm. Marchant, W. Paterson, H. A. Munn, R. L. Drury, Gordon Hunter, Wm. McKay, Ald. Brydon, E. Pearson, W. H. Langley, Simon Leiser, Charles Todd, W. J. Pendray, R. Seabrook, Ald. Humphrey, Ald. MacGregor, W. L. Challoner, C. E. Renouf and E. Bragg.

The first business was the reading of communications, of which the following was the most important:

Port Angeles, Wash., Feb. 21, 1899. Hon. C. E. Redfern, Mayor of Victoria: Dear Sir: We understand that a proposition was made by Mr. Lehman, who is connected with the Port Angeles Eastern railway, for a Victoria connection with the road, which we very much regret. At that time, certainly, there was no data in this case upon which a proposition of any kind could be based, and at this writing we are ignorant of the wants or desires of your people in the matter. Therefore we would suggest that you call a meeting of your citizens or place the matter before the board of trade, and having representatives of the road to be present, when the matter could be placed in a position to submit some plan for our mutual interests. Yours truly, ISAAC C. ATKINSON. Referred to the railway committee. Mr. C. G. Moody sent a letter offering to place information in his possession relative to a mint, at the disposal of the committee, and incidentally stating that he did not consider Mayor Redfern sufficiently impartial upon the matter to act as chairman. Received and filed. The following motion made by Mr. Barnard and seconded by Mr. Renouf was carried: The following motion, made by Mr. Barnard and seconded by Mr. Renouf, was carried: That a member of the committee absent himself from three consecutive meetings of the committee shall ipso facto cease to be a member thereof, and the committee may proceed to choose in his stead a substitute of the city of Victoria to act on the committee in place of such member so absenting himself. Mr. Renouf moved a resolution making fifteen a quorum, and it was carried without discussion. The committee discussed the report of the consolidation of the city debt and several very interesting details were brought out. Mr. Renouf was a strong advocate of the investment of money now to the credit of the sinking fund, in city debentures, pointing out that while the bank only pays 3 per cent, there were redeemable debentures of the city carrying 5 per cent and over, which could be purchased. Ultimately the question was referred back to the sub-committee for further report. The reduction of the city limits was then discussed, several members remarking that it would be almost impossible to make any reduction now owing to the effect upon the political representation of the city and because of the work that has been done in the extension of sewerage, water mains, electric lights, etc., to the suburbs, which it is suggested should now be cut out of the limits of the city. The clause was struck out. Streets and paving was the next subject, it being explained by the mayor that little in the way of street paving could be done this year owing to there having been no amendment made to the Municipal Clauses Act. A long discussion followed regarding permanent sidewalks, the committee deciding that curbs should be of granite and not of concrete. A very valuable suggestion was made by Mr. Seabrook to the effect that the timber for street paving be secured and given time to season naturally. There was quite a long talk about bicycle paths, during which several jokes were made. Mr. Langley as a wheelman had no objection to a bicycle tax, all he had to complain of was in the fact that Gordon Hunter paid Ald. Humphrey the compliment of saying that gentlemen didn't know anything about the matter, and he should judge that the only wheelman he had was one in his head. Ultimately the matter was laid over for another meeting. The committee rose after ten o'clock to meet again on Friday next.

There are 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb.

LUMBAGO CURED.

Mr. David G. Lapierre, of Montreal-Rejoices

Over His Cure, Effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills—No Other Medicine Had Beneficial Effect—Dodd's Kidney Pills Quickly Cured

Montreal, March 10.—"I have been troubled with Lumbago for more than two years. Despite the fact that I expended dollars upon dollars for various kinds of medicine, I got no relief. "I used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which cured me entirely. "You may publish this testimonial if you see fit to do so, in order that other sufferers may be benefited by reading of my case, and my cure."

This statement is made by Mr. David G. Lapierre, No. 366 Beni St., Montreal. There are hundreds of men and women in this big city who are suffering from Lumbago, and who have tried in vain to find a cure. To these Mr. Lapierre's experience will prove of the utmost importance.

They have now the knowledge of a certain cure for their ailment. Dodd's Kidney Pills will not fail them. They never fail to cure Lumbago quickly and permanently. Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of cases of Lumbago. They will cure thousands more, just as surely. There is no doubt about their effect. All doubt vanished long ago. A trial is all that is needed to prove the truth of this claim.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Stone at the Bladder, Gravel, Diseases of Women, Sciatica, Neuralgia and other Kidney Complaints.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dods Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

FROM DAWSON.

A Nanaimo Man Returns From the Yukon Gold Fields.

John C. McGregor has returned to Nanaimo from Dawson. To the Free Press he said the many exaggerated reports of the shortage of provisions and the untold privations and enormity of destitution was all a mere hoax, as there is at the least calculation two years' supply in and around Dawson, which can be purchased at reasonable figures.

Of the destitution he says it is grossly exaggerated, as in his (McGregor's) opinion there were but few cases of real destitution, and it had been brought on by themselves owing to selling their outfits for the purpose of obtaining a few dollars to either gamble or drink with. Mr. McGregor states that that dread disease of the Klondike—typhoid—had been completely exterminated and not a solitary case was known there when he left Dawson. In the hospitals there were no cases excepting a few slight cases of frozen limbs and scurvy. Mr. McGregor, before leaving, called on several Nanaimotes at Dawson, among whom he mentioned as doing well ex-Mayor and Mrs. Davison, who are living near the Presbyterian church in Dawson.

Free Art Classes

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

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing and painting from still life, and also the art of engraving. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and of giving work to art students. Its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month, are open for further particulars apply to:

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 236 and 240 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Next Drawing: Thursday, March 30.

Advertisement for Pedlar Metal Roofing Co. Oshawa, Canada. The advertisement features a circular logo with the text 'Director Decorator' and 'Pedlar Metal Roofing Co. OSHAWA, CANADA.' Below the logo, it lists various services: 'HOTELS, SCHOOLS, LODGE ROOMS, PUBLIC HALLS, CLUB HOUSES, STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE RESIDENCES'. It also mentions that the company can be applied to for 'Decorative Steel Ceiling, not a substitute but superior to lead and plaster, will not crack and fall off, absolutely fire-proof, handsome in appearance. Estimates furnished on receipt of plans.'

Advertisement for APOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS. The advertisement states: 'A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.25 from EYANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.'

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

The Vancouver Ladies' Hockey Club has been challenged to play the Ladies' Club of Nanaimo on March 28th.

Mr. G. W. McRae has written to the school trustees informing the board that owing to the lack of interest shown by the teachers it had been decided not to form a local teachers' association.

The funeral of the late Robt. Steyer, son of the late Mr. A. Macdonald, took place on Thursday afternoon.

The death is announced of Mary, widow of the late Captain Angus Grant, who died on the 12th inst.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Miss Eva Douglas, killed by a tram on Monday, took place on Wednesday at 2 o'clock from her home on Durham street.

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he subsequently re-crossed the Atlantic to Canada.

James Lawrence, who so narrowly escaped pneumonia, continues to improve, but will be confined to his house for some time yet.

Mayor Neelds, for the third time this winter, is a victim of the prevailing epidemic of gripe.

The new C.P.R. steam tug Ymir, met with a mishap on its first trip.

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snoko and staggered back to the door and out, where he fell unconscious.

W. M. Botsford, manager of the branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Vancouver, and inspector for the bank for the province, left Rossland on Sunday for Ymir, where he went to inspect the new branch that was established there a few days since.

J. A. Macdonald, of the law firm of Macdonald, Clute & Cronin, after an illness of several weeks, was able to get out on the streets again on Monday.

W. A. Carlyle, superintendent of the British American corporation, is getting along very well, and the physicians have strong hopes that the bones will knit properly and that he will be round soon.

H. S. Wallace has returned from the Boundary country, where he has been for the past ten days.

C. W. White has received the appointment of postmaster at Grand Forks. He will leave in the course of a few days to take up his new duties.

Two men named Duval and Newman were tried at Revelstoke on Thursday before Judge Forin for issuing counterfeit gold coins and making imitation gold bricks.

The coming season will be a boom season for Golden and district in fact.

A gang of 19 men have taken out under contract two million feet of logs at Eabebery for the Columbia River Lumber Co. this winter.

H. E. Foster has purchased F. Morris's ranch in the Columbia Valley and has taken up a pre-emption, thus increasing the area of the Gordon ranch to 2,500 acres.

Dr. Foster has the railway hospital in running order. There are one or two patients in the building.

There was a very quiet, pleasant wedding in Trail on Monday morning.

Another accident occurred the same day to John Moser's three children.

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L. Norris is slowly recovering from an attack of grippe.

Several chills in town have been flooded this week by the torrents of water which have been running down the street gutters.

J. A. Hackett, an employee at Fred Robinson's sawmill, cut his right hand pretty badly with a saw on Wednesday morning.

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SIFTON'S GRAND SPEECH.

Minister of the Interior at Stratford, Ont., Last Night, Gives a Splendid Address.

Stratford, Ont., March 11.—Towards the close of his great speech last night Mr. Sifton touched on immigration and the settlement of the Northwest.

He quoted from a speech by Sir John Macdonald in 1878, in which that statesman had deplored the fact of so many people leaving Canada for the United States.

The population was 4,424,810, and for the next ten years the drain continued, thousands of people making their way to the States from Canada.

No People Going From Canada to the United States at present, and last year \$2,225,200 worth of settlers' effects were brought into Canada from the United States.

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NEW DENVER, B. C.

He was brought down the same night to spend his vacation from business at the hotel and dining on the ranch of O. S. Batchelor.

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SUSPICIOUS SHOOTING.

Brookville, Ont., March 10.—Unpleasant rumors have been circulated concerning the supposed accidental shooting of a little Scotch orphan at Brierhill, near Lindhurst, a short time ago.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. In the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our good home.

Waterfront. (Daily.)

reached port at the quickest trips in 2 days and 12 hours.

The Alaskan lead at Haines is out in a storm in a canal and the drenched bring contracted pneumonia of a friend from the vessel from California.

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A Change of Portfolios.

Hon. Premier Semlin Assumes the Post of Provincial Secretary.

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton Becomes Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie, President of the Council.

Hon. C. A. Semlin, Premier and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Minister of Finance.

Hon. J. Fred Hume, Minister of Mines.

Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General.

A readjustment of the portfolios in the Provincial Government took place last evening and an extra Gazette published to-night will contain the announcement that the cabinet is now constituted as set forth above.

The change has been made at the request of Hon. Mr. Semlin, who, owing to advancing years, feels himself incapable of withstanding the strain necessitated by the incumbency of the position of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works department, the most onerous post in the cabinet.

The portfolio of Minister of Mines, hitherto combined with that of Provincial Secretary, is now a separate position, the increase in the duties of the office rendering it necessary that Mr. Hume devote the whole of his attention to it.

Hon. Mr. Semlin this morning told a Times reporter that the change was made entirely upon his initiative and was occasioned by his desire to be relieved of the too onerous duties he had endeavored to perform, and to give him more time to devote to the work which devolves upon him as leader of the government.

DR. POPE'S RESIGNATION.

The Silly Talk About the Abolition of the Office is of Course Unfounded.

Consequent upon the announcement in the Times last evening of the resignation of Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, there have been assertions made by those who are not likely to know any fact that it was the intention of the government to abolish the office which Dr. Pope has filled for so long.

Hon. Premier Semlin said to a Times reporter this morning that no such change is contemplated; the office will be filled immediately, and the government anticipate no difficulty in obtaining for the position a man thoroughly modern in his training and methods, and in every way qualified for the responsible duties of the office, at the salary which the present ministry have attached to it.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Mr. William Hick, a Resident for Forty Years, Dies On His Ranch at Swan Lake.

During the rush to British Columbia in 1858 many California miners were attracted to Victoria, and among them was Mr. William Hick, who proceeded with the crowd to the Fraser river. After forty-one years' residence in the province, the greater portion of which time has been spent in the vicinity of Victoria, Mr. Hick yesterday departed this life at the age of 74.

After mining on the Fraser river, Mr. Hick proceeded to Cariboo, afterwards returning to Victoria, where for several years he carried on the business of a contractor and did a great deal of work in the city, the opening up of Yates street being one of the principal undertakings in which he was engaged.

He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters. For the past few years he has been living in retirement on his ranch at Swan Lake, and it was there that the last call came to him yesterday. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, the remains being interred in Cedar Hill cemetery. The hour will be announced later.

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

DR. PAGES' CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

MARRIED KLOOTCHMEN.

Two Sailors on the Wheeling Compelled by Their Captain to Wed.

While the United States gunboat Wheeling was at Vancouver recently, on a route for Manila, two sailors named Duff and Porter, both San Francisco men, deserted the vessel.

The mere fact of the desertion of two sailors is nothing uncommon, but if the story told in the Vancouver Province of March 3 is true the cause of the desertion of the two men was a most unusual one. The Province claims to have the story from Orderly Brown, even after Commander Burrell, of the Wheeling, had called all hands on deck and announced that he would severely punish anyone who should divulge the facts in the case.

According to Brown, the sailors deserted because, while in Alaska, they had been forced to marry two native women. While the Wheeling was cruising in Alaskan waters a call was made at Yakutat. Here Commander Burrell learned that at a nearby rancho there were two Indian murderers who had committed a most revolting crime. Landing a party of marines, the commander marched to the rancho and demanded the murderers, that they might be taken to Sitka for trial. The chief, about fifty armed Indians at the rancho, and he said he would fight before he would surrender the men, but would agree to let Commander Burrell try them on the spot. This was done and the men were acquitted.

Through this trial the sailors became very friendly with the Indians, often visiting the rancho, and two dusky women fell in love with Duff and Porter, who were two strapping fellows and had a reputation for bravery. The sailors were willing to be admired, and spent much of their shore time with the Indians.

The morning of the day the Wheeling was to sail the chief suddenly rowed alongside the gunboat with his armed bodyguard and the two women. Once on board he explained to Commander Burrell that two of his sailors had made love to the women, and the circumstances were such that he demanded the men to marry them. The crew was lined up on deck and the women told to pick out their lovers. They lost no time in picking out Duff and Porter, who acknowledged the love affair, but positively refused to marry the women. They offered to give them two months' pay, and even Commander Burrell tried to get the chief to compromise. But he was stubborn, refusing to leave the vessel without a fight unless the two men married his relatives in white man's fashion.

And now comes the strange part of the story. Orderly Brown says Commander Burrell in order to avoid a riot, and to keep the peace, ordered the two men to marry the women. This done, the chief left the ship, taking the women, their husbands being left on board. The women were married by force, Duff and Porter also realized that they would be compelled to have the marriages legally annulled, and it is supposed they deserted with that intention. Others claim that the two men have concluded to return to their wives in Alaska, and as the only way in which they could do so at once was to desert the vessel, they left the ship the first chance they got.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Full Court this morning was not ready with judgment in the Pender v. War Eagle appeal in regard to C. F. Jones's notes of the evidence taken at the trial.

Alexander v. Heath was an appeal from an order of Judge Forin refusing to add some new parties to the action. The appeal was allowed with costs. G. E. Barnard for the appeal and L. P. Duff contra.

Falconer v. Langley then went on. This is an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake fining Alderman Langley \$50 for sitting as an alderman when he was not qualified. Mr. Peters, who appears for the alderman, contends that no penalty attaches in respect of a property disqualification. Mr. Walls appears for the respondent. At the time going to press the argument was going on.

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG, VS. DR. A. W. CHASSE.

The virtues of Dr. Chasse's remedies are known to the world over, like old England's flag the sun on them never sets. Dr. Chasse's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Lissed and Turpentine, are well known to the confidence of everybody. They have won the highest praise of the public. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word of all the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

CLAIMS GALORE.

Atlin Properties Selling at "Slaughter Sale" Prices.

A letter received from a Victorian now at Atlin says there is "a good show" for all there. With the passing of the Alien Exclusion Act, the writer says, a tremendous number of claims on "Fine Spruce" and other creeks are thrown open, and the price at which they can be obtained is very low.

"I am offered claims (recorded)," says the writer, "at all prices. Benches on Pine creek from \$100 to \$250, but there is no sale whatever for them. I have not heard of any sales at all, as everyone is awaiting the gold commissioner, who has not arrived. (Feb. 20th.) The rush has not commenced in the district as yet, although a few men are coming in every day.

"I would not like to be too sanguine, but this camp seems to me to be a good one. I have satisfied myself that the gold is here. I am told for a truth that some Americans have been washing gold part of the winter on a bench to the tune of \$100 a day, and I can believe it. I have seen a few good specimens of fine looking quartz. No assays have as yet been taken, so far as I know, of any quartz from this district. This is a fine country. The thermometer ranges from zero to 20 below, although we had the coldest day on Monday last (Feb. 20th). It was a corker—32 degrees below."

Dr. G. Sanson, of Clinton, is a guest at the Victoria. F. Martin and J. Martin, of Nelson, are at the Occidental.

Compulsory Pilotage

Many Arguments For and Against the Existing Pilotage Conditions.

The Victoria Pilots Tell Their Side of the Debatable Question.

The shipping fraternity to-day have little else to talk of than what pilotage shall, or shall not, be compulsory. Both sides have a number of advocates. The foremost in the desire for a change is W. A. Ward, of Robert Ward & Co. He points out the dissimilar conditions existing at this port and at other ports, and argues that in the resultant keen competition the compulsory pilotage militates against the British Columbia mills and shipping men, particularly in reference to the lumber business, where the difference in pilotage laws operates so antagonistically to British Columbia interests that charterers have to pay from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a thousand more than at other coast ports. Here, a vessel is compelled to pay pilotage, even if she only comes in to spend money for repairs.

Mr. F. C. Davidge is the chief supporter of those who hold for a continuance of the existing conditions. Since the meeting of the Board of Trade when the subject was discussed, he says, he has talked with pilots, owners, handlers and others interested on the subject and the consensus of opinion is not favorable to a change. Although pilotage is compulsory, it is noted that vessels may come into the Royal Roads without in-

the cost of loading lumber 20 cents, as stated. The pilotage alone does not make a difference of more than 40, or 50, per thousand. There are sick cargoes and other charges due to be considered. Disputing with compulsory pilotage as things exist, would be a dangerous experiment, for unless a fair income could be secured, it could not be maintained. If things were changed, either incompetent pilots would come in or the staff would be reduced so that vexatious and expensive delays would occur continuously. "However," Mr. Gray said, "I cannot say that I am in favor of charging tugs with pilotage as is done now."

The harbor master, Capt. Clarke, is another advocate of the pilots' side. The pilots are necessary and give them a fair wage pilotage must be compulsory. "It may be quite safe," said Capt. Clarke, for a ship or other vessel to come in to the Roads or even to the outer wharf, but elsewhere the pilot is indeed necessary."

The pilots look upon compulsory pilotage as absolutely necessary. Were it abolished it would be impossible to maintain sufficient competent men for the shipping moving to and fro at this port. In comparison with the pilots of other ports, they argue, they are not over paid, and the fact must not be lost sight of that their office is hazardous and most trying. They again, their responsibility is great and there is a continuous demand for entertainment. During the Klondike rush their earnings were big, but now they make no more, they say, than an average living.

As to the pilotage dues increasing the cost of loading lumber at British Columbia ports, the pilots say, they should not be made the scapegoat of all who earn money from vessels coming here. There are other things to be considered. Brokerage fees are higher and tonnage and other fees are to be considered. As a matter of fact, the pilots say, the tonnage fees are much higher on the Sound than here.

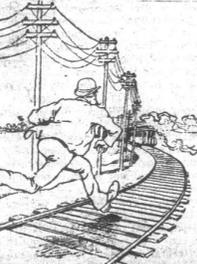
Shipmasters are also in favor of compulsory pilotage. A number of those who have visited this port lately have expressed themselves favorable. Shipmasters are, as a matter of fact, in approaching a port very eager to see the pilot sloop, for the majority of masters



IN ORDER to show our implicit faith in our treatment, we will send a course of remedies and appliances for a free trial of reasonable time to any man whose sexual vigor is gone or is going. Not a dollar to be paid for the trial. If it is satisfactory then we are to be paid. If unsatisfactory, send the outfit back at our expense. New medical book on request by mail, plain sealed, without charge.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Missed the Train



Loaded with snags and bargains. Keep watch of us. We are on time.

- Fresh Island Eggs, per dozen 25c
- Corn Starch, 3 packages for 25c
- Soya Beans, 1 lb. Boxes 25c
- 7 lbs. English and Scotch Marmalades . . . 1.00
- Morgan's Eastern Oysters, per tin 75c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

J. PIERCY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods

Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prints, Zephyrs, Fancy Flannellets, Muslins, Lace, Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

25, 27, 28 and 29 Yates St. VICTORIA, B.C.

Given Up As Lost

Schooner Myrtle Has Been Missing Since the Big Storm of January

Feared That She Has Foundered Off the Vancouver Island Coast.

There are serious grounds for the belief that the fishing schooner Myrtle, out of Seattle, has foundered with all on board, off the west coast of Vancouver Island, and that the wreckage reported by the Queen City to have been found near Quatsino early in February was from her. Terrible gales swept up the coast from the south during the latter part of January, and George S. List, who sent the boat out under contract, has looked her as lost. Unless saved by a miracle the entire crew of the vessel—two sailors and a cook—went down with the vessel. The men were: Capt. Jim C. Hanson, Peter Johnson, Edward Larson, sailors, and a cook.

The cook was a new man and is unknown to any of the fishermen. He was a Norwegian. All of the others were from Seattle and were not married.

The Myrtle loaded ice and supplies for a halibut cruise January 21. She was off Plattery on the 23rd, but was driven into Neah Bay by the fore-runner of a big gale that is supposed to have wrought her destruction. The schooner Admiral Dewey was also storm-bound in the bay. The two vessels put out to sea on the morning of the 24th and were in sight of each other all day. That night the Myrtle did not return, nor was she seen afterwards off the cape.

It is presumed that the skipper started for Cape Scott, a favorite fishing ground off the northern coast of Vancouver Island. The storm which followed was a terrible one. It took the sails out of the big schooner and did the unfortunate Argonaut schooner. At any rate she did not show up at Cape Scott, nor has she been seen by any of the fishing vessels around Wrangell. Mr. List thinks that she had succeeded in weathering the gale he would surely have heard from Capt. Hanson.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

See and buy all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE TREADWELL MINES.

The Discoverer Sold Them to Treadwell For a Suit of Clothes.

An Alaskan pioneer says the credit of the discovery of the Treadwell mines is not due to Peter E. De Villa, who claims to have visited the Klondike in 1873 and was in Juneau in 1879. The original discoverer and locator of the Treadwell mine was Peter Erussard, a Frenchman. After Erussard made the discovery he considered the surface, stripping off a portion of the surface, leaving exposed a large quantity of quartz of such low grade that he thought it was practically worthless, and at the same time he discovered that he was not a citizen of the United States and could not hold the property. This was in 1881, and early in the next year John Treadwell appeared on the scene and Erussard offered to sell him the property. After examining the ledge Treadwell asked him what he wanted for it and was told that as he was in need of a suit of clothes and that if he would buy one for him he would turn the property over. Treadwell gave him an order for the clothes on Koehler & James and Erussard picked out a \$35 suit and transferred the now famous Treadwell mine.

Treadwell gave the property a thorough prospecting and then went to San Francisco where he interested Messrs. Frye, Frohman and Hill of San Francisco and Senator John Sherman of Nevada. These men furnished the money with which to thoroughly prospect the property. A five-stamp mill was erected and a tunnel started. The quartz was run through the mill but being of such low grade with a five-stamp mill it would not pay. It was then discovered that instead of being a vein of quartz it was a mountain. Treadwell again visited San Francisco and explained to the partners the vastness of the deposit and that with 120 more stamps prospecting would pay handsome dividends. A 120-stamp mill was purchased and Mr. Treadwell personally superintended its erection, and in 1890 120 more stamps were added, making it the largest mill under one roof in the world, and has made all of its owners millionaires from an original investment of a \$35 suit of clothes.

Peter Erussard, of "French Pete" as he was commonly known, remained around Juneau until 1888, when he went to Seattle and opened a fish market. Since the sale of the mine Erussard has been the recipient of many substantial favors from John Treadwell.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASSE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says: "Among the proprietary remedies deserving recognition is Dr. Chasse's Ointment, as it is used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

CAPE TO CAIRO.

Cecil Rhodes Wants the Kaiser to Assist His Great Railway Scheme.

New York, March 10.—A Berlin cable to the Herald says that Cecil Rhodes will arrive there to-day. The object of his visit is to have an audience, if possible, with the Kaiser, and to obtain His Majesty's adherence to his project of a railroad from the Cape to Cairo, passing through German South African territory. He will, it is said, be granted the desired audience, in which case there is every prospect of his carrying his point.

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, March 10.—In the legislative council Sir James Westland, the Indian secretary, introduced a bill, modeled upon the United States act of July, 1897, giving the government power to impose countervailing duties on the bounty for sugar imported into India. It is proposed to pass the measure during the present session.

POISONED BY A LEAD PENCIL.

Wilton, Conn., March 10.—Robert N. Benedict, aged 27, one of the best known young men of the place, is dead as a result of blood poisoning caused, according to the physicians, by a habit of frequently putting a lead pencil in his mouth.

THE FIGHT

Full Details of the Am

How the Collision Was Br

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Aginaldo's Flag of Truce

To Have Been Rejected.

The Aggressive Filipinos

Evoked the Combat-Terrible Slaughter.

The R.M.S. Empress of India, arrived yesterday, brought full details of the fighting at Manila. After months of waiting, and that have failed to pass without regimental attacks of the natives, the expected has happened and a fight taken place between the American Filipinos. At the present moment difficult to decide whether the clash premeditated or accidental, but as a firing commenced it became and settled down into a steady bombardment the fortifications from Manila.

Just behind Santa Mesa, where Englishmen have their residence a village that has caused the American great annoyance. It is partly and partly without the line of houses and the natives have been advantage of its location to run the at night. Several times there has trouble and two men were shot some days ago, but the matter is Calococan.

On Saturday night (Feb. 4th) half-past eight the Nebraska sent outpost duty noticed a number of running in and out of the lines with a view to the stables, and the side that they would be shot. The ing had no effect and the corporal guard took upon himself to chase persons, and instructed his men if no answer was given at the time to hold the property. This was in 1881, and early in the next year John Treadwell appeared on the scene and Erussard offered to sell him the property. After examining the ledge Treadwell asked him what he wanted for it and was told that as he was in need of a suit of clothes and that if he would buy one for him he would turn the property over. Treadwell gave him an order for the clothes on Koehler & James and Erussard picked out a \$35 suit and transferred the now famous Treadwell mine.

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The Aggressive Filipinos Provoked the Combat—Terrible Slaughter.

The R.M.S. Empress of India, which arrived yesterday, brought full details of the fighting at Manila. The correspondent of the Hongkong Press says: After months of waiting, and weeks that have failed to pass without calling out regiments of soldiers to repulse imaginary attacks of the natives, the long expected has happened and a fight has taken place between the Americans and Filipinos. At the present moment it is difficult to decide whether the clash was precipitated or accidental, but as soon as firing commenced it became general and settled down into a steady fight all around the fortifications from Malate to Calocan.

Just behind Santa Mesa, where several Englishmen have their residences, lies a village that has caused the Americans great annoyance. It is partly within and partly without the line of block-houses and the natives have been taking advantage of its location to run the lines at night. Several times there has been trouble and two men were shot there some days ago, but the matter quieted down.

On Saturday night (Feb. 4th) about half-past eight the Nebraska sentries on outpost duty noticed a number of natives running in and out of the lines, and they warned them that if they were found inside that they would be shot. The warning had no effect and the corporal of the guard took upon himself to challenge persons, and instructed his men to fire if no answer was given at the third call. In a few moments three natives approached the post and were called upon to halt, but they kept advancing. Once twice more the command was given, and they shot and were followed by another. The foremost of the natives lay dead and the sentry had received a bullet through his hat from the gun of the dead man's comrade.

For half an hour things were comparatively quiet while the Americans quickly extended and reinforced the line of outposts all around the city. A general call to arms was sounded, the city streets were patrolled, and reserves hurried out to the suburbs. Long before the trouble had commenced it was reported that a general engagement was on; people rushed from the theatre and circus and off the drives to their homes, which were quickly shut up, locked, and lights extinguished. Many took refuge in the walled city and hundreds of native families from the suburbs attempted to get into town, but were kept outside. What went on in the insurgent lines will never be known, but suddenly a volley was fired from the big three and a half foot water pipe that crosses the fields back of Santa Mesa. From that point the firing in the city; like an echo it was answered by the American lines along the hill and in five minutes the engagement was continued along the line of breast works. Every few minutes the firing was renewed, but the mortar fire was not so frequent, and the ten-inch shells into the rebel lines; the havoc must have been fearful, but Mauser bullets never ceased for an instant, some even finding their way into the warship. Up at the third call the city the Charleston was dropping explosives into the works about Calocan, but as the distance was much greater the effect was not so disastrous as at Malate. At Calocan the natives had a big smooth bore gun mounted and trained on the Tondo district, and occasionally a shell fell into the American lines. Following around from this point the 3rd U. S. artillery, Missouri (infantry), and Kansas infantry regiments were busy answering the steady fire that poured over the rice fields. No other aim could be taken than the rifle's flash and the mortality was necessarily small, though the hospital corps was soon busy carrying in the wounded. Generals McArthur, Otis, Hale and King were constantly along the line ascertaining themselves the exact progress of the fight. At the Chinese cemetery, north of Manila, the fight was unusually bitter and from the point around the line of the South Dakotas, Colorado and Nebraska regiments, the last of which occupied about the centre point of the line. Then came the Idaho, Washington, California, 4th U. S. Cavalry, North Dakota, 14th U. S. Infantry, and 6th U. S. Artillery, with two or three other regiments. On the river was the 1st U. S. Pacific gunboat with its Gatling and machine guns. The Utah battery was somewhat scattered as its guns were placed in front of the cemetery. At Santa Mesa it was utterly impossible for one man to observe all that was going on in that area of miles or more of entrenchments. I drew my attention to Santa Mesa, Paco and Pandacan, where the fighting was the heaviest.

The engagement at Santa Mesa was a stubborn that Colonel Stottenger, of the Nebraska Infantry, sent in for reinforcements at 9:45 p.m. Up to midnight there was no lessening of fire, but about half-past twelve a general quiet settled down and only an occasional

again that the Americans will be so conveniently placed. A Britisher interviewed at Hongkong by the Press writes: "On Saturday night of last week I was at the circus, which is within half a mile of the outposts where the shooting first took place. As a rule when there are any circus performances going on the place is crowded with natives, but was surprised to notice that on this particular night there were not more than 20. The audience, however, included a good many American soldiers, and the reserved seats were filled with members of the aristocracy.

"The first part of the programme was over before the alarm was given. Then somebody came to the door and shouted 'Quarters, boys, the rebels are on us.' Within a minute there was not a soldier in the circus. One of the circus people got up and said the alarm was a false one, and we thought his announcement was correct when three or four minutes afterwards 30 or 40 of the soldiers came back, and the performance was continued. The shooting, however, continued to increase, and we began to realize that it was much too near to us to be comfortable. Consequently the performance was stopped and we came outside.

"We then saw that all was in confusion. People were flying in all directions. Europeans were hurrying towards the town whilst natives laden with their belongings were making their way to the outskirts of the city as fast as they could. I saw two of the rebels stopped by American sentries, and two great big knives (bolos) were taken from them. 'What surprised me was that the soldiers did not punish them in any way. They merely took the bolos from them and told them to get out.' There was an awful commotion in the city that night. I was stopped twice on my way down to my quarters and told to keep on under the verandahs and to walk in the middle of the road, because people with white faces were all the same to the natives. Soldiers were going about in all directions, bodies were sounding, and there was tremendous excitement all over. The firing had by this time it was about 12 o'clock—got right round the city. You may depend upon it nobody slept that night. As a precautionary measure a great many women and children were taken aboard the St. Paul.

"The firing continued up to morning, when the warships came to the aid of the Americans, having evidently made up their minds to give the natives all they wanted. I strolled towards the outskirts of the town Malate way and saw scores of wounded natives being brought in. It was in this direction that the Americans had a pretty hot time, one of their regiments being completely surrounded by natives at one period. I, however, did not see any American wounded brought in. I did not go right up to the lines, as I was told that the sight was anything but nice. Some people went all the same, and saw a narrow escape. Two Britishers who had ventured too far out were arrested by the Filipinos, who took them for Americans. They were kept all night in a house with a guard over them. They got away on Sunday morning, but not before some one had been sent for to the city to come and identify them. The fight continued all Sunday night, and resumed on Monday, and when there was very heavy firing.

"I was given to understand on Monday that the Americans were about to attack Paco and Malolos, where Aguinaldo's best soldiers are stationed, and they expected a stiff job. When we left on Wednesday afternoon they were going to attempt to take Malolos. I went into town on Monday. I thought that there was no business doing. A sentry was on guard on the Punta del Espagnia examining every native who went across. By Tuesday night you could scarcely hear the firing, and the rebels having been driven completely away. You could only hear the heavy guns.

"In the city of course no one talked of anything but the war. An American soldier told me a very strange thing. He had been at the engagement, and he said that he and some comrades were standing in a perfect shower of bullets. They could hear the 'ping ping ping' of the bullets, but where the bullets came from they could not understand. They were on the alert and had their guns at their shoulders, but they could hear nothing to fire at. There were plenty of trees covered with leaves about, but they could discern no one among the branches, and they came to the conclusion that the firing came from another direction—which they could not say, as smokeless powder was being used by the natives. All at once an American shell burst within a short distance of them, and four negroes dropped from a tree to the ground like hot shot crows. They had been up a tree trying to pot them, and as they were using smokeless powder they could not locate them; but the shell burst and they brought them all down. One of the shells thrown by one of the warships had the credit of killing over 100 natives. It fell right in the centre of one of their entrenchments.

"I don't think there is any need to fear for the white population now. The only thing to fear is the burning of the city by natives who are in the city in order to be prepared for this emergency, as the attack on the town had not been made at the time the report was published.

"There was one thing that gave general dissatisfaction in Manila. I do not know who authorized them, but the soldiers got hold of all the cartridges which they found driving about and having turned the occupants out drove in them to where they were wanted. A number of Filipinos who had been treated in this summary fashion made a complaint at headquarters and in consequence the soldiers were notified not to interfere with private vehicles, but it was very bad on Sunday and Monday, I myself was strolling down the Escalote when I saw some soldiers stop a vehicle, make the occupants—two natives—get outside, and drive away in it themselves. I also saw them stop a carriage containing a Britisher. He, however, would not

get out and after a while they ceased to bother him. At the time of the outbreak a lot of Britishers were living on the outskirts, and some of them had very narrow escapes. Mr. Pitton, who had a wooden bungalow at Santa Ana, told me that his house which literally had been hit with shot, as it stood directly in the line of fire. The occupants saved themselves by getting underneath the raised flooring.

"As for the losses, I should think the Americans lost up to the time we left were 200 killed and wounded; the insurgent killed and wounded would number 5,000 or 6,000.

"I was told that Aguinaldo had dispatched a flag of truce, but that Dewey had refused to recognize it, adding that the Filipinos had started the fighting and they would have to abide by it. An old Filipino told me that it was the best thing that could have happened, as if the Americans gave the Filipinos a thorough good drubbing now they would have peace for the next 50 years. American soldiers whom I have spoken to complain that the Americans were really having had to put up with from the Filipinos have been awful. It was quite a common thing for a Filipino to tell them that they could not fight and that one Filipino was better than a dozen Americans.

"General Otis gave orders for all the wooden shanties to be destroyed, because from many of them American soldiers who had been hiding, were shot at. A lot of arms and ammunition was found in some of them. A box two feet long and one broad was found on the dock wall, and when it was opened it was found to be filled with bolos. 'With a view to being ready should the insurgents cut off the water, on Saturday condensing engines were got to work at the river side.'

Another Version. The story of the outbreak is told by the Manila Times of Monday, February 6th, as follows: On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, 40 or 50 rebel soldiers tried to occupy a position within the lines of the South Dakota regiment outposts at Santa Mesa, three miles from the city. On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, 40 or 50 rebel soldiers tried to occupy a position within the lines of the South Dakota regiment outposts at Santa Mesa, three miles from the city. On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, 40 or 50 rebel soldiers tried to occupy a position within the lines of the South Dakota regiment outposts at Santa Mesa, three miles from the city.

"A general engagement ensued all along the line as far as Balic-Balic in the northeast and Pasaye in the southeast. Both the American and the rebel troops had long been expecting the Americans from their camp and capture them, as occurred in other parts of the line recently. The Nebraska men fired, and immediately hundreds of rebels in the vicinity responded. The firing was very heavy. A general engagement ensued all along the line as far as Balic-Balic in the northeast and Pasaye in the southeast. Both the American and the rebel troops had long been expecting the Americans from their camp and capture them, as occurred in other parts of the line recently. The Nebraska men fired, and immediately hundreds of rebels in the vicinity responded. The firing was very heavy.

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orders to take no notice of them unless they fired, when the firing was to be returned with interest. Mr. Crocker in a representative of the Daily Press that before the outbreak took place he frequently exclaimed to him: 'We cannot stand it much longer.' Mr. Crocker said it was about ten o'clock when the Filipinos wished to see how much the Americans would stand. Continuing, he said: 'Though the relations between the Americans and the Filipinos were strained I do not think the Americans anticipated any immediate trouble, because the same evening I saw General Anderson and his wife driving along the Luneta.'

"I was in the hotel when the trouble commenced. Someone said there had been a collision, and then I noticed carriages driving very rapidly through the streets and officers making their way to the front. It was about ten o'clock when the firing began, and a few minutes afterwards a portion of the Kansas regiment, which was quartered near the hotel, left for the front in double quick time. They went as so silently that notwithstanding their close proximity to the hotel, I should not have known they were going had I not been in full view of their quarters. There was not the least confusion on the road leading to the waterworks, where the Nebraska men were stationed, but it spread all along the line with great rapidity. There was a continuous roar from 10 to 12, when the firing slackened, to be resumed with increased fury, after three o'clock on Sunday morning. After another lull it was again resumed, some of the warships joining.

The Monsoon was stationed to the south and the Charleston to the north, they being subsequently reinforced by the Concord and the Callao. Admiral Dewey also came down in the Olympia and fired a few shots, but as he was right among the shipping and could not do much where he was soon ceased. The Monsoon with her 12-inch guns and the Charleston with her 8-inch guns made a fearful noise, the reverberation shaking the earth.

"At the commencement the Filipinos gained a hundred yards or so, but on Sunday the Nebraska men pushed forward with the object of getting possession of the waterworks and carried all before them, backed up by the Utah battery and the Tennessee men and the boys from Colorado and California. Ultimately they secured the reservoir—three miles away—and here they encamped for the night. The next day they again pushed on. Everybody was afraid the Filipinos would cut off the water supply, in which case considerable numbers would have been killed. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for the insurgents to have cut the pipes, which are exposed in many places for a few miles, but as they were not in possession of the pumping station, which is four miles beyond the reservoir. It was two o'clock in the afternoon when the Nebraska men returned to the city, and by five o'clock the pumping station was in their possession. I cannot tell why the Filipinos did not make a better fight for the waterworks or why when they saw they could not resist they did not cut off the pipes, as they can only think it was because there are a great many Filipinos in the city who would have suffered just as much as anybody else had it been done. On Monday the rebels were driven out of their position which commanded a plain some three miles in extent, across which the defeated Filipinos were fleeing to the mountains. A few shots were fired by the rebels in a village to the north, but the inhabitants running helter-skelter for the cover of the hill-country. Here, at any rate, the resistance was absolutely broken down.

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may be anything from 5,000 killed and wounded to 10,000, and then there are several thousand prisoners. I saw 400 or 500 bodies brought in on Sunday and on Monday I saw 1,000 who had been taken. I should be inclined to place the American losses at 200 killed and wounded. With regard to the Filipinos I saw myself 50 lying dead in the hands of the insurgents, the same number in the night, and a little further on there were 50 more. I heard a mining engineer say that there was a pile of 125 to bury in one lot. The Monsoon killed as many as 30, and sometimes 50, with one shell. The Callao, which kept steaming close to the shore, also did much damage with her guns.

"There is nothing of the nature of a panic among the Europeans. The ladies and children in the hotel were sent on to the St. Paul on Saturday night. They returned in a launch the next day and tried to land, but they were not allowed to do so. On Monday, however, they came again and were allowed to come ashore. Arrangements were made to bring some of them to Hongkong in the Emerald.

The American of February 5th has the following: 'Sorrow reigns supreme among the rank and file of the Utah Light Infantry Battery over the horrible fate and end that came of Dr. Harry Young, their popular surgeon, at the hands of the insurgents. After capturing him they stripped him of his clothes and cut him and his horse in a frightful manner.

Harry Young, who was a cousin of Major Young, the battery's quartermaster, was last seen alive at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was found as described later in the afternoon when the advance was made on the pumping station. It is supposed that he went to get from one post of the battery to another, which was stationed at the reservoir, and as little firing was going on he got beyond the lines, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who massacred him in such an inhuman manner.

"Upon the discovery being made, several of the different regiments felt loth to do anything for the wounded insurgents, who was buried yesterday, but his body will be sent to the United States."

THE STARVING CUBANS. Two Hundred Thousand Destitute and Must Be Fed.

New York, March 13.—In a letter in the Evening Post, Brigadier-General Wm. Ludlow, governor of Cuba, describes the conditions in Havana and appeals for assistance for charities. The destitute, he says, are found in greater numbers in Havana than in other provinces. "In this department," writes the governor, "which includes the city of Havana and its suburban region west, south and east, between the rivers Almendares and Colima, the destitute are drawing rations approximate 200,000, who must for the present be fed or permitted to starve. It is one of the distressing features that a great proportion of the destitute are women and children, while 20,000 or 30,000 more are still aggregated as an army, practically idle and dependent upon the country for their maintenance, instead of being at work earning their own living and supporting their families."

DRUNKEN NEGROES.

Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—On their way through this state the Tenth names spent most of the time drinking and shooting at people's houses and cattle along the railroad. During the afternoon the train stopped here several shots were fired in the air or at the ground. All along the route their conduct was the same. A despatch from Henderson to-night says: "The Tenth's immunes, negro troops, passed to-day over the seaboard air line. They shot at private houses and school children. Several men were wounded. The officers and the regiment seemed to have no control over them." There are similar reports from other points between here and Weldon.

PRINCESS KAULANI DYING.

Honolulu, March 13.—Via San Francisco, March 8, Princess Kaulani is on her death bed, and although still alive when she left for San Francisco, she cannot survive another twenty-four hours. Rheumatism of the heart is the cause of her illness. Kaulani is the daughter of the Princess like Like. Her father, A. S. Cleghorn, a Scotchman, is now living in Honolulu. She was born October 16, 1870. After the death of Kaulani, what Liliuokalani ascended the throne, Kaulani was declared her apparent to the throne of Hawaii.

MR. ANDREW STEPHENS Fergus, Ont.

is Now Enjoying Best of Health After Having Suffered Some Time From Nervous Prostration and Weakness of the Heart.

Fergus people are pleased to see the well-known local pharmacist, Mr. Andrew Stephens, looking the picture of health again.

"I had been complaining of my heart for some time, could not sleep at all, and seemed nervous and generally broken up."

"A friend met him not long ago and congratulated him on his healthy appearance."

"Well, you see," said Mr. Stephens, "it hadn't been for those Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills that I got at Phillips' Drug Store. I don't know where I would have been to-day."

"I used to suffer a great deal from palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and was unable to get restful sleep."

"You were in a pretty serious condition then," said the friend.

"Yes, sir, their action on my system was simply marvelous, every dose seemed to do me good. I don't think there is any better remedy made for curing diseases of the heart and nerves, and for toning up the system."

Kootenay's Gold Fields

An East Kootenay Pioneer Talks of Its Rich Gold Bearing Lands.

Milions of Dollars Taken Out of Its Auriferous Creeks.

A Sketch of the East Kootenay of the Present Day.

"The Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay has developed into a mining section of undisputed promise, and the large amount of development which has taken place during the past year has demonstrated that this is an uncontroverted fact," thus says Mr. E. L. T. Galbraith, of Fort Steele, who is now at the Dallas Hotel. Mr. Galbraith was for seven years the representative of the Kootenay district in the provincial legislature, and since 1870 has been identified with the business and growing prosperity of that country.

The Kootenay valley, he says, is one of the most promising agricultural and grazing districts in British Columbia. Extending from the headwaters of the Columbia river, in a southerly direction to the international boundary, between the main range of the Rocky mountains on the east and the Selkirk on the west lies

The Wide and Fertile Valley of the Kootenay river varying in width from ten to thirty miles.

It is many years since Mr. Galbraith visited Victoria and many changes are conceivable to him, for since he was here last Victoria has grown out of her short skirts into maidenhood. Becoming remnescent, the pioneer from that great quartz region looks back to the old days long before the Kootenay was divided into districts; the days when mail came but once in seven days and it occupied longer than it would take him now to go to the Orient to come to this city to take his seat in the House over the bay. His way of coming was by horse and pack by the Moyie trail to Walla Walla, about 450 miles away; and from thence by boat to Celilo, Oregon; thence to the Portage, to the Dalles, to Portland, by steamer to Kalama, and then by steamer to Olympia, from where he made his way by train to Tacoma and from there came to Victoria after his roundabout tour. Now, via Spokane, the journey is made in 24 days.

A Wonderful Transformation has taken place. Mines have opened up, waterworks, telegraphs and greatly improved steamboat and railroad facilities have changed the district from a wilderness to a mining center—one of the foremost in British Columbia.

Fort Steele is the centre of this vast mining region. The district is the distributing centre of the district since the discovery of gold on Wild Horse creek. Fort Steele has advanced from a small village to

A Magnificent Town, containing a population of nearly 1,200. Here have been established the government offices for the district and the government custom house and the county court holds its sittings at Steele. The official government records are kept at Fort Steele, nearly all the principal religious denominations are represented, public schools, business houses of every description, efficient water works, telegraph and telephone service, fire department, club house, board of trade, mining association, in fact everything necessary to ensure the speedy development of a large and beautiful town is found at the metropolis of Southeast Kootenay, Fort Steele.

The town is situated on a bench overlooking the Kootenay river at its confluence with the St. Mary's river and it is built on an elevation of about one hundred feet above the water level, and is bounded on the south by the Kootenay river, and on the east by a stretch of rolling country about two miles in width, which intervenes between the river and the first range of the Rocky mountains, and which is traversed by the gulch through which flows Wild Horse creek, comprising in all about 400 acres of level ground, that portion fronting the river being laid out in town lots.

The prospect was originally located by the late John T. Galbraith, in the spring of 1864, at the time of the discovery of the Rich Gold Places on Wild Horse creek. Mr. Galbraith established a ferry and trading post at this point, and it was well known for years as Galbraith's Ferry.

In 1868 the ferry was replaced by a bridge, which was carried out by the high water during 1869, which necessitated the building of the present structure in 1869-70.

In 1887, during the Indian rebellion, a division of the N.W.M. Police came here under the command of Major Steele. Galbraith's Ferry, on account of its central location, was the site chosen for the erection of barracks, etc., and in the natural course of events became known as Fort Steele.

From that time to the present it has increased in importance on account of its commanding position. All the main trunk roads, all the main trails of the district converge here, and passing through Fort Steele, besides being navigable during the summer months, the head of navigation on the Kootenay river.

From the present outlook of affairs this district will soon be the scene of Extensive Mining Operations.

The development during the past year shows an increase of 100 per cent. over the preceding year. Many mining promoters that have visited this district have been astonished at the wonderful showing of mineral, the large veins or ledges, and the varieties of ore that can be found all over the Fort Steele district. The progress that Fort Steele has made

within the past two years has been most remarkable. From a small hamlet of some 12 or 15 buildings, it has grown to a substantial town, with well laid out, graded streets, sidewalks, etc. Fort Steele has never had a boom, but has always enjoyed large and steady volume of business that is constantly increasing from day to month and month to year.

Hitherto this portion of British Columbia has been but little known and regarded as a mountain fastness, but the vast mineral, agricultural and grazing interests; the civilizing influences of a completed railway system, and steam boat connections on the large navigable stream of this district, now causes the attention of the capitalist, miner, merchant and settler to be attracted to this section of the province, and the Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay. The completion of the

Crow's Nest Pass railway has now brought the town of Fort Steele within six or eight hours ride of Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, and other well known centers of West Kootenay, and in direct communication with all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

During the season of 1898, 652 quartz mineral claims were staked and recorded in the Fort Steele recording office, which was only about 33 per cent. of those recorded in 1897. The number of certificates of improvement issued were 576, a gain of 100 per cent. over 1897. The recording of 388 transfers of mining properties is a very promising indication of the prosperity of the mining industry. Vast bodies of

High Grade Ore have been opened up, new strikes, in gold quartz carrying high values in gold, have been made on Boulder creek. The mines where development has been prosecuted to a large extent are the North Star, Sullivan group, St. Eugene group, Moyie group, Lake Shone, Estelle, Dodo group, Colorado group, Coronado, Dibble group, Burton, Blue Group, Pyramid group, the Sakrik Mother lode group, Nip & Luck, East Kootenay Consols mines, and many others too numerous to mention. Extensive bodies of free milling gold, copper and silver lead have been discovered during the past year. It is expected that during the coming year many of the mines of this district will be worked by prospectors and shippers, as there are thousands of tons of rich ore already mined in the Fort Steele district.

There is coal, too, in the district. The coal areas of the Crow's Nest Pass, containing over 400,000 acres, lie near the Kootenay river on the west side of the Rocky mountains. These Anthracite and Bituminous Coal measures are now in successful operation; and it is claimed that a coke, equal to the best in the world, is obtained from this coal.

In the southern portion of the district, in the Northhead valley, which extends into Montana, are the large areas, which from present indications, points to the existence of crude oil, "petroleum," in large quantities, but no extensive operations have been made towards marketing this valuable commercial commodity.

Wild Horse creek was the first of the rich auriferous areas to be found in this district by prospectors. It was discovered in 1865, but the great development did not take place until April, 1864. It was during this year that the old-time prospectors made a grand stampede into this district. The visitor to Wild Horse would be struck with its romantic situation, and for such purposes, would hardly believe that the broken up and irregular banks and channel of Wild Horse had given up to the prospector from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of gold.

The true history of Wild Horse creek has been written so often that there is no necessity for a repetition at this time. It is sufficient to state that for 30 years this great old stream has been yielding up its treasures of gold to the adventurous prospector and miner, and to-day the wealth contained within its borders, either in the form of placer gold or the values contained in the many large quartz ledges,

are being rapidly transferred into the hands of capital and labor. The vast stores of rich and valuable mineral contained and stored by nature in the mountains and gulches tributary to this stream has never ceased to enrich those who invested either capital or labor within its borders and it might be added "That it never will."

Placer mining generally commences this year about the first of April, and the season lasts until the first or second week in November, after that comes the clean up. There are several outfits that are engaged all through the year, winter and summer, searching for what is supposed to be an old channel of Wild Horse. It is calculated that there is sufficient ground yet to be worked, to keep the various hydraulic plants in operation for some years to come.

Some of the best paying properties now being worked on White Horse creek are the Invicta group, which last year took over \$71,000, working nine men; the Nip and Truck properties, nearly opposite the Invicta, from which ten men took \$25,000 last season. A Chinese property about half a mile further up, where fifteen Chinamen took over \$12,000, the Kootenay Chief, and the Brewery Chief. The first quartz location was made on this creek in 1888, though little was done at that direction until 1894. During the past five years not less than 150 and possibly 200 quartz locations have been made on Wild Horse creek and its tributaries. The past year has been one of many important and rich strikes, also a vast amount of developing, and this portion of the Fort Steele district bids fair to become the most important mining section of the district.

The Mother Lode. One of the most surprising and interesting discoveries of the past season has been the rich find of gold quartz on Boulder creek. It has always been a favorite theme for the fine prospectors of this district, to talk of the millions of gold that have been taken from Wild Horse. One old timer will positively assert that over \$30,000,000 has been taken out, another says as positively will say that over five millions, and it goes, but you cannot find anyone to say that less than \$17,000,000 has been fully accounted for, and the government records bear out the latter statement. Yet it is well known that large quantities of gold have been obtained that there is no record of. And

now the old timers are saying "I told you so, the mother lode, the source of all this gold, would be found some time in the future." And at present it looks as if their words were true, and the mother lode found.

In the year 1895, H. L. Amme and Chas. Eliwood made the first discovery and location on Boulder creek, two days later K. J. Higby located a claim, then A. B. Grace and O. S. Fritzel, each located a claim, then Harry Brun and several others appeared on the creek, all making locations on either side of the creek. Development work has been done to a considerable extent on many of these properties, and some have been abandoned only to be relocated by men that had a firm and abiding faith of the values to be found in the quartz on Boulder creek. Now these men are in a position to make their claims pay, to courage and tenacity which they have shown during the many years they have struggled to obtain the means to perform the yearly assessment work on their properties.

The location of the new discovery is on the west side of Boulder creek, about 2 1/2 miles from Wild Horse and not over 9 miles from Fort Steele. The property consists of three claims, Big Chief, American Gold, and three distinct ledges or veins on the Big Chief, a small one three feet in width, which can be plainly seen for over six hundred feet, this vein has a ledge matter which carries gold to the value of \$99 to the ton. The new discovery was made at a point about 300 feet from the small vein, and from work now performed can be traced for about 400 feet on the main ledge, has a width of some 33 feet, and on the hanging wall lies the rich paystreak referred to above. The main ledge assays \$20 and upwards in gold.

Good sized boarding houses and blacksmith shops have been constructed, and a force of eight men are at work developing the property. Some 90 to 100 sacks of rich ore has been packed from the mine to a warehouse at Fort Steele, and it is said that the ore sacked will run up into the thousands.

There is no doubt that this is the most remarkable and richest discovery of gold ever made in the Fort Steele district. It is said that the ore sacked will run up into the thousands.

Mr. E. C. Egan, of Winnipeg, for the sum of \$20,000. A great deal of attention has been directed towards Windermere of late. Windermere is a small town, situated on Fort Steele and near the headwaters of the Columbia. There a large number of promising leads of high grade ore have been found. During the coming year it is said that a large influx of prospectors will undoubtedly be attracted to this section of the district.

Speaking of the railway facilities given to East Kootenay, Mr. Galbraith said the Crow's Nest Pass road affords a comparatively easy entrance into the Kootenay valley, and the new road to Nelson and the Hill system to the south. That is wanted is a line to connect East Kootenay with the Great Northern at Kalster or Jennings, Montana. Such a road would parallel the Rockies and run through the richest mineral producing section of East Kootenay towards the Canadian boundary, and such a road would afford the mines an excellent means of shipping. It is understood that an English syndicate may take hold of this enterprise. This road would do much to excite the British interest in the development of East Kootenay.

SITUATION IN CHINA. Britain's Difficulties Due to the Coercion of Russia.

London, March 9.—The following are some views concerning the situation in China: The Standard (Conservative) congratulates Lord Salisbury on his uncompromising attitude towards Russia, and is determined to vindicate British interests. It is said that unless the hint of retributory measures is mere bluff, fulfilment must be inferred that Minister Macdonald's ultimatum has been followed by something stronger than words if the occasion arises. The paper adds: "It is useless to disguise the truth. Our difficulties with the Tsungli Yamen are mainly due to the coercion of Russia, who is engaged in what seems to be the deliberate policy of rendering herself supreme in Northern China and attempting to exclude Great Britain therefrom. The real question is whether the time has not come for some definite settlement which will end this process. Russian initiative has led to the scramble for China, and it is well that the avowed policy of Great Britain, if possible, to prevent. Partition is actually taking place under our eyes."

The Daily Advertiser adheres to the belief that an amicable arrangement will result from the negotiations which it says it knows have been resumed. It says: "We are disposed to meet Russia frankly, fairly and even generously on the Manchurian question. A little frankness on both sides is all that is needed to arrive at an understanding." The Graphic contends that there is no determined British hostility to Russian aspirations in Manchuria.

The Chronicle thinks it would be hard to sketch in a few words a more threatening situation than that presented by Minister Macdonald's ultimatum. It declares that the European powers, ever since Germany's descent upon Kaio Chou Bay, have been playing a delicate game of grab. The United States is the only nation that has not taken part in the game. If the nations concerned do not confer, and arrive at a reasonable and equitable settlement, the game will be war sooner or later. The paper calls on parliament to compel Lord Salisbury to give an account of the British policy.

Newchwang Loan Contract. London, March 10.—The following announcement is made by the Daily Graphic to-day: "The Newchwang loan contract has been amicably settled by the British and the Russian government. The Russian assurances are completely satisfactory. The whole difficulty is ended, and the two governments are arranging to meet the views between them in the Far East may be regulated."

License Authorizing an Extra Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Canada, Province of British Columbia. No. 127.

This is to certify that "The Queen's Dredging and Hydraulic Engineering Syndicate, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at No. 139 Cannon street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £25,000, divided into 50,000 shares of 50 cents each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situated at the City of Victoria, and Guyler Armstrong, Holland, manager of the British Columbia Land and Investment Company, Limited, whose address is 40 Government street, Victoria, is the agent for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are: (a) To search for, mine, mineral, ores and precious stones, and to explore and investigate and establish the value of any such property in any part of the world; to obtain information as to mines, mining claims, water rights, and any other rights, and to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

(b) To hold, sell, dispose of and deal with any mines, mineral, ores and precious stones, and land supposed to contain mineral, and to work, exercise, develop, lease, or otherwise acquire, or to buy, sell, lease, mortgage, and deal in minerals and metals of all kinds, and to carry out any such objects.

(c) To investigate and secure title to lands, farms, minerals, ores and mining or other rights and claims, and to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

(d) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, dispose of and deal with any real and personal property of all kinds, and to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

(e) To lease, settle, improve, cultivate and lands and hereditaments, and to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

(f) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, dispose of and deal with any real and personal property of all kinds, and to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

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(j) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, dispose of and deal with any real and personal property of all kinds, and to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

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Colonial, or foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions thereof: (m) To sell, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with, either absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, any real or personal property, or rights or privileges of the company, or any part thereof, or to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into any contract with respect to any such property, and to pay deposits or instalments and to execute any documents as may be required for the purpose of carrying out any such objects.

(n) To promote, organize, and register, and to aid and assist in the promotion, organization and registration of any company or companies, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, or for the purpose of acquiring, working or otherwise dealing with any of the property, rights or liabilities of such company, or any property in which such company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses of providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking up or subscribing for shares, preferred or ordinary, or by leading money thereto upon debentures or otherwise, and to incur and pay out of the property of the company any costs and expenses which may be incurred or incurred by such company or companies, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, or for the purpose of acquiring, working or otherwise dealing with any of the property, rights or liabilities of such company, or any property in which 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costs and expenses which may be incurred or incurred

Our London Letter.

President Faure's Death Nearly Caused a Panic on the Stock Exchange.

Fog and Influenza—A Lively Scene in the House of Commons.

London, February 28.—Something nearly allied to a panic overtook the London stock markets yesterday morning in consequence of the news of the sudden death of Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, and for the totally unexpected action of the Paris Bourse, which came over the wires at the very commodities which speculators anticipated it would be disposed to "bear," there would have been a very awkward quarrel of an hour in store for the "bulls" in Throgmorton street. Fortunately, however, the French did not take the sad occurrence too seriously to heart from a financial point of view, and the market recovered its composure. Mr. Brodrick—Thrown into the Nile. (Groans from the Irish members.) It was held by the Speaker that the superstitious reverence which attached to the Mahdi's memory might cause a recrudescence of troubles in the Sudan—(Irish cries of "Oh!")—which in view of the history of the past sixteen years it was necessary to take exceptional measures to avoid.

Mr. W. Redmond—Arising out of that answer may I ask what his been done with the remains? Mr. Brodrick—Thrown into the Nile. (Groans from the Irish members.) Mr. MacNeill—To feed the fishes. Mr. W. Redmond—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether in a war with any civilized power such a gross act would be permitted? (Irish cheers.) The Speaker—Order. Mr. W. Redmond rose at a later portion of the proceedings and said: May I ask the right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury at what date he proposes to take the bill for giving £30,000 to Lord Kitchener? Mr. Balfour—I am afraid I cannot give an answer to that question at present. As the hon. gentleman knows, I had rather hoped to begin the ordinary legislative work of the session to-day. That hope has been disappointed, and it cannot now begin until Thursday. If the hon. gentleman will repeat the question on that day I will endeavor to answer it.

Mr. W. Redmond—I will ask the question again on Thursday. I beg to give notice that the Irish members will oppose the bill on the ground of the execution—the outrageous desecration of the Mahdi's tomb. (Irish cheers.) Ye Gods! What a commentary upon the religious service over Gordon's grave and the memorial college at Khartoum in his honor. We have not yet heard the last of this matter though the morning papers I notice, with the exception of the Daily Telegraph, which finds it quite justifiable, studiously avoid reference to it. ARTHUR SCAIFE.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

Two Ironclads, Two Armored Cruisers and Three Small Cruisers to Be Built. London, March 9.—The first lord of the admiralty, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, yesterday submitted the naval estimates in the House of Commons. He referred to the unique circumstances under which they were introduced. Ahead, he said, was the conference for international disarmament which behind were the incidents of last November, when a comparison of the naval strength of various countries was in everybody's mouth and the most striking comparison was shown in British preparedness to meet all emergencies. The continental powers, he further said, were disturbed by the allegation that Great Britain was preparing with a particular purpose for aggressive action, but the idea had never entered the mind of the government.

Referring to the details of the programme, Mr. Goschen said Her Majesty's government proposed to make Weihaiwei a secondary naval base, and adding that it was proposed to expend £1,300,000 on Weihaiwei during the present year and £1,500,000 next year. He said that the personnel of the navy for the coming year would be increased by 4,250 men totalling 110,640, at a cost of £7,474,000. Comparing the pay of the personnel, Mr. Goschen said that while Great Britain paid £7,000,000 and France £3,000,000, Russia only paid £445,000. Comparing the pay of the coming year would be increased by 4,250 men, totalling 110,640, at a cost of £445,000. He could not understand how that was, but that was all the estimates revealed.

The coming programme, he said, had been framed after consideration of the programme of the other powers, the United States, Russia, France, Japan, Italy and Germany had under construction 985,000 tons of warships, or 225,000 tons more than was contemplated in the present estimates, therefore this had forced the government to draw up a new programme. Excluding last year's supplemental programme, it provided for two ironclads, two armored cruisers and three smaller cruisers, of a specially high speed. The money required, therefore, for the ship-building vote, including the liabilities for last year's original and supplementary programmes, would be £12,817,000, an increase of over £2,000,000. For armament, Mr. Goschen asked an increase of £161,000, chiefly for the construction of guns, but also for more ammunition for practice, which he asserted, was a matter of enormous importance, as shown by the late war. Mr. Goschen then declared in behalf of Her Majesty's government that if other great naval powers were prepared to diminish their programmes, Great Britain was prepared to modify hers. But if the czar's hopes were not realized, the programme would have to stand, and Mr. Goschen expressed the hope that the world would be able to reach a point of peace.

Local germ affections are to be treated by M. Pierre Apery, a Constantinople physician, by concentrating sunlight on the spot with a burning glass. He believes that microphy will effectively destroy the microbes of cancer, tuberculous ulcerations, and especially of bites, and he proposes also to try the rays of the spectrum.

With Awful Slaughter

Chinese Rebels Fightfully Bother Thousands of Men, Women and Children.

A Serious Insurrection in Anhui Involving All Central China.

A nugget of interesting Oriental news was brought by the R. M. S. Empress of India, which reached the quarantine station yesterday. According to the news received by her China is again torn by a most serious insurrection—a rebellion which bids fair to become as great as the notorious Taiping rebellion. This time it is the central provinces of the unrested land that are involved, the province of Anhui and part of Honan terrible depredations were committed by the rebels, who, led by Niu-Shih-Nain, an old-time and most savage disturber, are over 10,000 strong. The imperial troops under General Kuo met them in a pitched battle on January 23rd, and were defeated with awful slaughter. Hundreds were killed, and after being horribly mutilated, their bodies were thrown into the river, until, according to a correspondent of the China Mail, the river ran with mutilated corpses like a log jammed creek.

After they had defeated the imperial troops the victorious rebels swept on to the cities of Kuyang and Mengcheng, which they took after a short siege. Immediately they beat their way beyond the walls they massacred men, women and children, in a most barbarous manner, and performed all manner of revolting cruelties. Then after they had pillaged the yamen and the residences and stores, they burnt much of the captured towns.

After these successes the rebels pushed on to Shachon and Kauchon. The gates of the former city were opened by sympathisers within and the horrors witnessed at their first two captures were re-enacted. Kauchon held out for some time before Niu and his followers secured an entrance to the city, and slaughter. As a revenge for his having held the city against the rebels, the unfortunate commandant of the garrison was butchered with savage cruelty. It is said that some two thousand women and children fell in the struggle attending the capture of the city.

It is feared that a great famine will follow the insurrection, for the rebels are the hordes that cross have all been left standing, and will not be harvested as the people were either killed or feared to return to gather the harvest. Whole villages and entire towns have been deserted, and in other towns whole streets were unoccupied, the late inhabitants having been exterminated. It appears that rebels and troops alike waged a war of extermination, neither man, woman nor child being spared.

A gentleman who reached Hongkong from the vicinity of the uprising shortly prior to the sailing of the Empress, said he saw numbers of mutilated corpses floating down the river, and that most of the corpses were headless and were made up equally of male and female and young and old. The provisions of the fact that he was most impressed and disgusted by one sight of the headless body of a woman with the headless body of her infant secured to her back.

The local troops are panic-stricken, having, it seems, always held Niu and his personal followers in great awe. Hence, when the battle was fought before the walls of Kuyang, the imperial soldiers and militia who had been compelled by their officials to turn out and face the advancing rebels outside the walls of the city barely waited for the approach of the foe, but simply threw down their arms and scampered into the city gates, in mortal fear lest they should be closed in their faces as well as those of the rebels. The only real fighting on that occasion was done by the Lungshan battalion—a force sent from another part of the province to quell the rebellion. The troops lost over 200 in killed or wounded, and the commanding officer and a captain were also killed. The gravity of the situation may be judged by the governor of Honan and Viceroys Liu of Kiangsu province also sending all the troops available to assist the Anhui governor in crushing this rebellion, the usual way in China being to allow each governor to do his own fighting in his province, while the neighboring governors simply locate troops to their own frontiers to prevent rebels from entering their own borders and creating trouble.

The unfortunate Chinese were lying everywhere before the advancing rebels. The Yang-chau-fu correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury says: "All round the city are camps of refugees. Your correspondent has been through several of them. Off to the northeast there is a huge encampment amongst the graves and there are said to be 20,000 people there. These wretched folk are living in little mat sheds as tightly packed as they can be crammed. Of course there are no sanitary arrangements at all, and the stench long before you get to them is fearful. Inside the city these miserable people are lying all over the streets without shelter of any kind. I have not seen a single person of any bedding, and it is stated none of them have any. They huddle together for warmth. These people are in rags and are fifty beyond any power to describe them. One cannot give any relief for one would be torn in pieces if one were to try."

The rebellion, according to the Shanghai papers, is already involving the provinces of Anhui, Honan, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hunan. An Imperial edict issued concerning the rebellion, says with the usual blindness to the serious state of affairs as all Chinese edicts are: "That of late years the districts joining the two provinces of Honan and Anhui have been the scene of crop failures and much consequent suffering amongst the inhabitants thereof, it may be that the risings above noted were due to a famine-stricken people seeking for food and thereby they were misled by the delinquents to account they were led to raise the flag of rebellion in order to prevent capture and punishment. Although such practice

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The Mediterranean shell fish, known as the olivina, attaches itself to rocks by viscid fibers that are sometimes collected and cleaned for use as silk. A pound of the material yielding about three ounces of thread. This is sometimes spun and woven into a fabric that is still a great curiosity, a pair of golden brown gloves of mussel silk having lately attracted a great deal of attention at the Berlin Royal Museum. The fabric can never become common, as from 3,000 to 4,000 shells must be torn from the rocks to secure a pound of the fiber.

A Mexican cactus (Anhalonium lewisii) eaten by Indians during their religious ceremonies to induce visions. An English naturalist, Dr. Dixon, has been testing upon himself its extraordinary properties, and reports that the second day, when he had eaten a perfume, a halo of musical sounds surrounded him, and a marvellous display of ever-changing brilliant colors passed clearly before his vision.

Unexpected physiological effects have been noted by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, from living at an altitude in the Alps of 14,800 feet. He was able to do more work than at sea level, and found no increase in the rate of breathing even after severe muscular exertion. He has secured an entrance to the mountain sickness is due to an increase of carbonic acid in the blood rather than to insufficiency of oxygen.

The war waged by English officials in Cape Colony is resulting in the saving of tens of thousands of innocent creatures and millions of pounds sterling. Not less than 8 per cent of the cattle have been infected with the rinderpest, including those inoculated. The general mortality is 85 per cent, but in districts where the glycerinated bile process has been used, 393,777 head of cattle have been inoculated with the result of reducing the deaths to only 8 1/2 per cent.

A new law in world formation has been worked out by Dr. T. J. J. See, who finds that "the absolute temperature of a gaseous star or nebula containing under its own gravitation variously inversely as the radius of the contracting mass. At first, when the nebula is infinitely expanded, the temperature is absolutely zero of space, but it gradually rises until the mass has contracted to the maximum consistent with gaseous condition, when, solidification beginning, contraction is interfered with and finally stopped, and the temperature falls, the body becoming again diffused. This law is found to agree well with observation. When the nebula is much extended, gravity is small and the various constituents float freely, but on further condensation the heavier elements sink to the appearance of numerous elements in the spectra of cool stars and the preponderance of the light element hydrogen in the outer envelope of white stars being thus explained. The dark companions of variable stars are accounted for by the difference in mass of the two bodies of the same size, the smaller present heat of the sun to be 10,000 degrees C. Dr. See calculates that the temperature of the central nebula at the time of the separation of the earth was 2,000 degrees C. from which the gaseous earth under contraction rose to 2,000 degrees C., which would be sufficient for observed geological phenomena. The sun is held by still glowing hot matter, Jupiter and Saturn are still glowing and condensing, with the prospect of becoming self-luminous. The theory confirms the evidence of photography, which reveals through ultra-violet light nebulae invisible in telescopes, and indicates that fewer nebulae than stars are known—contrary to what the nebular hypothesis would lead us to expect—simply because many are cool and invisible.

The glamour and mystery of an unreal world—a delicious oriental dream are suggested by Dr. J. L. Corning's use of sound and color in therapeutics. The treatment is primarily intended to give vigor to those who complain of getting no benefit from sleep, and it consists in throwing rapidly-changing lantern images of many colors upon a screen at the foot of the couch, while harmonic vibrations are transmitted from a phonograph to a helmet worn by the sleeper.

The horseless carriage of Vancanese exhibited to Louis XV. in 1740—was driven by a huge clock spring, only short trips without winding being possible. The gear resembled that of the modern automobile.

The urgent need of a better automatic feed apparatus for water boilers is pointed out by trade journals as a golden opportunity for some ingenious engineer. The task of filling the need is made difficult by the extreme sensitiveness of such apparatus to variations of water-level. The water is evaporated quickly because its quantity is small, and one end of the boiler must receive a constant feed of water while the steam escapes at the other end. The boiler is fed for even two or three minutes being likely to prove disastrous. The automatic device should be more reliable than any now in use, which no delicate parts to become deranged.

A chemical effect of magnetism on other substances than iron has been reported by Herr Jahr, a German chemist, after experiments with photographic plates. The action resembles that of certain light rays.

News From Samoa

Britain and America Stand by Malietoa Tanu—He Will Be King.

Mataafa Being Deserted—Says Germans Told Him He Should Be King.

Alpia, Samoa, via San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Four weeks have elapsed since the last mail dispatches left here for San Francisco concerning the outbreak of civil war between the adherents of Tanu Malietoa and those of Mataafa. During this time Samoa has been free from active warfare. The provisional government under Mataafa has not been a success. It has estranged the feelings of many of its own supporters by the deposition of the Malietoa chief and the banishment from Apia of all male Samoan adults who were on Malietoa's side.

All Malietoa's adherents who were not deported have been fined and inoffensive natives, the servants of whites, who had been in no way connected with the fighting, have been arrested. A sharp remonstrance from British Consul Masse, who now has two men-of-war supporting him, has prevented a recurrence of this annoyance. The natives of Tutuila have declared in favor of Tanu, and the deported chiefs are having a pleasant picnic.

Are Deserting Mataafa. Malietoa seems to be gaining strength every day, and several of Mataafa's chief adherents have gone over to his side. There are not much more than one-half the people on Mataafa's side. It is doubtful if more than one-third of the population are his active supporters.

Among the British and Americans here it is not now seen how the powers can act in any other way than stand by Tanu as king. It is argued if they do not, they deliberately break the Berlin treaty and cast a slight upon their nominees, the chief justices, and in the case of Great Britain and the United States, they go back on their consular representatives here who have acknowledged Malietoa as king.

Mataafa and the chiefs know all this, and are most anxious to keep their followers reconciled and prevent them from doing anything at present whereby Mataafa's chances of being king may be endangered. Mataafa himself is perplexed and uneasy.

The German consul has received a cable from Germany directing him to recognize the authority of Chief Justice Chambers, and to withdraw from the stand he and Dr. Raffel has taken in regard to the supreme court. This news has discouraged Mataafa, and in addition the United States consul has written him to the effect that notwithstanding rumors around Apia, the United States has not recognized Mataafa as king, and that the consul has nothing on the matter from his government, and is awaiting dispatches.

Trouble With a Warship. In addition to these disquieting facts, Mataafa has had a little trouble with the British warship Porpoise. The Porpoise, after matters had settled down in Apia, went for a cruise around the group. When she returned Capt. Sturdee found no natives came near his ship, and that a taboo had been declared against the vessel.

He at once sent a note to the provisional government demanding an apology and a withdrawal of the boycott. By this Dr. Raffel, as executive head, replied that the boycott was not against the man-of-war, but against the chief justice, who was a guest on board. A still sharper note was sent by Capt.

Sturdee to the effect that he would take decisive action at once and the boycott was removed. Her Majesty's ship Royalist is now here also.

The chief justice, although now recognized by the German consul under instructions from Germany, is still being thwarted in every possible way by the Germans. Dr. Raffel was dtd by the chief justice for contempt, but declined to come to court and placed himself under the protection of the German consul.

Dr. Raffel in Contempt. He was arrested by the marshal of the court, but on his refusal to go, no attempt was made to force him. The chief justice rested content with having brought the matter to this issue. Herr Von Bulow was also cited for contempt, and disputed the jurisdiction of the court on the same ground as Dr. Raffel. The German consul opposed his protest, but Bulow has nevertheless been summoned to appear in two weeks.

H. Moors, an American, apologized to the chief justice for writing a threatening letter and was purged of contempt. Herr Grossull still remains at the German consulate, and will not venture out for fear of arrest by chief justice. Everybody is anxiously awaiting a decision of the powers and in the meantime it is not thought there will be any further disturbance.

Stevenson's Home Sold. "Vaillima," world-famed through having been the island home of R. L. Stevenson, has just been purchased by Herr Kunst, of Hamburg, formerly of Kunst & Alberts, of Vladivostok. He intends to make his winter home in Samoa, spending the summer in Germany.

Interview With Mataafa. The Associated Press correspondent, shortly after the seizure of the Samoan government by Mataafa, had an interview with that noted chief. Mataafa, when asked why he had been proclaimed king, said the Malietoa Laupeta being dead, the Samoans had a right to elect a king, and he was chosen. According to the Samoan view, this was in violation of the Berlin treaty, and in the version of the treaty printed in Samoa there is no stipulation made by Count Bismarck that Mataafa should never be king.

Mataafa admitted having been warned that there was a stipulation against him being king, and said he approached the German consul just before he was elected king, and the German consul said the German government had forgotten the past and now had no objection to his becoming king. The protocol, which contains the stipulation against Mataafa, was not attached to the treaty printed for the Samoans. Mataafa declared that he ought to be king so as to bring peace to Samoa.

SKIRMISHES NEAR ILOILO. Manila, March 9.—The steamer Nitra, which has arrived from Iloilo, reports all quiet there, although skirmishing is frequent in the outlying districts. St. Paul landed a battalion of troops at Negros on March 4. The occasion was generally celebrated with enthusiasm.

The steamer Gloria, which has arrived here from Curimas, in the northern part of the island of Luzon, reports that the steamer San Joaquin is stranded, that her cargo has been jettisoned and that her native crew mutinied on February 8 and murdered the Spanish officers of the vessel. Some of the mutineers are reported to have been arrested at Vigan.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from a tract of land situated in Cassiar District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post on the westerly boundary of W. J. McKean's tract (20) and running thence northwesterly (200) two hundred chains westerly, following the sinuosities of the river, and thence northerly (200) fifty chains, thence easterly (200) two hundred chains, following the sinuosities of the river a distance of (50) thirty chains therefrom, thence southerly (50) fifty chains, to the point of commencement, comprising (1,000) one thousand acres, more or less.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Company, Limited. J. HOLLAND, Managing Director.

remain outstanding. Other things as are sought conducive to above objects. The word "Company" shall be construed to include any partnership or other corporate or unincorporated body, and the objects of the company shall be regarded as accordingly restricted (except in such paragraph, or the name of the company, and as if each of the objects of the independent companies and seat of office British Columbia, or, one thousand shares of £100 each, payable in five instalments of £20 each. WOOTTON, Stock Companies.

ELYSEE.

That Know the No More. been privileged to the residence of the French Republic, the grandeur of more that a tansie to a position occupy that truly

Faure was quitting surroundings, he might see him smoking a cigar. Faure, as it is mag- records show, it for nearly 200 finally built for a adour, who held a walls, and died

of the palace as ve of display. contrast

ly unpretentious resident of the bite House could the limits of the of the Elysee; the room would be home of the Am-

hat the late Pres- banquet to the of Russia in 1896. rs were laid for hung with price. The huge crystal ally fitted with d when the hun- ched on the effect

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seil Napoleon III. t. There the late interview. His business with him tant conversation between the Presi- ambassador during

own as the Salon interesting relic, one ed from the wreck is the mirror of gling looking-glass, curving, with the wn on the top, and

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he government of especially promi- sedroom was plaste- red in scarlet. On the of the Elysee, took daily strolls tefully laid out. centre. On the re that Napo- of the coup d'etat, the Man of Des- to bear the cries he walls, that re- his defeat at Wa-

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ht hours the jury night brought in a case of Margaree th blameworthy id. A recommen-

News of The Far East.

Appalling Loss of Life and Property in a Storm in Korea.

Two Thousand Lives Lost—Pirates on the West River—Howie Suicides.

Spanish Massacred by Moros—An Interesting Budget of Late Advice.

According to news received by the Enquirer from Korea that country was devastated by a terrible storm on January 13th last, which broke out so suddenly that the boating population had no time to seek shelter. The loss of life and property was appalling. The Chemulpo correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury writes of the disaster as follows: The storm raged more intensely on the southwest and west coast and many lives were lost, not to mention the considerable property destroyed. Kingsan appears to have suffered more than any other place. One of the coasting steamers broke from her moorings and was first driven upon some rocks and then washed ashore by an unusually high tidal wave. The sea runs so high that all the houses in the proximity of the beach were washed away occasioning the loss of some two thousand lives. At Chemulpo a Japanese schooner, in the height of the gale, was sunk at her own moorings in the inner harbor, she was loaded with coal. The harbor is strewn with the wreckage of countless sampans and junks and more than twenty bodies had so far been washed ashore. The embarkment by the American minister, built in connection with the railway, has been washed away. The stone beacon on the North Watcher has been completely swept away. This was erected in 1890 by the American minister, contractor under an agreement with the commissioner of customs for \$28,000. The work was done without any official supervision and though it was well finished doubts were ever and anon expressed about its capacity to weather a storm. The work was finished in December and forthwith handed over to the charge of the customs, and \$10,000 was paid on account, with a promise that the balance would be squared up by January 5th. But the Korean government, acting on its old principle of delaying payments as much as it is possible, had not paid the balance when the storm broke out. Now the government refuses to pay anything further, alleging, though rather late in the day, defects of construction. But the lord high treasurer found out pretty soon that he was not dealing with a Chinese contractor, but had to pay the money, and quickly, too.

OHINESE PIRATES.

Still Raiding Vessels Flying on the West River.

During the last three months there have been no less than seven or eight cases of piracy on board the small steam craft plying on the West river, and in one case where resistance was offered by a native captain, the map was shot down and horribly mutilated in order to terrorize peaceful voyagers and render resistance less likely. In no case has a vessel with foreigners on board been molested, but if the scoundrels who perform these depredations are going to continue to go so free there is little doubt that it is only a question of time and sufficient inducement in the shape of an ample cash prize, when a daring and successful raid being made on a foreign commanded vessel will be heard of. An analysis of the data available as to the past pirates points to one or two facts worth noting. First, that there are two centres of piracy, in the neighborhood, respectively of Takling and Kongmoon, the one place being well up the river and the other near the outlet to the sea. Of course the whole river and its navigable tributaries are afflicted with the pest, but circumstances point to the above named two localities as the special prominence in piratical raids. Secondly, it may be noted that the pirates board the vessel at a distance from the point where their confederates are waiting for them and that they divide the spoils on board at one or two distant points, as passengers, to allay suspicion. Thirdly, their constant escape from capture points either to the fact that the official yamen runners and soldiers are in league with them or to their total inability to maintain order in the area subject to these piratical raids. It may be mentioned that the Loting district, watered by the Loting river, discharging into the West river almost opposite to the city of Takling, is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, centres of piracy in the southern provinces. This river is navigable by light draft boats for a distance of fifty miles from its mouth (right up to the large business centre of Loting) though the distance overland is only about twenty miles, the course of the river being very winding. The merchants in this district, which is a large exporter of the valuable cassia oil, have to pay very heavy tribute to the pirates, in the shape of blackmail, in order to pass their exports and imports free of molestation down and up the river, and it is especially down, near the mouth of the river, that the pirates lay toll. This, within two or three miles of where several guard boats are lying, speaks for itself as to either the necessity or complicity of the officials entrusted with the duty of maintaining law and order, for Takling is a large walled city and there are sufficient troops in the neighborhood to suppress raids if a real attempt is made to do so. A list of vessels pirated within three months is given in the Hongkong Press. Twenty-one are shown to have been attacked, most of them being Chinese steamers.

Over eighty cases of piracy were reported in the native press during 1898.

The reach from Samshui to Shuihing has been particularly infested by pirates. The viceroys is reported to have threatened the captains of the guardboats with degradation on account of their lack of vigilance.

SUICIDE OF HOWIE.

A Notoriety of the Japanese-Chinese War Drowns Himself.

The Kobe Chronicle says the man Howie, who was arrested at Kobe on board the M.M. steamer Sydney during the Japanese-Chinese war, is reported to have committed suicide by jumping overboard from a steamer while on the way from Port Arthur to Shanghai. It will be remembered that he was engaged by a member of the Chinese embassy in America to blow up the whole Japanese fleet by means of some explosive which he professed to have invented. On the way across the Pacific with his Chinese employer and an American companion named Brown, he talked very big about what he was going to do, with the result that some one gave information at Yokohama that led to the arrest of the three men at Kobe. Howie and his companion, Brown, were released after a few days' detention at the Jiyote Hotel, having promised not to serve against Japan, and were given a sum of money to take them back to America. They left Kobe however, for Hongkong. The Chinese was detained as a prisoner until the end of the war. Brown kept his engagement, but Howie did not, proceeding from Hongkong to Shanghai and entering the Chinese service. His experiments proved a failure and though he was at Wei-hai-wei when the place was besieged by the Japanese navy, he did not manage to blow up or burn a single vessel, but was finally falling in the hands of the Japanese when Wei-hai-wei was surrendered. He was brought as a prisoner to Japan, but, after detaining him for awhile at Sasebo, the Japanese let him depart, having no wish to be involved in possible international complications over such a worthless opponent. Howie, it appears, then again returned to China, and was given a situation by the Chinese, eventually drifting to Port Arthur, where he recently developed signs of insanity. Being sent to Shanghai for treatment, he, as already related, eluded those who were keeping watch upon him, and jumping overboard, was drowned.

SPANISH MASSACRED.

Spanish Governor Murdered by Insurgent Moros.

The Singapore Free Press publishes the following in a late issue: The steamer Labuan, Captain Pfort, has returned from Port Royalist, Palawan, and reports that the Spanish governor and his officers have been murdered by the natives. After firing the church the natives retired to the hills, taking with them the women and children and some men as prisoners. The Spanish mail boat arriving a mail steamer called at Port Royalist, and sailed again doing nothing. Captain Pfort interviewed the natives and brought away the governor's wife and other women and children, the priest and two soldiers. These are now safe in Sandakan.

Fire on a Steamer.

About four days after leaving Singapore, a fire was discovered amongst the cargo of the cargo steamer Bamberg. It was for a time kept down by pumps and steam jet, but through the hatchway holes in the deck, but about 500 miles from Colombo the outbreak assumed such proportions that there was some thought of taking to the boats. This last alternative, however, was found to be unnecessary and the fire was again got under control, and the vessel arrived in Colombo harbor. The vessel is 2,650 tons, and is bound for Europe from Japan.

Li Hung Chang Realled.

A Peking dispatch to the North China Daily News states that Li Hung Chang, who has recently been busily occupied in determining and preparing for the construction of the Yellow River works in Shantung province, has been lately ordered by imperial edict of the Empress Dowager to return post haste to Peking, and was expected to reach the capital on the 1st inst. It is stated that this has been due to the uncertainty of foreign and palace politics at present, and the Empress Dowager appears to wish to have her old adviser by her side when occasion arises.

Too Many Steamers.

The Kobe Chronicle says: When the Japanese government had surveyed the route for the navigation encouragement law, it was estimated that the annual calls upon the treasury to pay the subsidies would not exceed a million yen. Contrary to expectation, however, many ships have since been built and passed the examination entitling them to the bounty, that the expense under this head in the thirty-second fiscal year threatens to reach four million yen. In view of this enormous expense, the communication department is trying to check the increase. Their investigations have resulted, says the Osaka Mainichi, in a proposal to reduce by 50 per cent. the bounty granted to ships built in foreign countries. This proposal, it is said, will be submitted to the diet before the session closes.

Russian Admiral Leaves.

The Nagasaki Press of the 4th February says: H. I. B. M. cruiser Pamiat Azova, which arrived here on Thursday from Port Arthur, was specially detailed to convey to this port H. E. Rear-Admiral Reouloff, who has been appointed to the admiralty at St. Petersburg. His Excellency for the past two years has been second in command of the Russian squadron in these waters, and he will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Veselago, who is expected here from Europe on the 6th inst. by the R.V.P. steamer Moskva. Rear-Admiral Reouloff, who proceeds to Europe by the M.M. steamer Tonkin, due here on the 5th inst. has, we learn received the Order of St. Anne of the First Class for distinguished services in the far east. The Pamiat Azova will await the arrival of the Moskva at this port, and will then leave for Port Arthur with the new admiral.

Grasping Russia.

The China Gazette says the Russian First Class of Newchang is now finished for 15 miles north of that port towards Kirin, and work is being vigorously pushed. A foreigner who recently made the

journey describes the whole country from Port Arthur up to Kirinchow (at the head of the Gulf) as being absolutely in the hands of the Russians. Russian officers and squads of Cossacks are to be met with in every village. They do not seem to interfere with the Chinese officials, but do their own business and proceed on their way as if there were no such thing as the Chinese government in existence.

Methodist Missionaries

A Summary of a Very Interesting Report in Many Fields.

Indications of the Growth of Religious Life Among the Heathen Tribes.

Modern St. Pauls Write Modestly and Hopefully of Their Labors.

ALLEGED ABUSES

In the United States Customs House at Manila.

The following is translated from copies of La Independencia, a Spanish paper of Manila, received by the Empress. In former articles we have denounced to the public and the authorities the innumerable outrages and abusive acts committed by the North Americans for a long time past in Manila and its suburbs. These abuses, committed in broad daylight, and in full view of the custom house in Manila, are worthy of being denounced on account of their importance and far-reaching consequences, and without fear whatsoever, to prevent them from becoming chronic. The facts are these: All goods and merchandise coming from the United States arrive in the archipelago consigned to the army of occupation. By this subterfuge they avoid payment of the customs duties levied on products imported from abroad, especially from the Americas and liquors destined for the American troops are free of duty. This is in itself enough to give the articles a great value, and the army of occupation is not only able to supply its needs, but to dispose of every inch of ground. This state of affairs is not peculiar to Manila, but is common to all the societies laboring in Japan. The causes are various. The reaction against foreign influence; an intense national spirit; the rapid spread of erroneous doctrines; the efforts of Buddhism to regain its ancient prestige; the ready acceptance of materialistic science and agnostic philosophy by the student class; the want of a better education; the war with China and Japan, but not least, the opposition of the carnal mind to the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ, have all played their parts in retarding the progress of the Kingdom of God. But even now there are signs of a brighter day. Native Christians who know the native mind, and are competent to speak, are of the opinion that there will be a change for the better in the near future, when the Gospel will spread more swiftly and find more ready acceptance.

In Japan

Each year there has been some gain in the membership, but opposing forces seem to dispute every inch of ground. This state of affairs is not peculiar to Manila, but is common to all the societies laboring in Japan. The causes are various. The reaction against foreign influence; an intense national spirit; the rapid spread of erroneous doctrines; the efforts of Buddhism to regain its ancient prestige; the ready acceptance of materialistic science and agnostic philosophy by the student class; the want of a better education; the war with China and Japan, but not least, the opposition of the carnal mind to the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ, have all played their parts in retarding the progress of the Kingdom of God. But even now there are signs of a brighter day. Native Christians who know the native mind, and are competent to speak, are of the opinion that there will be a change for the better in the near future, when the Gospel will spread more swiftly and find more ready acceptance.

Negroes Make Things Lively

Discharged United States Troops Terrorize Towns on Their Way Home.

A Hot Fusillade at Griffin—Trainman Killed and Several Persons Injured.

Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—The Tenth Immunes (negroes) Col. Jones, who were mustered out at Macon yesterday, began to show their ill temper as soon as the train bearing them home began to move out of Macon. Profane revolvers and other arms, which they in some way managed to keep with them, began firing from the windows. Bullets flew in every direction as the train sped on and passers by were compelled to seek safety. One person was shot at Macon, Will Goodyear, a 16-year-old boy, whose arm was fractured by a ball. As the train passed the various stations on the road, the ill temper was renewed, shots being fired from the train at people on the platforms to see the train go by. At Griffin, Ga., where the first section of the train stopped, about 2,300 p.m. occurred the most serious trouble of the day. The regiment came over the Central Georgia railway in three sections. When the train stopped at Griffin the negroes, who by this time had filled up with whisky, began firing their pistols and yelling like Indians. Over 200 shots were fired and the police were powerless. The city was at the mercy of negroes who kept up a fusillade of shots until the train carried them to the next station. News of the outrageous conduct spread rapidly over Griffin and it was determined that the next section of the regiment should be held in check. Mayor Davis telephoned to the governor, asking him to order out the Griffin Rifles. The governor sent him word that he would consult the authorities and instruct him in a few minutes. Mayor Davis then ordered out a company on his own responsibility, as there was no time to lose. The men were given five rounds of ammunition, and under the command of Lieut. David, marched to the depot. In addition to the militia the mayor and sheriff Morris deputized nearly 100 citizens to assist the officers in preserving peace and protecting the city. About 5:15 p.m. the second section came in sight and above the noise of the train could be heard the rattle of rifles. Many of the negroes were being discharged indiscriminately. When this train came to a standstill, the negroes saw 200 armed men, who commanded them to keep quiet. The negroes, many of who were armed, were as docile as lambs. Those who were fractious were clubbed into submission. When the train pulled from the depot, and the negroes thought they were out of the reach of citizens they began firing at houses. At the first shot a volley was poured into the train by the citizens and militia. George Agee, a trainman, was fatally shot in the abdomen, and one negro was slightly wounded. There was no trouble in Atlanta as the police were prepared for them.

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LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

WHISKIES: SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND.

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COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDEVER AND VERNOR

VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

The general report of the missionary society of the Methodist Church for 1897-98, which has just been issued, says: "In the annual report for 1896-97 attention was called to the check which our mission in West China had received in consequence of the riots in the cities of Cheant and Kiating. By the efforts of Rev. Dr. Hart and others a settlement was obtained from the Chinese government, an indemnity was paid, and our missionaries were able to return to their work under more favorable auspices. Better and more commodious buildings have been erected, good congregations assemble to hear the preaching of the word, souls have been added, and information concerning Christianity is being scattered broadcast. Two hospitals are in successful operation, bringing medical help to thousands and opening the way for the Gospel among those who had not hitherto so much as heard of Christ. The Glad Tidings over the Bella Bella district have been a great blessing during the past year. Early in the fall we had some much needed work done, and the vessel is now as good as ever. Her engines are in good order, and on her last trip of 1,300 miles she made good time on little fuel. A man should be placed on her to every creature on the coast. Rev. W. J. Stone in his report sees the dawn of a brighter day for Nitenat. Forces for good he says have been silently acting on the minds of the Nitenat Indians, leading them to clearer perceptions of right and wrong, especially of the latter. They have learned the fearful consequences of wrong-doing when they saw one of their chiefs meet an untimely end through this most terrible agency that Satan uses to curse the red man. Rev. C. M. Tate, in his report from Claycoot, tells of the putting of a mission on a sound basis where previously Christianity was unknown, and where the people were bound together with strong ties of paganism. The work has been carried on under trying circumstances, for the missionary has had to live in the corner of an Indian house and use part of another Indian house for a church. A day school has been kept up, and with an attendance of about thirty, principally young men and women. Rev. Mr. Tate says a medical missionary is needed for this district, and a cry comes from several tribes further north for missionaries. At Cape Mudge, the missionary says, the year has been One of Encouragement. At Bella Coola also the same encouragement is noticed. The heathen village has been frequently visited and the prospects for the future look bright. Services have been held monthly twelve miles up the valley among the Norwegian settlers. They were well attended. The native agent at China Hat writes that the people there want a new church, and have subscribed \$300 to this end. At Khatamat the mission property has been improved, a new school house built, also an out-house. The services have all been well attended. During the year the mission sustained a severe loss in the death of Wangkungmalay (Charley Amoo), who was practically the missionaries' right arm. Good reports also came from Hartley Bay and Kit- lope.

The chairman of the Simpson District

says the removal of Bro. Crosby and the appointment of a new missionary was an event keenly felt by the Indians as he had been the chief founder of the mission, and had ministered to the people during twenty-four of the twenty-four years which have elapsed since its organization. The Sunday schools at Port Simpson, Indian and White, have done excellent work under the superintendency of Mr. Richards and Dr. Bolton. The division between the Salvation Army faction and the "Workers" has not been healed, but there is a kinder feeling towards each other than formerly. The Crosby Home for Girls and the Boys Institute have progressed encouragingly, the former has 44 and the latter 22 boarders. Miss Pringle is due the work done by Dr. Bolton, the medical missionary and his devoted nurses. The work at the canneries and fishing camps and at the Georgetown sawmills has been done largely through the efforts of local preachers and exhorters. That the work has been successful among the Indians of this district can be gathered from the fact that during the year but one Indian was found intoxicated, and that by the use of essence of ginger taken as a medicine in allopathic dose. This speaks volumes as there is an abundance of liquor near at hand. Rev. S. S. Osterhout, in his report from the Naas, says good progress has been made, and the prospects are bright. The church at Fishery Bay has been enlarged, he old one being too small. The Indians gave most loyal subscriptions and free-will labor. The small fish season was a busy one and the missionary who was the only resident among hundreds of Indians felt in need of assistance, especially in the medical way. Rev. D. Jennings, of Port Essington, says the people at the mouth of the Skeena have made real progress in the Divine Life. Rev. B. O. Freeman, the missionary on the Queen Charlotte Islands, says in December the church was removed from the deserted village of Gold Harbor to Skidegate, where it is also used for a school house. During the year twelve Indians died, all giving death bed testimonies. The report of W. H. Pierce on the up-

States Will Not Intere

Washington, March 14.—Sadors and ministers here whose powers having large China, have communie foreign offices the substanc answer of the United States does not intend to maintain an attitude of neutrality in reference to the designs on San M of the diplomats have governments that they announce of the United States of supreme importance Chinese situation.

A Prominent member of corps, representing one of Europe, said: "It is most all the powers to know the States does not intend to maintain an attitude of neutrality in reference to the designs on San M of the diplomats have governments that they announce of the United States of supreme importance Chinese situation."

This diplomatic official out that if Italy secured from China, it would put a window in the door of interest in the Chinese the southern posts of China the closest for the big trade Manila.

HERSCHELL'S SUC

Lord Russell of Killowry, Statesman, has been named as the successor of the late Baron Herschell.

London, March 14.—A of the Associated Press, Baron Russell, to-day, regarding the probability of the late Baron Herschell's successor, has been named as the successor of the late Baron Herschell.

Lord Russell said: "I have nothing regarding the name of Her Majesty's. He could say anything regarding the appointment."

THAT UNLUCKY N

Chicago, March 14.—Pe in regard to the superstition with the number thirteen involved in the death of John Miller, the place of John Miller, death on that day by fall same window from which The window is the thirteenth from the ground. The man died, twice 13. Miller, the meet his death from the from England of the late L had worked just 38 times 13, when he fell and

THE POPE'S HE

London, March 14.—A sp from Rome announces that suffered from a renewal of but it is added that his phy regard his condition as seri

WHAT IS A "PLA

A Much Discussed Question

London, March 14.—The H to-day decided a long deb which is of intense interest ing work is named: "What enousure at a race meeting under the betting acts wher he made. A friendly actio against the Kempton Park Company to decide the mae case has been proceeding various courts. The final d has been delayed owing to the illness of the late L has now been given in fave ters declaring that encl

THE GOMEZ DEMONS

Policemen Try to Stop the Receive a Warm Re

Havana, March 14.—Se Mons, civil governor of H learned of the prepar outpouring of the people. General Gomez yesterday, police to prevent the parade to do so. Chief of Police's his mounted inspector and two and three attempted the various societies that towards the residence of G. At first little attention was efforts. When a policeman made an individual arr in the line would simply n and yelling "Down with Long Live Gomez!" "Down with Gomez!"

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