801 votes in the Kitchen received 03. When the bye-o fill the vacancy r's death, Mr. Ved- a small majority. ore be regarded as ncy. In Dewdney Lefebvre were the e 795 votes in this ch Mr. Sword re- opponent 224. In r. Kennedy was op- There are 1,409 Mr. Kennedy re- rtis 574. This con- therefore to have Richmond the can- dd and Mr. Doug- otes and Mr. Kidd pponent's 290. In Forster and Punch ve honors. Out of r received 545; the l seem from these e was more than a or the government ridings and at he others. The ery satisfactorily. wack, without res- to be desirous of represent them and fect has been sent If he accepts, there bout his triumphant Mr. Sword is op- le, a talented young Westminster, whose are thought to be iestly says himself ece of work to un- n old pioneer like outlook now is that ping so. There will New Westminster has retired and Mr. the opposition can- He is opposed by is very popular, a an able man. We New Westminster e found supporting xt house. In Rich- pposed by Mr. Mc-, a capable speaker ent address, whose re said to be first- constituents in the y pleased with his d thought at one meone else in his ever, re-nominated osed in the govern- H. Benson, a strong te. seness of nearly all n the lower Fraser. ber of votes which the last election, in aracter of the can- overnment is putting so of the far-reach- y toward the farm- the government has forward very hope- e of the elections in important part of lower Fraser has ies of opposition long t advices forthcom- gs are that the peo- to that opinion.

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SPECIAL

., Victoria

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY JUNE 13 1898. VOLUME NO 52

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Sugar From Queensland, Fiji and Other Colonies Admitted Under Preferential Tariff.

Dignified Reference to the Senate by Candidate for British Columbia Bench.

Spaniards Resisting Proposed Expulsion—Plebiscite Bill and Franchise Amendments.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 9.—In the Commons to-day Mr. Fielding, mininster of finance, in moving the final stages of the supply resolution, announced a further step in the direction of preferential trade. Besides admitting the products of the British West Indies under the preferential tariff, he said it had been decided with a view to equalizing the conditions of the sugar trade on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to ask parliament to admit raw sugar from every part of the British Empire at the preferential rate. Under this arrangement he thought it probable that sugar from Queensland, Fiji and Mauritius can be brought into Canada. Mr. Fielding's proposal was unanimously adopted.

The Commons to-day declined to agree to the senate amendments to the franchise bill. The debate was hot and somewhat acrimonious. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro referred to the senators as politically crawling for a living.

Discussion on the Drummond Country railway matter was postponed until next session.

The act to amend the Railway act to enable the government to pay subsidies on public works as the enterprises progress was amended by adding a clause to make the provision applicable to the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and the Grand Trunk bridge at Montreal.

The opposition made a final protest against the payment of $300,000 to Manitoba out of the principal of the school fund. Mr. Foster strongly objected to breaking upon this trust fund. The resolution carried by 62 to 32.

The Premier announced prorogation for Saturday.

In reference to reports from Montreal that the government has decided to expel Senors Carranza and Dubose, the two Spaniards say they will sue the Dominion government if such expulsion occurs.

In the senate when the plebiscite bill came up for third reading Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked that it be allowed to stand until the Commons dealt with the franchise bill. The passage of the plebiscite bill in its present shape will depend upon the action of the lower house on the franchise bill. If the Commons refuses to allow the franchise bill to become law it will be the duty of the senate to provide that the vote be taken on the provincial lists. Accordingly the bill stood.

The senate has amended the Judges' Salaries bill by striking out the retroactive feature.

It is said that a majority of the senate is determined to insist on its amendments to the franchise bill which was knocked out in the Commons and will add to the plebiscite bill a provision to use the local lists and that the vote be taken in December. In this event the government will probably withdraw both bills.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said in the senate to-night that prorogation on Saturday is rather improbable.

The St. George's Society of Ottawa presented Wm. Ogilvie with a magnificent camping outfit to-night as a tangible recognition of his kindness in lecturing on behalf of the society during the past winter. Mr. Ogilvie announced that he expected to return to the Yukon in a few weeks.

CUBAN STARVATION.

Natives Being Rapidly Exterminated While Waiting to be Saved by United States.

New York, June 9.—Capt. Low, of the fruiterer Allegheny, which arrived here last night with a cargo of fruit from Savanilla and other West Indian points, says that from what he learned on the trip the condition of things in Cuba is deplorable. Nearly all the peaceable Cubans have been starved to death and the Spaniards on the island are in a very bad way for food. The greatest proportion of the people have perished since Consul General Lee left Havana. The Cuban race, says Capt. Low, has been practically exterminated.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

TO TAKE THE LADRONES.

United States Warships Will Call There on the Way to Philippines.

San Francisco, June 9.—The Evening Post says that the cruiser Charleston will not go to the Philippine Islands immediately, but that her destination is the Island of Guguan in the Ladrone group, which are controlled by the Spanish and which are about 1,500 miles from Manila and 3,500 from Honolulu. The chief city of Guguan is well fortified for such a small place and affords one of the best harbors and coaling stations in the Pacific. About six months ago the fortifications were strengthened by the Spanish to present a formidable resistance in cases of an attack. The Post says that the United States will seize the group and use the island of Guguan for a Pacific coaling station in addition to the others she may seize in the future. The Charleston, the Post continues, was ordered to wait at Honolulu for the first fleet of transports that left the city and to take the ships to the Ladrones. It is asserted that the artillery which went on the Peking was really intended to garrison the forts at Guguan and after quiet is restored and the islands are under the control of the United States that the Charleston with the transports will go to Manila. It is said that the Monadnock will not stay at Honolulu but will proceed to the Ladrones and there remain as a permanent guardian for the islands for the United States.

SPANISH MISRULE.

It Has Been so Gross in the Philippines That All Interests Want a Change.

London, June 9.—Whatever may be the policy of the United States towards the Philippines, the British capitalists whose investments there give them the right to speak with authority upon the conditions and needs of the colony are of one mind. Delegations of leading men, representing some of the most important interests in the Philippines, have called upon Ambassador Hay to urge him to make representations to the government of their desire that the United States retain permanent possession of the Philippine Islands. They are agreed in the belief that with the guarantee of a stable government the Philippines would become richer and more desirable possession than Cuba. Should the islands remain under Spanish sovereignty that government might make conditions burdensome for business men who were on record as desiring a change and who had made revelations about Spanish misrule. They can make known their desires only through secret diplomatic channels, as they have done.

The president of an important Philippine company having its office in London, who presented a statement to the ambassador, discussed the question with a representative of the Associated Press. He gave the usual recital of extortion by the officials who go from Spain to these islands as they go to Cuba with the sole purpose of acquiring as much money as possible in the shortest time. Under a proper treatment the islands, although consisting of several different races, would be entirely tractable. The great difficulties the United States would encounter in managing the islands would come from the religious orders, which have been accustomed to squeeze the natives and have accumulated much valuable property. The present insurrection is as much an uprising against the church as against the government and is conducted by a secret society which has been organized to oppose the priests, a sort of freemasonry which had spread throughout the islands.

Investigations by the most efficient engineer have proved that the gold deposits of the Philippines are among the richest in the world, and he thought would surpass Australia and South Africa.

In conclusion he said the American government need not be deterred by the climate. During a residence of ten years he had known of but one epidemic of disease and that not of a serious nature.

SPY IN A CONSULATE.

Story That a British Official Revealed Spanish Plans to United States.

New York, June 9.—A despatch from St. Thomas, W. I., to the New York Journal says: Being suspected of furnishing the United States with information of the mining of San Juan harbor, Walter Betts, secretary of the British consulate at this port, has received his passports and been banished from Porto Rico by order of Governor-General Macias. Mr. Betts was imprisoned in a dungeon for 56 hours, and during that time was subjected to gross maltreatment. British Consul-General Crawford made a formal protest to his government and serious international complications are imminent.

General Macias has practically declared war against the British colony at San Juan. He made an open accusation that it was responsible for the disclosure of his military plans to United States Consul-General Philipanna, who is now at St. Thomas.

The day after the bombardment of San Juan by the ships of Admiral Sampson General Macias caused an extensive system of mines to be installed in the outer harbor. These mines were placed in positions occupied by the American ships during the bombardment. This was in evident anticipation of the return of the ships subsequent to the bombardment. Although the greatest care and secrecy was observed by the Spanish in mining the harbor, details of the work was conveyed to Consul-General Hanna. He is now making an extensive report of these operations to the navy department. In some way General Macias heard that the British consul was acting in America's interests at Porto Rico since the withdrawal of Mr. Hanna, and he suspected that the Englishman conveyed the news to the United States officials. He peremptorily summoned thirty British subjects before him and put them through a searching examination. Of these thirty several were suspected, and General Macias caused them to be cast into prison for twenty-four hours. Upon Secretary Betts General Macias visited the most of his wrath. The British official was practically accused of having revealed the military preparations, and he was dragged off to a dungeon, thrown in and kept there for 56 hours, in the face of the protests of Consul-General Crawford. When released Mr. Betts was presented with his passports and ordered out of Porto Rico. He has left for St. Thomas.

Washington, June 9.—At the British embassy here, after consulting the foreign office list right down to date, it was said that no Walter Betts was in the British consular service. It is possible that Betts is a clerk of the consulate, in which case it is said he would have the official recognition and protection of the British government whether a British citizen or not. A case of this character would be reported to the British embassy here, but it has not been reported up to this time.

A GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

Griffith's Magic Liniment, the great est pain reliever of the present day; it soothes the painful parts the minute applied, and is especially valuable for sprains, bruises, rheumatism and all forms of swelling and inflammation. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

No other remedy equals Griffith's Magic Liniment for sore throat or cold on the chest. It penetrates to the parts, allays inflammation and relieves in a few minutes.

CHAPLEAU DYING.

Quebec's Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Has But a Few Hours to Live.

Montreal, June 9.—(Special.)—The doctors have given up all hope of Sir Adolphe Chapleau living, and his death is believed to be but a question of hours.

Lady Chapleau is worn out watching by the bedside during the several weeks he has been confined to his room at the Windsor, and her place has been taken the last few days by Dr. Roddick, who is in constant attendance.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Ninety-nine Miles of the Cassiar Central Railway to Be Built Within Six Months.

One of the Opposition Ticket Favorably Disposed Towards the Local Government.

An Example for Stowaways—School Board Protecting Eyesight of Children.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 9.—H. Hirschel Cohen said to-day at the Hotel Vancouver: "The Cassiar Central railway from Glenora to Dease Lake will be built immediately. The headquarters will be at Dease Lake, though large consignments of supplies will be sent to Glenora, also construction will begin from each end at once. The road will be 99 miles long. Sixty miles will be completed in six months, and the entire distance by August of next year. The railway will connect with the waterways of the Stikine, Dease, Laird, Pelly and Francis rivers. The unexplored territory is believed to be rich in minerals. The railway will command the trade of the country between the Klondike and Mackenzie rivers. The company have the choice of 700,000 acres of land, but have obtained no rights yet. The whole therefore is yet open to any one. From now for eighteen months to come the company will employ two thousand men.

The members of the opposition convention in selecting last night two Conservative members and two Liberals for their Vancouver candidates, believe that they have adopted a policy which will avert the threatened split in the party ranks. Mr. Tisdall, the new candidate of the party, in addition to Mr. Jos. Martin, is almost a new man in provincial politics, at least as regard special prominence. The World states that Mr. D. G. MacDonnell, who has hitherto been reckoned as an opposition possibility, is on the whole believed to favor an attitude of independent support of the government, whose standard bearers in this city are about to be chosen. It is thought that two of them will be Capt. Tatlow and Mr. W. J. Bowser.

The Anglican clergy of the diocese of New Westminster have been meeting in convention here, discussing important matters in connection with their ministerial work, including home and foreign mission and the education question. The convention also included visiting clergy from Washington State and Vancouver Island, including the Rev. H. H. Gowen, late of New Westminster, but now of Seattle.

A man named J. Melaney, said to be an Australian lightweight prize fighter, has been convicted here of obtaining passage as a stowaway on the Empress of Japan. He was ordered to pay the regular fare or a fine of $30, and in default sentenced to three months' hard labor, a course of training that will still further reduce his fighting weight.

The B. C. Electric railway is, much to the satisfaction of its patrons on the inter-urban line, putting new and exceptionally strong steel axles upon its various cars. This should reduce to a minimum the possibility of future breakages of car axles. The railroad company has also improved its service between Vancouver and New Westminster, by putting on an extra car, when needed on Saturday afternoons. Meanwhile it is reported that several actions are being commenced against the company by sufferers from the recent accident.

Gaudaur has wired Mr. Mat Peard, his backer, that he will leave for Vancouver on the 15th inst. Johnston is practising hard with his trainer every day and getting into fine condition, and Gaudaur is similarly successful in his work at Rat Portage.

R. B. Mantell drew a large, fashionable and very appreciative audience at the opera house last night. The performance was voted as unusually enjoyable.

The school board last night referred to a committee the matter of providing specially for physical culture and the care of the eyesight of children attending the public schools. The board also resolved to enforce strictly the provincial board of health's preventive regulations, with a view to check the spread of measules, an ailment which is at the moment very prevalent amongst Vancouver children.

The steamer Brixham arrived from Seattle to-day and sails for St. Michael's to-morrow with a heavy cargo and 150 passengers.

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

The New Westminster Presbytery met in this city on Tuesday last. The call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of the Rev. J. A. Bowman, of Crystal City, Manitoba, was approved, at a salary of $1,000 and with a promise of the building of a manse at an early date. A vexed question arising in connection with the building of a new church at Tyne Head in the Surrey district was satisfactorily settled.

The members of the New Westminster Art and Scientific Society will next Saturday make a visit by special steamer to the Indian mounds at Eburne, when it is hoped to add other interesting discoveries to those already made.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Women Excluded From Methodist Conference—Bank Manager for Vancouver—A Boy Murderer.

At the Toronto Methodist conference yesterday after roll call the question of the admission of women as delegates came up. The president ruled that they could not sit as delegates, whereupon Miss Newton, delegate from West Toronto, was excluded. Rev. D. Chambers was elected president and Rev. E. S. Rowe, secretary.

It is announced that Sir Wm. Van Horne will sail from England June 15 and reach Montreal on the 22nd, via New York.

Dan Godfrey's Grenadier band completed its concerts in Winnipeg last night, the drill hall being packed to the doors. Five performances were given to a total of 16,000 people.

H. H. Morris, who has been temporarily in charge of the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Winnipeg during the absence of the manager in Europe, has been appointed to the management of the new branch about to be opened at Vancouver.

Sheriff Murphy has been elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

Rev. J. C. Madill has been again unfavorably reported on by the Congregational Union at Toronto, the committee recommending against his restoration. Rev. J. W. Pedley, formerly of Vancouver, has been elected as chairman.

Jos. Omeara, the well known lacrosse player, was acquitted at Montreal yesterday of the charge of manslaughter.

The shirt makers of Canada have decided to cut wages ten per cent. on July 1st.

Danny Murphy, Jr., charged with the murder of his father, across the boundary line, has been arrested at Woodstock, N. B., and handed over to the United States authorities. The prisoner is only 17 and the murder was one of the most revolting imaginable.

PLAUDIT TURNED DOWN.

A Record Breaking Event at the Latonia Derby.

Cincinnati, June 9.—Plaudit met his first defeat of the season to-day in the Latonia Derby after one of the grandest contests ever witnessed on the Western turf. Han d'Or is the colt that lowered the colors of the Madden Pride and in doing it he also lowered the record of the world for a mile and a half. Ten thousand people cheered Han d'Or as he came down the stretch like a wild horse and looked every inch a winner. Martin was whipping Plaudit like a demon. A hundred yards from the wire Plaudit made a gallant effort to come up, but it was of no use. His speed and endurance were gone and Han d'Or crossed the wire a winner by three lengths.

A PHANTOM FLEET.

No Real Warships Have Been Hovering Off the Grand Banks.

St. John's, Nfld., June 9.—Nothing further has developed concerning the report that warships, presumably Spanish, had been sighted on the Grand Banks. The British cruiser Cordelia, flying the flag of Commodore Bourke, arrived to-day from the west coast by way of the French island of St. Pierre. Her officials ridicule the idea of a fleet of warships being anchored on the banks. They say a Spanish fleet would be far more likely to be seen in some uninhabited harbor on the south coast for coaling purposes. Moreover, no preparations are being made at St. Pierre to coal Spanish ships as has been reported in some recent despatches from this point.

COURTESY APPRECIATED.

Excursionists From Seattle Write to Express Thanks for Their Reception Here.

That the excursionists who arrived from Seattle on the City of Kingston last Sunday appreciated the treatment accorded them here is fully recognized by the following letter which has just been received by A. J. Dallain, secretary of the James Bay Athletic Association:

Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1898.

President James Bay Athletic Association:

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the wheelmen and others who participated in the excursion to your city on the City of Kingston last Sunday, I desire to thank you for the kind reception accorded the party. The unorganized condition of our excursion made it impossible for anything to be done as a body towards a trip about the city, but the small parties, many of whom were accompanied by some of your number, are extremely grateful for the information and advice given them. The concert in Beacon Hill park, too, was among the most enjoyable features of a very pleasant trip.

Trusting that when your members attend the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city, as some of them are likely to do, or at any other time that occasion offers, we may be able to reciprocate. I remain, yours sincerely,

H. A. CHADWICK.

A RELIABLE OFFER.

Honest Help Free to Men.

The Colonist is authorized to state by Mr. D. Graham, Box 133, Hagersville, Ont., that any man who is nervous and debilitated or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or abuse, such as nervous debility, exhausted vitality, lost vigor, unnatural drains and losses, lack of development, etc., can write to him in strict confidence and receive FREE OF CHARGE full instructions how to be thoroughly cured.

Mr. Graham himself was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old clergyman, whose kind and honest advice enabled him to speedily obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty as an honest man and a firm believer in Christian sympathy and kindness, to give his fellow men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, the proud satisfaction of having done a great service to one in need, he rightly considers an ample reward for his trouble. If you write to Mr. Graham you can rely upon being cured and upon absolute secrecy as well.

Address as above, enclosing stamp and refer to the Colonist. No attention, however, will be given to those writing out of mere curiosity, therefore state that you really need a cure.

Certificates of incorporation of three new companies are contained in the current issue of the Gazette. The N. S. LePage Glue Company, of Vancouver, capital $50,000, has been incorporated to purchase the patents for certain processes for manufacturing fish glue, oil, poultry food and fertilizers and to carry on a general canning business; the Lapwing, Limited, of Victoria, capital $10,000, has been organized to purchase the freight steamer Lapwing and carry on a general shipping business, and the Miners' and Farmers' Co-operative Supply Co., Limited, of Vancouver, capital $100,000, intending establishing and carrying on business as traders.

Quietness has prevailed in police court circles during the last few days. At the successive sessions a single and ordinary drunk occupied the dock.

SANTIAGO'S WARSHIPS

Insurgent Spies Locate the Whole Cape Verde Fleet and Map Their Positions.

American Transports Held Back Rumored Sighting of Hostile Cruisers.

Congressmen Arraign Government for Starving Cubans in Name of Humanity.

Washington, June 9.—It became apparent this afternoon that the war department, through the energetic officers of the censor, has succeeded entirely in its purpose to keep the movements of the United States troops a secret. For beyond question at the close of the day it was impossible to learn the whereabouts of the United States troops which had been for weeks gathering under command of General Shafter in Florida.

Stories of the appearance of a mysterious warship in Cuban waters floated through the navy department during the day. The officers quickly condemned them, declaring that if the boats were Spanish they were nothing more than armed launches and not to be feared by any number of transports convoyed by such fine gunboats as the Helena and Bancroft; but when these stories reached the war department they were received with a different spirit. Nothing is more helpless in warfare than an unarmed troop transport full of soldiers. She would fall an easy victim to the smallest gunboat and the soldiers, knowing their weakness in this respect, are loath to undertake to cross the Florida straits until these disagreeable visitors have been removed from the pathway.

With respect to the character of the strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana, they will be removed from the scene of action at short notice and it is understood that Admiral Sampson has been made acquainted with the situation and will be pleased to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the army when called upon. He has ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida strait. It was pointed out to-day by a naval officer that the Admiral since the arrival of the marine battalion on the Panther has at his disposition a sufficient force of men to capture Santiago ever before the troops arrive. The 500 marines on the Panther added to the marines already with the fleet would make a total of about 1,500 men. Without impairing the efficiency of his ships Admiral Sampson could spare 1,000 blue jackets for a landing party and with his total force of 2,500 men, if the insurgents who have been armed by the United States government do their share, it seems possible for Sampson to capture Santiago at short notice.

There seemed to be a very decided air of expectation this afternoon among the officials who are acquainted with the government's plans of campaign that almost warranted a conclusion that an engagement of some kind was expected today.

SCHLEY'S TACTICS.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 4.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6—(9 a.m.)—Every effort is being made to cut off Santiago de Cuba's connection with the outside world and it is believed that within 48 hours there will be a practical accomplishment of the design. Since Sunday last when Commodore Schley found Armiral Cervera's fleet trying to leave the harbor and headed off the attempt, it has been the policy to so surround the city and harbor that no assistance either in supplying arms or ammunition could reach there. After driving the Spanish fleet into a more protected position in the harbor by the bombardment on Tuesday, Commodore Schley opened communication with the insurgents, 88 miles from Santiago to the east. They were urged to obtain, if possible, the names and number of the vessels of the fleet inside the harbor.

On Friday afternoon Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen went to the outside of the rendezvous and received from the insurgents a map of the harbor showing the entire Cape Verde fleet with the exception of the destroyer Terror inside and close up to the city under the protection of the guns mounted on the Blanco battery at the northern extremity of the harbor. The ships there, according to this chart are the Cristobal Colon, the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, Maria Teresa and the Reina Mercedes, the last named destroyed by the American warships since this despatch was written—all cruisers of the first-class and heavily armed, together with three torpedo boats. The definiteness of this information naturally gave Commodore Schley great satisfaction. Although he had known that the several ships of the enemy were there he was not certain that some had not succeeded in getting away or had not been sent in another direction.

With Admiral Sampson's arrival on Wednesday, the blockade was much strengthened and although the plans to starve out the city, its troops and the enemy's fleet were pushed vigorously a cable boat was sent to find and cut the cables communicating from Santiago to Jamaica and Hayti, cables which it had been alleged had been cut by the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The boat was put to work, but up to to-day had not found the cable for which she was searching. Guarded by the battleship Massachusetts and Texas she worked on and on Friday morning was within two miles of the fortifications on shore, strange to say, without any attempt of the Spanish gunners to hit her, although in the early morning the guns were fired very often at Schley's flagship.

SPAIN SENDS A FLEET.

Madrid, June 9.—The cabinet council was occupied with a long discussion as to the military situation in the Philippines. General Correa, minister of war, denied that Captain-General August's position was desperate and Senor Sagasta added that Manila had means of defence until the arrival of reinforcements. The council then adopted measures which are kept secret. Captain Aunon, minister of marine, was authorized to take whatever measures he considered necessary with reference to the Philippines. Senor Sagasta declared that the government had no idea of taking the initiative in the negotiations for peace.

Capt. Aunon started for Cadiz at 10 o'clock this evening. All the ministers accompanied him to the railway station. General Correa in the meantime is full. He will remain at Cadiz until Admiral Camara's squadron is ready to sail, filling his duties at the ministry of marine. The fifteen vessels forming the squadron sailed together under sealed orders which will be opened only when the squadron is well out to sea. It is understood that the forces will then be divided.

SUFFERING CUBA.

Washington, June 9.—In the house of representatives to-day a severe arraignment of the government failure of the war to bring redress to the suffering people in Cuba was interjected in the debate on the war revenue bill by Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.). Reviewing the demands for the war upon the ground of humanity he attacked the government for what he declared to be the negligence of the administration, and its failure to relieve quickly the distress in Cuba, "where now the starving women and children to whom our warships were to take ships laden with food," cried Mr. Pierce, "are all dead." A member said: "And it is true."

"All that will greet our soldiers and sailors now when they land on Cuban soil will be," suggested another, "the bleaching bones of women and children as the monumental evidence of the humanitarian policy of this Republican administration."

A HOPEFUL PARTY.

Relatives of Those Missing of the Jane Grey Disaster Arrive in Town.

On the City of Kingston from the Sound yesterday morning there arrived a party of seven friends and relatives of those supposed to have been lost at sea in the Jane Grey disaster, of a week ago. They had heard of the searching expedition now being made by the Journal-Examiner representatives, which left here on the steam schooner Mischief at the beginning of the week and came over prepared to follow in its wake. They brought along a dozen homing birds, and as they obtained news they intended allowing anxious friends at home know the latest news by dispatching one of the birds. On arriving here, however, their hopes were somewhat lessened, those who arrived by the Willapa advising them that it was useless to make the trip down the coast. They therefore liberated the birds here and some of the party returned to the Sound on the North Pacific last evening. The personnel of the party is as follows: Dr. Lessey and Signor E. Sella, two of the Italian party which left on the Jane Grey; T. N. Little, superintendent of streets in Seattle, whose son, Phil C. Little, is among the missing; Professor and Mr. August Melhorn, representing the Smith brothers; M. N. Salesbury, whose brother is among the missing, and Ben E. Snipes, father of Ben E. Snipes, another of the missing.

SERVICE INAUGURATED.

Victoria and Port Angeles Extend Congratulations Over Western Union Cable.

One of the first despatches flashed over the wires of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company of Canada connecting with the Western Union Telegraph company, an office of which was yesterday opened in Victoria, was the following congratulatory telegram sent by Ald. R. T. Williams to the Mayor of Port Angeles:

"To the Mayor of Port Angeles:—I congratulate you on the establishment of telegraphic connection between Victoria and Port Angeles and happy that it is the forerunner of a railway ferry service. (Signed) R. T. Williams."

"Port Angeles, Wash, June 9, R. T. Williams, Alderman Centre ward, Victoria, B.C:—Your congratulation upon establishment of telegrphic connection Victoria and Port Angeles and hope of future progress heartily reciprocated by our citizens, who conceive that in view of Western Union's splendid plant, railway ferry will speedily follow its lead. (Signed). Thos. H. Bradley, Mayor."

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

The death of Gladstone brings to mind an incident which illustrates the contrast between his temperament and that of his old political enemy, Lord Beaconsfield. It was related to me by a friend who happened to be in the House of Commons one afternoon and witnessed the occurrence. It was at a time when Disraeli was prime minister and Gladstone led the opposition. A bill of importance was under consideration and Gladstone arose to make a speech attacking the measure. Gladstone began to speak calmly and deliberately, but gradually became wrought up and delivered himself of a scathing arraignment of the Tory ministry in general and Disraeli in particular. The excoriation was a fearful one, and people looked with curiosity to see how "Dizzy" was taking it. Those who did not know his ways expected to see some signs of emotion on his part or attention at least. But they were disappointed and struck with wonderment to see the distinguished Conservative apparently going to sleep during the rhetorical bombardment. He sat on the ministerial bench with his eyes closed, as if overcome with the heat of the July afternoon. From time to time his head would nod a little, and then he would straighten up with a slight start. Those who were not acquainted with the peculiarities thought to themselves that Gladstone was wasting some excellent ammunition on a very poor target. But was he? The crafty old statesman had not missed a single word of his opponent's speech. When Mr. Gladstone had concluded and resumed his seat, Disraeli arose slowly, with a fatigued look on his face and began his reply, in a drawling tone.

But Gladstone got back as good as he sent, and better. He did not take his medicine, however, with as much equanimity as Disraeli swallowed his. As the Tory statesman warmed up to his work it was noticeable that Gladstone began to get on his mettle. He moved about uneasily and his eyes flashed. Still came the torrent of sarcasm, taunts and accusation. Gladstone stood it for a while, but finally his feelings overmastered him and he bolted out of the House of Commons, speechless and trembling with indignation at the assault of his great rival. Gladstone was probably the greater man of the two, but in these verbal setdos he was no match for the brilliant and witty Disraeli.—Buffalo News.

The following promotions have been opproved by Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Second battalion, Fifth regiment: To be corporals, Bomb. Clark, vice H. Fox, who reverts to the ranks at his own request; Bomb. D. McBrady, vice V. Ground, who reverts to the ranks at his own request. To be bombardiers: W. N. Winsby, vice T. Bradbury, discharged; H. Nugent Short, vice George Clark, promoted; S. W. Bodley, vice D. McBrady, promoted.

BATTLE OF MANILA.

Fight Described by Men Who Watched It From the American Ships.

Spaniards Fought Bravely but Could Not Repel the Well Managed Attack.

Hongkong papers received by the Empresse of Japan contain detailed accounts of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila, written by the correspondents who watched the fight from the decks of the American ships.

Referring to the victory achieved by the United States squadron, the China Mail remarks that it was due in a great measure to the splendid marksmanship of the American gunners, it was more particularly by the tact and strategy displayed by Commodore Dewey, who was in command of the fleet. When the ships entered the channel leading to the bay, several shots were fired at them from the batteries at the entrance, but none seemed to take effect. It was late at night when the whole squadron passed safely into the bay of Manila. As the morning sun rose over the city, the Americans were cruising round in front of it. The Manila batteries opened a fusillade on them at a range of about five miles, and the Boston opened fire in return. Commodore Dewey at once gave the order to "cease firing," and thereafter the erratic firing of the town batteries proceeded without interruption. There were no traces of the Spanish fleet at that time, and there appeared to be only a number of British mercantile vessels thereabouts. Proceeding in line ahead to the naval station at Cavite, the United States squadron came across the Spanish vessels lying in from four to five fathoms of water. They were drawn up in line, the wooden hulk Cactilla being moored fore and aft. That was the strongest possible position they could occupy, for they were there supported by the Cavite forts, and the shallow water would not permit the Americans to approach too closely.

The Spanish ships and the forts opened fire on the United States fleet at a range of about six thousand yards, but the shells fell far out of range. Undeterred by the Spanish fusillade, the United States squadron steamed slowly ahead, and when the range had been lessened by about 1,000 yards the flagship Olympia opened fire, and as the Baltimore and the other ships filed past they maintained a steady fire from their six-inch and eight-inch guns. The American ships manoeuvred in line, and sent broadside after broadside into the Spanish fleet, and at about half past seven o'clock, the fire from the Spaniards having been considerably quietened, the order was hoisted to "stop firing." From about half past nine the previous evening till then, the men had been on duty at the guns with no refreshment except a cup of coffee. After a well-earned spell of three hours and a half, the Americans again manned their guns, and renewed the attack on the Spanish ships, but it was not to be for long, for in about an hour and a half after the firing had commenced, the white fig was seen flying at Cavite. The lighter draught vessels and pinnaces of the American fleet steamed into Cavite harbor after the surrender, and the wounded men who were left behind in the ships and others picked up out of the water were conveyed to hospitals at Cavite and also to Manila city. The Spaniards had taken away most of their dead, and buried some of them, but next day while parties were searching around the naval arsenal at Cavite their attention was drawn by a dreadful stench to a large heap of putrifying bodies, some of which had been horribly mangled by the American shells.

The Spanish Admiral, Patriocio Montojo y Pasaron, who was very slightly wounded in the action, with his two sons, E. Montonjo y Martinez de Valdivielso and P. Montojo y Martinez de Valdivielso, who acted as his aides, fled to the city of Manila.

Notwithstanding the bad gunnery of the Spaniards, there must have been a good many shots in the vigorous cannonade which got pretty near their mark. The aim of the Spaniards' smaller guns was more within range than the guns of heavier calibre. The flagship Olympia was pierced by numerous 7-pound projectiles. Had the firing of the big guns been as accurate, the United States ships, which are not armored vessels, would have fared rather badly. The wardroom of the Olympia was turned into the sick bay, and the chaplain and some others who were on duty there had narrow escapes. They were watching the progress of the fight through a large porthole, when a 7-pound shell, fired at 3,000 yards' range, exploded against the side of the ship. The chaplain received a few scratches. At a range of 2,000 yards this shell would have exploded in the wardroom and done tremendous damage.

Additional particulars were furnished the China Mail by Colonel George Alvin Loud of the governor's staff, State of Michigan, who was on a pleasure trip on the Hugh McCulloch, and who elected to go to Manila to see the fight. He had charge of the powder magazine of the ship, and had a good coign of vantage to witness the engagement. He said that when the fleet left Bolinao the Concord and Boston were sent ahead to reconnoitre in Subic Bay, where it was rumored the Spanish fleet had gone on the previous Monday. The Baltimore was afterwards sent on in front to Subic. All the fleet assembled together at Subic, and at six o'clock the fleet left direct for Manila. The vessels steamed slowly forward to Corregidor Island, dividing the entrance to Manila harbor into two channels. There was a bright moon, but the ships had nearly all passed the forts there without being discovered. No lights were permitted on any of the ships, with the exception of a stern light, to enable the fleet to keep in line. The dull gray color of the ships evidently very effectively concealed them from view. There was perfect stillness on each ship of the fleet; the men were at quarters, and everthing in perfect readiness, as they steamed slowly through the wide channel unnoticed, when a rattling fire from the shore batteries told that the fleet had been sighted. The shots dropped in the vicinity of the Boston and McCulloch. The McCulloch answered with three shots and the Boston also fired several shots. None of the projectiles damaged any of the vessels, and after the little sally of the Boston and McCulloch no further attention was paid to the fire from the forts. The fleet slowly advanced up the bay to Manila, and arrived opposite the city at five o'clock when day was breaking.

It was evident that the Spaniards were unaware of the presence of the United States fleet in the bay, for the cable communication from Marivales on the Luzon shore with the naval station at Cavite had been cut up by the rebels. The Spanish vessel which were lying in line were the Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Velasco, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, with a number of small gunboats, and Mr. Loud states that when they were seen the American ships advanced upon them till within 4,000 yards. The Olympia fired the first broadside, and the other ships followed the flagship at four or five ships' lengths, and fired broadsides into the Spanish fleet. Commodore Dewey manoeuvred his fleet in splendid style, steaming his ships slowly across the Spanish line of fire, the guns on each occasion belching forth death and destruction. The American fleet by this manoeuvre were able to maintain a continuous rain of shell on the Spaniards. The cannonade of the Spaniards from the shore and the ships was, however, vigorous. There was no breeze blowing, the smoke from the guns concealed the ships, and it was then difficult to tell how the fight was going.

An incident, says the China Mail, happened during this series of manoeuvres of the American fleet which shows undomitable pluck and heroism on the part of the Spanish Admiral Patricio Montojo y Pasaron. The flagship Reina Cristina having got up steam she advanced out of line to attack the United States flagship Olypmia. On the movement being observed, all the guns of the American fleet were signalled to concentrate upon the Spanish flagship, and this signal was obeyed with telling effect before the Reina Cristina had reached anywhere near the Olympia. The Spanish flagship was forced to retire, and as she did so she gave the Olympia a grand opportunity for a raking shot. The Olympia sent a huge eight-inch shell through the stern of the Reina Cristina, raking her the entire length, exploding her boiler. As she drifted helplessly away she was discovered to be on fire. This single shell killed the captain and sixty other men, and altogether this vessel had 140 men killed and as many wounded. The Spanish admiral then transferred his flag to the Castilla, and she was afterwards sunk with a regular storm of shot.

Two torpedo launches which laid in wait off Cavite made a run against the Olympia, but when they got within 800 yards of the flagship the second batteries sent in a perfect hail of 6-pound shells, smashing up the leading launch and killing all on board, while the second launch was driven back on the beach with 12 shot holes through her.

After the American ships had retired from the action ringing cheers were raised from each of the ships.

SLAUGHTER IN PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents and Spanish Troops in Hand to Hand Conflict Near Manila.

Manila, May 31.—Via Hongkong, June 7.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously by the insurgents, with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There have been fierce hand to hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging. Violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing, and the natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

To-day the insurgents held Malabon, Tanduc and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mes and Molate, suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles. A native regiment under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents.

Three rockets dropped into the city today. They are supposed to have been signals for the natives. The governor has issued a dispairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to terms, and in the meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside of the old walled city. He is filling moats, testing drawbridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later.—It now appears that the rockets yesterday were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German consulate of the approach of a typhoon, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor. I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it and found 197 wounded and 56 prisoners. Among the latter are six Spanish officers; the others are natives. All were well treated. Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, said the insurgents were eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but Admiral Dewey refused to allow "hordes of passionate semi-savages to rush to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey intends to wait the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime, the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malote river, seven miles south of Manila. Otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

Hongkong, June 7.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says: "I have traversed the whole region where the fighting has been during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Colooon, eight miles north of Manila, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of the insurgent entrenchments. Spaniards still hold the whole bay below the town of Manila. The two sections of the insurgents' forces signal their movements with fire balloons. To the northward the uprising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been warned off. To the southward there has been fierce fighting at the Zapote river, between Bacoos and Laspinas. The biggest battle of the present campaign was fought last Thursday, the 31st inst. The insurgents attacked in the left branch of the Zapote. They waded across amid a typhoon, stormed the banks along several miles and carried the Spanish trenches. Yesterday (June 1st) they tried the right branch of the Zapote, but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day, but no casualties are reported. To-day there have only been ineffective skirmishes. The country is densely wooded and swampy. Both parties shoot aimlessly. I got in the middle of the shooting, but nobody knew what they were shooting at. Both sides were "duffers." The insurgents, however, are excellent in a melee. The Spaniards say they were victorious yesterday, but they cannot follow up the victory and annihilate the rebels, because of the American warships at Cavite. Moreover, they say it is necessary that they save energies for the American troops. Meanwhile, the vicinity of Manila is a impenetrable network of ambuscades."

A TRIAL TRIP.

New Steel Steamer Built for the C.P.N. Company Makes Her Initial Run.

A gay party went out on the trial trip of the new C.P.N. steamer Beaver yesterday afternoon, there being in all upwards of seventy-five ladies and gentlemen, and all were greatly pleased with the vessel's performance. Commodore Irving and Capt. Tackaberry were at the wheel and if the excursion had been public it would have been a very popular event. Out to Albert Head, from there to William Head, then to Esquimalt, around the warships and back to port, was the route chosen. The steamer, though not making 17 knots an hour, the speed that has been calculated on, came so close to it that the test was very satisfactory. The easy way in which she can be handled is cause for congratulation to the builders, the Albion Iron Works. One or two revolutions of the big stern wheel and the vessel is going at a speed greater than that of the average craft. The Beaver, which bears the name of the pioneer steamer in British Columbia waters, is handsomely built and is equipped with all modern contrivances likely to be of service. She is worthy of more than passing notice inasmuch as she is the first steel vessel built in British Columbia. Both her owners and builders have every reason to feel proud of her for in her construction as also in appearance she being a model river steamer.

SPAIN'S COAL RESOURCES.

The question of coal even in its own country is a very serious one to Spain. While Basque and several of its provinces on the Bay of Biscay have such deposits, they are almost inaccessible from the sea coast, and the cost of transportation is such that foreign coal is used almost exclusively in all of the seapart towns. Fully 95 per cent. comes from Cardiff in Wales, the bulk of it being sent in British steamships which are bound for the cities on the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. While a small tonnage comes from Belgium and France the quantity is insignificant. The present strike among the miners of the Cardiff regions has developed to such proportions as seriously to curtail the output. This has already raised the price of Welsh coal consederably, and even were it not a contraband article since the declaration of war, the price delivered at West Indian points would be so high as to prohibit its importation. Cut off the main source of fuel supply the Spain, it is conceded by those in the best position to know, would be at the mercy of the United States or any other hostile country. England supplying the bulk of coal for Spanish use would prevent any other country from furnishing it, since such a step would cut off her revenue in addition to violating the articles of international agreement relative to contraband articles. The predicament in which plain is placed will thus be perceived, and the end of the present hostilities may be quickly decided by a far more peaceful agency than force of arms.—The Independent.

ORIENTAL PLAGUES.

A Few Statistics Showing the Ravages of Disease in the Far East.

A consular report from Amoy, China, states that the pest has made its appearance at that port, and that many deaths are daily reported.

There were 127 cases of and 64 deaths from the bubonic plague in Taihoku prefecture, Formosa, 34 cases and 28 deaths in Shiachiku prefecture, 538 cases and 445 deaths in Taichu prefecture, 63 cases and 38 deaths, and 201 cases and 108 deaths in Kago prefecture, from the beginning of the year to May 20th, the rate of mortality being equal to about 70 per cent. of the number of patients.

At the local jail of Tochigi Prefecture, consumption seems to have become a chronic disease, 42 prisoners now suffering from it. The fact of the presence of the disease has never been reported by the medical officers in attendance at the prison, and it was left for Dr. Murimoto, who has recently been engaged by the Prefectural hospital as its chief to do so. It is now stated that the prefectural office intends to present a bill to the diet demanding a special allowance for the erection of additional premises for the reception of prisoners suffering from the complaint.—Japan Times.

An order for a new battleship of 15,000 tons displacement will probably be placed with a certain shipbuilding company in England at an early date by the Japanese government.

AMERICA IN ASIA.

(The Speaker.)

If the Philippines are to be administered, as the Indian Bureau and the Freedman's Bureau used to be, by office seekers from the States, their future is full of trouble for the Union. We believe the American nation can do most things that it has a mind to. But if it means to govern the Philippines successfully, it must give them a permanent civil service, a permanent colonial army, and an administration free from the scandals which have made its dealings with the Indians a lasting reproach. It may very probably find, even so, that a new set of difficulties awaits it: that the possession of the Philippines gives a dangerous stimulus to the power of the capitalist and the trusts; that it upsets the political balance of the Union; that it diverts capital from useful employment at home to speculative investment abroad; and that it involves the republic in those European complications from which her founder—though the advice is rather inappropriate now—advised her above all things to keep aloof. But, on the other hand, it may be mentioned that though America has kept out of complications in Europe, she was on the way to become an Eastern power some forty years ago. Boston and Salem had a large share in the trade with China; and an American expedition took a prominent part in the opening up of Japan. The war of secession, the Suez Canal, and the substitution of iron steamers for wooden clippers interrupted these tendencies. We now see them resumed in the modern form, and with that territorial base which modern needs make indispensable. That the islands should pass into the hands of a power that can develop them is unquestionably a gain to the world. And it is probable that America is the only power whose acquisition to them need not participate the great European war.

A BELLIGERENT GERMAN.

He Hoped for Calamity to the United States, but Brought it Upon His Own Ship.

Philadelphia, June 8.—Capt. A. Aarhus of the German steamer Schleswig, which arrived here to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, was given a hearing this afternoon before the collector of this port, for violation of the marine laws in attempting to enter this port without first having obtained clearance papers from the customs officer at Kingston. After hearing his case Collector Thoms decided that the captain should make a deposit of $5,000 for his liability pending final action. Capt. Aarhus refused to deposit this sum and the case was referred to Washington for final action. Meanwhile the Schleswig is in the custody of the customs authorities.

According to a despatch from Kingston, dated May 29th, Capt. Aarhus openly expressed anti-American views while in that port, saying he hoped every American ship would be blown up and that the Harvard would be captured by the Spanish. He is also credited with threatening to lie outside the port of Kingston and signal to the Spaniards the whereabouts of the Harvard, which was then at Kingston. When the agents of the Schleswig applied to Consul Dent for a bill of health the consular office had been closed for the night and the Schleswig sailed early the next morning without the necessary papers. This offence is punishable by a fine of $5,000.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is little renowned for anything save his huge collection of dressing gowns. He has a perfect mania for the kind of garment, and has paid as much as 100 guineas for an embroidered robe made up for him in Paris.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Speculation as to the Liberals' Action in Control of the Opposition Convention.

No Change in Salmon Regulations—Protection of Animals—A California Poet.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 8.—The delegates to the opposition convention were chosen yesterday. Most of them are Liberals and they can, if they will, choose three or the whole four candidates from their party which course would not be palatable to the Conservative supporters of the opposition in Vancouver. It seems, however, likely, that they will in any case, choose Mr. Cotton from motives of policy, and they may, for the same reason, select for him one Conservative or at least independent colleague out of the four. Mr. Joseph Martin seems certain to be on the opposition ticket, and if there are to be three Liberal names upon it, a choice among Messrs. Macpherson, Baxter and Macdonnell will furnish two of the three. If on the other hand the delegates determine to place two Conservative names on the ticket there will be a keen contest for the second place between Messrs. Baxter, Macdonnell and Macpherson, amongst the Liberals then to be nominated, unless one or two of the three decide to withdraw. Mr. Baxter, who is a young schoolmaster of considerable power of speech, has several strong advocates on the delegation, but as the labor element is also there well represented, Mr. Macpherson's claims should have sturdy advocates too. The chances are that several ballots will be taken ere a final choice is made. Mr. Cotton was away up country during the choosing of the delegates, and the men of the "Province," Messrs. Nichol and Coltart, were very active in support of the Martin section of the party. It may be mentioned that the composition of the opposition delegation was not known until late last night. They were the choice of fairly large meetings, at which, however, the Conservative members of the party were in some cases, through their own apathy, not very well represented.

Mr. Emmerson Brooks, the California poet, gave a recital in the Homer Street Methodist church on Tuesday evening. The chair was taken by the Hon. Edwin Dudley, United States consular agent, who strongly urged the advisability of an Anglo-American alliance. The suggestion was of course enthusiastically received.

The executive council of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is busily organising and collecting subscriptions. The society has already through the police successfully prosecuted one case of cruelty.

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

The Dominion government has notified its inspector of fisheries in this city, Mr. McNab, that in consequence of the lateness of the season there will be no change in the salmon fishery regulations this year. Meanwhile the fishermen of New Westminster have held meetings, suggesting numerous changes. The representations of the canners would seem to have prevailed.

A boy named Robert Moulday, aged 10 years, has been drowned in one of the Pitt Meadow sloughs, near which his parents resided. Coroner Pittendrigh is holding an inquest.

Complaint has been made to the city council of New Westminster in regard to the alleged promiscuous ringing of the bells of Holy Trinity cathedral and the city solicitor is being consulted in the matter.

SPAIN'S COLONY BLIGHT.

Policy of Government for Revenue Only Dragging Her Down.

(New York Commercial Advertiser)

The cardinal mistakes of Spain's colonial policy—a policy persisted in from the day of Cortez to this—are three.

1. She has governed her colonies entirely and frankly for her own advantage. She has always insted upon a tribute. She has so managed her fiscal arrangements that her colonies could deal only with her, and has conferred all profitable appointments in the colonies upon her own children. Result, the colonies have been bled, have become aware of it and have furiously resented the loss of economic strength and inability to use their revenue to their own advantage. This was the first charge brought against Spain by the South American colonies when they rebelled, and it is the first that the Cuban insurgents brought. Spain has never repudiated this charge nor this policy, and there is no prospect that she will ever abandon it while she has a foot of colonial soil under her heel. Her opinion, in fact, has been and is that it would be silly to abandon it, since she considers the colonies so many estates which are only valuable as the pay rent, or direct profit. The Spanish colonists hate this system of arbitrary taxation, as the French peasant of the revolution hate the tithes and seignorial dues of the noblesse, and in the long series of uprisings against the Spanish power they have taken as bloody a revenge as that of 1793.

2. The Spaniards from Spain are in all colonies a very offensive caste. They not only monopolize all power, all high offices and a great part of the revenues, but they deliberately create an impression in the minds of the colonists that they are despised. No race in close contact with its rulers can endure this condition of things, and the hatred of creoles, half-castes, and even of negroes or Indians, toward the old Spaniards is as bitter as that of the sansculottes of the revolution for their tyrants. More than anything this attitute has cost Spain her colonies, for it has hopelessly alienated the minds of the people. It is one cause of the invariable cruelty of local government; the colonists will rise against oppression and they must be put down by torture and death. That is Spain's only resource. Conciliation or any compromise with being of any inferior race would outrage the proud blood of the hidalgo —hijo de algo—"son of somebody."

3. There is some deeply-rooted religious difficulty. It does not appear to exist in Cuba, where all are Catholics, more or less sincere, but it was the prime cause of trouble in Spanish America, as it is in the Philippines. Spain's practice has always been to establish the Catholic church as the first institution on conquered soil and to leave a large measure of authority to the district clergy, who are controlled, or, at least, influenced, by orders received from the great congregation at Rome. The clergy, lenient in every point but one, have never tolerated the slightest evidence of what they consider a reversion to Paganism on the part of the subject race. When they see that, they persecute with all their own power and with the aid of the secular arm, which has always been at their disposal for such purposes. But the colonists in Spanish America and in the Philippines have believed in both Catholicism and the old superstitions at the same time, and this has caused perpectual friction, leading to the most savage hatred of the church. In Spanish America the real ultimate division of parties has always been between Clericals and Liberals, and in the Philippines during the recent rising the first objects of popular hatred were the curas and monks, whom the Malays put to death with horrible torture.

Spain's policy of governing for revenue only, by the church and the strong hand, has not only proved a complete failure, but has reacted upon her own institutions with complete disaster. From the beginning of her empire, every foot of foreign soil has had to be held by the sword. This has meant a perpetual drain of men and money from the mother country, which has exhausted her. It has meant that Spanish troops from the time of Alva down, have never been fed, clothed or paid regularly, and that in every case, they have been left to prey on the country in which they were quartered. In the Philippines soldiers have been reduced at times to becoming the servants of the townspeople, or even of half-castes and negroes, in order to live. Recent news from Cuba informs us that the Spanish soldiers are starving as usual there. At Manzanillo, where there were 40,000 troops, 800 men died in one week of neglect and want. The troops were quartered in the streets and slept under verandas and in doorways. They demanded food and shelter of the citizens, but when it was refused them they had no power to enforce their demands. They were ragged, hungry and utterly disinhearted, and they would have deserted to the insurgents in a body, but these would not receive them, fearing treachery. This is happening, in our own day, a few miles from our own coasts, and it is absolutely typical of Spanish policy during three centuries.

Conquer or die has been the fierce motto of Spain. She is a survival of the Middle Ages, just as Weyler to-day is an incarnation of the cold-blooded cruelty of Alva without the Iron Duke's strength or military genius. Weyler and what he represents are Spain's only weapon against her refractory children, and now the scourge has dropped from her impotent hand. She can no longer conquer, and it only remains for her to die.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE.

Perfect System for Watching People Who Are Foes of the Government.

New York, May 30.—A World special from Washington says: One of the most important branches of the government war service, about which for obvious reasons little or no information is to be obtained, is the bureau of the secret service. The ordinary capacity of the service has been doubled since the declaration of war against Spain, and to no branch of the government is entrusted such important and delicate undertakings. The number of men actually employed in securing information for the use of the government both in this country and abroad cannot be accurately stated, but there are enough of them to make up a full regiment of the most intelligent and highly trained servants of the nation. Their movements are naturally guarded with the utmost caution, but it can be stated that in addition to the ordinary functions of the service, such as the detection of counterfeiting, the agents of the secret service are at work at every place in the world where information is to be secured or persons who may injure the government are to be watched, in Havana, in Madrid, in fact, where it is not safe for an American to disclose his nationality or to give evidence of his patriotism.

It is through this mysterious source that the government gains much of the information which insures its success in the prosecution of the war against Spain, but which is generally announced as having come through other sources. The reports of operatives of the secret service are transmitted to the chief of the bureau through many and devious channels, and in a cipher more intricate and difficult than that employed by the most skilled of diplomatic agents.

Only one man in the whole country can really tell how many of the secret agents of the country are at work and the nature of their undertakings. He is John R. Wilkie, chief of the bureau. A quest for information elicits a skeptical smile from him and the emphatic assurance that the work of his department is the business of nobody except the officials that supervise it. About all the information Mr. Wilkie can be induced to impart is that the service is about as complete and satisfactory as could be desired. The ordinary offenders with which the service has to deal in times of peace are being looked after, and if any enterprising counterfeiter or moonshiner thinks the government has its hands too full of war business to look after him, he is mistaken, and will undoubtedly find it out.

The war with Spain has just about doubled the work of the secret service bureau. The war service has been made a legitimate part of the functions of the bureau. Its efforts to keep the government posted as to the movements of agents and spies of the enemies are of material assistance to the war and navy departments. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, of the war department, has been entrusted with the duty of imparting to Chief Wilkie all the tips that reach the war department and of receiving the report of the officers to Mr. Wilkie that may be of service to his department. But Mr. Wilkie himself directs the work and it is doubtful if the assistant secretary of war is any better acquainted with the details than any ordinary citizen.

The operations of the service's agents in promoting diplomatic, military and naval information that may be of value to the government covers a wide range of territory and there are no doubt dozens of trained experts work ing in Europe, Asia, South America and Cuba. The service performed embraces a wide range, from "spotting" the movements of Spanish ambassadors to following persons suspected of being in the employ of Spain. Every movement, for instance, of Senor Polo, the former minister to this country, has been most carefully noted since he left Washington a month ago and crossed the frontier into Canada, and an American agent will not be far away from him until he has crossed the boundary line that separates his own country from France. Every detail of his movements, the name of every person he consulted in Canada and those he will confer with in England and on the continent is or will be known to the chief of the service and to such officers as may be concerned.

In this country the greatest part of the work of the secret agents is in watching persons suspected of plotting against the United States. Probably 200 or 300 persons are under constant espionage and will be watched so long as their conduct justifies.

The most striking example of the efficiency of the service in connection with the war was furnished by the detection and arrest of Downing, a former American sailor employed by the Spanish minister to send information about the defenses and equipment of the coast defenses and our warships. Downing was arrested within two days from the date on which he entered the employ of Spain. Upon his person was found evidence that seemingly proved his guilt. He was arrested and committed suicide by hanging. Downing was watched from the moment he reached Montreal to confer with the Spanish minister, and a secret service officer was near him until he was arrested here.

Several women are employed to secure information in quarters where it would be impossible for a man to do so, and they have rendered excellent service, the most important feature of which has been their ability to conquer the weakness of their sex for gossip.

Chief Wilkie, who was a good newspaper reporter before he was made chief of the government sleuths a month ago, may write up some of the records of the service which will make interesting and romantic reading.

"Matanzas" is the West Indian equivalent of "dark and bloody ground." Literally, it means "slaughter," the name being derived from an Indian butchery which took place long ago on its site.

Farmer Dunk—What do ye think of Neighbor Pettibunker?

Farmer Hornbeak—Wa-al, he hides his light under a bushel when in my opinion a tea cup would be plenty big enough.—Judge.

THE OSBORNE LICENSE

Churches and Temperance Societies Send in Petitions for Its Cancellation.

License Commissioners Decide That the House Was Not a Disorderly One.

More than usual interest was taken in yesterday's proceedings of the board of license commissioners, on account of the opposition presented to the application for a transfer of the license for the Osborne House at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard street, from William Field to Michael Christian. The application was granted, but not until arguments for and against it had been stated.

Petitions against the application were received from the pastors and officers of the First Presbyterian, Metropolitan Methodist and Congregational churches, which are in the vicinity of the house, and Perserverance Lodge, I.O.G.T., the owners of Temperance hall. The petition asked for the refusal of the application and revocation of the license on the grounds that it was objectionable to have saloons in the vicinity of churches, being obnoxious to the members of the congregation and detrimental to the morals of the Sunday school pupils. Further they held that the house was a disorderly one, citing in proof the recent shooting affair which took place there, resulting in a man being sent to jail for seven years.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian church, was unable to be present, but Rev. J. C. Speer, Rev. P. C. L. Harris and Dr. Lewis Hall appeared in support of the petitions. Mr. Moresby appeared for the applicant and the owner of the property and immediately objected to these portions of the petition objecting to the saloon on account of its proximity to churches, that point he contended having been settled when the license was first granted.

The commissioners decided in favor of Mr. Moresby's contention, holding that only the manner in which the house had been conducted since the license was granted, would be considered.

Rev. J. C. Speer addressed the court at some length, holding that the saloon was obnoxious to Christian people, and that it was not a necessity, there being several saloons in the vicinity. Under the former proprietor the house was run as orderly as a saloon could be, but since the management had changed, this had not been the case. The evidence in the recent trial was sufficient to show that the house was a disorderly one, but in addition he could testify to having heard unusual noises there at night and to the fact that disreputable looking men hung around the place. He was no longer able to send his daughter to the mail box, which is just at the saloon corner.

Dr. Lewis Hall endorsed what Rev. Mr. Speer had said and added that the saloon was a hinderance to the work of the juvenile branches of the I.O.G.T. and tended to depreciate the value of the Temperance hall property.

Rev. P. C. L. Harris followed Dr. Hall in support of the petition.

Mr. Moresby contended that the petitioners had not proved their case, having just made a statement of their side, in support of which they had not produced witnesses. As to the shooting there was nothing to connect Barratta, who did it, with the proprietor of the saloon, in fact the proprietor had done his best to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Chief Sheppard said the proprietor could not be held responsible for the shooting, and further testified that there had been no complaints about the house and that it was closed on Sundays, the law being strictly enforced in the latter respect.

After short consideration the Mayor announced that while the commissioners sympathized with the petitioners, recognizing that it was not desirable to have saloons in the vicinity of the churches, they could not close their eyes to the fact that the license had been granted three years ago, and that the owner of the building had been put to considerable expense in fitting up the hotel. The evidence produced was not sufficient to satisfy them that the house was a disorderly one and besides it would not be fair to cancel a license for the first offence. If any just complaints were made the court would deal with the license as the law directs.

A number of other applications for transfers were granted.

THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

The following is an extract from a letter to the London Times from an exceptionally well-informed correspondent in China: "In China itself it is not only possible but probable that before the day comes to give effect to some of the promises made to us there will be no responsible government to carry out that promise. Everywhere the conditions appear ripe for rebellion. The country is honeycombed with secret societies with anti-dynastic objects; piracy and highway robbery are rampant throughout many provinces; the government acknowledge itself helpless and powerless, unable to resist a force of even 500 foreign sailors, or to refuse and demand any foreign power may see fit to impose. Sooner or later the people will say, 'As it is evident the government can neither protect us nor maintain order, we must take steps to perform those elementary duties of the government ourselves.' And it looks as though that moment were rapidly approaching, for it is currently reported that many of the picked scholars of the empire—the most influential class in it—who are now assembled at Peking for the metropolitan (the highest) examinations have declined to enter the examination hall, saying, 'What is the use of obtaining a diplomat from a government which cannot even protect us? We had better go home at once and study some foreign language and learning, in the hope of obtaining employment from some western government which has established itself on Chinese soil, and which at least will be able to safeguard our interests and give us a permanent position which we cannot hope for from our own.' That is a dangerous spirit to go abroad, especially now, when only a spark is needed to start a general conflagration, and living is rendered daily a more serious question owing to the appreciation of copper consequent on the depreciation of silver, to droughts here and floods there, and to increased exactions in order to in some manner neutralize the drain on provincial resources caused by forced contributions toward the payment of interest on indemnity loans."

Batteries for coast defense purposes can be mounted in a newly designed turret which is similar to those used on monitors, and has machinery for turning the turret and operating the guns.

J. E. Macrae, of Dodwell, Carlill & Co., and Mrs. Macrae, were passengers from Tacoma yesterday.

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LAWS FOR WORKMEN.

Recent Provincial Legislation to Secure to Labor the Reward Which It Earns.

Wages and Homesteads Protected and Life Insurance Reserved for Families.

Recent legislation in the interest and for the protection of the laboring classes may be profitably reviewed at this moment, and while under this classification there might be included all classes of legislation having for its object the promotion of the social and industrial welfare of perhaps the great majority of the residents of the province, including the agricultural classes, what is here set forth will be restricted to those statutes having for their object, firstly, the defining of the respective rights and liabilities of master and servant; secondly, the securing to mechanics and laborers the price of their labor by means of a right of lien upon the property benefited by such labor; and, thirdly, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of labor disputes, the maintenance of amicable relations between employers and employees, and the prevention of strikes and labor troubles.

These statutes, having a direct and powerful influence upon the rights and privileges of a large number of the inhabitants of the province, are certainly of sufficient importance to call for the somewhat extended explanation contained in, and to justify the title which has been given to this article.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

In the session of 1897, for the purpose of enacting in brief yet comprehensive form, the rules of law applying to the relations between master and servant the Honorable the Attorney-General introduced an act intituled "The Master and Servant act, 1897," which was passed by the legislative assembly, received the Royal assent on May 8th, 1897, and is now consolidated as Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, 1897.

The act empowers justices of the peace upon complaint of any servant or laborer against his master or employer for non-payment of wages to issue a summons citing the employer or master to appear and answer the complaint, and upon proof of non-payment, to direct the payment of the amount of wages due the complainant, not exceeding the sum of $50. The justices may award and enforce their judgment by warrant of distress. Justices are also by the act empowered to decide any dispute which arises between a master and servant after the termination of engagement, provided proceedings be taken within one month after the engagement has ceased. With reference to contracts of service it is provided that verbal agreements for service shall not exceed the term of one year; that no contract of service or indentures shall be binding for a longer term than nine years; and that, subject to these limitations, all agreements and contracts, verbal or written, between master and journeyman, skilled laborers, servants or laborers for the performance of any work or service shall, whether the performance has been entered upon or not, be binding upon each party thereto for the due fulfilment thereof.

In concluding the reference to this act it is well that especial attention should be drawn to one of its most important provisions which renders valid agreements between employers and employees by means of which a definite share in the annual or other net profits or proceeds of the trade or business may be alloted and paid to the employees in lieu of or in addition to salary, wages or other remuneration. This provision opens the way for the practical adoption and working in this province of the principle of "profit-sharing" which is believed to be greatly in the interests of both employer and employee, and, by establishing common grounds of interest between these classes in regard to mutual interest, welfare and success, to tend towards an increased industrial and commercial development of the province.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

For the purpose of securing to mechanics, artisans and laborers the payment of the price of their labor by means of a lien upon the property improved by such labor, there was passed at the session of 1891 an act intituled "The Mechanics', Lien act, 1891," which is now consolidated as Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, 1897. This act in its operation has been found to afford an efficient safeguard to the laboring classes and has in very many instances been the medium for the recovering of wage claims, its merit, however, being, if anything, more preventive than operative, that is to say, it has more the effect of causing property owners to take effectual steps to procure the payment of all labor employed on their property by contractors and their sub-contractors, than of affording laborers the means of securing payment of arrears of wages by means of actually enforcing the lien.

The right of lien is given for labor only, there being no lien in respect of any other claim against property. Unless the workman has signed an express contract under which he agrees that he will not exercise the right of lien conferred on him by the act, he has in respect of all work done upon construction, erecti n, improvement or repair of or to any building, erection, wharf, bridge or other work or work in connection with the clearing, excavating, drainage, grading, or irrigating any land a lien or charge for the price of such work upon the property benefited and upon all materials brought upon the property and used for the work or used upon or built into the land and buildings. This lien attaches to the interest in the land vested in the owner at the time the contract is made and to any greater interest which he may acquire during the progress of the work. The lien is limited in amount to the sum actually owing to the person entitled to the lien and where the moneys are realized upon liens they are distributed in the following manner:

First, to pay the costs of all lien holders in obtaining registering and proving the liens; second, to pay six weeks wages (if due) to all workmen employed by the owner, the contractor and the sub-contractors; third, to the payment of the sub-contractors and persons other than actual workmen employed by the owner and by the contractor, and lastly, the balance (if any) to the contractor.

The right of lien expires in thirty-one days after the completion of the work unless in the meantime the person claiming the lien file in the office of the government agent or of the registrar of titles or of the district registrar of titles an affidavit in the form prescribed by the act, blank forms of which can be procured at these offices. After registration the lien itself will expire unless within thirty days the claimant institutes an action in the County court of the county and files with his original lien a judge's or registrar's certificate of the commencement of his action. The County court is given jurisdiction to deal with all lien claims whatsoever and the procedure to be followed upon the trial of action brought to enforce lien and the mode of realising and disposing of moneys adjudged due thereupon are set forth in the act.

For the purpose of safeguarding the rights of workmen, the act contains two important provisions, one providing that where works of improvement upon any lands or premises are about to be undertaken of an estimated cost exceeding $500, the contractor shall file in the office of the government agent or in the land registry office a statement setting forth the particular of the intended work, and the names and addresses of all parties in interest; and the other imposing upon contractors the duty of posting up at the works a copy of the receipted pay roll and of delivering to the owner or his agent the original pay roll receipted in full by the various employees. No payment made by the owner or contractor without delivery of the receipted pay roll has the effect of diminishing the employees' right of lien.

In addition to the foregoing general right of lien the act provides a special right of sale under the ordinary mechanics' lien, whereby every mechanic or other person who has bestowed money or skill and materials upon any chattel so as to increase its value shall while his lien exists have power to sell the chattel after giving two weeks' public notice.

UNDER ASSIGNMENT.

Under the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act the assignee under any assignment for the general benefit of creditors is obliged in priority to all other claims the wages or salary of all persons in the employment of the assignor at the time of the assignment not exceeding three months' wages or salary, the employees being for any excess above such three months, entitled to rank as ordinary general creditors.

COMPENSATION.

By the Employers' Liability Act, 1891, an act passed to secure compensation to workmen for personal injuries caused to workmen by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of machines, plants, buildings or premises used in the course o femployment, and for injuries arising by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of injury was bound to conform. The compensation is limited either to three years' wages or to a sum not exceeding $2,000. It is also provided that no agreement entered into by a workman shall be a bar to his recovering under the act unless for the entering into of such agreement there was to the workman some consideration other than that of his being given employment, and in the opinion of the court such consideration was adequate and the agreement was just and reasonable, the burden of proof in respect to these latter requirements resting upon the employer. Notice of injury must be given to the employer within twelve weeks of the accident, and if the action be for personal injury, the action must be commenced within six months. Should the workman be killed, his representatives have 12 months in which to bring action.

EXEMPTIONS.

Goods and chattels to the extent of $500 are exempt from forced seizure or sale by any process of law; but this exemption does not extend to the protection of the identical goods and chattels in respect of which the debt sued on was contracted, and does not permit a trader to claim as exemption any of the goods and merchandise which form a part of the stock in trade of his business.

By the Homestead act, which purports to be an act to exempt homesteads and other property from forced seizure and sale, provision is made: (a) As regards personal property for the securing to a debtor of an exemption of personal property from all processes of execution amounting in value to $500, provided that no exemption can be claimed out of a stock in trade in a business. (b) As regards realty for the obtaining of an exemption of property registered as a homestead under the act, up to a value not to exceed $2,500. Should such homestead at the time of the issue of execution be of a greater value than $2,500 the excess over such value is liable to seizure and sale. A special procedure and mode of registration is provided for the registration of real estate as homestead property.

APPRENTICES AND MINORS.

The Apprentices' and Minors' act contains provision for the care of minors by guardians and relatives, and for the care by charitable associations of minors who might otherwise become a charge on the public; defines the powers of guardians and of such charitable associations in regard to the apprenticing of minors; codifies the law respecting the mutual rights of masters and apprentices; and contains procedure for the settlement of disputes, an appeal being given to the County court.

INSURANCE.

By the Families' Insurance act, an act passed for the securing to wives and children the benefits of life insurance provision is made for the insuring of life for the benefit of wife, or of wife and children, or of children only, at the option of the insured, with power to apportion the amount of insurance money on a policy. Insurance may also be effected for the benefit of a future wife or a futtre wife and children. Where insurance is effected under this act, the insurance moneys are payable to the beneficiaries according to the terms of the policy free from the claims of creditors of the insured; provided, that if the policy was effected and premiums paid with intent to defraud creditors, the creditors are entitled to recover an amount equal to the premium paid, but without interest.

WOODMEN'S WAGES.

For the protection of the rights of workmen engaged in getting out logs and timber a special lien is provided by the Woodman's Lien for Wages act, 1895, consolidated as Chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes, 1897. This act provides that any person performing any labor or service in connection with any logs or timber in the province shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor and such services, which shall be deemed a first lien and charge on the logs and timber and shall have precedence over all other claims except for royalties and boom charges. As in the case of the Mechanics' Lien act, the act contains a complete precedure for the entering and enforcement of the liens arising under its provisions, and for the realization and distribution of moneys recovered thereon.

LABOR, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRAITON.

For the purpose of establishing a tribunal for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees and for the providing of means leading to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations between employers and their employees, and also, for the providing of some efficient method for the prevention of strikes and other labor troubles there was passed as a government measure during the session of 1894 an act intituled The Labor Conciliation and Arbitration act, 1894, consolidated as Chapter 100 of the Revised Statutes, 1897. The act provides in the first place for the appointment of the provincial secretary as commissioner, and for the appointment should occasion render it necessary of a deputy commissioner. The functions of the commissioner and his deputy are to receive and record claims in respect of labor disputes, to convene councils of conciliation and to keep a complete record of proceedings had under the act. Councils of conciliation consist of four members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the nomination of the disputants and the procedure to be adopted by and before these councils is set forth in the act. Should the councils of conciliation be unable to effect a settlement of any matter brought before it, they report to that effect to the commissioner, and the matter then goes before a council of arbitration of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in manner prescribed by the act. This council of arbitration conducts its proceedings as in open court but no party to any dispute before it is allowed to be represented by any counsel, attorney or paid agent. Within seven days after the completion of hearing the council renders its award, which is published in the British Columbia Gazette, and which is so far as the parties concerned have agreed to be bound thereby, may be made a rule of the Supreme court, having thereupon the force of a judgment of the court binding upon and enforceable against all persons affected thereby.

FIFTH REGIMENT EFFICIENCY.

Remarkably Good Showing Made by the Two Vancouver Companies.

Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C., has made known the result of the recent inspection of the First battalion of the Fifth regiment, the highest marks, 214, out of a total of 228, having been secured by No. 6 company, Major Bennett, of Vancouver, No. 5 company, Major Johnson, also of Vancouver, being a close second with 213. Vancouver was enabled to lead principally from the fact that the companies of that city have a full compliment of officers and there was a full attendance of men at inspection. Following is the result of the inspection:

FIRST BATTALION.

	Possible.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Clothing	10	10	10	10
Manual and firl'g	20	17	18	20
Company drill	20	17	18	19
Gun drill	80	52	53	65
Interior economy	10	10	10	10
Officers questions	40	16	32	31
N.C. officers ques	48	47	35	43
Deduct absentees		25	2	12
Total	228	144	174	186
Officers absent		3	1	1

SECOND BATTALION.

	Possible.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Clothing, etc.	10	10	10	10
Manual and firl'g	10	16	19	20
Company drill	20	17	18	19
Gun drill	80	61	74	67
Interior economy	10	7	10	10
Officers questions	40	31	40	40
N.C. officers ques	48	42	42	48
Deduct absentees		32		
Total	228	152	213	214

CUBA'S RAINY SEASON.

For Months it Pours for Many Hours a Day—Everybody Must Have the Fever.

(Baltimore Sun.)

The dread rainy season in Cuba, according to all reports, has opened this year with unwonted fury, and is already in possession of the island.

Capts. Osmun Latrobe and Stewart Janey, the two young Baltimoreans who returned from there last week, safely passed through two wet seasons, one rather mild and the other very severe.

Their experience with the rains, the fever and the insects is usually interesting, in view of the possibility that the Fifth Regiment will soon have to undergo the same hardships with the army of invasion.

Capt. Janney, in speaking of the wisdom of sending troops to Cuba at this period, described the wet season and its effect upon soldiers. He said:

"The rains begin in Cuba about the first of May. During the last of June and the first of July there is an extremely dry period, when everything is parched and the sun burns fiercely. Then from the latter part of July clear up sometimes to Christmas it is so wet you can almost swim.

"It rains every day for five or more hours, and just simply floods everything. When it rains in Cuba it doesn't monkey about it, but it comes down hard and straight in torrents that soak you to the skin if you happen to be out in it. It doesn't rain at night, but it gets so chilly that I have often wondered how it could be so cold without having frost.

"All night long the dew and rain drip off the trees so heavily that you can hardly tell the difference between it and a genuine shower. The roads get thick and almost impassable, with a red clay mud that hangs on like grim death, and you simply cannot find a dry spot anywhere.

"The fever, of course, everybody has. I have never met an American in Cuba who has not had it. Of course the people who stay in the towns have a good chance of escaping, but men who have to live the out-of-door life of soldiers, campaigning and marching, are certain to catch it.

"We met a fellow who had lived in Havana for ten years without having a touch of it, but as soon as he joined the Cubans and got out in the field he went down, and had about as serious a case as I have seen.

"The fever is of a malarial type, with chills, and it is not often fatal. It need not be serious either if a man takes the proper precautions, but I don't believe an American soldier can go into Cuba in the rainy season for the first time without getting a more or less serious case.

"Every one of our party had it several times. The most severe attack that I had was last year, when I was delirious for awhile and had a pretty rough time. The fever sticks to you, and I expect is still in my system.

"Our great trouble was that we didn't get the right things to eat to help us keep fever off. The kind of beef we had and half-ripe fruit were not palatable enough to help us much.

"I do not think it would be very wise to send troops into Cuba during the wet season, for the reason that after they got there nearly all of them would be in the hospital for awhile.

"The roads, while they are passable for artillery, would be terrible on the infantry, and progress would necessarily be attended with great delay and difficulties. However, I don't think the army will land on the island until fall. Whenever they go they will have the same trouble to face, namely, fever.

"In the winter the chances of taking it are considerably lessened, but it is still there, and any carelessnes will bring it on.

"Half the battle, with the troops or with anybody else going to the island, in fighting against fever would be to have confidence in themselves and their own powers of pulling through. Don't think you are going to have a serious or fatal case, or you will probably get one.

"Our one great stand-by was quinine. We took it constantly, and staved off many an attack. Physicians down there take two grains a day and very seldom succumb. Last year we carried a medicine chest containing quinine, calomel and other simple medicines, and by taking quinine regularly came out all right.

"The first year we didn't have the quinine, and when we felt the fever on us would have to travel a hundred miles or so to get it.

"Another thing that the men who campaign in Cuba should be careful about is sleeping on the ground. My hammock was my most valuable possession down there, and I would not have taken $500 in gold for it.

"I have just written to my brother, who is with the Fifth Regiment, to get himself a hammock by all means. To lie down and sleep on the moist, dewy soil of Cuba, with rain dropping on you from trees, and all kinds of bugs, insects and crawling things about you, means a sure and certain case of fever.

"I believe it would be a practical idea for all the officers of the army to take hammocks along to sleep in, and for the men a rubber blanket could be gotten for $1 apiece, which would make a much safer bed than the bare ground.

"There are any quantity of insects and reptiles there, which nearly worry the life out of a fellow, but are not really dangerous. There isn't a snake on the whole island that you cannot pick up in your hand without fear of a poisonous bite, while the scorpions and tarantulas, terrible enough looking, are not the dangerous kind of the West.

"The mosquitoes are not nearly such pests as are generally thought, and there are lots of things worse.

"It certainly takes a man with a good constitution to stand a Cuban campaign, and, while there are not incredible hardships, there are enough to mean a pretty severe test of endurance and strength, especially at this season. One danger which is likely to spread disease, and which could be avoided by an army, is the drinking of the stagnant water from the many pools in Cuba, upon which the tropical sun has beamed for many hours.

"The water ought all to be boiled before drinking.

"The regulation army hats are, I think, as good as any for keeping out the hot rays of the sun. We wore straw hats at first, but afterward got the cloth ones and liked them better.

"Altogether, if the men are well fed and know enough to avoid doing things that will bring on fever, and stick to quinine and calomel, there is no reason for any serious fears regarding their health in Cuba.

"As to yellow fever, if they take proper sanitary precautions and keep away from infected towns there is little danger. We were lucky in this respect."

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Rioting in Belfast—Hardware Failure—Paris Poor in Luck—China Mail Service.

Further supplementary estimates presented in the Commons last night call for $68,500, of which $20,000 is for expenses of the commission between the United States and Great Britain.

Letang, Letang & Co., hardware dealers, Montreal, have made a judicial abandonment of their property on demand of H. H. Hutchinson. The liabilities are about $240,000 altogether.

The trial of Joseph O'Meara, a well known lacrosse player, for manslaughter in connection with the death of Dennis Clifford, began at Montreal yesterday.

At the annual convention of the Royal True Blue Association of Canada at Brantford yesterday, about a hundred delegates attended. The grand master referred at length to the death of Dalton McCarthy, and to the proposal for Anglo-Saxon federation, which he warmly approved.

Baron Rothschild, owing to his victory in a race for the Grand Prix de Paris with Le Roi Soliil, at Longchamps on Monday, has given his winnings, 200,000 francs, to the poor of Paris.

There was rioting in Belfast Monday, but yesterday all was quiet, and the troops were withdrawn. During the rioting 103 policemen were injured and over 100 civilians were treated at the hospitals.

Martin Thorne, convicted in New York last December and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, will have to suffer the death penalty.

George Dixon, the hardy colored boxer, gained a well earned decision over Eddie Santery of Chicago on Monday. They fought twenty very clean and scientific rounds and Santery proved himself to be a clever ring general. Both were comparatively fresh when the 20th round broke up.

The financial secretary of the treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, in the Imperial Commons, said that the government do not think a large expenditure for the purpose of establishing a weekly mail service to China via Canada would be warranted.

According to advices from Cadiz the preparation for active service of the Spanish cruisers Carlos V., the battleship Pelayo and auxiliary cruisers Pariota and Rapido is proceeding slowly and these vessels are not yet nearly ready to proceed to sea.

From all indications the cable between Hayti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is possibly cut.

TARTAR AND ATHENIAN.

Overtures of United States Government for the C. P. R. Steamships.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser of yesterday says:

The exorbitant prices asked by United States steamship owners and companies for their vessels have made the United States government turn its attention to Canadian vessels to act as transports for the conveyance of troops to the Philippine islands. The two C. P. R. liners, the Tartar and Athenian, are now being sought after by the Washington government. Capt. W. W. Robinson, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, was in the city on Saturday conferring with the C. P. R. officials with reference to the chartering of the big steamships for the United States government. He met the Tartar on her arrival in Victoria from the north, and at the same time was given a chance to look over the Athenian, which reached that port, bound north, on Friday.

At Vancouver it is reported that Capt. Robinson met Mr. J. D. Townley, assistant superintendent of the C. P. R. here, and made the formal offer to charter both steamers. To local reporters Mr. Townley is very reticent, but is reported to have made the following statement to a Seattle reporter:

"The United States government wants to charter our two steamships, but we prefer to sell them outright. Capt. Robinson inspected both vessels and says they would exactly suit the government, their object being to use them in transporting troops to Manila. There is some objection, I believe, being made to the purchase of Canadian vessels for such a purpose, but it will not interfere with the sale of the steamships if we decide to let them go. Capt. Robinson is in direct communication with Washington, and in a few days will know whether the deal is to be put through. If our terms are accepted the boats will be sold. They have lately been on the Alaska run, which, owing to the falling off in travel, has been anything but lucrative to us."

Commander Pybus, of the steamship Tartar, when seen by a News-Advertiser reporter on Monday, confirmed this statement. From other reliable sources is learned that the deal is almost sure to go through, and that the vessels will be sold and not chartered. The company, however, has put a high price on the boats, knowing the scarcity of suitable vessels on the other side. The steamships are well adapted for the work of transporting large bodies of troops. The Tartar's gross tonnage is 4,425, length 376 feet, breadth of beam, 47 feet, depth 33.3 feet, 6 inches. The Athenian has a gross tonnage of 3,882; length, 365 feet, breadth, 45½, with a depth of 29 feet. Both vessels have a 15 to 16 knot speed and have broken the Klondike record run from both Vancouver and Victoria.

The Islander is at present in service on the Vancouver-Victoria run, having commenced running in place of the Yosemite yesterday morning.

It is announced at Winnipeg that the Dominion Express Company will reduce rates at once to encourage fruit shipments from British Columbia to Manitoba. The cut will be from $3 to $2.40, with a special rate of $2.25 on shipments of 1,000 pounds and over.

LANDING STORY DENIED

First Detachment of United States Army Left Tampa Only Yesterday.

Sampson Working on His Own Hook and no Official Report of His Operations.

Washington, June 7.—Starting out with a strong belief that there had been nothing in the nature of a serious engagement between Sampson's forces and the Spanish defences at Santiago de Cuba, the navy department official as the day wore on and the full and detailed reports of the Associated Press from its correspondents with the fleet began to flow in, were compelled to modify their view, and when the day closed, they were about ready to admit that though there was but little official information on the subject, it was evident Sampson had made a strong attack upon the Spanish forces.

The one point upon which they maintained their confidence was that no troops had been landed. They were prepared to admit that Sampson might be clearing the way with his big guns for the landing of the troops, or that possibly some marines had been landed temporarily, but that army forces had been put ashore they would not admit, for the reason that no information had reached the war department of the actual departure of the soldiers from any of the Gulf ports. It is not denied, however, that every effort is being made to put the troops into Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed that though no official advices to that effect are at hand, troops have actually been embarking at Tampa to-day and may get away to-night.

The reason for this belief is found in the admission by officials that the troops have been under orders to embark for some time past. The difficulty that presented itself was the absence of absolutely necessary supplies which in most cases were stored away in some of the thousands of freight cars which blocked the railroad tracks for ten miles out of Tampa. The orders that went forward yesterday were of a character to cause a speedy breaking of the deadlock and if the troops now have the supplies, which is believed to be the case, there is no reason why they should not sail at once for Santiago de Cuba.

By the newspaper reports of the breach Sampson has made in the coast defences there, there is every reason to believe little difficulty will be found in the actual embarkation of the troops, particularly if the marines are already ashore to guard the landing. A suspicion is entertained in some quarters that Sampson was hastened in his movements at Santiago by the news of the intended departure of the troops from Tampa and made this attack in order that the navy might have the honor of effecting the first occupation of Cuban soil.

It is likely that the first troops of the regular army to take up a position ashore will be the engineers' battalion although they are so badly hampered by the heavy siege guns they carry that they must be greatly delayed in making a landing. These guns, by the way, have given infinite trouble, for the transports that were hastily chartered were so lightly constructed as to require a great deal of strengthening before the great mass of steel could be safely placed on them.

The extent of Sampson's attack on the Santiago defences has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are said that Sampson has greater power conferred upon him than ever had been given to any commander-in-chief. In the present case the authorities have laid down the general ends to be attained in Cuba and Porto Rico and the war board has supplemented this with every bit of information which could assist the commander-in-chief. But beyond this Admiral Sampson's authority is practically without limit. Under these circumstances the naval authorities have no means of knowing when a battle is to be expected of what the line of action is to be.

The cruiser Buffalo, late the Nictheroy, of the Brazilian navy, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, directly from Brazil. The vessel, it is learned, is not yet actually on the naval list. She has been acquired subject to certain conditions that doubtless will be strictly fulfilled by the Brazilian government, but which have not been as yet. They are that the ship must be handed over in good condition as to hull and machinery.

A MEXICAN SUPERSTITION.

The coffin lay in the roadway, in the quaint old Mexican town;
On shrouded mourners and glistening blooms the great blue hills looked down;
The broad bay slept below them, wrapped in a purple haze.
And candles gleamed and incense wreathed in the noontide's steady blaze.

The coffin lay in the roadway; for priest and for rite they stayed;
The pathetic Mexican patience chafes never at times delayed:
And from the great Rock riding, careless and young and bright,
The American lady urged her horse where corkwoods crowned the height.

The coffin lay in the roadway; she neither heeded nor heard;
Her Arab rose to the bar it saw, to the sudden effort spurred,
Leaped clean across the coffin—only flying hoof
Cast some of the votive blossoms to the darkening shades aloof.

The coffin lay in the roadway; the fair girl shivered and shook;
Had she outraged grief, or mocked at woe? Had a strange prophetic look.
A senora stood beside her. "Thank God while He gives you breath;
Good fortune will be yours," she said. "You have ridden over death."

Leave the coffin in the roadway; go to your American home,
And wheresoever your footsteps tend, honor and joy will come.
You have ridden over death to-day. Lady, give thanks to-night,
Your path will be smooth, your aims be won, your evening calm and bright.

—Lue Vernon, in the Evening Tribune, El Paso.

As little is known of the physical characteristics of Count Mouravieff, the Russian foreign minister, says the London Chronicle, some interest attaches to M. Boyer's half-length portrait of him now on view at the Hanover gallery. This reveals a personage almost identical with the typical stock broker as seen daily in Throgmorton street or Old Broad street. The silk hat has the ideal stock exchange tilt. So far from being foreign, Count Mouravieff might be William Smith of Broad street, E. C. The successful smile born of a mining coup lingers on his face, and the large ears help to destroy character or distinction.

ANOTHER TOWN FALLS

American Ships Bombard Caimanera and Drive Off Troops and Populace.

Spaniards There and at Santiago Preparing for Desperate Struggle on Land.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8.—(6:15 p.m.)—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place at Caimanera, on the bay of Guantanamo, some distance east of Santiago. At half-past five yesterday morning (Tuesday) five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town. There was a perfect hail of bombs in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications. On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire of the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed and a great majority of the shots proved effective. The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the inhabitants.

Information has reached here that the Spanish at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle and are determined to resist the assaults of the Americans to the last extremity. The commander of the district issued orders yesterday to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced an entrance to the bay of Guantanamo, and according to the latest advices fgrom Caimanera, it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces this (Wednesday) afternoon. Measures to prevent this, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards. The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

Cable communication with Cuba, which has been interrupted for many hours, was partially restored this afternoon. The report of the bombardment of Caimanera, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the water or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose is not known. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago is cut as no direct news from Santiago has yet been received at Cape Haytien since Monday at midnight.

MORLEY ON THE ALLIANCE.

A Liberal Leader Expresses His Views on Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme.

London, June 8.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, speaking at Leeds this evening and referring to the recent Birmingham speech of Mr. Chamberlain, on the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects" until she secured an alliance with Germany or America. England's naval power is gigantic; her financial resources and credit are firmer than ever, said Mr. Morley, and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. It is inconceivable, however, that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If the vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal party. Proceeding to discuss the kind of alliance intended, Mr. Morley said: "If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for the mutual good, it will, indeed, be the dawn of a brighter day. But is that what is intended? Or is it to be an alliance between jingoes in America and jingoes in England, an alliance not for peace, but for menace and war? We shall see, but I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than that a community, as Lincoln nobly said "conceived in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men," should entangle themselves in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, which are the torment and scourage of the old world."

CUBAN INSURGENTS' VICTORY.

They Report Having Fallen Upon, Slain and Captured a Spanish Division.

New York, June 8.—News has just reached the Cuban junta in this city of a victory achieved by the Cuban forces over a division of the Spanish army at Jiguani, province of Santiago, on May 22. It was one of the most decisive battles which the patriots won for many months, and most important one since war was declared against Spain. A column of Spanish soldiers, 1,300 strong, acting under orders from Havana to abandon interior towns and advance towards the coast, evacuated the town of Lapiedra, after having destroyed their forts and fortifications to prevent them from falling into the hands of the insurgents and camped at Jiguani, where they expected to remain awaiting further orders.

The Spaniards were surprised on the morning of May 22 by being attacked by a division of the first corps, belonging to Gen. Galixto Garcia's command, under the leadership of Col. Jos. Rabi. Altogether they numbered more than 1,000 men, while the Spaniards had fully twice that number. They advanced in good order, being well equipped with arms and ammunition. They took the enemy completely by surprise. At the start in the Spaniards scattered, but made an effort to rally their forces. They only succeeded in being able to retreat in regular order to the village of Palma. After six hours' hard fighting at Palma the Spaniards raised a flag of truce and expressed themselves as being willing to surrender. Terms were speedily arranged and the Cubans took as prisoners a Spanish colonel, seven captains and several other officers, besides 103 soldiers. The Spanish loss amounted to 78 dead, besides a large number of wounded. Included in the Spanish losses were thirteen officers. The Cubans sustained heavy loss, but considerably smaller than the Spaniards. They reported 15 killed, including five officers of lesser rank, and about 60 wounded. After the battle the Cubans returned to Jiguani. There they recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the deserted Spanish camp, together with provisions and supplies, which the enemy had been compelled to leave behind. These were much needed and were sent to th headquarters of the general camp at Bayamo.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Reported to Have in Contemplation Some Interference as to Philippines.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the Standard from Paris says: "Reports of negotiations for peace continue to be spread.

"I have reason to believe that France and Russia are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting such conquests as the United States may make and hold in the China seas to European sanction. In other words, whether the Americans, having conquered the Philippines are to be allowed to retain their conquests save by leave of the powers."

SIDELIGHTS ON CUBA.

A Returned Victorian Tells Something of the Conditions of That Unhappy Island.

Cienfuegos District Has Suffered Less Than Other Portions From Famine and Fighting.

Some interesting sidelights on the condition of affairs in Cuba are given by Mr. J. N. G. Williams, brother of Major Ben Williams, who has just arrived in town. Mr. Williams has for some years past been manager of one of the biggest plantations in Cuba. It is situated in Cienfuegos district, some 15 miles from the city of that name. Mr. Williams stayed on the place and superintended its affairs until after the declaration of war, when the Spanish authorities intimated that he and his family had better leave the island, a piece of advice which he naturally took.

In spite of the stories that the whole of Cuba is a ravaged waste, Mr. Williams states that in the Cienfuegos district they were very little troubled by the insurgents and all the plantations had worked away there and crushed their cane, the crop for this season being 250,000 tons altogether, and really larger than last year.

Referring to the news now being received from Santiago, Mr. Williams said that the guns the Spaniards had mounted on the defences there were not powerful, most of them being smooth bores, unless, as he hardly expected, there had been many changes lately in the defences. At the mouth of the harbor the passage was 600 yards wide and the channel very deep, so the very place where the Merrimac could have been sunk to obstruct the channel must have been three-quarters of a mile further inside the harbor at what is known as the bend, as large vessels there have to make a rather large sweep to get in.

The actual starving state of the reconcentradoes was due not to the Spanish but to the insurgent tactics in burning the canefields, not that his own district suffered that way for the insurgents were kept pretty well cleared out there. But by the destriction of the canefields the people were deprived of work and deprived of six or seven million dollars usually expended for labor. It was only a half truth to say that the gathering together of the reconcentradoes by the Spaniards was the cause of the dreadful suffering and starvation that ensued. While Weyler ordered the people cleared out of the debateable ground between the Spanish and insurgent forces he at the same time as he placed them in rear of the Spanish troops where communication was cut off from the insurgents, gave the reconcentradoes ground that they might work it for themselves. For some months government rations were served out to these unfortunates, but either through inability to work or because they would not work, they did not cultivate the land given them and now when there were no supplies to give them they starved or depended on public charity. He feared, however, that by this time, owing to the blockade by the United States fleet and the impossibility of getting in supplies the unfortunate reconcentradoes were starved to death. He had until he left given supplies from the plantation to keep thirty or forty families alive, but he feared that now with the more stringent times due to war that the people would not be able to get to the plantation for supplies. Though the plantation of which he was manager was outside the Spanish lines he had a force of 150 men under his own command to guard the estate until he left. However, on the whole the condition of things all over the island was not perhaps as bad as reported, for now the crops of corn and potatoes were ripe and this would furnish a good deal of food.

As to the stories of cruelty he could only speak of the experience in his own district of Cienfuegos. He knew of three or four pacificoes who had been cut down by Spanish guerillas, but never any thing of the kind by Spanish regulars. He did know, however, of some dreadful atrocities by the insurgents, such as the hanging of the mail messenger a few miles from the plantation and he gave some instances of horrible tortures such as flaying unfortunate men and inflicting on them frightful suffering that it made one shudder to contemplate.

Mr. Williams does not think that the insurgents will be of any very great assistance to the United States troops in the fighting. The majority of the insurgents, it would be found, would stay in the mountains and allow the Americans to do the fighting. With the exception of Cienfuegos district there were no plantations working, with the exception of a few near Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana. In all the rest of the island the cane had been burned by the insurgents.

The Spaniards, he said, had in all some 150,000 troops, regulars and volunteers on the island, and while they were not equal to the Americans in a stand up fight, they would wait behind their entrenchments and forts and thus ensconsed would make a hard struggle. Cienfuegos was protected by some 8,000 or 10,000 troops and the harbor was mined with torpedoes. The bulk of the troops were, however, at Havana, which was well protected both on the sea and land approaches.

He hardly thought that the Americans would land troops at Santiago unless they found it possible in that way to attack the Spanish fleet in the harbor, because Santiago was cut off from any of the other cities by the land way by 300 miles of mountains that were practically impassable. Besides, the Americans would find it hard to get guns ashore capable of dealing with such formidable armaments as carried by the Viscaya, Maria Teresa, Christopher Colon or the Oquendo.

The climate, however, need not be so severe on American troops as was thought by many, as even in the worst part of the rainy season, August and September, it was possible for a white man to avoid sickness by being careful and having proper nourishment.

In the City hall this evening the postponed meeting of the celebration finance committee will be held, when a large attendance is desired, as it is hoped that all business in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration will be closed up.

Among the passengers leaving on the Tartar for the North this morning will be W. R. Berry, who came over from Seattle on the City of Kingston yesterday morning. Mr. Berry is bound for Dawson and is taking twenty tons of provisions with him. He owns a valuable mining claim in the Yukon country and his present trip will make the third time he will have crossed the northern trails.

FIGHTING BY BALLOON.

United States Likely to Adopt a Scheme Suggested by French Scientists.

Dr. Terwagne Tells of Plans for Coast Defence Laid Before General Miles.

The use of the balloon in warfare extends back quite a number of years, for it was at the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war that attention was first generally directed to the matter. It seems now that the Hispano-American war is likely to lead to the use of the balloon in warfare to an extent that was merely dreamed of only a few years ago. Since Andree took his adventurous trip in search of the north pole in a balloon scientific men more than ever have directed their attention to the problem of aerial navigation and have now gained such success in the art as would make poor Daedalus, the fabled inventer of the first flying machine, smash his wings with envy. Especially in Europe has the science of military aerostation occupied an important field of investigation and huge sums of money have been spent by the governments of France, Germany and other continental powers in the attempt to navigate the sea of air with balloons. As it is Andree, who has added intense interest to this fascinating subject, so it is to the men who are now trying to discover that explorer's whereabouts and to rescue him that is likely to fall the honor of having installed the first real military defensive works based upon the balloon. As is already well known the French balloon expedition in search of Andree have been in Vancouver for the past few days on their way North to begin their perilous air journey. On Tuesday evening one of the chief members of the expedition arrived in Victoria. He is Dr. the Baron A. J. Terwagne, a French scientist, who has given great attention to ballooning and who besides will report on the northern country for the French government and give his experiences in the search for Andree to the Paris Figaro. He and Messrs. Louis Nicholas and Edward Feret are awaiting the arrival at the Coast of M. Anthony Varicle, who with Dr. Terwagne, will head the expedition, M. Varicle is like Dr. Terwagne, a very eminent French scientist, and is known as one of the most successful of aeronauts. Dr. Terwagne was at the Victoria hotel yesterday with an old friend, Mr. A. J. Mangold and Mr. Browne W. Webb, an Englishman, who are on their way to the Klondike with a large exploring and trading expedition. Dr. Terwagne's visit was to get his intruments verified at the the meteorological station at Esquimalt and to fix that as a scientific base.

As already described, some days ago the balloons which the Varicle-Terwagne expedition are to use is not one that will be at the mercy of every air that blows but by a skilful arrangement of sails and by means of a particular sort of drag rope called a kitrop hung from a boom, it is possible not only to rise or descend at will but to guide the balloon to a very marked degree.

It was only yesterday that Dr. Terwagne made public the fact that he and Mr. Varicle before coming West had been in consultation with General Miles, head of the United States army, as to a scheme for defending the coast of the United States by means of balloons. As Dr. Terwagne said yesterday: "After our consultation with General Miles, M. Varicle had to return to Europe for some supplies. I feared to tell any of the newspapers the rest of the plan as my friend was on the see and it was possible should the Spanish authorities get wind of it, that he might be in danger. However, I know to-day that Mr. Varicle is safe in New York and now I see no reason why I should not tell you of our plan.

"As you know, the coast of the United States on the Atlantic is a most extensive one and in the design for its defences it has to be kept in mind that provision must be made for dealing with any strong naval power that may come against that country. The danger to be anticipated from Spain is small, for Spain is a weak country, but what must be guarded against is the possibility of any strong power attempting to attack several points on the coast simultaneously. To know before hand what points the enemy intend to attack would naturally give the United States a valuable advantage and this knowledge may be obtained by a system of balloon defence.

"It is quite evident that from a balloon high in the air a very much greater range of sight can be obtained than from the ground. A captive balloon, therefore, makes a very valuable point for observation purposes and by instituting a series of these balloon stations around the coast, using the Morse system of signalling by sun flashes in the day time and lights at night, news of an enemy's fleet far out at sea could be gained and forces rapidly massed to oppose the attack.

"Here is a rough outline of the United States coast on the Atlantic from Mexico to the Canadian border," went on Dr. Terwagne, rapidly sketching on paper. "Now this immense coast line would be imperfectly guarded by forty of these stations, but as you notice, where the circle of vision of one balloon touches the circle of vision of the next one, there is a dead point, and here is where the danger of failing to sight a ship would be experienced. To obviate this, we would have a second series of intermediate stations which would get over this trouble, and so it would be necessary to have eighty balloon stations to make the system of defence perfect.

"As soon as a balloon sights an enemy's ship signal is made to the next balloon on each side of the position of the enemy given. As a balloon is so much smaller than a ship, it would be quite possible for the observers in the balloon to see the hostile fleet and signal the news without the enemy being aware that they had even been sighted. We talked this scheme over with General Greely, I may say, and he was very much impressed with it and complimented us on our plan.

"Then suppose a number of small balloons of 500 or 600 meters were placed on men-of-war. These balloons could be filled aboard and could be used for dropping dynamite or other explosives on a hostile ship. These balloons being capable of being guided would render them very formidable, especially as owing to the height to which a balloon can rise it is almost an impossibility for them to be hit by projectiles from guns. Consequently balloons can be made extremely useful for offensive as well as defensive operations.

"That the use of the balloon in warfare is not any fantastic idea may be gathered from the fact that the French government is spending each year very large sums of money in balloon experiments and have some of their most experienced officers in charge while parks and school of aerostation are kept up by the French, German and other continental powers. No money is spared to bring this science to as great perfection as possible. General Miles, head of the United States army, told us when we laid our plan before him that he is greatly in favor of having balloon stations, both for defensive and offensive purposes.

"Just think of the powerless condition of a fleet or army with balloons floating over them and dropping down dynamite or other destructive explosive while the unfortunates below are unable either to flee or to destroy their terrible assailants.

"Still this is no more wonderful than seemed the use of submarine boats, quick-firing guns or fish torpedoes some years ago.

"By the way," said Dr. Terwagne, in closing, "I had a trip on the French submarine boat Cobe from Charrenton to Paris."

The party left this morning for Vancouver and expject to go North in a few days.

SOME NAVAL DEFINITIONS.

Fathom—A measure of six feet.

Turret—A tower for the protection of the gunners.

Crow's nest—A perch for the lookout at the masthead.

Armament—A term expressing collectively all the guns of a ship.

Jacob's ladder—A short ladder with wooden rungs and rope sides.

Capstan—A machine used on board ship for lifting heavy weights.

Bow chaser—A gun mounted in the bow to fire on retreating vessels.

Bulkhead—A partition separating compartments on the same deck.

Cable—A long, heavy chain used to retain a ship in place at anchor.

Binnacle—The compass box of a ship, with a light to show it at night.

Gangway—The aperture in a ship's side where persons enter and depart.

Displacement—The weight in tons of the volume of water displaced by a ship's hull.

Barbette—A fixed circular belt of armor for protecting the guns in a revolving turret.

Knot—A nautical mile of 2025 yards, equal to about one and one-eighth statute miles.

Monitor—A low, nearly flat bottomed armored vessel, with one or two turrets, each carrying two guns.

Bridge—A platform above the rail extending across the deck for the convenience of the ship's officers.

Conning tower—An armored tower where the wheel, engine, telegraphs, etc., are located, and from which the captain is supposed to direct his men during a battle.

MARRIED IN DUBLIN.

Miss Maud Dunsmuir, of Victoria, the Bride of an Officer of Hussars.

Miss Maud Dunsmuir, youngest daughter of the late Hon. R. Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir of Craigdarroch, this city, was married at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, Dublin, yesterday to Mr. Reginald Spencer Chaplin, 10th Royal Hussars, aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, and only son of Colonel J. W. Chaplin, V.C., C.B., late 8th Hussars. The marriage took place in the afternoon.

JAPAN'S STRICTNESS.

She Would Not Allow Powder To Be Transferred to the Gunboat Petrel.

The Japanese government is strictly enforcing the declaration of neutrality. On May 11 the Pacific mail steamer Aztec, which flies the Hawaiian flag, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco, having in her cargo 21 cases of gunpowder for the United States gunboat Petrel. Application was made to the commissioner of the Yokohama customs house to land this powder, resulting in a conference of the customs and naval authorities, who decided that the powder should be stored in the powder depot under a police guard.

AUGUSTI IN DESPAIR.

Spanish Governor Sees No Prospect of Holding Out at Manila.

Madrid, June 8.—The following communication from Capt. Gen. Augusti, dated at Manila, June 3rd, has been published: "The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country and the telegraph line and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous armed bands. A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy invading the province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Lagina and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked from land and sea. I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants and will exhaust every means of resistance. I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have been many desertions."

DON'T BE IMPATIENT.

Think How Long One Waited for News When Nelson Chased Villeneuve.

The impatience of the absence of news which is characteristic of the present week, and it is interesting to contrast the conditions at the beginning of the century. On April 8, 1805, Villeneuve passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and sailed from Cadiz on his memorable cruise to the West Indies on the following day. The vitally important fact that the Toulon fleet had reached the Atlantic was not known to Nelson till April 19, and he was unable to reach Gibraltar until May 6. In this country no news of the proceedings of the Franco-Spanish squadron had been received as late as May 21, and on the 13th Lord Radstock wrote to his son:

"Where are you all this time? For that is a point justly agitating this country more than I can describe. The world is at once anxious for news and dreading its arrival."

On May 11 Nelson weighed anchor in Lagons bay for his long chase, and no certain intelligence of events reached the admiralty till July 9, when the news that both squadrons were returning to European waters was brought by the brig Curieux. On July 20 Nelson dropped anchor at Gibraltar. Suspense in those days must have been intolerable. Now we resent the absence of immediate news of the proceedings of a squadron reported to have left Cape Verde islands on the 29th ult., and interruption of direct communication with remote Manila creates misgivings. The object lesson of the past week is important.

It is well that we should realize that considerable lapses in the continuous stream of news to which we are accustomed must occur, even in days when telegraph communication is highly developed and during a war in which the belligerents do not attempt extensive cable-cutting operations. The movement of a squadron steaming into the Atlantic, unless its course coincides with a great trade route traversed by fast steamers, may remain unreported for many days, and time was required to bridge the 700 miles which separated Manila from the cable at Hongkong.—London Times.

Ah Wing, who supplied whiskey to a Saanich Indian named Edwards, was fined $50 in the provincial police court yesterday and remarked regretfully as he paid his fine that it was pretty dear whiskey as far as he was concerned.

SCHOOL BOARD DOINGS.

Valuable Reports Submitted by the Superintendent for the Board's Consideration.

Trustees Think Well of Cooking Classes—Condition of the School.

Superintendent Eaton of the city schools furnished food for the principal discussion at the monthly meeting of the school board last evening. All members of the board were in attendance and there were also present in the interests of the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Mr. Kitto. They asked permission of the board to establish bands of Mercy in connection with the schools, their aim being to organize classes to meet once a month after school hours. All pupils under the age of 18 would be eligible on condition that they had permits from their parents, and the object of the work would be to inculcate in the minds of the young love for the dumb brutes which are now abused by many. The board favorably considered the proposition and granted the request.

Lieut.-Governor McInnes wrote offering a silver medal to the pupil displaying the best penmanship in the public schools. On this subject the superintendent had a few suggestions to make. He thought the competition should be open to the first division, that the test should include speed and the writing of commercial forms, that the competition should be held in the High school on June 18, and that the examiners be chosen from outsiders. Trustee Marchant moved that a vote of thanks, incorporating the suggestions, be conveyed to Hon. Mr. McInnes, which motion was favorably entertained.

Relative to a request sent in by the principals of some of the schools asking that 400 chairs, a piano, etc., be secured for the day of the reading competition, Trustee Marchant suggested that a number of chairs be purchased as a matter of economy. The matter was referred to the supply committee.

E. Collis, janitor of the South Ward school, wrote requesting that his salary be increased. In dealing with the letter Trustee Marchant moved that the application, as also one from the janitor of the North Ward school, be referred to the finance committee to report at the next meeting of the board. The motion was carried.

Miss L. M. Sylvester made application for a position on the North Ward staff. The letter was tabled.

The finance committee recommended that accounts amounting to $207.85 for the month be paid.

Mrs. Grant of the supply committee reported in favor of securing lounges for the North Ward and South Park schools, these being the only schools requiring them. The report was approved of.

Next came an interesting report from the superintendent which was as follows:

TO INCREASE ACCOMMODATION.

By resolution of the last meeting of the board I was requested to report upon the provision necessary to be made for the increased attendance.

In the first place, I may be permitted to remind the board that during the current school year there have been 48 teachers employed in all the schools—exactly the same year—notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate average attendance of pupils was about 100 greater this year than last. At the beginning of the year it seemed as though two additional teachers would be required to relieve the congestion in certain classes, but by means of a better distribution of pupils, a fair measure of relief was afforded without the expense of any addition to the staff. One class, however, remained in an overcrowded condition all the year, a condition which was brought about mainly by the inelastic system of grading that has hitherto prevailed in the city. Happily the recent action of the board rescinding the rule requiring all schools to be graded by the same arbitrary standards removes that excuse for allowing a class in any school to remain overcrowded when in adjacent classes above and below there is room for more. Two other classes have suffered, especially during the present term, from excessive numbers; these are the primary classes of the two central schools, respectively. The unsatisfactoriness of this condition has been intensified by the fact that in each of these classes one teacher is required to do the chart and primer work, which is divided between two or three teachers in all the other schools.

In each of the four larger schools the average attendance per teacher, even under the most favorable conditions of grading, has, I think, about reached the limit, beyond which any material increase will call for additional teachers. Indeed, the two central schools have already passed that limit. If at the beginning of next term the number of new pupils in any of the four schools shall be found to exceed in any considerable degree the losses sustained by the upper classes additional teachers and additional accommodations will be required, but with one exception I would recommend that no new appointments be made until the new term opens, when the requirements of each school will no longer be a matter of speculation.

In the North Ward school, however, there is a question of accommodation which should receive the attention of the board during the vacation whether an additional teacher shall prove necessary or not. The two class rooms occupied by Miss Bird as well and Miss Lucas were not originally intended to be used as such, and they are wholly unsuitable. There is scarcely space in each for desks for 36 pupils. To crowd as many as 50 children into one of these rooms is to create conditions that should not be tolerated. As a remedy for this, as well as to vacate one of the larger class rooms in anticipation of an addition to the staff, it has been suggested that the three primary classes be removed to the Hillside school building. In regard to that suggestion I may be permitted to say that, while there would be certain advantages in the isolation of the smallest children in so large a school from the older ones, I do not think the Hillside premises could be put into a condition suitable for permanent use as a school without the expenditure of some $400 or $500, a larger sum than, it seems to me, the board would be justified in expending upon such a property unless it were absolutely necessary to do so. Fortunately, however, I think no such necessity exists. The upper flat of the north ward school building, though not originally intended for class room purposes, might be converted into four excellent class rooms at a very little expense. Indeed, as you are aware, in the south end, a class room has been already curtained off and is now used by Mr. Soady's class. I would suggest that during the vacation a partition be put up instead of the curtain and thus divide the south end into two permanent and excellent class rooms. In the other end another class room can be curtained off, thus making very satisfactory accommodation for the eleven classes of the school without using either of the two small rooms referred to. The cost of making these changes need not, I think, exceed $100. When a twelfth room is required it can be had by partitioning the north end as has been suggested for the south end. Looking still farther into the future, the erection of a wing at the rear of the building might be the best means of providing enlarged accommodations for this growing school.

In the South Park school the average attendance per teacher is well up to the limit of toleration, even with the better distribution of the numbers, which, I trust, will result from the grading this month, so that if the total number of pupils is much increased next term another teacher here will be a necessity. There is no additional room available in this building, and the reopening of the Kingston street school will be the only resource of the board when that emergency arises. Some $75 will have to be expended in putting the premises in proper repair.

The overcrowded condition of the two central schools makes it necessary in my opinion to appoint one additional teacher. But as there is no class room available on these premises the new class will have to be formed in the Spring Ridge building. This will require no special outlay for repairs or equipment except few desks. The latter would cost about $125. I think it would be well for the board if this recommendation is acted upon to give notice that all children up to and including those in the Second Reader who live nearer to the Spring Ridge school are expected to attend there rather than at the Central school. This, I am aware, can only be a partial and temporary relief. It is almost beyond question that, in a short time, probably within a year, the board will have to deal vigorously with the question of increased accommodation at the Central school. Indeed there is one room in the boys' school that ought not to be used any longer as a class room. I refer to that occupied by Mr. Stephenson's class. No proper ventilation seems possible and the glass partitions transmit the sound from the adjoining class rooms almost as well as they do the light, so that it is impossible for the teacher to work with reasonable comfort. The readiest way of getting additional accommodation for the public schools on these premises would be to appropriate the rooms now occupied by the high school. In that case there would be no escape from the necessity of providing new and suitable quarters for the high school.

Meantime my recommendation is that the changes described be made in the North Ward school and that an additional teacher be appointed for the Spring Ridge school.

Appended to this report is a tabulated presentation of the actual average attendance in each of the classes of all the schools for every month of the year—August to May included—together with the actual average per teacher for each of the last four months in the four larger schools. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK H. EATON,
City Superintendent.

Victoria, June 7, 1898.

Owing to the importance of this report Trustee Belyea asked that a special meeting be called for its consideration and in this the board concurred.

The introduction of cookery into the public schools next came in for considerable discussion. The superintendent's report on the subject, with a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the board, follows:

"Chas. Hayward, Esq., Chairman School Board, Victoria, B.C.

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of 31st May asking for an expression of my opinion as to the desirability and the feasibility of adding the subject of cooking to the curriculum of our public schools, permit me to say:

"First, as to the desirability—the question in another form is whether our school work should continue to be united mainly to memorizing of text-book matter, the most of which is forgotten—and perhaps just as well forgotten—very shortly after examinations are over; or whether we should adopt the modern and rational educational ideal which supplements mere book-learning with real and permanent acquisitions that touch directly the vitally practical issues of everyday life? In accordance with this higher ideal, manual training for boys and domestic economy for gilrs are rapidly taking their rightful places alongside of history and grammar in city school systems all over this continent—a position they have long occupied in Great Britain and other European countries. And I may further hope that Victoria schools will be brought into the line of progress, in this respect, as speedily as possible.

"Then, as to the feasibility of the suggested innovation: There are, as far as I can see, only two difficulties in the way of immediately placing cooking on the list of subjects to be taught in the public schools of the city; first, the regulations of the council of public instruction do not authorize it; but the removal of this obstacle ought not, the thing, be very difficult. It is reasonable to suppose that the necessary permission could be readily obtained from the educational department. A more serious difficulty, however, is the expense. A moderate equipment would cost from $300 to $500, while thes alary of the special teacher together with the cost of materials and incidentals would amount to, probably, $1,000 a year. Usually, a portion of this is derived from the sale of lunches, etc., to teachers and children. Possibly, the cost of materials would be met in that way.

"Notwithstanding that cooking has become a regular subject of school study elsewhere, there are many, no doubt, who would look upon its introduction into the Victoria schools as a questionable experiment; and the board might fairly desire a reasonable assurance of support in public opinion before committing itself to so large an increase in the cost of maintaining the schools. Such a guarantee would be afforded the board if the ladies, to whose disinterested philanthropy the timely visit of Miss Livingstone to the city, is due, would undertake to secure contributions of utensils or money sufficient to equip the classroom. I am told that in almost every city of Canada where cooking classes have been established an initiative, at least to providing the plant had to be taken by public-spirited women before the respective school boards have had the courage to adopt the innovation, which, however, when once adopted has invariably become very popular.

"It is not unreasonable, either to suppose that the government of the province could be induced to grant, say $500, to encourage the establishment of a course of instruction which is so manifestly in the public interests and which, if efficiently conducted here, would revolutionize in an entirely practical direction the education of British Columbia girls. If the co-operaton of the philanthropy of the city and the government to the extent I have indicated were secured—and I have little doubt it could—I do not think the board need hesitate to expend the balance necessary to inaugurate the new department.

"In conclusion I venture to recommend that Miss Livingstone be invited to a conference with the board, in order that the members may inform themselves thoroughly upon a subject which I have been able in this letter to deal with only in a very general and imperfect manner.

"I enclose herewith copies of the reports of Montreal cooking schools which Miss Livingstone kindly loaned me. These exhibit amongst other information, a statement of expense and income.

"FRANK W. EATON.,
"City Superintendent.

"P. S.—Assuming the financial difficulties removed, and the course established, the instruction might be given in accordance with some such general plan as this: It would perhaps be best to establish the department in connection with the Central school, if for no other reason than the practical one that here there would be a larger patronage of the lunch tables. A room for the purpose could be fitted up either in the old gymnasium, or else above the High school. A lesson to one class, limited to about 25 girls, takes half a day, and a teacher can convenieutly have but one class a day; so that about 125 girls would receive the instruction during the year. It is customary, I am told, for the principal of each school to select the girls who are to take the instruction and the privilege becomes a reward of merit very eagerly sought after by them. Now there are about 200 girls in the first and second divisions of all the schools, and from these the necessary 125 could be selected to constitute the cooking classes. During the lesson period the girls not so selected and the boys of the mixed classes would go on with their regular work.—F.H.E."

The report of the superintendent called forth quite an oration from Trustee Marchant, who said possibly the solution of the Chinese question as regards domestic labor was to be found in it. He moved that the report be left over for the special meeting to consider.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins in seconding the motion, said that the matter of furnishing a kitchen would be easily overcome. She was of the opinion that the suggestion go farther and include needle work. The motion of Trustee Marchant was then put and carried and the chairman announced that a meeting would be called sometime before the end of the month.

Trustee Hall moved that the superintendent be asked to report on the individual competence of all the teachers, but the matter was deferred.

Trustee Belyea moved, and his motion met with favor from the board, that the closing examinations of the schools be fixed for June 23 for the public school and June 24 for the High school.

The board then went into committee of the whole to make amendments to the clauses of the school regulations, governing the employment of pupil teachers. On rising and reporting progress the amendments were adopted as complete. Just before adjournment Trustee Belyea gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would move that teachers' salaries be not reduced in cases of sickness.

CATERPILLARS STOP A TRAIN.

Strange Incident in Railway Travel in Eastern Ontario—Insects Infest Orchards.

The Brockville Recorder of recent date prints the following strange and interesting story:

"One of the strangest incidents in railway travel which has ever been recorded in this section of the country is told by a well known Brockville man as having occurred on Saturday evening between Carleton Place and Ottawa. He says the express on which he was a passenger, left Ottawa about 6 o'clock in charge of Conductor Chapman, and had reached a point about midway between that city and Carleton Place, when a freight train was found stalled on the track. The express also came to a sudden stop and for a time some consternation ensued over the strange procedure, among the passengers.

"Investigation revealed the astonishing fact that both trains had been stopped by an army of caterpillars. The latter were of the variety known as tent caterpillars and their bodies being crushed under the wheels, rendered the tracks so slippery that no progress could be made. The creeping army appeared to be fully two miles in length, and was moving slowly westward. The ground over which they had travelled to the tracks, was divested of everything in sight, even tall trees being completely divested of their leaves. The ground for the entire distance of two miles was literally swarmed with the pests, presenting an unique yet unpleasant sight.

"For a time it was found impossible for the trains to get away from the neighborhood, but finally the tracks were swept and then dusted with sand and in this way sufficient grip was secured on the rails to allow the locomotive to pull out."

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.

The Ottawa Journal in a last week's issue says that a caterpillar plague is infesting the country about the township of West Templeton. For hundreds of acres these insects have totally stripped the cherry, poplar and sallie trees of their leaves, and they have now commenced to devastate the apple trees. In previous years the poplar and wild cherry have suffered largely from this pest, but this is the first ime that apple trees have been attacked. The insects are in such swarms that it is almost impossible to step on ther oad in some places without crunching them, and fences and tops of posts are covered with layers of caterpillars as thick as a man's hand. The farmers in the neighborhood are quite alarmed at the inroads which the pest is making.

Mr. Richmond McLatchie, of West Templeton, has put on a staff of men and boys to try and eradicate the insects from his apple trees by means of spraying. What effect the caterpillars will have on the small fruits yet remains to be seen, but it is feared that before their hnuger is satisfied they may be an incalculable amount of damage to verdure of all kinds.

SONG OF KING COAL TO UNCLE SAM.

(Edward F. Burns in Boston Globe.)

I am the king of strife and calm—
Now a whistle and now a moan—
I have seized the scepter and torn the palm
From the Wind on his bauble throne.
My pipe in his face I boldly puff
Till his rage my soul inspires,
And I draw him down and his cries drown
In the glee of a billion fires!
Oh, I am king of the land and sea,
King of the field and foam,
King of the mountain, hill, and lea,
King of the hearth and home!

Hair of the lordly limbs and leaves—
Now a whistle and now a moan—
And my sires, up-garnered in mammoth sheaves,
On the floors of the world were strewn,
Yet, up through the starless roofs I come,
And the sentry breezes quell,
And the furnace glow is the flag I throw
In the teeth of the howling gale!
Oh, I am king of the land and sea,
King of the field and foam,
King of the mountain, hill and lea,
King of the hearth and home!

Tears for the straining sail and sheet—
Now a whistle and now a moan—
As the waves ride over the fated fleet
At the whim of the wild Wind blown.
But cheers for the million-muscled oars
That I make from drops of rain;
For as Coal I am king and the song I sing
Is a dirge to the fleet of Spain!
Oh, I am king of the land and sea,
King of the field and foam,
King of the mountain, hill and lea,
King of the hearth and home!

A PLAGUE OF BUGS.

They Got on Everybody and Were a Source of Annoyance.

All of Rossland that could see or feel yesterday were for the time being entomologists and became bugsinyers. The air was filled with the little pests and there were so many kinds and varieties that would take a bug sharp to classify them. They swung, too, with more energy than one would expect from their size and appearance.

It was comical at times to see two men engaged in conversation on the streets brushing the insects off each other. One would say "I see that the Le Roi deal did not—Excuse me, there's a big black bug on your collar. Allow me to remove it." (The bug would then be brushed off the collar.) Then the other would say "Yes, I observe that the deal has been postponed. Lookout there's a bluejacket on your necktie. Allow me to smite it." (The blue bug would then be smitten.)

Thus it was that the bugs made conversation lack continuity and broke it into fragments.

It was not at all pleasant to have one of these insects get under one's collar, for they left a trail of stings wherever they went. The oldest inhabitants declare that yesterday was one of the worst days they have ever seen here for the bugs and do not know how to account for the plague. It's an ill wind that blows no one any good, and the little birds who feed on insects in this vicinity must certainly have had a feast yesterday.—Rossland Miner.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

Officials Who Are to Conduct the Approaching Provincial Elections.

Places for Nomination of Candidates in the Various Electoral Districts.

Yesterday's official Gazette contains the formal notice of the dissolution of the legislature and the writs for the election, which is to take place on Saturday, July 9, nominations being held on Saturday, June 25. Returning officers in the various electoral districts have been appointed as follows:

Thomas Fletcher, Alberni.
John Baird, Comox.
Harry O. Wellburn, Cowichan.
Roderick McKenzie, Esquimalt.
William K. Leighton, Nanaimo City.
George Thomson, North Nanaimo.
Marshal Bray, South Nanaimo.
Arthur Walter, North Victoria.
Thornton Fell, South Victoria.
James E. McMillan, Victoria City.
John Bowron, Cariboo.
J. M. Lindsay Alexander, Cassiar.
Stephen Redgrave, Kootenay East, North Riding.
Charles M. Edwards, Kootenay East, South Riding.
John D. Sibbald, Kootenay West, Revelstoke Riding.
Fletcher S. Andrews, Kootenay West, Slocan Riding.
William J. Goepel, Kootenay West, Nelson Riding.
William B. Townsend, Kootenay West, Rossland Riding.
Frederick Soues, Lillooet, East Riding.
Casper Phair, Lillooet, West Riding.
William H. Keary, New Westminster City.
James D. Hall, Vancouver City.
Justinian Pelly, Westminster, Chilliwack Riding.
Henry T. Thrift, Westminster, Delta Riding.
John A. Catherwood, Westminster, Dewdney Riding.
William Leven Keene, Westminster, Richmond Riding.
Leonard Norris, Yale, East Riding.
George C. Tunstall, Yale, North Riding.
William Dodd, Yale, West Riding.

The nominations are to take place at the following places:

Alberni—Government Office, Alberni.
Comox—Government Office, Cumberland.
Cowichan—Court House, Duncan.
Esquimalt—School House, Esquimalt.
Nanaimo, North—Court House, Wellington.
Nanaimo, South—School House, North Cedar District.
Nanaimo City—Court House, Nanaimo.
Victoria, North—Court House, Vesuvius Bay, S. S. I.
Victoria, South—School House, Royal Oak.
Victoria City—Market Place.
Cariboo—Court House, Richfield.
Cassiar—Government Office, Pt. Simpson.
Kootenay, East, North Riding—Court House, Donald.
Kootenay, East, South Riding—Court House, Fort Steele.
Kootenay, West, Revelstoke Riding—Government Office, Revelstoke.
Kootenay, West, Slocan Riding—Government Office, Kaslo.
Kootenay, West, Nelson Riding—Government Office, Nelson.
Kootenay, West, Rossland Riding—Government Office, Rossland.
Lillooet, East Riding—Court House, Clinton.
Lillooet, West Riding—Court House, Lillooet.
New Westminster City—Court House, New Westminster.
Vancouver City—City Hall, Vancouver.
Westminster—Riding of Chilliwhack, Court House, Chilliwhack; Riding of Delta, School House, Ladner; Riding of Dewdney, Odd Fellow's Hall, Mission City; Riding of Richmond, School House, Steveston.
Yale, East Riding—Court House, Vernon.
Yale, North Riding—Court House, Kamloops.
Yale, West Riding—Government Office, Yale.

WORTH KNOWING.

Sections of the Companies Act that Directors Should be Cognizant of.

The registrar of joint stock companies draws the attention of directors, managers, secretaries and others concerned with the management of such companies, to the fact that sections 37, 38, 89 and 90 of the Companies act apply to all companies either incorporated or registered in British Columbia.

Section 37 provides for an annual return by each company to the registrar of joint stock companies, of a list of its shareholders, and a summary of particulars.

Section 38 provides for penalty in case of default in complying with provisions of above section.

Section 89 provides that every company shall keep a register of the names, addresses and occupations of its directors, or managers and shall send to the registrar a copy of such register, and shall from time to time notify the registrar of any changes in the directorate.

Section 90 provides for penalty in case of default in complying with provisions of above section.

With each of the above returns $1 should be sent to the registrar for fees.

The attention of all extra-provincial companies is also particularly called to section 123 of the act, which, as amended by section 5 of the Companies Act Amendment act, 1898, especially applies to every extra-provincial company carrying on business within the province which has not registered or obtained a license under the act, notwithstanding that such company may be already chartered as a "foreign" company, and which provides for the penalty to be incurred by any extra-provincial company which fails or neglects to obtain a license or certificate of registration under the Companies act, 1898.

SPAIN'S COURAGE FAILS.

Loss of the Philippines Seen to Be Inevitable Unless the Powers Intervene.

Madrid, June 9.—Since the last advices from Manila there is apparently an undercurrent of intensity that is repressed only on patriotic grounds. The newspapers are printing violent articles, demanding that the responsibility for the present situation be determined. Political circles express themselves as being "satisfied that the powers will not permit the United States to hold the Philippine Islands."

Captain-General Augusti telegraphed through Hongkong important despatches which the government has not yet published. It is understood, however, that he reports he has concentrated the Europeans within the lines at Manila, which has been much strengthened against land attacks. The natives are so divided that the Spanish officials continue to hold many provinces in the Island of Luzon and elsewhere.

On account of the serious news from the Philippines, leaders of the minority parties in the cortes met Senor Sagasta yesterday to consider the situation. The ex-premier strove to convince them of the gravity of the existing circumstances, urging that they ought to immediately adopt the budget and declare the chamber should sit in permanence. Professor Salmeron, Republic an leader; Senor Romero y Robledo, leader of the Weylerite party, and Senor Barrio, Carlist deputy, opposed Senor Sagasta's suggestions. The opposition leaders promised during the sitting of the chamber to make a declaration regarding the Philippines.

When the chamber was open Senor Sagasta immediately spoke. He said: "The Spanish people ought to receive bad news with manly calmness. Since the unforeseen disaster at Cavite, the government has only received three despatches. The first came directly after the destriction of the squadron. It was from Admiral Montejo and stated that sufficient means of defence existed and that the native population was loyal. The second announced that Aguinaldo had arrived and was trying, but without success, to excite the population against the authorities. The third had already been published to-day."

Senor Silvia, leader of the dissident conservatives, who followed Senor Sagasta, promised to support the government for the defence of the country, but warned the government that he did not intend to be reduced to the role of a "mere witness of his country's misfortunes."

Senor Romero y Robledo offered his support to the government, "provided the government devotes its strength to the defence of the country and not to the defence of any other country's interest." He accused the government of inaction, saying: "Thirty-nine days have passed, yet no resolution has been taken regarding the defences of the Philippines. The result is the natives are induced by the easy victory of the Americans to regard the Spanish forces with contempt. If the government now seeks a shameful peace or foreign aid I shall protest with my whole strength."

Senor Barrio declared the government did not deserve confidence, but, nevertheless, they might count on the support of the Carlists in everything relating to the defence of territorial integrity.

Senor Mella, Carlist, asserted that the government had abandoned its pledges, and blamed it for a "system of silence," declaring that the "nation which would suffer a Sedan in silence could not deserve to figure in history."

Senor Sagasta replied that the "government was not responsible for events in the Philippines, nor the course Admiral Cevera had taken. The government must execute its plans, not reveal them, which would be unpatriotic."

Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives, has instructed his organ, El Tempo, to put the following to the present councillors of the Rueen Regent: "It may be true that neither Europe nor Japan will assist in the establishment of American rule in Oceanica, but it is certainly true that the selfish attention of Europe, now concentrated in China, is extending alarmingly towards the Pacific ocean. Can it be that our government has considered the question of these aspects? The Philippines, placed under the protection of the good offices of European diplomacy, might be maintained in our power by the dictates of Europe, if our government had thus considered the question and decided to defend our archipelagos with moral force and diplomatic action. The responsibility for whatever may occur must rest exclusively upon the cabinet. God grant we may be mistaken."

New York, June 9.—A despatch to the World from Hongkong says: A report has reached here that Manila has fallen. It is said now to be occupied by the Philippine insurgents, commanded by General Aguilo. The rebel junta of Philippine islanders resident here are jubilant over the news.

Madrid, June 9.—A long cabinet council to consider the situation, especially the resources required for the campaign and the war plans was held to-day. The minister of marine submitted important documents for consideration. It is announced that he will proceed shortly to Cadiz, ostensibly to inspect the defences of that place, but it is said he "may possibly make an important decision during his stay there." The minister of marine will also devote considerable attention to the available naval reserves.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Heroes of the Indian Campaign Who Have Received this Reward.

A recent order from the war office contains notice of the recognition of bravery in the Indian campaign as follows:—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldiers, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for the gallant conduct during the recent operations on the northwest frontiers of India, as recorder against their names:

Lieut. Thomas Colclough Watson, R.E. —This officer, on the 16th September, 1897, at the village of Bilot, in the Mamund valley, collected a few men of the Buffs (East Kent Regt.) and of No. 4 company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and led them into the dark and burning village to dislodge some of the enemy who were inflicting loss upon our troops. After being wounded and driven back, he made a second attempt to clear the village, and only desisted after a second repulse and being again hit and severely wounded.

Lieut. James Morris Colquhoun Colvin, R.E.—On the same occasion, after Lieut. Watson had been incapacitated by his wounds from further effort, Lieut. Colvin continued the fight and persisted in two more attempts to clear the enemy out of the dark and still burning village. He was conspicuous during the whole night for his devotion to his men in the most exposed positions under a heavy fire from the enemy.

Lieut. Henry Singleton Pennell, Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)—This officer, during the attack on the Dargai Heights on the 20th October, 1897, when Capt. W. E. G. Smith, Derbyshire Regt., was struck down, ran to his assistance and made two distinct attempts, under "a perfect hail of bullets," to carry and drag him back to cover, and only desisted when he found that he was dead.

Piper G. Findlater, Gordon Highs—During the attack on the Dargai Heights on the 20th October, 1897, Piper Findlater, after being shot through both feet and unable to stand up, under a heavy fire, playing the Regimental March to encourage the charge of the Gordon Highs.

Private E. Lawson, Gordon Highs—During the attack on the Dargai Heights on the 20th October, 1897, Pte. Lawson carried Lieut. K. Dingwall, Gordon Highs. (who was wounded and unable to move), out of a heavy fire, and subsequently returned and brought in Pte. McMillian, being himself wounded in two places.

Private S. Vickery, Dorsetshire Regt. —During the attack on the Dargai Heights on the 20th October, 1897, Pte. Vickery ran down the slope and rescued a wounded comrade under a heavy fire, bringing him back to cover. He subsequently distinguished himself with Brigadier-General Kempster's column in the Waran valley, killing three of the enemy who attacked him when separated from his company.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

COAL ON THE YUKON.

Steamship Companies Likely to Be Seriously Handicapped for River Steamer Fuel.

Cotton Trade Falls Off — Quiet Opening of the Tea Season.

While the question of fuel supply is bothering the belligerent nations of the world, it bids fair to be a matter of vital importance to the steamship companies, which are just now competing for the trade of the Yukon. There will be an enormous fleet employed on the river this year and to the few who have been farseeing enough to study this fuel problem, lies success in the business. Experience has of course given the Alaska Commercial Company the cue in the game and during the winter they have had large forces at work cutting wood along the river for the use of the company's steamers. The Boston & Alaska Steamship Company have also made similar preparations for the coming season and now it is said hardly a stick of wood is to be found for five or six hundred miles up the Yukon from its mouth. Fuel can be procured at St. Michael's, it is true, but while river steamers carry coal sufficient to last them for a voyage of five or six hundred miles they cannot be loaded profitably with other freight, for the latter must necessarily be small. The Alaska Commercial Company are consequently regarded as being about to have pretty much of a monopoly of the Yukon trade in so far as it is handled via St. Michael's. It will operate a very large fleet on the river and is looking forward to having them make two or three trips while navigation is open. Several of the steamers are well up the river with the cargo laden fleet, which left St. Michael's late last season. But apart from the merchandise now on the river that is going in to Dawson, it is estimated that the company will be shipping fully 13,000 tons of their goods into the Yukon country from the Coast this season. A shipment of 250 tons, in addition to the full load sent on the Portland, is being forwarded North from Victoria for the company by the Hudson Bay Company. One hundred tons of this was sent over to Seattle on the City of Kingston yesterday morning, and this with 150 tons to be forwarded on the same steamer this morning, will be transhipped to the company's steamer Oriole, which will take it to St. Michael's. In connection with the Yukon trade the Boston & Alaska Steamship Company have a novel venture on foot. The company purpose running an excursion to St. Michael's from Victoria or Vancouver on their steamer, the Brixham, chargin single fare for the round trip. The steamer, which only left here a few days ago, will leave either port on July 12. On the 12th of this month the steamer Laurada, also belonging to the company, will leave Vancouver on her first trip to St. Michael's.

THE TEA TRADE.

China's tea trade with America for this season has commenced, but not with the flourish displayed by each of the transportation companies competing for it last year. So far as the local agents of the C.P.R. steamships or the Northern Pacific lines are aware there have not been any special charters made for the carrying of the great tea crop of the Far East. The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, which is scheduled to sail for the Orient on Saturday, brought the first of the new tea crop and the second shipments arrived a few days later on the Empress of Japan. The Arizona, the new addition of the Northern Pacific fleet, which is to leave Hongkong on her initial trip across the Pacific to-day is also expected to carry heavy shipments. As outward cargoes the steamers are not receiving as much cotton now as they did, the trade in this article of commerce having since the Hispano-American war materially fallen off.

CAPTAIN EXONERATED.

A press despatch from San Francisco states that Captain O. F. Bolles and J. K. Bulger, inspectors of steam vessels, have exonerated Captain Pierce of the Corona of all blame for the loss of that steamer off Lewis Island on January 23, on the grounds that the weather was cloudy and the ship chart indicated seven fathoms of water at the place she struck a rock while being steered by a pilot.

TARTAR'S SAILING DAY.

The Tartar's sailing date for Wrangel and Skagway has been deferred for a day. Thirty-five passengers have been ticketed here for her, among them being Mr. E. A. Englehardt, who is going through to Dawson as a customs broker. Mr. Englehardt spent last winter in similar duty on the White Pass trail.

NINGCHOW NOT CHARTERED.

Speaking for Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., the charterers of the steamer Ningchow, Mr. Harvey of that firm said that if the vessel had been leased to the United States government to carry troops to the Philippines he had not heard of it. As Mr. Harvey says he would be among those first to know if anything of the kind had occurred, the natural conclusion is that the Ningchow is still in the company's employ. The steamer, he says, leaves San Francisco for the North today.

MARINE NOTES.

At the C.P.R. ticket office a bulletin appeared yesterday announcing the arrival at New York at 11 a.m. of the White Star liner Majestic.

The Barbara Boscowitz went North last evening full of freight for Northern canneries. Among her passengers was Rev. Ousterhout and family.

The schooner Teresa, Capt. G. Meyer, cleared yesterday for Behring sea with a crew of eight whites and twenty-four Indians.

A FLEET OF SIX.

In the coal fleet, which appeared in yesterday's Colonist, a mistake appeared. It was stated on the authority of a number of shipping guides that the British ship Arctic Stream was included in the fleet coming to Esquimalt whereas Lloyd's register, an official authority on such matters, quotes her as arriving at Freemantle on April 24. In addition to the remaining fleet of four that was mentioned shipping men say two more ships have been chartered, making the carrying capacity of the fleet now engaged to transport the big coal consignment to the naval yard in Esquimalt as 16,500.

THE DELHI'S CARGO.

Sailors are again being sought after, this time by Captain Swan, of the British ship City of Delhi, which is now on the Fraser ready to put to sea with salmon cargo for England as soon as a crew for her can be obtained. The loading of the vessel, which was superintended by Mr. A. McDermott, has just been completed. The cargo consists of 46,113 cases of salmon made up as follows: 5,010 cases shipped by Turner, Beeton & Co.; 11,063 cases by Evans, Coleman & Evans; 10,196 by Robt. Ward & Co.; 6,021 cases by J. H. Todd & Son; 6,618 cases by R. P. Rithet & Co.; 2,772 cases by Sinclair, of New Westminster; and 4,433 cases by Geo. I. Wilson & Co. In addition to salmon there is aboard 130 tons of wheat shipped by Farrall, Frequent & Co., the ship's charterers, and a small quantity of ore and coffee. The salmon is all of the 1897 pack.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for.

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

CALL OR WRITE FOR:

30-DAY CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO - CAL

No. 98.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

"Cariboo Dredging Company."

[Registered the 5th May, A.D. 1898.]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo Dredging Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Tacoma, County of Pierce, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is sixteen thousand dollars, divided into sixteen thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Quesnelle, and W. A. Johnston, Mining Broker, whose address is Quesnelle aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

To buy, manufacture, operate, lease and sell every form of dredging and mining machinery; to buy, operate, lease and sell mines and mining interests and claims of any and every description; to enter into contracts for grading, dredging and trenching, and every form of useful work and employment; to do and perform all things necessary, proper or convenient for the carying out and accomplishing the objects and purposes above specified.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
m16 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.
M. KING.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.
D. E. CAMPBELL.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.
F. W. TOWNSEND.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.
E. M. SULLIVAN.
Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.
Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.— "X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 20 acres, more or less, of land situate on an island, formerly pre-empted but now abandoned by Dr. Carmody, about one-half mile south of the entrance to Disappointment Inlet in Clayoquot Sound, of Cowichan-Alberni district, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the northwest corner of said island, thence east 20 chains more or less, thence south 10 chains, thence west 20 chains thence north 10 chains to post of commencement, covering the whole island.
FILLIT JACOBSEN.
Dated Clayoquot, B.C., March 31st, 1898. ap 12

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS,
141 Yates Street, Victoria
Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new el)-lydaw

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.
D. PRINGLE WILSON.
Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.
W. E. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. M. McG. S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.
J. M. McGREGOR.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassian District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.
C. ROBERTS.
June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.
Glenora, May 6, 1898.
(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.
Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.
Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B. C., commencing at a post on the west side of Goose river at the mouth of the river: thence westerly 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence easterly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.
m16 CHAS. J. MITCHELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.
A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.
BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.
BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.
ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.
Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.
F. MATHESON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B.C., commencing at a post on the east side of Goose river, where it empties into Teslin lake, thence east 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence westerly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.
m16 W. E. LOSEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands situate in Cassiar District on the headwaters of Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Chesley river, and about thirty-five miles from Telegraph Creek Landing, Cassiar District, British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the initial post erected at a point on the second or small Salmon Creek lake at the headwaters of Salmon Creek aforesaid, about five hundred (500) feet south of the horse trail; thence running westerly eighty (80)chains; thence southerly eighty (80) chains; thence easterly eighty (80) chanis; thence northerly eighty (80) chains to the initial post aforesaid.
Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. ap 9
CHAS. E. M'DONALD.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.
E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.
Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.
C. W. BLACK.

chase the following described tract of land
NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for provision to fwyp Lands and Works for permission to pursituate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.
Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

Education Office, May 27, 1898.

It is hereby notified that the Council of Pubulic Instruction has been pleased to create the tract of land included within the undermentioned boundaries a School District, under the title of "Quatsino School District":

All that tract of land in Comox District embraced within the circumference of a circle whose center shall be the central point of the school site in Quatsino, and whose radius shall be a distance of three miles from such point.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898.

HON G. B. MARTIN.

Hon. G. B. Martin, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, left the city last night on a visit to his constituents and will probably be away from the capital until after the election. Mr. Martin has represented Kamloops since the death of Preston Bennett, which occurred in 1882. He was elected to fill the vacancy which thus occurred, and was re-elected in the general election of 1886, also in the general election of 1890 and the general election of 1894. He became chief commissioner on March 4, 1895, and has held the office continuously since, discharging its duties with great fidelity to the very responsible trust reposed in him. The department over which he presides is the great spending branch of the administration, and the amount of money which has been disbursed under his supervision must be reckoned by millions. His powers are wide and his patronage extends to all parts of the province and brings him in contact with all classes of men; yet it may be said with the utmost positiveness that not one dollar of money has been employed for other than legitimate purposes, and that in the awarding of contracts and the settlement of claims, business principles, and business principles only, have prevailed.

During his term of office the parliament buildings were constructed and numerous other public institutions erected in various parts of the province. In every case the work was so well managed that there has been only a perfunctory criticism of it on the floors of the house. During the last three or four years the opposition press has been filled with charges of corruption—vague and general charges. It has not been said in any case that any particular minister is corrupt, nor has it been stated in any instance that any specific act has been corrupt. The opposition press has confined itself to a sweeping general assertion that the administration has been corrupt. It is fair to say, however, that no member of the opposition ever rose in his place in the house and made such an assertion, even in the vaguest and most general terms. Now, it seems self-evident that if the administration is corrupt the corruption would be found in the department of lands and works, where the only opportunities exist for anything of the sort being practised, but it is a noteworthy thing, and something that ought to be remembered by the people of British Columbia, that in no single instance has the most reckless or reckless critic of the government been able to find a solitary instance out of the many thousands dealt with by this department while under the supervision of the Hon. G. B. Martin, concerning the honesty and good faith of which the faintest shadow of suspicion has been aroused. It may be said that to make such a claim as this is only to take credit for common honesty. But in view of the scores of scandals brought to the surface in the other provinces and in the Dominion, it is a remarkable thing that, eager as the opposition has been for grounds of attack in this province, they have been able to discover nothing vulnerable in regard to this department. In speaking of the scandals in the other provinces and the Dominion, we do not wish to be understood as claiming that they all have a basis in fact. Possibly in the majority of cases they are due rather to a lack of business methods or the not altogether unnatural effect of political influence, but we have nothing ever of this kind to defend in the case of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

As a representative of his district, Mr. Martin has an admirable record. He knows the needs of his constituents, and has managed to secure for them all that reasonable men could ask of the provincial exchequer, regard being had for the necessary requirements of other localities. In returning their trust into the hands of his constituents and asking for re-election, Mr. Martin has reason to feel confident of a favorable response. The opposition to him has been extremely bitter and of a grossly personal kind. Few men in public life are as considerate of the feelings of others as is Mr. Martin, yet few men have been more grossly and basely maligned than he. Especially has this been true during the past month or six weeks in regard to a statement made by him on the floors of the house highly creditable to his principles as a British Columbian, which has been maliciously perverted to his disadvantage. The effort to defeat him in the north riding of Yale is based upon this gross and contemptible falsehood as to his preference for Chinese labor. We are quite satisfied that when he meets his slanderers face to face, and before the voters, he will put them to confusion, and that the men who have stood by him in the past will stand by him in the future, so that he will be returned to the legislature with a substantial majority.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1894.

Owing to the alterations in the boundaries of the several constituencies, the figures for the elections of 1894 are not as valuable as they might otherwise be, yet they may afford some indication of the temper of the people at that time. There were 23,574 voters in the province at the last general election. Of these, 8,825 voted for the government candidates and 7,907 for the opposition, leaving 6,847 votes that were not polled. Of the unpolled votes 1,285 were in Victoria and 960 in Vancouver, and in Cowichan-Alberni and Esquimalt, with 967 votes between them there was no opposition.

We give the returns by constituencies. In Cariboo, there were three government candidates—W. A. Adams, S. A. Rogers and H. Wall; and two opposition candidates—R. McLeese and Major General Kinchant. Their votes respectively were 147, 167, 138, 142 and 95. In Cassiar, two government candidates ran. John Irving was elected with 102 votes; his opponent, William Dalby, receiving 45. In Chilliwack T. E. Kitchen was elected with 325 against his opponent's 303. In Cowichan-Alberni, Hon. Theodore Davie was elected by acclamation. In Comox, Joseph Hunter, government, received 239 votes against Mr. Stahlschmidt, who received 129. In the Delta, James Forster received 545; James Punch, 317. In Dewdney, C. B. Sword had 327 against 224 polled by D. J. Lefebvre. In Esquimalt, Messrs. Higgins and Pooley were elected by acclamation. In East Kootenay, Col. Baker received 250 votes and N. C. Schou, opposition, 166. In North Kootenay, J. M. Kellie, then a government candidate, received 217 and William Brown, oppositionist, 125. In South Kootenay, J. F. Hume, opposition, 401, against G. Buchanan, the government candidate, who received 258. J. D. Prentice, in East Lillooet, received 83 votes against 82 received by D. O. Stoddart. In West Lillooet, A. W. Smith, government, had 61 votes against 36 for Mr. Keithley, oppositionist. In Nanaimo city, D. J. McGregor had 431 against Thomas Keith's 411. In North Nanaimo, John Bryden, government, had 411 and R. Smith, opposition, 139. In South Nanaimo, W. W. Walkem, government, had 146 and T. Boyce, opposition, 120. In New Westminster, J. B. Kennedy had 594 and E. S. Curtis 574. In Richmond, T. Kidd, opposition, had 368 and C. S. Douglas, government, 290. The leading government candidate in Vancouver was R. J. Tatlow, who received 979 votes. The leading opposition candidate was A. Williams, who received 1,911. In Victoria, R. P. Rithet, for the government, led the poll with 2,546 and G. L. Milne, for the opposition, with 828. In Victoria North, J. P. Booth, government, had 136 votes against Capt. Robertson's 103. In South Victoria, there were two government candidates; D. M. Eberts, who received 274 and John Carey, who received 100. In East Yale, D. Graham, opposition, had 417 votes against Hon. F. G. Vernon's 404. In North Yale, Hon. G. B. Martin had 312 against the opposition candidate, H. McCutcheon's 277. In West Yale, C. A. Semlin, opposition, had 198 votes against James Wardell's 122.

The change of population and of the boundaries of districts on the mainland render calculations based upon the foregoing returns of no very great value at the present election, excepting in the Fraser River Valley constituencies, in Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo, but the figures will be of general interest at this particular time.

THE PROVINCE AND THE DOMINION.

The position taken by the Colonist as to the necessity for placing the claims of British Columbia for fair play from the Dominion above all considerations in connection with politics meets with very hearty approval. The sentiment is growing that the province has been badly dealt with, and that in order to obtain justice all minor differences must be laid aside, in order that a strong and united effort may be put forth to secure at least a reasonable measure of justice. It is impossible for the most optimistic individual to regard the present attitude of the Dominion toward this province with feelings of approval. We would find it difficult to say who are the more strenuous in complaining of the neglect with which our just claims have been treated, the Liberals or the Conservatives. Both parties seem equally incensed and we hear on all sides expression of surprise that the province has been so long-suffering.

The question frequently asked is, "What shall we do?" Those who ask it point out that our representation in parliament is small, that even if our members should vote as one man on all public questions they would not hold the balance of power or anything like it. The force of this must be admitted, but it makes the necessity for united action more apparent. What we cannot get by the mere inertia of our voting power we may secure by the energy of the assault. We must wake the Dominion up to a realization of the injustice that is being done us as a province, and this we can only do by sinking all other differences and presenting an unbroken front when we make a demand for justice at Ottawa. It is true that at the present time the Federal ministry has a large majority—so large that if the Liberal contingent from this province should decide to go into opposition, the government could laugh at them, if nothing more were taken into account than the number of votes cast by them on a division. But there is more in politics than mere voting power, and the strength of our claim upon the Dominion for better treatment in no sense depends upon the number of representatives which the province has at Ottawa, but upon the inherent merits of the claim itself. If this is properly made out and placed before the government and the people of Canada, it will become an active factor in Canadian politics, and there will be plenty of people to espouse our cause, when once they see how closely identified it is with the best interests of the whole Dominion.

In order to secure the strongest possible presentation of our case it is necessary that the hands of Hon. Mr. Turner should be strengthened as much as possible. He appeals to the people not only upon the past record of his government and its known policy for progress and development, but upon his determination as premier, if re-invested with power by the voters, to urge upon the Federal ministry with all the force possible the rights of the province to receive better treatment.

It is right that the premier of a province in appealing to the electors for a re-endorsement should state the general lines of his policy. This Mr. Turner has already indicated in a general way, and more formal expression of them will be made later, but it may be as well to say that he stands pledged not only to handle the revenues of the province in a manner calculated to promote its best interests, but to insist upon some better understanding with the Dominion on subjects where the jurisdiction of the two governments seem to overlap, and also upon the duty of the Dominion to make some return to the province for the vast sum of money paid in taxation to the federal treasury. The latter is as much a part of Mr. Turner's policy as any other factor in the case. He invites the voters to strengthen his hands because he proposes to do this thing among others. He does not ask them to do this because they are favorable to the Dominion government or because they are opposed to it. He appeals to them as British Columbians, as men who understand the necessities of the province and are anxious to see everything that is possible done to meet them. Having made this appeal the voters will see how grave a responsibility rests upon them. It is for them to say whether or not the government of the province shall be backed up by the popular voice in making its demand for justice. This factor having been introduced, and properly introduced, into the political field, it cannot be shirked. If the voters shall say to the Hon. Mr. Turner that they have no longer any confidence in his administration, their verdict will be taken at Ottawa to mean that they are not in sympathy with his demand for justice; and if as the result of the election a new government should be formed with a new leader and the claims of British Columbia should then be presented to the Dominion government, the natural answer would be that when the people were asked to pronounce upon this particular question they returned an unfavorable answer, showing that they took no stock in the claim that this province is not receiving fair treatment. The electors of British Columbia will shortly have an opportunity to say by their votes whether or not they believe themselves to be entitled to better treatment from the Dominion, and they should take the opportunity of so declaring in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. Do the people of Cassiar believe that the interests of that part of the country require the adoption by the Dominion of a liberal policy of development? Then they should return to the legislature two representatives who will sustain the government in urging the claims of the province for simple justice. Do the people of Cariboo feel that something should be done to open the great resources within their district? Then they will strengthen the hands of Hon. Mr. Turner in the demand which he will make for fair play. Are Kootenay, Yale and Lillooet looking for further development projects to make their great resources more available than they now are, and give their prosperity a stimulus even greater than it now enjoys? If so, let them ask themselves if it is not in their interest that the Dominion shall be made to understand that British Columbia has determined to fight for its rights by all constitutional means. The coast constituencies, including the Fraser River valley and Vancouver Island, surely realize how all-important it is to them that some little of the generosity, which the Dominion government extends towards the Eastern provinces, should take the shape of common justice and find its way westward. As to their sentiments upon this point, there is no doubt; nor is there any doubt that the way to give force and expression to those sentiments is to return the Hon. Mr. Turner upon his platform of progress, development and fair play for British Columbia.

A complaint has been made to the Colonist in regard to the mail service to Colwood, Metchosin and Rocky Point. Two mails a week are sent down, but owing to the days on which they are dispatched from Victoria, the people get their papers only after they are two or three days old. The Semi-Weekly Colonist is two days old when it reaches its subscribers and one issue of the Semi-Weekly Times even more belated. If the mail carrier came up from Rock Point on Monday and went back on Tuesday, instead of coming up on Tuesday and going back on Wednesday, as at present, and if instead of making a trip both up and down on Saturday, he made it on Friday, the subscribers to both the Victoria semi-weekly papers would be much better served than they are now. The attention of the postoffice inspector is directed to this matter.

The San Francisco Argonaut is a conspicuous exception to the papers in the United States in respect to its attitude on the war. It declared itself opposed to it at the outset and maintains that it never should have been begun; but it insists that it is the duty of the country to keep what it wins and bury the Monroe doctrine in oblivion. Wherein the Argonaut shows sound patriotism.

It is claimed that the existence of a second satellite to the earth has been demonstrated and its size and motion have been calculated with sufficient accuracy to enable its next apearance to be fixed. Sometimes it appears, it is said, as a crescent of light, sometimes as a brightly luminous point; but usually as a round black body moving across the face of the sun. It is said to have been seen on February 4 last by observers in Norway, and that it is due to cross the sun again on July 30. This moon, which is several times smaller than the one with which we are all acquainted, is said to be 640.000 miles away and to revolve around the earth in 117 days. All astronomers have not yet given their assent to the claims of the discoverer of this new satellite.

The Vancouver World says that at the joint public meeting held in New Westminster, Mr. Henderson produced by far the more favorable impression, Mr. J. C. Brown getting a respectful but by no means flattering reception. Mr. Henderson seems to be a sure winner.

The Rossland Miner speaks in the highest terms of Mr. John L. Retallick, who is expected to be nominated by the friends of the government in Slocan riding. Mr. Retallick seems to be well thought of in all parts of Kootenay, and he has resided in that district long enough to be well known.

The Times admits that Messrs. Templeman and Bostock could have arranged to remain at Ottawa, if they had wished, to attend to their parliamentary duties, instead of coming home to defend the libel suits. This being the case, the public will naturally wish to know why they did not so arrange. They would have been in ample time to have been present at the trial of the cases against them, had indictments been found, if they had delayed their coming until parliament is prorogued.

The Rossland Times thinks that the turning down of Messrs. Semlin, Cotton and Sword and the elevation of Joseph Martin to the leadership of the opposition is rather hard on the first named gentleman. The Times is an opposition paper. We note that it follows the Colonist in classifying Mr. Sword as a Conservative. Mr. Sword says he is a Liberal, and he ought to know.

Do not forget the convention to-night in Institute hall. The names mentioned in connection with the nominations are Hon. J. H. Turner, H. D. Helmcken, Richard Hall, Gordon Hunter and A. E. McPhillips. Persistent rumors of a dark horse are in circulation, but he is so dark that no one knows from what direction he is coming.

HELP TO BEAR BURDENS.

We talk a great deal about the burdens and loads we have to carry in life, and we are apt to think our own load heavier than anybody else's, just because it is our own. There's no getting rid of burdens altogether, and perhaps it wouldn't be good for us if we could. They act as an influence to keep us steady, like ballast in a ship. This is commonplace talk, I know; but the most important subjects that rise in our minds (subjects we have to deal with in a practical way) are the commonest. This article is written on that basis, and the purpose of it is to help in this universal business of carrying loads. Let a lady tell her experience in the matter.

She says: "In February, 1889, I began to feel weak, tired, and languid. Everything was a burden to me. It seemed as though I had lost all my strength. My tongue was thickly coated, and I had a bad taste in my mouth. My appetite was poor, and after partaking of the least morsel of food a feeling of sickness came over me.

I had a sense of fulness at the chest and a gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach. I craved food as if I were hungry, and yet when it was placed before me I could not bring myself even to taste it.

"In this low, miserable condition I continued year after year, sometimes feeling a trifle better and then worse again. In October, 1892, I had become so weak I was obliged to take to my bed, where I lay in a helpless, prostrate state for five months. I could not take liquid food only, but nothing really nourishing; and I gradully grew thin and wasted away. In time I became so far reduced that I thought I was at death's door; and all who saw me were of the opinion that I would never recover.

"I had a doctor attending me during my long illness, but his medicines did not do me much good. In March, 1893, just a year ago, the doctor told me he could do nothing more for me.

"At this time my sister called at Mr. Bell's (the grocer, Crumlin Road), and he told her how his wife had benefited from the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly recommended me to try it. I did so, and after having taken only half a bottle I found myself better. I felt like eating, and the food I took no longer distressed me; it agreed with me, and I felt the stronger for it. I continued with the Syrup, and slowly, but steadily, gained in strength. Soon I was able to do the housework, and felt stronger than I had done for five years. Had I known of Mother Seigel's Syrup earlier I should have been saved much suffering and misery. Now, whenever I feel the need of medicine I take the Syrup at once, and it never fails to relieve me speedily.—Yours truly (Signed) (Miss) Margaret Jane Douglas, 6, Arkwright Street, Crumlin Road, Belfast, March 29th, 1894."

There is no occasion for me to tell anyone who has ever had a long illness how true Miss Douglas' words are. Indeed, it is not possible to express in language what one does through and endures in such a case. Everything is a burden, just as this lady says. And why? Because the strength is gone. We understand then what the writer meant who said, "The grasshopper is become a burden." What to a strong, healthy person is nothing, to a poor, weak, emaciated one (as Miss Dougals was) is a load to crush you to the ground.

And in contrast, what a joy comes with relief—relief such as came to her when Mother Seigel's Syrup began to cure the disease—indigestion and dyspepsia—from which she had suffered so long. And health (after years of pain, distress, and fear, with death threatening)—what a delight, beyond all words to describe!

No wonder (having been thus cured and restored to the reality of living) Miss Douglas says as she does, that she desires others to know of the remedy by means of the publication of her leter.

THE CHESS TOURNEY.

Results of the Games of Yesterday at the Meeting of the Masters.

Vienna, June 8.—The sixth round in the chess masters' tournament was played at the club to-day. At two o'clock the following were the results registered on the scoring boards: Walbrodt beat Caro; Lipkees and Alpin divided honors; Tschigorin worsted Arenchard, and Marco and Blackburn drew. In the evening it was announced that the six remaining games had resulted as follows: Baird defeated Burn; Tarrasch disposed of Schwartz; Marco and Janowski divided honors; Steinitz and Pillsbury also drew; Schlechter beat Schowalter; while the game between Halprin and Schiffers was not concluded. The position is, however, in favor of Schiffers. The unfinished games from the fourth round between Trenchard and Walbrodt and Coro and Tarrasch will be finished to-morrow.

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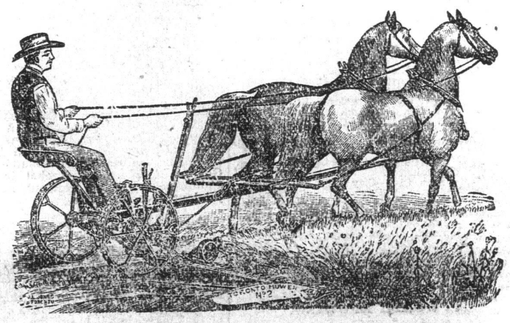

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A SUNSHINY VOYAGE.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan Completes a Very Delightful Run From the Orient.

Coal Is Expensive at Hongkong—Nothing Heard From the Philippines.

Beautiful weather and pleasant company made the trip of the R. M. S. Empress of Japan from the Orient to quarantine, where she arrived last night, one to be remembered by the 122 saloon passengers who crossed the ocean on her. Considerable fog was encountered at the entrance to the straits, but the big liner came on uninterrupted, reaching William Head at 5:30 o'clock. Here she was tended on by the steamer Willapa, which returned to Victoria with the mails and saloon passengers at 11 afterwards making a second trip for the steerage passengers, of whom all told there were 364. Forty-four of these were Chinese for Victoria. When the Willapa came alongside of the Empress newspapers were in great demand, all on board the big liner being eager to learn of the progress of the Spanish-American war, although few, if any, were able in return to give any information regarding the crisis in the Philippines.

"At Hongkong," said Mr. Granville, a resident of that city, who with his sister intends paying Mr. Lobb, of Esquimalt, a visit, "we have heard nothing whatever later than the report first received concerning the taking of Manila. One American warship was coaling at Hongkong about the first of May, but it was in the Chinese quarter of the town and therefore she did not come under British regulations. The Chinese portion of Hongkong has always been a nuisance but he understands that now the territory is about to be taken over by the British. As to the revolt at Shasti, 600 miles up the river at Shanghai, he believed that a few British gunboats have been sent up the Yantsekiang to investigate the trouble.

Lord George Fitzgerald, an Irish baron, who has been visiting Japan and who is returning to Ireland, is another passenger deeply interested in the war, but states that nothing of importance has of late regarding it, especially that part of it relating to the Philippines, appeared in the Oriental exchanges.

Perhaps the most notable passenger aboard was Sir Charles Mitchell, G.C. M.G., governor of the Straits Settlements with headquarters at Singapore. Sir Charles has spent the last month in Japan and is now on his way to England in continuation of his furlough.

J. G. Elliot, who embarked at Yokohama, has been the subject of columns of newspaper articles. He is one of the firm of Eliot & Fry, renowned photographers, of London, Eng.

Among other passengers were Rev. W. H. Elton, an Episcopalian minister, who has spent the last ten years of his life in Borneo, and who with Mrs. Elton are on a trip to England; Mr. and Mrs. Orr-Ewing have lived some time in the upper Yangtsekiang, and are now on they way home to Glasgow; Mrs. Agnew Pope, one of the few writers on financial questions, who has been travelling extensively for a trade journal and who landed at Victoria; Col. George, an attache of the British legation in Japan; Capt. Gransmore and Mr. W. H. Grant, Naval Reserve men; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Phipson, of Bombay; Miss Anthony and Miss Pownall, who are touring the world, are amongst the saloon passengers, sixteen of whom debarked here.

The Japan brought a full general cargo and will proceed to Vancouver early this morning.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Events in the Far East Make the Need for It Greater Than Ever.

The development of events in the Far East and the addition of Wei-hai-wei to the list of British posts on the Pacific lend special interest to the renewal of activity with regard to the construction of swifter means of communication between the scattered British communities. The Australian premiers in conference have agreed that if Great Britain and Canada will contribute two-thirds of the cost of a Pacific cable, Australia should contribute one-third. In Canada an influential deputation has waited on the premier and laid before him a proposal that a Pacific cable trust should be created under authority of the parliaments interested in the scheme, with power to raise the necessary funds and proceed to the construction of the cable. In this country it I sunderstood that as soon as the Australasian and Canadian colonies shall agree in manifesting a strong desire for the construction of the line, any proposal which they may make to that effect will receive at least favorable consideration. The question with which the imperial and colonial governments are playing is whether that Pacific cable shall be in British or in foreign hands. Japan has passed through an industrial second birth. Russia is pushing industrial enterprise on the northern Asiatic coast. France has not shrunk from heavy cost to establish a commercial footing on the south. Germany has made her latest move in the interests, we are asked to believe, of the protection of her commerce. Thus, north and south and east and west, the ocean is surrounded by rival nationalities. In presence of these waiting powers indications are given that the immense commercial field of China is about to be thrown open. Instantly the waters of the Pacific are alive. The military and political movements which have taken place are but the forerunner of intercourse. The trunk line of cable once established, branch lines can easily be constructed to connect it with important points. One terminus under British protection in Australasia and another in Canada, one branch if necessary to join the San Francisco connection with Hawaii and another to Japan and the China ports would create a British network of cable communication which would for a long time to come meet the principal commercial needs of the Pacific. The matter might, indeed, be safely left to the operation of private interest but for the fact that in the present somewhat exceptional condition of affairs, when all ears are turned to the Far East, time may become a question of importance.—Hongkong Press.

HO, FOR THE HEN AND COW.

(Sioux City Journal.)

Sing ho for the South Dakota cow,
Sing hi for the little brown hen;
Such a couple was never on earth below
To feather the nests of men;
With the golden products of good Queen Bess
No "udder" can compare,
While the snowy fruit of the cackling "bute"
Brings a solace to every care.
Men risk their lives for the shining ore
Deep laid in a frozen clime,
When these faithful servants bring them more,
And peace at the self-same time;
With pasture in plenty and bugs galore,
They never lack for feed;
Their stock is at par at the grocery store
For things that the farmers need.
Then three times three for the bovine "she"
And three for the female fowl!
At the farmer's door which they feed before
No wolf has a chance to howl.
No poet's dream ever hatched a theme
More worthy a poet's pen
Than the kindly queen of the prairie green
And the busy, cackling hen.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Plea That She be Left Alone by the Powers—Ready and Willing to Reform and be Modern.

(Pekin Letter in London Telegraph.)

Conviction possesses the mind of most persons here that China is passing through a crisis of her fate, and that the whole future of the Far East will to an enormous extent depend upon the outcome. She stands, like Hamlet, irresolute, but face to face with the question, "To be or not to be—dismembered." It is not an academic problem. Germany sovereign in Shantung, Russia installed at Port Arthur—what are these but actual steps in the breaking up process? Great issues may hang upon most sordid motives. The three potent European powers that threaten the dissolution of the most ancient empire and most permanent social system in the world have before them nothing better than the greed of territory and the lust of dominion. Defeated in the honorable competition of States, afraid of commercial freedom, they seek to capture as far as possible the largest market in the world for their own exclusive advantage.

One need not be blind to the evils of Chinese exclusiveness and misgovernment to wish devoutly that these designs may be foiled. The welfare of Eastern Asia to a degree hard to exaggerate is concerned in the triumph of British policy at this moment, which is to preserve China for herself and mankind. It is not, perhaps, a trifle to consider the sentiments, wishes and welfare of over 300,000,000 of human beings, though it would be very curious to know what they count for in the hands of universal conscription; but outside China, in the opinion of those whom I have consulted on the subject, to the 300,000,000 more in India, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, Tonkin, Japan and the whole Eastern Archipelago, the solution of the problem will be of momentous import.

The persons referred to are diplomats, public men, bankers, merchants, traders living here, and familiar with the East, and of these very few believe that the break up of China will be of benefit to the world. One does not meet a small minority who hold that view. Their reason generally is that any government would be better than the present. In its unamended form it is difficult to say a good word for the existing regime. Then, again, in their judgment, reforms will be altogether too slow if China is left to herself to effect them; she needs some masterful power to compel advancement—that fiction of all ages, the benevolent and omniscient despot.

It may be confessed that the autocrat will find no folk tractable than the docile race that had the pig-tail forced upon it as a badge of servitude and slings to it as a mark of honor. I think so highly of my country's power of government that I have no doubt a cycle of Cathays under her rule of liberty, justice and self-government would recreate China; but this is out of the question, and Britain's rivals seek different ends. Further, it is held that without continuous outside pressure China will never develop her resources, which are probably among the richest in the world. The silly pride which has convinced this people that they are superior to all the rest of the human race, that strange jealousy which has barred our foreigners, and that fossil Toryism that has made the country a Dead Sea of humanity are not extinct.

No one denies that external pressure is needed. The question is, whether the Russian Cossack, plus the knout and Siberia, German militarism, French protection and English free trade distributed in allotments over the country will not bring with them evils vastly greater than any they cure. Lastly, I often encounter the assertion that China's promises of reform are not to be trusted. It is quite true that she has given duplicity and evasion a free rein. Does Russia keep her engagements? Is Batoum a commercial emporium unfortified, agreeably to the most solemn treaty engagements, or does it bristle with battlements and guns? When will the pledge which Germany gave to Denmark in 1864 be fulfilled and the Danish portion of Sleswig be restored to its people? Just when Denmark itself has been swallowed up.

The merchants here have confidence. I must admit, that if Germany promises equality of commercial privileges, in the existing state of things the word will be kept; but of Russia there is nearly universal distrust. I was told this very day: "Yes, Port Arthur will be open, but the country beyond will be closed by some means or other. Russia will not hold Manchuria for other people's benefit." As one hears a good deal about China's non-observance of treaties and a good deal that is true, how has Germany kept her one treaty with China? It was made at Tientsin, Sept. 2, 1861, and confirmed and amended on March 31, 1880. Article XXXVIII. of that instrument provides that

"Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China."

Was this clause regarded when Kiao-Chau was seized? Or has there been an emendation to the effect that "if at the said time Germany wanted a coaling station, or a railway monopoly, she need not wait for the Chinese authorities to take action, but appropriate such part of China as may be most convenient?"

On the other side, I find a remarkable singleness of view among those who know China best, the feeling uppermost being that this Empire presents a marvellously homogeneous people, wholly diverse from any part in the West, and that in such a nationality even slow reforms, in harmony with the natural development of the race, are better than such as may be forced by alien rule. The unity of China is one of the wonders of the world. She has blended races, conquered her conquerors, assimilated languages, amalgamated antagonistic philosophers and religions, and for four thousand years at least maintained an unbroken historic continuity. On this unity she has built a social system unlike any other, and yet seems to be the same within the tropics at Canton or amid the Siberian rigors at Pekin. Twenty-five degrees of latitude seem to make no difference.

Is this unity to be broken to enable Britain and America to sell more sheetings, the Czar to recruit bigger armies, the Fatherland to transplant its militarism, and France its cafe chantants? We are dealing, not with barbarism, but with an ancient though backward civilization. People even doubt whether Russia has any higher civilization to bring. Better or worse, these people want nothing of us but our exit, and they have a right to ask to be let as far as possible alone. Commerce and the opening up of the country are the pretexts put forward for breaking up this empire; but I find among commercial men a universal belief that for all the purposes of trade, and for all those countries that do not share in the plunder, a united will be better than a partitioned China.

A fellow passenger with me recently was a member of the American diplomatic service, who has just visited Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, and was delighted with these busy centres. "I am now longing," said he, "to see Saigon and Haiphong, and observe the results of the French system as compared with the English. I expect there is no comparison." Since 1862 this boasted Indo-Chinese empire of the French has been growing, and we can see how they have promoted commerce.

Saigon was for a short while a free port and prosperous, but that regime was stopped, and now heavy duties for all commodities not French are levied. For example, yarn pays $17 a bale from Bombay, $36 a bale if from England; while calico, the wear of the natives, is mulct $1.10 per piece. A case of matches worth $17 in Hongkong will cost you $43 in Tonkin. Worse than all this, from the wretched, struggling, Annamites a crushing capitation fee is extorted, and even the betelnut trees are taxed 50 cents per annum (1s. each, at present rates), a laborer's pay for two or three days. The mandarins fleece the people as much as ever, and, in addition comes the oppressive load of French taxation. This is what the southern Chinaman and foreign traders may expect if ever the governing faculty of France is applied to the commerce of this empire. For never let it be forgotten that any pledges secured by England for equal rights only hold under existing conditions, and cease at once when the European powers have divided the estate between them. At present the Americans send to North China large quantities of sheetings and flour; the locomotives and carriages on the new railways seem to be theirs.

You will note that it is at the very moment when China is entering on the era of railway development that the Western powers are so anxious to take care of her. Hence that infamous exaction of Germany that she alone shall made the railways in Shantung. Our American friends can tell exactly how many of their engines, cars, and steel rails the Deutschers will want. Pray explain, somebody, to a bewildered world what the slaying of two German missionaries has to do with the exclusion of American rails and machinery from a Chinese province! Japan is a neutral customer of China, and one of the best. Her industrial development is as marvellous as the intellectual and political. The rising empire knows what to expect for the treatment of the products of her looms and her fields when the champion monopolists get to work. In brief, there will be only one section of the country open to all nations, that controlled by Britain.

Not long ago, in a warm discussion here, one of the members of our legation was making the members of the Kaiser's staff wince by contrasting their selfish with our generous policy, and he claimed the argument by saying: "I challenge you to name a port, not only in China but throughout the world, where the Union Jack flies, at which you are not as well treated as our own people." Nobody picked up the gauntlet, but a merchant of the Fatherland remarked, "Well, at Hongkong, I confess I have every advantage of a British subject, only I am not summoned to serve on juries." In other words he was better off than the Britains by escaping an unwelcome liability.

What are the results of this liberality? Why, that Hongkong and Singapore count among the wonders of the world. The trade of Hongkong is worth over $100,000,000 per annum. I believe that this amount exceeds the sum total of the commerce of the French colonies, Algeria included. The population increased in the last ten years 40 per cent, and it is the most contented in China. It is the same thing in Singapore and right through the Malay peninsula.

There the social fruits are not less striking. The Chinese grow rich, there being no mandarin to squeeze, they take a leading part in the municipal and social work, have begun to educate their daughters, adjure the stupidities of bandaged feet and ancestor worship, and even cut off the pigtail or cue. In another generation you will hear of the Chinese waltz and the Malay cotillion. Observe, too, that England has used no force to produce all this; she has merely provided the conditions—liberty, justice and security. Colombo, Hongkong and Shanghai are object lessons for all mankind to show what these conditions mean. Tonkin is also an object sesson.

"Perhaps the worst consequence of all, if ever China be split up among European powers, is that she would be involved in European wars. Let the dismemberment begun at Kiao-Chau, continued at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, and projected forward in the French demand for supremacy in South China, go on, then this Empire inevitably becomes the battle-ground of European rivalries. It will be the story of India and the North American continent, before England established her domination over again. To suppose that the exponents of militarism would agree to neutralize China is to concede more common sense than is ever witnessed in international affairs. If, during the past century, this land had been the appanage of Europe, she would up to 1815 have shared our struggles with France, and in the middle of the period would have been a buffer between Russia and the Allies, and, in 1870, between France and Germany. No Empire, ancient or modern, ever enjoyed such long epochs of peace as China. She has hardly attempted annexations except in the case of Japan. She sent two expeditions to subjugate the island realm, and both shared the fate of a famous Armada in the West. The first was in the third century; the second was despatched by the great Kubla Khan, the Mongol conqueror, and is said to have consisted of 100,000 men. Not a soul of either of these forces ever returned to tell the tale; and Japan made the Celestials pay dearly for their temerity by ravaging their coasts. Otherwise, China has lived mostly at peace with her neighbors. Once let the huge military powers get a footing here, and we shall see them raising armies and fleets to a large extent at the cost of the unhappy victims of their tyranny—I mean, of course, the happy subjects of their benevolent sway. The British fleet in these waters must be augmented; so must the French, the Russian and the German. Japan cannot stand indifferently aside. Her armaments must be kept at a high standard, no matter how much it may impoverish the nation. French forces in Tonkin and Cambodia must be increased; perhaps even the army in India and our garrisons in Burmah must be strengthened. Promotion of commerce! Sheer hypocrisy. Promotion of militarism is what we are to find. What France has done we see in Tonkin; and Russia knows as much about advancing trade as an elephant does about making a watch. It is not a small matter to me that if England should fail in her attempt to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire, one-third of the human family will be exposed to perils of war that they have not known before. The English minister is reported to have warned the Chinese that the possession of Port Arthur by Russia would change the balance of power in the East. It does so, of course; and, beyond that, introduces every element calculated to make that balance more and more unstable.

In all that precedes it is assumed that China can and will reform. I find this to be the opinion of the men who have known China longest and best. Sir Robert Hart, who has spent forty-four out of his total of sixty-three years in this country, has no doubt of it. Dr. Martin, who was thirty years in the imperial service, head of the Tungwen College, and one of the foremost writers on Chinese literature and philosophy, is equally confident. Outside pressure will do her good, but the country needs peace. The Chinese are themselves aware that they stand on the edge of a precipice. They are almost paralyzed by fear of Russia, and require external guidance. China wants a leader, and the Chinese system does not favor the coming of the strong man in the hour of supreme need. Literati are very good in their place, but that is not the first place in a storm. One cannot recall a mere grammarian or lettered pendant who ever led a national defense or headed a rebellion.

War on China's account at this moment would be worse than useless. The Pekin government must be made to feel that they have to work out their own salvation. A few days ago I conversed through an interpreter with one of the most eminent members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or foreign office. To the mind of this highly influential personage the simple truth that his country is suffering from her own faults had utterly failed to penetrate. On the contrary, it was all England's blame. "Why," he asked, "has not Great Britain, which is all powerful at sea, forbidden Russia to make these demands? Why do you not tell Russia she shall not have Port Arthur? She cannot send troops any munitions of war if you forbid it, for they must come by sea." I must confess that the Chinese statesman had such faith in the omnipotence of the mistress of the seas that war was really out of his purview. But this is not the way to save China—at the expense of the British Empire.

Our policy is clear. It is first to promote a national army, commanded largely by Western officers, in place of the sham provincial militias. Secondly, it is to insist upon well-known internal reforms, especially the mitigation of the squeeze. Thirdly, it is to promote o China-Japanese alliance, toward which things seem to be tending. With a well-drilled, officered and paid body of a quarter of a million troops—and twice that number could be easily raised—a navy under English command, and the aid of Japan, China may recover all she has lost. The powers now spoiling her are only availing themselves of her hour of weakness. What strikes everybody here is the cowardice of this proceeding. We are wondering if it can be true that the bird of prey, which figures on their national emblems is to be changed from the eagle to the vulture. Most appropriate would it be if so, for, after all, there is something tradtionally honorable about the eagle, and heaven knows nothing honorable has yet been found in the German and Russian spoliation.

MADRID IN WAR TIME.

A Glimpse of the City, the Crowd and the Palace.

(Pierre Loti in Figaro.)

Three o'clock in the afternoon. As the evening approaches, the streets of Madrid grow more and more animated, filled with a crowd gay and vivacious.

Before the palace, in the avenues, officers and soldiers ride about in uniforms of charming elegance; white hussars; blue hussars, red hussars. At the old historic palace the white hussars are on guard.

On the staircases, in the courts, pace up and down the halberdiers, striking with their weapons the carpet or the sounding stone, when some prince or dignitary passes before them. And see, down there, traversing the inner galleries and announced by the respectful salute of the halberdiers, a very noble woman, with a beautiful face and white hair, with the bearing of a queen—her imperial highness the Archduchess Isabel, mother of her majesty, the Queen Regent.

On the opposite side, the royal windows overlook the country—a country which astonishes because there, so near the city, it has already the aspect of a desert; no houses, apparently no roads; woods, underbrush, a vast and savage extent, which ends at the far-off mountains and through which winds the melancholy Manzanares.

Such a view, seen between curtains of brocade, the colons of which age has deliciously subdued, gives to the sumptuous solitary apartments something more of melancholy and of grandeur. A whole past of magnificence and of glory seems to sleep in those dusky salons which succeed one another in an interminable vista, diversified at this point or that by the fantasy of the artists of other days, so that one finds in walking through them a series of surprises. The lofty casings of the doors are all made of agates or of rare marbles, whose colors strangely veined harmonize with the brocaded tapestries of the walls.

There is the salon of Charles III., in soft blue, starred with silver. Other salons, hung with exquisite old satins, are of a dying rose, with the blazonries of Louis XV. or of an inimitable old rose embroidered in gold, with an exuberant Renaissance ornamentation; or else of a green bizarrely mixed with saffron yellow, or again of royal blue, emblazoned with brilliant yellow, with furniture of which the magnificent stiffness dates from the Empire. A certain grand salon, with a ceiling all in flowers and scrolls of faience, has mural panels in pearl gray satin, embroidered above and below with garlands rose-colored or white, which must have consumed the lives of a legion of patient workwomen. And one feels that all these precious things, respected by human revolutions, have dwelt here peacefully during years and centuries. The ghosts of the monarchs lying in the escurial would find here again, intact and only a little faded, the splendors which they knew.

The throne room, the most immense and most superb of all, hung entirely with ancient cramoisy velvet, embroidered in gold, is peopled the length of its walls by great black statues holding in their hands gold emblems, and standing out in strangely agitated poses from the brilliance of the red pedestals. Four lions in bronze guard the steps of the throne of Spain, where on solemn occasions is seated, also in the garb of ancient days, that queen and admirable mother whom Europe at this moment seem to wish to abandon in the face of an unlooked-for peril, of revolting aggressions.

This evening the approaches to the palace are comparatively tranquil and silent. But, as more than anywhere else happens in Madrid, the crowd swells from moment to moment, invades the streets and the promenades, like a sea, mounting at the approach of dusk. One divines agitated eyes, anxiety, in the attitude of certain groups which are stationed before the places where the telegraph brings news. But the whole people is determined and full of confidence in its good cause; the whole people shows a beautiful and joyous courage. The old Latin gayety which is common to the Spaniards and the French, covers out of sight those disquietudes so bravely dissembled. One hears music, guitars, song and laughter. And the noise, which one takes for the noise of a fete, increases ever as the night falls.

LILLEY-ELFORD.

An Early Morning Wedding Yesterday at the Residence of Mr. J. P. Elford.

The residence of J. P. Elford, Esq., contractor, 30 Cadboro Bay road, was the scene of one of the prettiest June weddings early yesterday morning, when Mr. George Walter Lilley and Mary Essie Elford were united in the happy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. J. C. Speer, of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Elford, and was given away by her father, while Mr. H. A. Lilley, brother of the groom, acted as best man. After the ceremony the newly married couple sat down to breakfast with their relations and friends and a very happy time followed. At 11 o'clock, amid a shower of rice, old shoes and good wishes the young couple started for their future home, "The Ferneries," Westholm, B.C., making the journey by road, being accompanied as fas as Goldstream by several of their more enthusiastic well-wishing relatives and friends. There was a large number of presents, among which was a horse and buggy, the means of conveyance used by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Lilley on their homeward journey.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Proposal for Facilitating Plebiscite in Case Franchise Bill Fails to Pass.

Mr. Sifton's Big Overdraft Discussed and Further Information Ordered.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 7—Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the senate to-day that until the lower house decides what it is going to do about the amendment made to the franchise bill by the senate the third reading of the plebiscite bill will be postponed. If the Commons refuses to pass the franchise bill as amended he would, on the third reading of the plebiscite bill, propose an amendment that the vote on the plebiscite be taken upon the provincial lists without reference to the franchise bill. The bill was passed through committee without amendment.

The cruelties and ill-treatment to which the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass railway are subject led to an animated discussion in the Commons to-day. Mr. Ross Robertson was very bitter against the Canadian Pacific for their "policy of plunder." He wanted to see the directors brought to the bar of parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that the government would go into the matter after the session. If the deputy minister of justice had been derelict in his duty the government would call him to account. No official of the government could escape responsibility.

It transpired to-day that Mr. Sifton exceeded the immigration appropriation this year by $69,000. He was not successful in getting the item through, but ordered to produce full information.

The arrangement with Darr Rose for the publication of Ogilvie's Yukon guide book was severely criticized by the opposition. Mr. Robertson said the book only cost the publisher thirteen cents.

Reports from England state that Mr. Peterson has absolutely failed to raise the necessary capital for the fast line. Mr. Davin queried Sir Wilfrid Laurier about the matter to-night, but he said the government had no information.

The government proposes to allow the members fifteen days' absence for the session.

A communication has been received from the home government regarding the deportation of Senor Carranza from Canada, but Premier Laurier declines to give any information. It is expected drastic measures will be taken against the Spaniard shortly.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

An Ambitious Scheme Placed Before the Joiners of the Empire.

London, June 7.—The Chronicle prints a preliminary list of members of an Anglo-American committee," the declared object of which is to promote better relations between Great Britain and the United States. The committee does not aim at a treaty or other bond of alliance; it aspires only, in the words of the Right Hon. Jas. Bryce, to "a constant cordial co-operation." It excludes from its sphere of operations anything directly concerning the present war and does not intend to make any kind of public demonstration. The idea of the promoters is to enroll 10,000 representative men and women in Great Britain. More than a hundred have already signified their intention to join the committee, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Fife, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Chester, Hereford, Liverpool, Manchester, Worcester, Ripon and Peterboro; Viscount Peel, Lords Brassey, Farrer, Lister, Welby and Charles Beresford, and Commoners Asquith, Bryce, Mowbray, Northcote, H. M. Stanley, Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. Broadbent, Prince of Wales' physician; Lewis Morris, Sir Walter Besant, Ian MacLaren, Anthony Hope, Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, and a number of leading non-conformist clergymen.

MR. KIPLING ON THE BOERS.

His Quaint View of Why They Want Their Independence.

(London Mail.)

By virtue of his recent visit to South Africa Rudyard Kipling was the honored guest of the Anglo-African Writers' Club, at their dinner. Rider Haggard, who presided, introduced his brother novelist in a speech of graceful and candid praise. He said that such men as Kipling are the watchmen of the Empire. If we are plunged into war, then it is that we shall see the advantage of Kipling; then will our Kiplings give us backbone, and excite the patriotism of the nation. "He has communed with the very spirit of our race; in future his name will be one of the few inscribed in living letters on the books of his generation."

Mr. Kipling, who is a modest man, hurried through a few words of acknowledgment and depreciation, and then plunged into the heart of his speech. It was all about South Africa, and the problems which offered there. He went with open eyes, perhaps another way than men who know more about it than he does, the result of his observations and the effect of his views.

"It seems to me," he said, "that of all the strong men who are building up our Empire, there are none who need our help and sympathy and understanding more than the men who are constructing our work in our Africa. You must take my thoughts as the disconnected maunderings of a casual traveller—but here they are. It seems to me that those men have to deal with a very large amount of primitive and agricultural simplicity, which simplicity objects to all things which we understand as the elementary rudiments of civilization.

"It objected to the simplest precautions against the spread of disease among sheep. That was iniquitous. It objected emphatically to all measures for the suppression of rinderpest. That was wicked. It objected more or less to everything which would develop the country—to railways, and to roads (!) of all kinds. That was——"

What it was posterity will never know. The meeting attached a capital "R" to the "roads," and an entirely different spelling, and burst into a shout of laughter. Mr. Kipling's moralization was drowned.

"It objected also," Mr. Kipling continued, "to little things like compulsory education and compulsory inoculation, and it founded a political party to give effect to its views. That party I found to be the most real, lively and aggressive thing in our Africa, as I saw it. I saw nothing more pathetic than the programme of progress laid down, unless it was the howl of protest with which that very modest programme was greeted. There, it seemed to me, was the difficulty on the very threshold of a new land.

"Behind that State was another, and in it was a city armed to the teeth, a city divorced from all considerations of business, a city rotten through and through, with every old, worn-out effete notion of Continental policy and Continental hush-money, and the like—hopelessly inept and crippled, except for the efforts of energetic men in its midst. We created that State. We are responsible for it. We made it; we financed it; we supplied it with men.

"I have never seen white men squashed before, but I saw them there. Boers were riding through the streets, armed to the teeth. It was a peculiarly sickening sight. There sticks in my memory one dinner in Johannesburg, given to me by white men who daren't speak their minds because they were spied out. I was chucked back into the methods of 300 years ago, to see how I liked it—and I didn't."

Mr. Kipling went on to explain that when one has been Lord God Almighty over ten square miles of earth, it is not pleasant to be bustled by white men, who say, "What's on your farm, and what's underneath it, and what will you take for it?"

"Upon my word," said he, "you cannot blame them for hating the white man. The land belongs to them. But unfortunately no man and no race can keep a land he cannot develop. Sooner or later the energetic man comes and offers a mortgage. Presently the mortgage is foreclosed; and then the first owner calls heaven and earth to witness that his successor is a liar, and a swindler, and a thief. So we must be careful. We are the elder brother among the nations. We cannot afford to do the things that others do. If we are impatient, hot-headed, and whack people on the head, there is a sort of feeling in the world that, being the elder brother, it is very wicked of us.

"It seems to me that it is our duty to be infinitely patient, because the game we are playing is a winning game. The more energetic race is coming down chock-a-block on the weaker. The weaker race is being turned under, and that is never a pleasant operation for those who are turned. Our business, it seems to me, is to teach them, by example and by precept, how to develop the country. It is no use getting angry. Our people have to live with them. The colonials and the Dutch are married and intermarried until you can hardly tell where one leaves off and the other begins. There is a dream of a Dutch republic, and it seems to me that there is room enough in the land for both—always under the ideals of the white. There is no romance about it. It is a plain business of 'sit down and work'"—and Mr. Kipling suggested more railways and more towns as a means of putting life into the sterile land.

Speaking again of the Transvaal, he said we had let the thing go on much too long. "They consider themselves our masters and our bosses; that is what they believe in the Transvaal to this day. We have allowed them to put back the clock throughout the whole of South Africa, and make a festering sore, whose influence for evil, if the sore were wiped out to-morrow, would last for ten years. It would not be desirable, I think, to claim our rights by force. But when I was there it seemed to me that, misled by various offers of Continental help, it was just possible that they might rise and cause trouble. Then, gentlemen, would be the time to clean the whole thing out.

"We cannot do it now. It is not fair We are the elder brother. But sooner or later, if they are unwise enough to take encouragement from some Continental shindy—then will be the time to scoop them out."

And Mr. Kipling concluded with a characteristic hope to heaven that he had done no mischief by his speech, and another salute for the cheering.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

The splendid array of newspapers in the field supporting the present government is a convincing proof that the people are well satisfied with Mr. Turner's administration, and that they would much rather have its repetition than to place inexperienced and incompetent men at the head of governmental affairs. Not only are the papers supporting the government in the majority but they have always been considered the best and most reliable papers in the province. They have always been foremost in advocating the introduction and establishment of enterprises in British Columbia which would prove of the greatest concern and importance to her citizens. The industries of the country have been fostered and promoted through their efforts. They have been the means time and again of defeating unwise legislation by pointing out its weaknesses. Not a legislative act has ever become a law without first having been thoroughly examined and criticised by these newspapers, and as a result of their criticisms bills have been revised and the statutes are almost wholly free of imperfections. They have always made it their aim and purpose to work for the interest of the province, and that policy they are still pursuing. Then they advocate the re-election of the Turner government, confidently and sincerely believing that their retention in power is for the best of all concerned. The government members have shown ability, statesmanship, and that they have the interests of the country at heart. If the opposition members possess any of these qualities they as yet have failed to show it. Even if they were fully as competent as the government members, it would simply mean an undoing of all that has been done by the present government. The opposition would be in duty bound to do this in order to be consistent, as they have done nothing but find fault with the government. It is to the interest of every resident of British Columbia, at the present time at least, to have representatives in the legislature at Victoria who will do and not undo; who have formulated plans to act upon in the interest of the people, and who understand how to put their plans into execution.—Slocan City News.

SUMMER SEASON.

Broadway Stock Company to Open in Popular Plays Next Week.

John Williams, an old friend of Victoria theatre goers, is in the city in advance of the Broadway Stock Company. Some ten years ago Mr. Williams managed a stock company in this city, giving a big benefit for the sufferers by the colliery explosion at Nanaimo. Since then he has been in the advance of Charles Frohman's companies, Herrmann the Great, and Santanelli, the hypnotist.

His latest attraction, the Broadway Stock Company, will open a season at A.O.U.W. hall on Tuesday evening. Georgie Woodthorpe, the Canadian actress, is at the head of the company, and is supported by fourteen artists. The repertoire includes "Trilby," "In Mizzoura," "The Burglar," "Lord Fauntleroy," "Dad's Girl," "Uncle Daniel," "Ensign," "The Country Girl," "Charity Ball" and "Fisherman's Daughter." A number of specialties are introduced at each performance. Popular prices will prevail.

At Ottawa yesterday Mr. E. A. Jacob, formerly private secretary to Hon. Edgar Dewdney, and now with the R. P. Rithet Company, Limited, was married by Rev. Dr. Herridge to Miss Josephine Macbain, daughter of Mrs. Macbain, of Ottawa, and niece of Lieut.-Col. John MacPherson, formerly director of stores. A large number of guests attended and the numerous and handsome presents received testified to the esteem in which the couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob left last night for Niagara Falls, from where they will proceed to Port Arthur by water, thence to Victoria, their future home.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898.

THE CONVENTION.

Last night's conference was a capital one, full of enthusiasm and thoroughly barmonious. Its key note was "British Columbia first and always." It was thoroughly non-partizan so far as federal party lines are concerned.

Concerning the gentlemen nominated there will be much to say hereafter. At present it is only necessary for the Colonist to give them an assurance of its hearty support, to commend them to the voters of Victoria and express its full confidence in their success. It is perfectly true that the convention would have nominated the five gentlemen named if such a thing had been possible. Hon. Mr. Turner's statement that probably another constituency would offer Mr. Hunter a nomination was received with applause.

THE PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Turner has been detained in Victoria by important negotiations in regard to railway construction. These are in an advanced stage, but cannot be concluded until the arrival of a gentleman, now on his way to the city. Mr. Turner expects to be able to close the negotiations and make a definite announcement of the result on Monday next and to leave this city for the mainland on Monday night.

AN APPRECIATIVE EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

A gentleman in Winnipeg, and an old resident, who as a professional man and as a politician has been quite prominent there, writes to the Premier in the matter of "Cheap Money," requesting a copy of the act. Incidentally he remarks:

I do not remember of having received at any time of my life (I am 77 years old) as much cause for real moral rejoicing as when I read in the Manitoba Free Press an editorial on "A Co-operative Bank" in British Columbia. At least I saw my dream of thirty years' standing about to be realized—at the last a man was found on the American Continent with moral courage enough to liberate the producers from the thraldom and the severe bondage of the money-lenders and private banks.

The editorial in the Free Press to which reference is made has the following by way of introduction:

An example of advanced legislation that gives promise of serving a useful purpose come from British Columbia, a province that in government as in other things is displaying great intelligence and enterprise and showing the way to the rest of the Dominion.

THE NECESSITY FOR ACTION.

The Colonist has been told that its agitation for pressure upon the Dominion government to secure fair play to the province is a mistake, that nothing can be accomplished excepting through the instrumentality of party politics and that British Columbia must wait until its population is large enough to entitle it to sufficient representation to give it weight at Ottawa. Against the application of the principle of "Live horse and the grass will grow," to the admitted necessities of this portion of the Dominion, we most emphatically protest. The uselessness of looking to such a source for relief will be apparent if we consider for a little the principle upon which the representation of the provinces in parliament is adjusted. The British North America act of 1867 provides that the representation of the provinces shall be readjusted on the completion of the census every ten years and that the apportionment of members shall be determined by allowing to Quebec 65 and to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population as 65 bears to the population of Quebec. The next readjustment will therefore take place in 1901, in which year there will, if the present parliament lasts out its natural term, be another general election which doubtless will be held after the readjustment has taken place. The next readjustment after 1901 would take place in 1911. The province, therefore, may have an increase in its representation in 1901 and another increase in 1911. But though we say such an increase may take place in 1901, it is quite uncertain that it wil take place. The population of Quebec in 1891 was 1,488,535. It is admitted that since 1891 there has not been so great an exodus from Quebec as there was in the previous decade, when the increase of population was 9.53 per cent. In the decade preceding 1891 the increase was 14 per cent., and we think it reasonable to suppose that during the current decade there will be as great an augmentation of the population of that province as there was between 1871 and 1880. If that is the case, the population of Quebec in 1901 will be 1,688,533. Dividing this by 65, we find it gives one member to every 25,665 inhabitants. Under the terms of the union with Canada British Columbia is entitled to six members, but in fixing this number the population was, of course, not taken into account. When it comes to a question of redistribution, however, we may be very sure that the same rule will be applied to us as will be applied to the other provinces, and that we will only get new members when we show a population that entitles us to it under the strict terms of the B. N. A. act. Rejecting odd numbers in the above calculation and placing the measure of representation in 1901 at one member for 25,000 people, we find that unless British Columbia has a population of 150,000 in that year it will not have attained a sufficient number of inhabitants to make its representation proportionate to its population, and, in order that we may receive one additional member in 1901, the census of that year must show that the population of the province is upwards of 162,500, the Confederation act providing that in the calculation of represeatation, if after dividing the population by the unit of representation the remainder is more than one half of such unit, the province shall have one representative for such remainder. Therefore, to entitle this province to one more representative in 1901, we must have upwards of 162,500 people in British Columbia. To entitle it to two additional members, we must have a population of upwards of 187,500, and so on. There is a prospect that we may in the next three years witness such an increase of population as will entitle us to one additional member, but it is also very clear that the other provinces will have additional representatives; so that the numerical influence of the British Columbia contingent will be no greater after 1901 than now. As the next readjustment will not take place until 1911, it is hardly worth while making any calculation about what we may expect then. A good many of us will be dead by that time. A good many will have given up the race for business success, and conditions will have so changed that speculation as to what will then take place is utterly useless.

These facts show how utterly futile it is to ask the people of British Columbia to wait until the population of the province increases before endeavoring to make the justice of their claim upon the Dominion felt at Ottawa. It has been said also that the comments of the Colonist upon the conduct of our representatives has been needlessly severe, and that these gentlemen are even more powerless at Ottawa than the public think. We are told that while in theory it is well enough to talk about our representatives making fight for provincial rights, when a man gets to Ottawa and realizes the conditions existing there he will find how helpless he is. The Colonist appreciates the force of all this. It realizes that no one man can go into the parliament of Canada and by the sheer force of his own ability and pertinacity compel the recognition of our rights. We admit even more than this, namely, if our whole delegation should act as a unit and persistently urge upon the consideration of those in authority the necessity for doing justice to the province the political exigencies which would be encountered would be very likely to defeat their best planned efforts. But if the province speaks as a province, if the 30,000 or more voters of British Columbia unite in a demand for justice, if a provincial government, backed by a good, strong legislative majority, goes to Ottawa with a demand for fair play, if the strong merits of our case are laid before the government, the parliament and the people of Canada, then our parliamentary delegation will be able to speak with a force and with a result that they cannot hope to reach at present. It is for this reason that we urge the voters of British Columbia, in the elections so soon to take place, to remember that in supporting Hon. Mr. Turner they are supporting a leader who stands pledged to securing recognition at Ottawa of the indisputable claims of British Columbia for better treatment at the hands of parliament.

SOME MAINLAND CONSTITUENCIES.

Chilliwack, Dewdney, New Westminster, Richmond and the Delta form a group of ridings which have much in common. These five ridings have been represented in the legislature for the last four years by opposition candidates. Messrs. Sword, Vedder, Kennedy, Kidd and Forster were as persistent and unvarying in their hostility to anything which the government could do or suggest as could well be imagined. It can be charged against them, without fear that they can successfully deny it, that notwithstanding the many directions in which their constituents could be benefitted by legislation, they failed to initiate or even suggest a single measure for that purpose. We are not unmindful of the parliamentary rule under which the initiation of all bills affecting revenue or expenditure rests with the government; but the rule was not intended, nor is it in other legislatures employed as a clog upon the intelligence and patriotism of private members. If a member of the legislature who is not a member of the government desires to impress upon the house the necessity of legislation in any given direction, there are many ways in which he can give effect to his desire. The gentlemen named have either been too dense to realize how they might do this, or too indifferent to the welfare of their constituents to avail themselves of their many opportunities. The Colonist thinks the latter explanation the correct one, because it has observed that, when questions of parliamentary procedure were up for discussion, the gentlemen named were never backward in showing their erudition. We say without hesitation that the gentlemen referred to stand charegable before the bar of public opinion with indifference to the needs of the constituencies which they represented. They were actuated during their membership solely by a desire to vex and harass the government. No man who has kept track of the doings of the last four sessions will question what we say. Many measures have been introduced by the government for the benefit of the farming community generally. Important works have been undertaken and important legislation has been put upon the statute book especially for the benefit of the farmers of the Fraser valley. This is the government side of the account. On the opposition side, we repeat, there is not even a valuable suggestion. Is it not time that the people of that important and progressive section of the province cast aside the men who have shown themselves so useless when it came to the devising of measures or the suggestion of policy for the benefit of the district.

It would not be difficult for one who has watched the course of these gentlemen in the legislature to forecast the character of the canvass which they will make. Beginning at the Delta, we have Mr. Forster who is unquestionably the most rabid demagogue in British Columbia. Nature gave him a glib tongue and a feeling of perfect irresponsibility. In his private relations, Mr. Forster is undoubtedly a very likeable man and doubtless perfectly trustworthy. When he gets upon his feet to speak on political questions, the transformation is as complete as from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde. He flings out assertions of the wildest character with the abandonment of a man possessed of no sense of responsibility. The reputations of public men are to him upon such occasions unworthy of the slightest consideration. He will talk of corruption as though it was a thing to be expected from every man in office. Like the Populist of the United States, to whom every man in office, except himself, is necessarily dishonest, and every individual or corporation possessed of means and energy, a robber in a respectable disguise, Mr. Forster will paint in lurid colors the awful iniquities with which the province is burdened. One stands aghast at the quality of mind which is capable of evolving from its imagination such conceptions of political and business honesty as Mr. Forster affects to have discovered in British Columbia. He is a dangerous man, not to the government, but to the province. He is a dangerous man because his teachings are incendiary, because they breed dissatisfaction, because his recklessness leads him to make assertions which may be, and have been, used abroad to the detriment of the province as a home for settlers and a place for investment. His jeremiads, which he employs for the purpose of inducing the farmers of his constituency to select him as their champion, are all based upon the false assuption that the people of the Delta are groaning in poverty, burdened with debt and crippled by taxation. It may suit Mr. Forster's purpose to make such representations where he thinks they will influence votes, but t is literally true that his constant repetition of such slanders upon his neighbors—for slanders they are—is calculated to destroy their credit as individuals and the credit of the community in the eyes of the outside world. If the electors of the Delta act wisely, they will on the 9th of July select as their representative Mr. Benson, a gentleman whose interests have been identified with their constituency for many years, who is deeply concerned not only that wise legislation should be enacted at Victoria, but that the Delta should have lifted from it the cloud of calumnies which Mr. Forster and his co-oppositionists have evolved for the purpose of blinding the voters to the true nature of the policy of the government, and thereby mask their own efforts to secure the reins of power. If Mr. Forster could, by maligning his constituency and representing it before the eyes of the world as in an almost desperate condition, climb into the cabinet and become in receipt of the comfortable salary of a minister, his ambition would be satisfied, but we fail to see how the Delta would be benefited.

Concerning Mr. Kidd, who has represented Richmond, there is not so much to be said. Mr. Kidd is a gentleman of ability and, while of a decidedly pessimistic turn, is not open to the charge of demagoguery which we have preferred against Mr. Forster. It would, however, be a forced compliment to describe him as a useful member of the house. He is a respectable member, but his contributions to the work of legislation and the development of policies are so few that it would puzzle the most frequent habitue of the legislative chamber to recall a single instance. In Mr. McQueen who will oppose him in the government interests, Richmond will have a representative who will be in touch with all that is best, most vigorous and most progressive in the public life of British Columbia.

In Dewdney, we have Mr. Sword for the opposition and Mr. McBride for the government. It is not necessary for the Colonist to repeat what it has said on several occasions recently in regard to Mr. Sword. He is a gentleman for whom this paper entertains a great respect, but it feels that his days of legislative usefulness have passed. His capacity for verbal criticism has become almost a passion with him, and has so absorbed his other faculties as to render him unfit for the creative work, which every constituency in British Columbia expects at this time from its representatives. During the recent session Mr. Sword permitted himself to be made a tool of by Mr. Cotton in his policy of obstruction, whereby his influence in the house was completely shattered. With the kindest possible feelings towards him, the Colonist feels constrained to say that British Columbia in its progress and its advancement, in its development of new ideas, in its broadening aspirations, has passed Mr. Sword by, and it behooves his former constituents, while they may justly continue to entertain for him that high feeling of respect to which he is entitled, to permit him now to rest upon such laurels as he has won, and select as a representative a younger and more vigorous man, who will be in harmony with the spirit of improvement now in the air, and without which the future of this great province would be full of disappointments.

In New Westminster, we have in Mr. Brown, the opposition candidate, a representative of moss-backism and rank partisanship, the two elements which have done more than anything else to retard the province. In Mr. Henderson, his opponent, we find exemplified the progressive and independent spirit of the day. And just here a word in regard to independence in local politics. It is quite true that there is no place in our politics for an independent party. It is equally true that candidates ought on coming forward for election to give the voters to understand explicitly where they will be found on a party vote in the house. At the same time, there can be no valid objection to a candidate declaring himself to be an independent supporter of the government. Independent support is all that a government can reasonably ask for, by which we mean the support of a representative who is prepared to stand by the ministry unless it is found hereafter undeserving of his endorsement. An independent supporter of the government, such as Mr. Henderson is, must be taken to approve of the general policy of the administration in the past, of the general character of its personnel, and of the lines of policy which it indicates for the future. This we understand Mr. Henderson to do. More than this the government has not asked of any of its supporters.

There remains Chilliwack to be spoken of. A large number of the voters of this riding have requested Hon. Mr. Turner to allow himself to be placed in nomination and he has acceeded to their wishes. He will doubtless contest the constituency with success. If elected for it, Chilliwack would be fortunate in having Mr. Turner charged with the responsibility for its interests in the government and legislature. Mr. Turner has shown during the last few years that he is thoroughly appreciative of the interests of the farming interests and determined to do all in his power to advance them. Substantially all the legislation of British Columbia for the peculiar benefit of the farmers owes its initiation to him. It is therefore highly fitting that a constituency composed almost exclusively of farmers should offer him a nomination. It will be singularly appropriate if he is elected by such a constituency, and if the other farming constituencies of that splendid river valley and the adjacent riding of Richmond send an unbroken delegation to Victoria at his back. The time seems to have come for a new departure in this part of the province. For four years its representatives have done nothing but hamper the government which sought to advance its interests. It is worth trying the experiment of having representatives who will assist the government in such efforts, instead of aiming to thwart them. We feel that we can say with certainty that the province at large will return Hon. Mr. Turner to power with at least as large a majority as he had in the last house, and under these circumstances it would seem utterly pointless for the constituencies to which reference has been made in this article to select opposition candidates. They have a choice between having such spokesmen as incendiary Mr. Forster, with such reactionaries as Messrs. Brown, Sword, Kidd and Vedder to assist him in four years more of misrepresentation and calumny, and the Premier of the province—a gentleman who is growing in public esteem and in strong statesmanlike grasp every day, supported by progressive, energetic and intelligent men like Messrs. Benson, Henderson, McQueen and McBride. It ought not to be difficult for them to make a choice.

Local politics have almost obscured Dominion matters in this province for a few months past; but even during the heat of a local election, it is worth while taking not of the vast sum which the present federal ministry has asked parliament to appropriate during the present session. The amount is $47,970,947, of which $40,987,812 is out of revenue and the balance out of borrowed money. This is the greatest expenditure made by Canada in any year since the union, and it is four millions more than the Conservatives expended during the last year of their regime. Without pretending now to pass judgment upon the merits of the several expenditures, this much may be said in passing, that it forever closes the mouths of the Liberals on the subject of economy.

Man! Where Is Your Strength?

Where is the vigor given you by nature? Where is your manly bearing, your hearty grasp of the hand? Have you wasted it in excesses and dissipation? Is it gone? Is the world full of bitterness to you? Are your days spent in brooding over your trouble and your nights in restless tossing.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Let hope spring in your heart, for this grand remedy will restore your strength confidence, self-esteem. Read how it is done in the book "Three Classes of Men," which will be sent to you closely sealed, without marks, free. Don't put it off. Addres

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QUESTION?

If it costs Uncle Sam 1,500 lives to capture one Spaniard, how many of the 17 lawyer candidates for legislative honors will make one attorney general?

BERRIES

Strawberries now in—Mrs. Ashleys Sharpless picked every morning and evening.

FLIES

Fly Paper, Tanglefoot, 40c box.

Preserving Jars—Pints, quarts and half gallons.

Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs. $1
Local Beer, Quarts, $1.50 doz.
Root Beer, 10c. doz.
Cider, 2 for 25c.

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HER FRIEND THE BACHELOR.

Uses of Three Meals a Day as an Anchor for Man.

It seems that man is not only sustained, but also anchored by his three daily meals, observes the New York Sun. At least that is a Brooklyn lawyer's idea. The statement was made in a convention with a young woman.

"I can't imagine what's the matter with Archie," she said, with a regretful sigh. "He is the most changed person I've ever seen. Why, he isn't at all the same man he was when he had an apartment in a family hotel. I don't believe that bachelor apartment life agrees with him. I never," with emphasis, "saw such a crank as he is now."

"In what way?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, you never know where you will find him, physically or mentally," promptly answered the girl. "It used to be that I could always count on old Archie, and so could all his girl friends, but none of us can now. He floats in when you least expect him, never comes when we really need him, and, worst of all, disappears altogether for weeks at a time, and when he turns up again, is no more capable of giving an account of himself than a babe in arms. How is it with you? Do you ever see him? And don't you think that he has changed?"

"Yes, I see him frequently," answered the lawyer, "and I know he has changed, but, you see, I know the cause."

"In love?" asked the girl, with an attempt at playful indifference.

"Bosh!" exclaimed the lawyer. "Archie is about as much in love as you are, and I won't say how much I think that is. But it isn't love that ails him. It's running here, there and everywhere after something to eat three times a day, and that's what ails nine out of ten young and old bachelors."

"What can you mean?" asked the girl.

"Simply this," answered the lawyer. "Eating around is ruining him, as it will ruin any man. You know we brothers have a great way of saying, 'Now, my sister shouldn't associate with a man who gambles,' or, 'I wouldn't allow my sister to go with a man who drinks,' and so on. I've never been blessed with a sister, but if I had one I should have put my foot squarely down on her associating with men who eat around. It is thoroughly demoralizing, mentally and physically, I know, because I've tried it. It is really better for a bachelor to take his meals at a poor boarding house than to eat around at the finest restaurants in the city. Did you ever stop to consider that a man's three meals are a great anchor? If they call him to the same place at about the same hours every day, unconsciously he gets into communication with himself at these stated times, and this is always good for one. It steadies him; it keeps him from becoming a wanderer on the face of the earth.

"You take two men, bachelors, one who eats around and the other who takes his meals at a fixed place. The former soon becomes—well, just like Archie. He can not be relied upon in any way. First of all, he begins to eat at irregular hours. He says to himself, 'By Jove, it doesn't matter what time I breakfast, lunch or dine, for my dining room is open at all hours, and nobody will kick if I am early or late.' And then he goes for a meal when the spirit moves him. Soon after he begins to eat at odd hours he finds himself eating all sorts of odd things. In fact, he soon begins to search the menu for queer dishes, and, of course, queer dishes in time, and a short time at that, have their effect not only on his manners, but also his morals. He doesn't mean that the man who eats around grows actually bad mannered, but he becomes careless and unmindful of others. In short, he grows selfish; he loses hold of himself; he drifts."

"I didn't know before that bachelors lived on food," interrupted the girl mischievously. "I've been told that bachelors are the tramps of love and live on free-will offerings."

"They require something more substantial occasionally, Miss Innocence," he answered, "and I stick to it, that they are better off when they get that something at a regular place and at regular hours. Look at the man who does that. If he is in a boarding house or a family hotel he sees a semblance of home life at least three times a day, and that sets him to thinking. A woman once said, and I think she was an old maid, that nothing can be so frankly prosaic, so flatly antique, as an old bachelor. I think she only knew those who spent a good part of their time going from place to place in search of meals. I know of nothing that makes a man so stupid. Eating becomes a business with him then. He no sooner finishes one meal than he begins to wonder where he will go for the next. If a man knows where he is going for the next and the next and all of his meals, he doesn't think of eating at all, and this leaves his mind open to more elevating things.

"But to get back to Archie as a fair example of the restaurant haunter. Don't you remember what a steady chap he was when he had an apartment in the family hotel? He kept regular hours, spent a great deal of his spare time in the society of his women friends, read a great deal and took an interest in everything that was going on. Now he acts in a way that would lead one who did not know him to believe that he gets on sprees, and yet we know he never touches anything stronger than ginger ale. Really, I think eating around is a worse form of dissipation than drinking almost. Archie keeps miserable hours, has indigestion, is cross and irritable one minute and winsome and gay the next, has grown a trifle cynical, isn't as stable in the matter of friendship as he used to be, and is altogether a changed fellow. If you could persuade him to anchor himself to some one old Archie, instead of being off his feed, his feed has made him slightly off. This eating around business has thoroughly demoralized him, as it will any business man, and I'd like to see a sister of mine trying to go with a man who indulges in that habit."

"But what can a poor girl do when nine out of ten single men eat around?" asked the girl. "Really, if it affects them as you say, I shall immediately become a living, walking, moving advertisement for boarding house and family hotel life for bachelors."

The annual children's flower service will be held at Christ church cathedral on Sunday afternoon at half past three.

THE SHOCK CAUSED DEATH.

William Heaney Dies as a Result of the Accident of Saturday Last.

William Heaney died early yesterday morning of the shock and injuries he received in the accident on Saturday last. An old man, 75 years of age, he was driving along Superior street in a carriage, the cover of which was up, preventing him from seeing a car coming along behind him. As Mr. Heaney reached the entrance to his stable, he turned his horse in, crossing the track. According to the motorneer in charge of the car, Mr. H. Willard, the car was within a very short distance of the carriage, when the horse crossed the track, and although he applied the brakes, he could not bring the car to a standstill in time to prevent it from striking the hind wheels of the carriage.

Mr. Heaney was thrown out, and received a scalp wound extending across the forehead and his back was also injured. Dr. Frank Hall, who attended the injured man, says death was caused by the shock, Mr. Heaney being very old and consequently feeble. Dr. Crompton will hold an inquest to-day to decide whether blame can be attached to any one for the accident.

The deceased regained consciousness after the accident and recognized the members of his family. He leaves three sons, engaged in the truck and dray business in this city, widow and four daughters, Mrs. W. Bryce, of Victoria, Mrs. McKinnon, of Rossland, and two unmarried daughters. He was a native of County Down, Ireland.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2:30 from the family residence, 119 Superior street.

The case of Marshall v. Baker, an action by plaintiff Charles Marshall for $2,340 claimed as a balance due on loans to defendant, opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Walkem. Defendant on the other hand denies the loan and says it was money paid for plaintiff's share in a real estate transaction. The case goes on again to-day. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., for plaintiff, Mr. W. J. Taylor for defendant.

At the close of Wednesday evening's session of the licensing commissioners Rev. J. C. Speer and P. C. L. Harris and Dr. Lewis Hall had a long but formal talk with Mayor Redfern and Magistrate Macrae as police commissioners. The morals of the city were discussed. In an interview yesterday, Dr. Hall, who takes great interest in reform movements, said he recognized that it was the law and not the administrators who were to blame.

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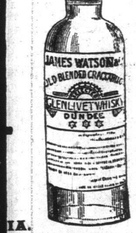

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ALONG THE SEA FRONT

The C.P.R. Steamship Tartar Goes Away Well Filled With Northern Freight.

Movements of the Stikine River Fleet — Interesting Shipping Notes.

Several head of horses were left behind at the outer wharf that the C. P. R. steamship Tartar had not accommodation for, when the steamer sailed for Wrangel and Skagway yesterday morning. In many respects the steamer had the most satisfactory load she has yet taken North. One party of four, comprising C. D. Scott and J. Honeyman and his two sons, took away sixteen head of horses to be used on the journey overland to Dawson. Another item of freight received here was twenty tons of provisions belonging to W. A. Berry, of Seattle, to whom reference has previously been made. In all thirty-one passengers embarked at Victoria including a party of four customs officers. Of these J. S. Clute, the inspector of customs, is going North to inspect the passes for the purpose of reporting on them to the Ottawa government, and Messrs. Carman, McMartin and Carmichael are to be stationed at Lake Bennett. Among the most interesting passengers was W. R. Boger, who was one of the Cecil Rhodes followers in the South African troubles, G. H. Elliot, A. E. Dauntree, J. Hay and Miss Hay formed a party of tourists going to make the round trip to Skagway. Other passengers were: J. Cohen, O. Hanson, Mrs. H. C. Bangham, P. Conley, E. Brooks, J. Smith, A. F. Englehardt, E. Daley, J. G. Goss, W. R. Roberts, W. J. Lindsay, W. A. Lougheed, J. S. Freeze, F. W. Heyde, D. McKinnon, J. E. White, Mrs. J. E. White, Wm. Green, Geo. Thorn and H. Munclay.

THE STIKINE FLEET.

Under date of June 6 the agent at Wrangel of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transportation Corporation gives the following as the positions of the Stikine river boats on that day:

Ogilvie, on river running regular trips.
Hamlin, arrived down this morning.
Duchesnay, arrived down last night.
Casca, left June 4, with Pike's outfit.
Elwood, left June 5, with Pike's outfit.
Glenora, to start up river June 6.
Skagit Chief, badly damaged and now hauled up for repairs.
Ramona, laid off, insufficient power.
Monte Cristo, on river.
Stikine Chief, cleared June 5.
Caledonia, cleared June 6.
Strathcona, on river.
Mona, repairing boiler.
Victoria, sailed noon June 6.
Courser, said to be three miles below Glenora June 5.
McConnell, arrived from south June 6.

On June 8 the Amur passed at Bella Bella, the river steamer St. Michael's and another whose name was not learned. This second boat was tied up to the wharf and looked badly twisted, her guards being under water. On the same day north of Queen Charlotte the tug Czar with Teanster No. 1 in tow was met and reported all well. There is still considerable ice between Skagway and Wrangel, some large floes being passed and fog is very prevalent at this season night and morning. Spratt's Ark in tow of the Mystery was passed on Wednesday off Skeena.

WILLAPA SAILS.

Ahousett will be the steamer Willapa's destination on her present trip up the West Coast. She left last night with a heavy freight and with Geo. A. Huff, the Alberni representative in the provincial legislature; Mr. Childs, Capt. Knoles and Capt. Hackett among her passengers. The last mentioned is going up the coast for a crew of Indians for his sealer.

THE ISKOOT'S CREW.

The officers and crew of the river steamer Iskoot, wrecked at West Inlet, six miles south of the mouth of the Skeena river, arrived from the North yesterday on the steamer Amur. They have nothing to add to the previous report of the disaster. Pilot O'Brien, who was at the wheel, mistook the course and going into West Inlet struck a rock, and now she lies with her back broken a total wreck. All the furniture and other articles were saved and brought down on the Amur, but it is feared that it will be a very costly undertaking to save the machinery. Beyond the crew of the Iskoot the Amur had few passengers from the North.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Athenian is due from the North to-day.

Yesterday was the day on which the steamer Garonna was scheduled to sail for St. Michael's. The steamer, however, had not yet arrived from England and the latest advices received regarding her was from Coronel, which port she left for Victoria on May 17.

The United States lighthouse tender Manzanita was in port until noon yesterday when she left on a visit among the beacons in American waters.

The sailing date of the steamer Danube has been postponed until the 18th.

Steamer Tordenskjold leaves for St. Michael's on Sunday.

One of the quickest pieces of work yet done in a Victoria ship yard was yesterday executed at Turpel's ways. The schooners Favorite and Ocean Rover were taken on in the morning, underwent an overhauling, scraping and painting and were launched in the afternoon and the schooners Viva and Dora Siewerd taken on before sundown.

The C.P.N. Co.'s new steel river boat, the Beaver, Captain Tackabury, leaves for the Stikine next week.

According to news received from Honolulu, via San Francisco, the R. M. S. Miowera due to arrive from Australia a week from Monday next, has had a very rough voyage from Wellington. After leaving that port she experienced bad weather and when off the Fijian group her decks were constantly awash. The captain's quarters were frequently to have been done to the structure as ailed about the end of April in latitude 14 so to the deck fittings.

Steamer Alpha, from Halifax, is scheduled to sail for St. Michael's on June 25, connecting with the river steamer Reindeer. She was last report- south, longitude 37 west.
longitude 37 west.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Methods of the Leaders of German Commercial Development.

(London Times.)

A report on German trade of an exceptionally thoughtful character has just been published by the foreign office. Its writer, Mr. Mulvaney, British consul at Dusseldorf, seeks to explain the ideas and methods of the present leaders of German commercial development, especially in regard to the alternating periods of prosperity and depression. Whether German trade is enjoying a period of prosperity or has, for the present, reached its height, Germans are preparing to meet the period of depression when it comes. The old days are gone when all was left to the operation of supply and demand, owing to the enormous progress of science civilizations, the expansion of empires and the development of the mineral wealth of nations that were not in the race even thirty years ago. The powers of production are now greater than any possible demand and Germans consider that it is possibly materially to diminish the forces which create periods of depression. "Many of the propelling powers are in their character general, acting sometimes simultaneously throughout the industrial world, with the result of a boom or a crisis, at others in groups, and again at others independently, in one or more branches or centres of industry.

"Other influences are of a purely local nature, as for instance that of producers and manufacturers in driving up prices when demand reasserts itself in order to recoup losses sustained through depression; this artificial force being exhausted, the inevitable reaction follows through the reckless competition among panic-stricken manufacturers who attempt to take and hold an unusable height, playing in the former case into the hands of greedy speculators, middlemen and outsiders, and, in the latter, into those of the consumers, who, with the cry of over-production, create an apparent want of demand by withholding orders, driving down prices to and below the actual cost of production." Germans propose to control these forces by the united action of manufacturers through a system of commercial syndicates, by regulating production and prices, so as to work more in harmony with the requirements of home and foreign markets, the main object being to avoid as far as possible all undue inflation and depression.

In any movement of this nature, Germans have the advantage of the capacity for organization acquired under compulsory service in the army; they have also the advantage, for this purpose, of a parental government, with a complete system of state railways and moderate protective tariffs. Free-traders say that Germans will in time hang themselves with the rope of protection, and that the home consumer is paying the cost of German commercial development; but, in the consul's opinion, protection in Germany has stood a very severe test in the almost continuous depression between 1875 and 1895. "The results now attained in a formerly poor but now wealthy country speak for themselves. The enormous progress made under an imperial government cannot be attributed to any wonderful discovery of unknown mineral wealth or other resources, or to any great boom; it has not been made in leaps and bounds, but in a steady, forward movement, step by step, on a fixed programme, even against the stream of trade of old-established industrial and commercial countries."

The secret of this unparalleled success of Germany is, according to Mr. Mulvaney, that military organization has been applied to trade and industry; the army has become the great finishing school for practical life. He also mentions that in Germany the professional promoter and underwriter are unknown in the establishment of companies with one or other of the forms of limited liability. He also refers to the system of education in its effect on trade, and concludes: "Under the existing state of things, the forward movement in German commerce must inevitably continue to gain in power and volume as a natural result of the great industrial resources of the country, persistent character of its people, and system of government, which appears so well to suit the geographical position of the empire and its requirements as a state."

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The Expanding Scope of U. S. Influence and Relations.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The effects of the war with Spain upon the destiny of this country are being discussed from many standpoints, political, diplomatic, commercial, or industrial. A broad and comprehensive view is presented in this week's Manufacturers' Record, in a letter from the Hon. William A. Trenholm, formerly of South Carolina, who was controller of the currency during the first Cleveland administration and who is now president of the North American Trust Company of New York. He writes:

"All wars exercise an educational influence, and this one is so different in every feature from any of which this generation of our people has had any knowledge that we are all likely to learn a great deal from it, and the longer it lasts and the more varying its incidents, the more numerous and the more valuable will be the lessons it will teach us.

"I agree with you in thinking that it would be an exceedingly desirable thing for the people of this country to have their minds set free from the narrowing influences of internal politics, and I have no doubt that already most of us have got into the way of thinking a great deal more than we have ever done before about our foreign relations and the very small figure that this country really cuts in the estimation of the rest of this great world.

"We have been too much accustomed, I suspect, to measure the relative size and importance of our country by the misleading differences of scales in our school geographies, where the map of each state occupies as much space as any continent except that of North America. In the school geographies of other countries it is just the other way; each of their countries and provinces occupies more space than the whole United States, and the continents of North and South America are generally shown on one page. The people of those countries are thus misled into underrating ours.

"It will be a good thing for our people also, as you suggest, to learn that the effective force of any country in foreign affairs depends upon the union and harmonious co-operation of all its elements of strength; that not its labor alone, however intelligent and well organized it may be, nor its capital alone, be it ever so enterprising; nor the brains of its editors, nor the eloquence of its statesmen are sufficient singly to make it great; but that it takes all these united, and much more besides, to make any country respected abroad, not to say powerful.

"I cannot concur with you in thinking that this country is likely to have the sphere of its political influence or business activity much expanded against its will. On the contrary, I believe, if we are to reap any advantages of that character, we must strive for them intelligently. Greatness is not thrust on nations, as it sometimes is thought to be on individuals. No nation has ever been great that was not worthy to be great, and not then unless it willed to be so.

"If, as one of the results of the war, there should arise a popular desire for the United States to be recognized as one of the great powers, claiming a voice in international councils and contributing its weight and influence to the decisions of important international questions, we shall, no doubt, be able to attain to that position, provided, however, we are wise enough to begin by enabling our government to command and keep the respect and confidence of all foreign nations. It ought to be easy to make everybody understand that to effect this and insure its continuance the organs of popular sentiment must discourage and denounce as unpatriotic anything and everything, by whomsoever said or done, that is likely to sow dissension among our people, or which may have the effect of arraying class against class, section against section, town against country, or of in any other way breaking the solid front which as a united people we should present to the rest of the world. There certainly will be, as you say, many other things to think, talk and write about besides the petty squabbles of politicians.

"I join you in hoping that the way may bring about these results, and I am glad to know that you, like a faithful watchman on the outer walls, have been so quick to discern the signs of the times and are so well prepared to give advice as to how best coming events may be turned to the advantage of our fellow countrymen. In the meantime the gaze of the country is directed southward, as regulars and volunteers move toward the gulf, and it is suggested that the interest in that section, heightened by the presence there of so many representatives of all parts of the country, will have the effect of inducing a greater migration than ever to the mountain resorts of the Southern Appalachians. The tendency already seems to be to give the mountains more preference than usual this season, and to the natural attractions of the resorts in the south is added the easy access by rail from them to the camps of mobilization at Falls Church and Chickamauga."

IN SEARCH OF TREASURE

Banks of Leech River Said to Contain Fifty Thousand in Stolen Money.

Prisoner in a San Francisco Jail Makes a Dying Confession to Two Officers.

The banks of Leech river, which in the sixties contributed largely to the gold output of British Columbia, and which have ever since supported a few miners, have recently been the scene of another excitement, the participants in which, however, were very small in number compared with the rush of early days. This latter excitement was started by the statement made by a dying man in the county jail at San Francisco, that some years ago he had stolen $50,000, and coming to Victoria had made his way to Leech river and buried the money, a certain distance from the largest house in the camp.

The jailer and another officer of the San Francisco police force, to whom the story was told, came North a few weeks ago and made a search for the treasure; but as the houses had long ago been burned down, they were unable to make exact location. However, they did a lot of digging and delving without result and returned to San Francisco disgusted.

The two officers were very secretive about their mission, but it finally leaked out, and the last three or four Sundays have seen a small party of young men from Victoria at work with pick and shovel on the flats where their fathers a few years ago dug for the yellow metal, with much better success than that with which their sons have so far met. But hope has not been abandoned by these young men. They have appealed to old Leech river miners to locate the site of "the largest house" for them, and then they are confident that they will with a few days' work, come into a handsome fortune. One of the old Leech river miners has volunteered the information that "the largest house," was an "hotel" kept by a man named Jackson, and as he worked on the river until recent years, says he can point out its exact location and will do so. Victorians may therefore expect in a few weeks to see a little gray pony trudging across James Bay, drawing a two-wheeled cart loaded with treasure bags.

The name of the dying man, who told the story to the San Francisco police officers, was not made known by them, in fact they imparted very little of the information that he gave them.

A HELMET QUANDARY.

Why So Many British Officers are Killed in Action.

Captain Norton, M.P., is to ask a question in the house respecting the large proportion of British officers serving with native regiments who were killed or wounded during the recent campaigns on the Indian frontier.

Captain Norton holds that the chief cause for these lamentable casualties, which owing to the un-officered condition of the native regiments might become a serious menace to the efficiency of the Indian army, is the fact that British officers wear a different headress from that of the native officers and troops under them; and are so rendered especially distinguishable by the enemy's marksmen.

This danger in modern warfare has long been recognized in Europe, and in the home army the adoption of the universal pattern field service cap for all ranks has been satisfactorily shown to reduce to a minimum the distinction which formerly existed between officers and men. With British regiments in India the white pith or khaki helmet acts in a similar way; but in native regiments, where all but the English officers wear an Eastern headress, the white helmet is a fatal distinction.

Capt. Norton proposes to ask the secretary for war to make the dress of all ranks when on active service as uniform as possible; but it is difficult to see how that can be done so far as headgear is concerned. With the subject races of which our Indian army is composed the wearing of a particular kind of headdress is an integral part of their religion, while the proposal to make British officers adopt the turban would be equally unpopular.

Capt. Norton's question, therefore, seems calculated to bring the Indian army authorities to an impasse; but doubtless, if they appeal to Pall Mall, the strong force of experts which has been applying a limited amount of brain power to the invention of a series of more or less obnoxious "improvements" in military headgear during a long period of years will be able to help them out of Capt. Norton's difficulty.

Encouraged by the success of the inelegant and useless convertible fatigue cap, the experts should find it a matter of small moment to produce a species of universal pattern tropical headdress which should so combine the appearance of the turban with that of the solar topi, and so amalgamate the discomforts and advantages of both, that, while the British wing officer will look like a native and the havildar and the naick fancy themselves almost white men, the wily Afridi will be able to pick off either with equal facility and disinterestedness.—London Mail.

NORTH VICTORIA OPPOSITION.

To the Editor:—In the Daily Times of the 4th inst., Mr. John Caven, of North Saanich, takes offence at a letter written by myself and which appeared in your paper of June 1st, having reference to the doings of the opposition party at a certain convention held recently on Salt Spring Island, also dealing with the progress made with provincial affairs during the past few years. Mr. Caven's letter is devoid of political interest with one exception which relates to the cheap money bill. He evidently thinks there is abundant scope for a political missionary in this district, and he has ventured to trespass upon the intelligence of the people by telling them of events and things which never occurred or happened. Referring to Mr. Booth as a public man, Mr. Caven asks the question: "Has it been with the consent of Mr. Booth that anything has been done in the way of providing farmers with cheap money?" and records the answer himself in this way: "No, sir. We know how he spoke on the motion of Mr. Kidd for a select committee to inquire into advisability of procuring through legislation loans for farmers at a low rate of interest." It was through his instrumentality that that motion was defeated and not only that, he insulted nine out of ten farmers in the province." Like Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Caven has been to sleep and just woke up, and doesn't know what has been done during the sitting of the house. If Mr. Caven would refresh his memory and had carefully followed up the reading in regard to this cheap money bill he would have understood that Mr. Booth, as an "advanced thinker" and maintaining his independence during the debate on this cheap money bill was simply pointing out the difficulties to be contended with and encountered in connection with this important piece of legislation, having in view the protection of the government and the interests of the farminig community and the whole thing was referred to a select committee to report on. The committee reported in its favor, the government introduced the bill, it passed through the house and is now law. No motion was defeated through the instumentality of Mr. Booth, as Mr. Caven would have the electors to believe. Mr. Caven would make a fine specimen of a legislator (if he should happen to become such) to readily approve of a bill introduced by his party, intending to benefit the farming community, without first ascertaining and enquiring the true and financial standing of his government in regard to such a procedure and refusing to discuss the difficulties which may likely be encountered by the individuals interested under the act. Such an action on the part of Mr. Booth in giving expression of his opinions, in such a straightforward way deserves to be commended instead of ridiculed by a party whose sole object and aim is simply to "score a point." It also serves as an illustration of the independence which Mr. Booth maintains, and the business-like methods employed in grappling with so important a problem. Mr. Caven is of opinion that the government party in this district had no choice in the selection of a candidate but must take whosoever is given them, whether he be the proverbial "yellow dog," etc. Such a childlike contention could only emanate from the source from whence it came, and will enlighten the electors as to what they may expect to hear from the opposition ranks during the coming contest. The mere fact that Mr. Booth alone is chosen by the people as the government standard bearer is taken as an obvious interpretation that his constituents and followers are perfectly satisfied in having him to represent them again. That he is gifted with sound judgment and common sense was in evidence at the last session of the legislature when he was elected by acclamation to the important position as Speaker of the house; and no argument of Mr. Caven's will convince us that for the present it would be wise to make a change in regard to a representative unless it can be proved that our present member has failed in the discharge of his duties, and that he is incompetent to hold the responsible position, two things which the electors will bear in mind on polling day, when nailing Mr. Booth's colors to the masthead.

H. MACKLIN.

Galiano, June 9, 1898.

THE DUNCAN MEETING.

To the Editor:—In the Semi-Weekly Times of Thursday, 9th June, I observe a garbled account of a meeting held by the Hon. J. H. Turner at Duncan, on Saturday, the 4th inst., which is absolutely untruthful in several statements as regards myself. I was received, as I always have been in Cowichan, with courtesy and certainly not "amid a blank silence" (the great majority of those present were government supporters).

I did not state that "Mr. Theo. Davie said it was not possible to have a double tax," but I said that dual taxation is by law illegal, which was the statement made on the floor of the house and uncontradicted by the opposition or anyone else.

I said that the Hon. Theodore Davie had prepared a bill to do away with the (so-called) mortgage tax, but on further consideration with other advisers found it would not work. I did not get confused over the mortgage tax, nor am I as to a remedy, but evidently the correspondent of the Times is; and Major Mutter has not said that "if Mr. Herd tried to speak he would be speedily silenced." The sentence re Mr. Higgins, or as the Times correspondent put it, "Higgins," (so like his knowledge and idea of propriety) is entirely divorced from its context and is rendered nonsense by that "other fellow," the Times correspondent, who methinks is much more a Solon than a Solon. He will doubtless understand the difference. Seemingly misrepresentation is a necessity to some of the opposition to make things unfavorable look favorable for their side. The report is grossly inaccurate from beginning to end. I have more a duplicate of the foregoing to the Times.

J. M. MUTTER.

Somenosdale, Somenos, 10th June, 1898.

MAY WEDDING IN LONDON.

Miss Gertrude Edith Powell, of Victoria, United in Marriage to Mr. E. Langworthy.

On Wednesday, May 18, at the Oratory, Brompton, there was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Edward Langworthy, of Hyde Park Court, son of the late Mr. John Lewis Langworthy, of Manchester, with Miss Gertrude Edith Powell, daughter of Dr. L. W. Powell, of Oakdene, Victoria. The sanctuary of the Oratory was most picturesquely decorated with tall palms interspersed with white orchids.

Rev. Father Brampton, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Creuse and Talbot, of the Oratory, officiated at the ceremony, which was the full choral service concluding with the celebration of the nuptial mass. The music, which was a feature, included Gounod's "Ave Maria" and Auber's "O Salutaris." The bride was given away by her father, Dr. Powell, while Capt. Langworthy, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, supported the groom.

The bridesmaids, Miss Vernon (cousin of the bride), and the Misses Wiseman (daughters of Lady Wiseman), were charmingly attired in white soft silk trimmed with chiffon, and hats of white straw, tipped with ostrich feathers. They carried bouquets of Jacqueminot roses. The bride's wedding gown was of Duchesse satin, and full court train, the bodice embroidered in silver and pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The reception following the ceremony was given by Mrs. Watson at her home, Palace-gate House, Kensington, and included the following well-known British Columbians among the guests: Sir Joseph Trutch and Miss Pinder, Mr. Forbes G. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward, Mr. T. Sydney Dobbin, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Macdougall, Mrs. J. P. Pemberton, the Misses Pemberton, the Misses Langley, Lady Musgrave, the Misses Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beeton, Miss Matthews, Mr. Edgar Ashley Marvin, Mrs. Joseph Boscowitz and the Misses Boscowitz.

Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy will spend the honeymoon in the Riviera.

A union picnic of the Methodist Sunday schools of the city is to be held on Dominion Day at Bazyn Park, at a point on the seaside about a mile and a half from Sidney. A special train service will be provided for as in former years.

SUMMER RACE MEETS

Victoria and Vancouver Jockey Clubs Hang Up Purses to Be Run for in July.

Schedule of the Lawn Tennis Tournament to Be Held in the Northwest Cities.

The summer race-meeting of the Victoria Jockey club will be held at the Driving park on Friday and Saturday, July 22 and 23. Purses and prizes to the value of $1,200 have been offered and should bring out a good string of horses. In fact there are already a number of local horses undergoing preliminary training at the track. The programme follows:

1—Ladies' Cup, ⅝ mile, value $100, for all aged horses nominated by members of 1897. To carry 150 pounds.

2—Flying Stakes, ½ mile and repeat, $150; weight for age.

3—Omnium Plate, 1 mile, $100; weight for age.

4—Victoria Handicap, ¾ mile, $200; handicap.

Saturday, July 22nd.

5—Members' Cup, 1 mile, value $100; conditions same as No. 1.

6—Scurry Stakes, ⅝ mile and repeat, $150; weight for age.

7—B. C. Derby, 1 mile, $200, for B. C. bred horses; weight for age.

8—Summer Handicap, 1¼ miles, $200. The races will be run under the English race rules. Entries close, with B. J. Perry, secretary, on July 19.

Vancouver Meeting.

The Vancouver club will hold a meet at Hastings on July 14, 15 and 16, the programme being:

First Day—Three-minute class, trot or pace. Purse, $125. Mile heats, 2 in 3; half-mile and repeat, for ponies 14 hands 2 inches and under, to carry 126 lbs.; purse, $75; five-eighths mile, running, weight for age, purse, $125; 2:30 class, trot or pace, mile heats, 2 in 3, purse $150 1¼ mile, running, weight for age, purse, $150.

Second Day—Trot or pace, mile heats, 2 in 3, purse, $125; half mile and repeat, running, weight for age, winners of previous races at the meeting to carry five pounds extra, purse, $125; 2:20 trot or pace, mile heats, 2 in 3, purse, $150, one mile, running, weight for age, previous winners at the meeting to carry seven pounds extra, purse, $150.

Third Day—Free-for-all trot, mile heats 2 in 3, purse $200; running, three-eighths mile dash, weight for age, purse, $100; one mile pony race, for ponies 14 hands 2 inches and under, to carry 126 pounds, winner of No. 2 to carry 10 pounds extra, purse, $75; free-for-all pace, mile heats, 2 in 3, purse, $200; 1½ miles running, owners' handicap, purse, $150.

Entries close on July 10th, and must be sent to Robert Leighton, secretary, P.O. box 366.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

Meeting of the Ladies' Committee Held Yesterday Afternoon.

At the regular monthly meeting of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home committee held yesterday afternoon there were eighteen ladies present, with Mrs. F. W. McCulloch in the chair. After routine business an application for two children for adoption was referred to a special committee for enquiry and report.

Arrangements were made by which one of the orphan girls now in rather delicate health could spend a few weeks at a farm house in the country.

Mrs. A. S. Going and Mrs. W. Wootton were appointed the visiting ladies for the month of June.

An offer from Mr. St. Clair to give swimming lessons to the children during the summer months was accepted with thanks.

The following donations for May were thankfully acknowledged: Clothing, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. T. Earle, Mrs. J. Kinsman, Mrs. A. R. Milne, Mrs. J. Hutcheson, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. E. H. Jackson, Mrs. Gonasson, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Denny; milk, Mr. R. E. Knowles, Mrs. E. H. Jackson; fruit, flowers, etc., Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. H. Stevens, Mrs. W. R. Higgins; books and papers, The Colonist Co., Emmanuel Baptist church, Mrs. E. Cridge, Mrs. Law; new boots, Mrs. Wm. Denny. It was then decided to have the annual steamboat excursion on behalf of the orphanage early in July, if arrangements could be made for that time, and the meeting adjourned.

TRADE REVIEW.

Danger Point of the War Has Passed and Conditions Now Encouraging.

New York, June 10.—R. G. Dun & Company's review to-morrow will say: The certainty that the Spanish Atlantic fleet is imprisoned and powerless to do harm has helped to make the tone of the markets more confident. Every step of progress during the week, which has looked toward an early termination of the struggle has been reflected in the market and in lower rates for money. All industries have felt the uplifting influence. The cotton manufacturers have been embarrassed more than others owing to causes not connected with the war, but have found larger demand for goods and higher prices for print cloths in the general conviction that the point of difficulty has passed. In the woolen industry, with much larger consumption in manufacture than ever before, there has been no demand for materials. The iron manufacturers show a reduction in output so small that consumption is evidently larger than it was a month ago. The exports of merchandise from New York during the past week have exceeded those for the corresponding week last year by 40 per cent. This means another heavy excess of exports over imports as the imports have been falling below those of last year and the balance would be about $400,000 for the month, if the returns should continue to show a like difference. Men talk as if wheat had gone down out of sight, but the collapse of the May speculation has only made it more evident that the outside world requires, nearly, if not quite all, the wheat this country can spare.

Failures for the week ending June 2nd, amounted to $2,185,049; manufacturing, $1,029,331, and trading, $900,095. The failures number 203 in the United States against 262 last year and 17 in Canada against 30 last year.

Victoria wholesale dry goods and groceries report fairly active for the season with business larger than last year, though there is little doing in outfitting. Retail trade is good in most lines and collections are satisfactory.

Clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, $14,883,184, increase 8.8 per cent.; Toronto, $9,631,522, increase 18.7 per cent; Winnipeg, $1,112,608; Halifax, $1,246,688, increase 5.9 per cent.; Hamilton, $847,950, increase 26.2 per cent.; St. John, $751,021, increase 12.5.

AN EASY-GOING WAR.

Since Nothing Can Be Gained by Haste United States Government Moves With Caution.

Prospect of Complete Success Without Serious Loss to the American Forces.

Washington, June 10.—In the maze of doubt and contradiction to the despatch of the first army of invasion to Cuba one thing stands out clearly, namely, that the government feeling strong in its present position and plan, is moving cautiously and with the deliberation which it believes will secure success unattended with disasters. With this main purpose in view, the army and navy are co-operating towards the despatch of troops, some 25,000 in number, under the escort of a strong fleet of naval convoys, made up of sixteen warships headed by the battleship Indiana. Unattended by this strong fleet the troops might have left last Friday, when one strong naval convoy was ready for this service. Since then, however, reports have come as to the presence of Spanish ships in the North Atlantic. Realizing that nothing is to be gained by haste, and that the war was progressing steadily towards success, it was determined not to take the one small chance of having the troop transports menaced by some scouting ship of the enemy. As a result, the troop transports have not proceeded to Cuba, either yesterday or the day before, as had been repeatedly asserted. Whether they will leave tomorrow the war department positively declines to say, and there is authority for the statement that any report purporting to give the hour or the day when this formidable fleet of invasion will start is not only unwarranted but meets with the most vigorous official condemnation.

YELLOW FEVER.

Several Cases Reported From Mississippi and Precautions Against Epidemic.

Washington, June 10.—There is some apprehension here over the outbreak of seven cases of yellow fever at McHenry, Miss., and steps have been taken with a view of preventing any possibility of an epidemic in the South.

SALISBURY'S PEACE POLICY.

Proposed Alliances the Subject of Criticism in the Commons.

London, June 10.—Sir Chas. Dilke, in the house of commons to-day moved a reduction in the foreign office vote and attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's policy of concession. Referring to the United States are mainly due to the good influence of Her Majesty's ambassador at Washington (Sir Julian Pauncefote) for the government's policy has been rash and feeble. Everyone will welcome an alliance of hearts with America, but no alliance could be a war alliance." Continuing Sir Charles said he did not believe in the possibility mooted by Mr. Chamberlain of an alliance with Germany.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, gave credit to the good influence of the British ambassador at Washington, but he asserted that credit was due, not merely to the ambassador or to the exigencies of the moment, but to "Lord Salisbury's friendly, calm and dispassionate attitude during the discussion of difficult matters with America two years ago." Mr. Curzon added: "An arbitration treaty will be accepted some day." This statement was greeted with cheers. Answering a question on the subject, Mr. Curzon said the subjects to be referred to the pending arbitration all relate to questions between Canada and the United States, but, he added, some of them are of imperial interest.

BUZZARDS AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

On our ride to Xochicalco we chanced upon a valuable piece of information, which I do not like to withhold from this supestitious age, and I think it will be of great use to our mind-cursists and healers. When I wondered at the size of the buzzards we encountered, our guide, who was a volunteer guide, and a man of standing, and perfectly trustworthy, informed me that the bird was really a crow, and not a buzzard as I had thought. And it is not merely an ornamental and thieving bird. This is what he told me: If any man has heart-disease, or is threatened with it, organic or otherwise, all he needs to do is to catch one of these crows and make a companion of him, a real intimate. He must keep him by him constantly, let him eat from the same plate at table and sleep with him at night. When this intimacy is established, all the man's heart disease and tendency to it will leave the man and pass into the crow. The testimony to this fact is abundant, and admits of no doubt. And the singular thing about the miracle is that the crow is not injured! The crow, by an entirely mental process common in all mind-cures, absorbs the heart disease, and sustains no harm, and asks no pay for his work. This Christian science crow is, to be sure a Mexican, but I suppose that any kind of crow with us would do as well.—Harper's Magazine.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Presbyterian Delegate Falls Under Electric Car—A Construction Train Derailed.

Montreal, June 10.—Rev. R. J. Grant, of River John, Pictou, N.S., a delegate to the Presbyterian assembly, was riding along Notre Dame street this evening on a bicycle when a child crossed his path. In trying to avoid running him down Mr. Grant fell from the wheel in front of an electric car and was instantly killed, his body being cut to pieces. He was aged 30.

Four men were killed to-night by an accident at Entrum, in Russell country, on the Ottawa & New York railway, a construction train being derailed. The men killed are Greenless, of Detroit; Brown and Rombough, of New England; and Crysler, of Crisler.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Charlotte Grayni, an Italian child, was taken from the streets of Washington a year ago by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton and placed at the "Whosoever Farm" for Orphans near Luray, Va. It is now said that she has fallen heir to $60,000. Some of her countrymen residing at New York got early information of the fortune, and an effort was made to get possession of her, but it was thwarted, and she was handed over to the care of an Italian consul, under whose direction she was taken to Italy.

SKAGWAY'S RAILWAY.

Force of Three Hundred Men Commence Grading for the Yukon Road.

Charter of the British Yukon Co. Said to Have Been Secured by the Company.

According to the officers and passengers who came down on the steamer Amur from Skagway, 300 men have been put to work grading the right of way for the railway which is to be built from Skagway to the lakes. These men are being paid $3 a day and $1 deducted for board, consequently there is some dissatisfaction, despite which, however, the work is being pushed forward.

According to Mr. E. C. Hawkins, the engineer in charge, the Pacific and Arctic Railroad & Navigation Company, of West Virginia, the company that has undertaken the work, has secured the charter, and holdings of the British Yukon Company, which includes the Moore wharf and property at Skagway. The charter calls for a railway through the White Pass and thence by the most feasible route to Fort Selkirk. The company must have part of the road in operation before January next. Most of the matreial is already on the ground and more rails are being taken North.

The company has secured the strip of land reserved and cleared for a tramway, to the locality known as "Liarsville." This purchase also includes the bridge already constructed, which will be used temporarily by the railway company until a larger and stronger one can be constructed on the upper side. The route selected for the road is along the west side of the river from "Liarsville" for a distance of several miles, when the river is again crossed. The easiest grades will be followed the entire distance to the summit, even if it is found necessary to cross the river several times to do so. Mr. Hawkins says that at no point on the the entire route will there be over a four per cent. grade, while most of it will be but one per cent. After the summit is crossed it is confidently believed that force enough can be put on to grade one mile of road per day. Mr. Hawkins says every available man will be employed in the work, up to 1,500, and that the same will be pushed at as great a speed as money and men can do it.

Three thousand tons of fifty-six pound rails have already been purchased and are now on their way to Skagway, while three thousand tons more have been ordered. The road will have a three foot guage; three good locomotives and forty flat cars have been purchased, and are expected to arrive on a barge chartered for that purpose in a short time. Mr. Hawkins declares that he will have the road bed completed to the summit and ready for rails by the first day of September.

There will be a change of time on the C. P. R. branches in the West on the 15th inst., but it is understood that the proposed fast service on the main line will not be inaugurated at present.

The Canadian Pacific traffic for the week ending June 7 was $512,000 against $479,000 for the same week last year.

The report of the membership committee recommending the continued suspension of Rev. J. C. Madill from membership in the Congregational Union was before the Union at Toronto yesterday morning. Mr. Madill was present and spoke briefly. He contended that he was unfairly treated by the union and declared that he should have a statement of the charges given him and should have an opportunity of discussing them. After considerable discussion, the report continuing the suspension was carried by 46 to 45.

RAISING WAR REVENUE.

Bonds for Small Amounts to be Offered to General Public—Taxation in Philippines.

Washington, June 10.—All of the members of the cabinet were present at today's meeting. The proposed bond issue under the new revenue bill was discussed and Secretary Gage's plan of distribution was approved. By the terms of the bill as it passed the house yesterday the secretary is required to allot the bonds to those making application therefor in sums of $20 and upwards, the smaller amounts asked for to be allotted first. It is expected that the first issue of $20,000,000 will be largely over subscribed. The general circular of instructions to the public will be issued by the treasury department almost simultaneously with the signing of the act by the President and every available means will be used through the post offices, banks, and express offices, etc., of the country to place a very large proportion of the issue among people of small means.

The question of a customs tariff and a system of internal revenue taxation for the Philippine Islands also was under discussion at the cabinet meeting. The present scheme of customs duties until recently enforced by Spain probably will be continued for the present at least, but the present burdensome system of internal taxation will be done away with and something more in line with American laws substituted therefor.

The Emperor William has sent to the parents of the sailor Schulze of Neuroennebeck, who was murdered by the Chinese at Kiao-Chau, a memorial sheet, artistically sketched by himself, with the inscription, taken from the Gospel of St. John, chapter 15, verse 13: "Greater love hath no man this this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

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TO RUSH THE WAR.

When United States Troops Are Ready to Land Admiral Cervera May be Forced to Fight.

On board the Associated Press despatch boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 9.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10.—It is believed that the navy will follow the landing of troops by forcing the passage of the narrow channel leading to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, fishing up the sunken mines and compelling Admiral Cervera to make a stand. If the destruction of the Spanish fleet is successively carried out, it will end the last vestige of Spanish dominion in eastern Cuba.

The harbor of Guatanamo is completely under the control of the American fleet and the landing of marines at that point is expected to occur simultaneously with the landing of the troops at Santiago de Cuba.

The attorneys for Carranza and Dubosc yesterday produced in court in Montreal a petition praying for the quashing of the capias issued against them and denying the allegations made. A reply to it will be filed on Monday.

The annual statement of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was issued today and shows the net profits for the year to be $440,437 and the balance to be carried forward to next year $43,811.

Flavien Dupont, senator, has taken action against the Grand Trunk on account of the death of his son, the late Flavien Dupont, M.P.

A single racing shell for R. H. Johnston, of Vancouver, has passed through Winnipeg en route to the Coast. This is the shell Johnston will use in his race with Gaudau for the world's championship. Gaudaur leaves for Vancouver on the 15th, taking with him a new shell by Ruddick, of England.

A SLOOP SEIZED.

The customs authorities acting in conjunction with the provincial police, have seized a small sloop, which, loaded with 1,800 pounds of wool and some harness, was about to sail from Telegraph Bay for the United States. The sloop is a small one and is owned by George and Alfred Lawson, of San Juan, who were arrested at the time of the seizure, but have since been set free. The sloop had come over from San Juan, but had not entered at the customs nor had it cleared the cargo of wool. Consequently the owners were liable for heavy penalties. They pleaded ignorance of the customs regulations and Collector of Customs Milne has allowed their plea to go back to Ottawa. In the meantime pending the decision of the minister the vessel, which is a very small one, is held in the sum of $185, by depositing which the owner can have his boat. With such a long coast line close to the American side it is difficult to prevent a certain amount of smuggling by small vessels, though the officers of the customs department keep a very alert patrol. Consequently the regulations have to be strictly enforced whenever a vessel is found infringing them. This is the second time the present sloop has made a trip from the American side without clearing.

NICHOL LIBEL CASE.

Mr. Cassidy's Demurrer on Defendant's Plea of Justification Upheld.

Argument on preliminary points of law in the Nichol libel case took up several hours yesterday before Mr. Justice McColl, Mr. Robert Cassidy appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Archer Martin for the defence. The idea was to have the way all clear for the trial before the jury, which is set for Monday next at 11 o'clock. It is possible, however, that there will be further argument on an other plea before the jury have the case before them.

When the proceedings opened Mr. Justice McColl said that no doubt counsel on both sides had been informed that he had over-ruled the plea of the defence against the jurisdiction of the court.

This being so Mr. Nichol pleaded not guilty to the indictment and Mr. Archer Martin put in for the defence a plea of justification in which Mr. Nichol said it was true that Hon. J. H. Turner and Hon. C. E. Pooley lent their official knowledge to the promotion of mining and other speculative companies in England with the object of assisting and obtaining subscribers to the shares of the companies, and as consideration for this the prosecutors received or expected to receive gifts of shares of stock and directors' fees and other direct or indirect advantages. The plea further went on to state that the alleged libel was a matter of public interest and concern and the publishing of the alleged libel was published because great public interest was taken in the matters complained of and had become in the opinion of the defendant and a large body of citizens a public scandal, and it was for the public benefit that the artile was published.

Mr. Cassidy put in a general demurrer to the plea on the ground that it was insufficient in law.

Mr. Martin said that although he was entitled to four days to consider the demurrer he would waive that in order to expedite matters.

Mr. Justice McColl remarked that it appeared to him that the plea did not justify the whole of the alleged libel, but only a portion of it. It appeared as if there were distinct charges aside from what might have been inferred from any use that might have been permitted of the official names of the prosecutors and this had not been justified in the plea.

Mr. Cassidy in speaking to his demurrer said that if the article complained of had stopped short at comment on the lendthing only of the names, and regarded it from the point of political ethics, the action would never have been brought. But the suggestion in the article complained about was that the prosecutors were prepared to place secret official knowledge at the disposal of the companies. This meant a charge of betrayal of public trust and of bribery by prostitution of office. The plea did not justify this.

Mr. Justice McColl said he would give a decision later in the afternoon, and certainly it appeared to him that the demurrer was right or otherwise a man might be able to wrap up a charge by inunedoes in a cloud of so-called comment.

When the court resumed in the afternoon Mr. Justice McColl gave his decision upholding the demurrer that the plea did not cover the whole grounds of the libel. Over and above the comments made as to the natural consequences that might follow from the use of the prosecutors' official names, there were two charges, one to the effect that the prosecutors knowing the companies to be of questionable character allowed themselves to pose as decoy ducks, not to bring new members into the companies, but to put money in the promoters' pockets at the expense of the public victimized. The other charge seemed to be that the prosecutors were prepared to put government information at the disposal of the companies. The facts alleged in the plea of justification do not justify these. While he would allow the demurrer he would permit Mr. Martin to file an amended plea if he wished.

Mr. Martin said he would file a new plea and the court adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE FOUR CANDIDATES

Government Supporters' Selection of Representatives for the City of Victoria.

A Rousing Nominating Convention and Great Enthusiasm Throughout the Evening.

The "Big Four" as Mr. Gordon Hunter happily styled the candidates nominated in convention at Institute hall last night to represent the government side in Victoria at the coming provincial elections are:

HON. J. H. TURNER,
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, Q.C.,
RICHARD HALL,
A. E. McPHILLIPS.

It was a choice between five good men for the four places to be filled. Mr. Gordon Hunter, the fifth gentleman nominated, had only been in the field for a couple of days, a fact that of course was to his disadvantage.

The convention filled the large hall and was fully representative of all classes of the community. The vay that the convention business was carried out, without a hitch, and the perfect accord that prevailed showed how determined are the supporters of the policy of "progress and prosperity" to put their shoulders to the wheel and with one common impulse push forward to a glorious victory at the polls. It was a fine tribute to good work done by the government and evidenced a determination to use every honest means to see that they are retained in power. To show the interest that had been evinced in the convention it may be stated that there were eleven hundred tickets issued for it.

It was half past eight when Mr. A. J. McLellan, the chairman, called the convention to order. The hall had then already been well filled, but the stream of people continued coming for quite a while afterwards.

Without loss of time in preliminaries, the chairman, after briefly explaining that the business of the evening was to select candidates to represent the supporters of the present administration in the city of Victoria at the general elections, called for nominations.

There was a tremendous shout of applause, clapping of hands and stamping of feet as Mr. Charles Hayward rose and said:

"I have much pleasure in nominating Hon. J. H. Turner," and then the other nominations quickly followed, one or two of the movers or seconders making a few remarks in commendation of their nominees. The nominations were:

Hon. J. H. Turner, proposed by Mr. Chas. Hayward; seconded by Mr. Muirhead.

Gordon Hunter, proposed by W. H. Ellis; seconded by Thos. Hooper.

Richard Hall, proposed by Mr. T. B. Hall; seconded by Capt. J. G. Cox.

A. E. McPhillips, proposed by Mr. D. R. Ker; seconded by Mr. A. Graham.

H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., proposed by Mr. Munroe Miller; seconded by Mr. T. J. Dearberg.

The nominations then closed and amid prolonged applause the candidates at the invitation of the chairman took their seats on the platform; renewed cheering breaking out as the Premier headed the little line in mounting the platform steps.

As people were still coming in the chairman, so that nobody should be deprived of his chance to vote, invited the candidates to make brief addresses, restricting the time of each to five minutes, as it was quite evident from the number of people in the hall that it was going to take a long time to count the ballots.

Hon. J. H. Turner, who had another ovation when his name was called, thanked the convention very heartily for the way his name had been received. He would say that if he had the honor of being again elected to the legislature he would use his best endeavors and do what he believed to be right to protect the interests not only of the city of Victoria, but of the province as a whole. In the position which he had the great honor to occupy he believed it was the duty of every minister to sink his own identity and to look out, not merely for the local interests of the place which elected him, but for the province at large. (Applause.) At the same time it was but right that he should feel an attachment for the district which had sent him to the legislature and should not prove ungrateful for that confidence. He could say conscientiously that from the first day he had been elected to the house by Victoria, he had worked faithfully and to the best of his power for the city of Victoria and for the province of British Columbia. This was a very important period in the history of the province and they must do all in their power to see that British Columbia's interests were preserved and her development pushed forward. He had expected to have left for the mainland to-night but there was some very important work on the hands of the government now in connection with certain railroad undertakings and he did not think he was betraying any confidence when he said that by Monday or Tuesday he would be able to make a satisfactory announcement as to the matter to which he referred and that other important works for the benefit of the province would be pushed on. "That is the reason I did not leave town tonight," said Mr. Turner, when the applause which greeted his announcement had ceased, "and as I have to do a good deal of talking in various parts of the province in the next few weeks I trust that for the present you will excuse me for not speaking more at length and accept my promise that I will always work for not only Victoria but the whole province of British Columbia. (Applause).

Mr. Gordon Hunter, whose turn to speak came next, was very heartily received as he rose. He jokingly remarked that while he made his living with his tongue he could assure them that he would rather plead before a bench of judges for a week than speak for five minutes to such a large and representative audience as he saw before him, for this was the first time that such a duty had fallen on him as standing before them as a candidate for political honors. It would perhaps be fitting that he should explain his position to them. Sixteen or seventeen years ago, he, with several others, helped to organize what he believed was the first Liberal club in Toronto. To-day he stood on the platform as a supporter of a man prominent in the Conservative cause—the Hon. J. H. Turner. The reason that he did this was because he was prepared in no uncertain way to make the statement that it was not necessary to conduct provincial politics on federal lines. (Great applause). One of the greatest triumphs of Mr. Turner's administration and policy was his ability to sink the politics of the federal arena where the province was concerned and to unite his party on a British Columbian platform. (Applause). The interests of British Columbia would not suffer by uniting Liberals and Conservatives in one common accord for the advancement of the province and with a strong provincial government composed of men of both federal parties, they would be able to present British Columbia's claim much better at Ottawa than would otherwise be the case. He was very glad to see upon the ticket Conservative names as well as Liberal ones. No one could claim that he or Mr. Hall, both of them Liberals, were disloyal to their party because they joined with Conservatives on a provincial platform. (Applause). In fact the Liberals were always spoken of as favoring provincial rights and that was the stand that Mr. Turner and his government took. (Renewed applause). For his part he could not have any hesitation in preferring men of business ability and tried statesmanship to—he was going to say a band of office seekers—but perhaps that was too strong an expression. The present government understood the wants of the province and the people were not going to change them for men of whom comparatively little was known. (Applause).

Mr. Richard Hall was saluted with a round of applause as came to the front of the platform. It was the first time he said that he had addressed a political meeting. He had been asked to allow his name to be put in nomination by a number of citizens and after studying it over he thought that he could not serve the interests of Victoria better than to join in his lot with the present government. (Applause.) He took this course because the policy of the government was a progressive one and the times demanded that the province should be opened up and progress made. The population was increasing and railways were needed to enable the country to be opened up. The government might tighten its purse strings and so lessen expenses by a parsimonious policy, but the people do not desire that. They wanted to move forward and that was his idea for he had at heart the advancement of Victoria and of the province. (Applause.)

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, like those who preceded him, was very heartily received. In opening he laughingly remarked that some people seemed to think he was a good deal younger than was really the case. As a matter of fact he had been sixteen years at the bar and had served his country in other ways besides politics. It was not his place to find fault, however, if time dealt kindly with him. It was the first time he had asked for the suffrages of the electors, but at the same time he might say that he had gone through the mill of many polititical battles. He was a Conservative, but he was pleased to see associated together Liberals and Conservatives supporting a common platform in provincial politics, British Columbia first and always. (Applause.) It was not a case of Liberals and Conservatives, but it was a fight in the interests of British Columbia, and he was gratified to have men of both the federal parties fighting side by side in the common cause. They had as a leader a man in whose honesty of purpose and ability it was safe to rely. (Great applause.) For his part he believed in not being local in politics, but in working for the benefit of the whole province and that being so how could he do otherwise than wish to retain in office the gentlemen who have as there platform progress and prosperity. Without development of the provincial resources there could not be progress and the day had gone when the individual pioneer or individual effort was the only means to bring this about. It was the duty of a government by giving communication to help along the general progress. When he found a government doing this he was willing to support them and that was his reason now for supporting the government of Hon. J. H. Turner. While thoroughly independent in the sense that he would give his careful scrutiny to all legislation, yet at the same time he would pronounce himself in favor of Mr. Turner and his administration. With this as his standpoint and untramelled by any personal interest, he would, if elected, do his best for Victoria and for the province. (Applause).

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken was not present, being unavoidably kept away from the convention by reasons which he gave n the following letter, which Mr. Munroe Miller, his proposer, read to the convention:

Victoria, June 9, 1898.

Munroe Miller, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Referring to the conversation which I have had this day with you relative to the approaching convention for the selection of candidates to be held this evening, I beg to say that I have much pleasure in authorizing you to submit my name for acceptance of a nomination.

I regret exceedingly that business matters of moment prevent my attending the meeting in person this evening.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN.

Mr. Miller had a few words to offer in behalf of Mr. Helmcken, saying that while fully believing in opening up the remote parts of the interior of the province, the settlers on the distant points of the coast should not be forgotten in the matter of communication.

Next came the distribution of ballot papers and by half-past eleven the result was announced showing the gour gentlemen chesen to be: Hon. J. H. Turner, H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., Richard Hall and A. E. McPhillips.

Mr. Gordon Hunter in a graceful little speech moved that the vote be made unanimous. The "big four" who had been chosen by the convention would, he felt sure, march on to victory, and their opponents in Victoria would have great difficulty, he believed, in saving their deposits. Anything he could do to help along their success he would most cheerfully do.

Mr. W. H. Ellis, as Mr. Hunter's proposer, seconded the motion that the vote be made unanimous, and he was sure that all would join together in sending the gentlemen who were the choice of the convention to victory.

The chairman put the question and the vote was made unanimous amid loud cheers and hearty applause.

Hon. J. H. Turner, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, referred to the courteous way in which Mr. Hunter had moved to make the choice of the four candidates unanimous. It only showed what rattling good material there was to work with and he did not think Mr. Hunter would be left out yet (applause); for he thought there might be a district on the island which would send that gentleman to the polls with a good majority. be gained at the polls, but only by energetic work. He also advised that on election day there should be no plumping. (Applause.) The Premier accepted it as a foregone conclusion that victory would but a straight vote and it would be seen that all would be right. (Applause.)

Mr. McLellan, in responding for the rousing vote of thanks he got for the able way he had presided, said he was going to fight right through this battle from start to finish.

Cheers for the candidates and cheers for the Queen brought the convention to a close.

A large sized portrait of the Premier stood on the platform during the evening and when Mr. McLellan, before the business of the meeting opened, placed it against the table facing the audience, there was a volley of applause from the meeting.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Weak Points of the Vancouver Opposition Ticket—A Klondiker's Travel Interrupted.

Small Fruits Exceptionally Plentiful This Season and Farming Prospects Generally Good.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 10.—There is some talk in the city of bringing out an absolutely independent set of provincial candidates, all of whom are, however, to profess adherence to Conservative principles, notwithstanding that the opposition fusion ticket includes two Conservatives in Messrs. Cotton and Tisdall. The latter gentlemen, though highly respected as a private citizen, is regarded as rather weak politically, and whilst many good Conservatives of the opposition party are loath to support Mr. Martin, equall ylarge numbers of Liberals are said to be unwilling to vote for Mr. Cotton. The leaders of the coalition are, however, straining every nerve to make the fusion perfect. It is stated that the delegates to the government convention will be chosen to-morrow and the convention held on Tuesday next, There are many strong possible candidates.

St. Luke's Home is sending a nurse to Lake Tagish, where it is expected that her services will be much in request.

Citizens of Vancouver who are musically inclined have subscribed a very fair guarantee towards a concert that is about to be given in the opera house by Ysaye, the noted violinist, and his associated musical party, which includes Gerhardy, the 'cellist.

Vice-President Shaughnessy of the C. P.R. is expected to reach Vancouver tomorrow and visit Victoria on Sunday.

Mr. Cunningham, of Halifax, who was preparing to leave for the northern gold country in a few days, was capiassed yesterday by Mr. Cox of the Ogilvie Milling Company in connection with an assignment made by Mr. Cunningham in Halifax before his coming to the Coast. The case will be heard in chambers before Mr. Justice Irving.

There is a rather widespread outbreak of measles amongst the children of this city, but the sanitary authorities are adopting measures to subdue the ailment and prevent its extension. The cases as a rule are slight.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector and lecturer, states that never during some twenty years' residence in the province, has he known so fine a June for strawberry and small fruit ripening and gathering. He anticipates a very large crop of strawberries this season, accompanied as regards the Vancouver district generally, by satisfactory prices. The hay and oat crops will be exceptionally bountiful and seem likely to be gathered in excellent condition. Mr. Cunningham thinks, on the other hand, that although the general yield will be very fair, the large fruit crop of this Coast district will be found to have been slightly reduced by late frost and but taking things all round, the harvest prospects are remarkably good with every likelihood also of better than usual prices. The danger of floods on the lower Fraser has not yet absolutely passed, but is rapidly passing, and no great fear seems to be apprehended by those most interested.

The lumber trade continues in some departments to be quite exceptionally active, big shipments are being made East, whilst there is a large local demand for salmon cases. New building operations on a large scale and extensive public improvement work are also causing considerable demands for local lumber. The Brunette saw mills of New Westminster are in particular so busy that a twelve hours' a day is there worked at present.

There is a good feeling generally among the salmon canners, who are well pleased to learn that no changes are to be made this season in the fishery regulations. Those who own traps on the American side of the line are, however, dissatisfied, that no intimation has been received of the taking off of the import duty.

There is a slight fall in creamery butter this week, chiefly in local, which is quoted at 22 cents. Potatoes are also declining and small fruits, as might naturally be expected, are being sold at considerably reduced prices. Those on the Vancouver market are mainly imported from Washington State, and when the local berries come in to any extent in Vancouver they will command on the whole, when carefully picked and packed and brought in fresh, rather better prices than the very moderate ones, now being given for imported berries. Flour has in sympathy with the general recent fall in wheat, declined twenty cents a barrel, but prices still continue much higher than the average.

TREASURES OF SPAIN.

The Churches and Monasteries Filled With Jewels.

The report that Spain will appropriate church property for war expenses brings to mind some interesting facts. Less than two years ago Pope Leo XII. sent to the Queen Regent of Spain a magnificant gift in the shape of a rosary, the beads of alternate rubies, diamonds and emeralds, strung on a chain of the finest gold. The gift was priceless.

From this one may form an idea of the immense amount of treasure throughout Spain in "holy objects." Scores of mitres, incrusted with jewels, capes and robes embroidered in gold and silver and ornamented with precious stones, used by the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries only on grand state occasions; picture frames of solid gold and silver, rochets and albs of priceless lace, are among some of the riches of the great churches. The old cathedral of Burgos is stored with valuable paintings and ornaments of gold and silver. At Valladolid, where Columbus died, there is a fine classical cathedral, rich in uncounted treasure. A Spanish shrine is described as having two life-sized statues in silver of our Saviour and Holy Mother, with a crucifix of solid and heavy gold a yard in height.

Paintings of Valesquez, Murillo and Juan Jaurez, called the Raphael of Spain are found in many of the cathedrals, that of Seville being particularly fortunate in works of Murillo. Toledo, with its grand cathedrals and richly embellished chapels, contains a mine of embelin ornaments and decorations.

SOME HISTORIC PRECEDENTS.

When the financial problem became a serious matter in Mexico, recourse was had by the government to the great treasures of the churches of that country. But this is not the only instance where it has been found necessary to draw upon such stores and reconcile the interfering claims of church and state.

Napoleon Bonaparte laid his hands on the ancient patrimony of St. Peter, and the benignant Pontiff, Pius VII., when compelled to pay a part of the 200,000,000 francs imposed by Napoleon, had many of the golden and silver treasures of the Vatican melted down to meet the demands of the Emperor, beside surrendering gems of art.

Inestimable as are the riches of the Vatican, they are not supposed to exceed those of the church in Spain.

Although the peninsula was rich in "holy objects" from the date of the discovery of America, it was under Philip II. that the vast accumulation now possessed by the cathedrals and shrines was begun. This King succeeded to an inheritance more vast than mortal man had possessed since Charlamagne had been laid in his tomb. Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, the golden Americas, acknowledged him as lord and sovereign master. In 1564, during Philip's reign, the rich Manila Islands first came under the grasp of Spain, and were renamed the Philippines in honor of the King. It was Philip II. who fastened the vast system of monastic houses upon Spain. He endowed them richly, and made magnificent votive offerings.

VOW OF PHILIP II.

When Philip confined the government of Flanders to his half-sister, Margaret of Parma, and went back to Spain, the country of his birth and predilection, he took with him a great amount of treasure, among which was a precious collection of Flemish and Italian statues and pictures, which he had inherited from his father, Charles V. When the royal fleet arrived on the coast of Biscay it encountered a terrific storm, and several of the ships were lost. The King was in the greatest danger. In this supreme moment he made a vow that if life were spared him he would concentrate his power to the glorification of the church and the extirpation of heresy. How rigidly he kept his word history tells us. Having little taste for military affairs himself, Philip sought to augment the prestige of his authority by the grand and solemn observances of his court, and by surrounding himself with an immense retinue of ecclesiatical and court dignitaries. From this time dates the rigid and intricate etiquette of Madrid. It is also to Philip II. that the city owes its prominence as the capital of Spain, as he was the first monarch of the peninsula to have a fixed residence. He selected Madrid as the most central city of the kingdom.

Under Ferdinand VI., in 1753, the skilful and accomplished negotiator, Abbe Figueroa, entered into an agreement with the Holy See on behalf of Spain, by which the interests of the Spanish clergy and the papacy were reconciled. This confirmed to royalty the nomination to all the great ecclesiastical benefices of the kingdom.

DRAKE'S RICHEST PRIZE.

When Francis Drake started off from Plymouth for Cadiz, where he declared he intended to "singe the King of Spain's beard and afterwards to pluck the Spaniard's feathers one by one," besides destroying numerous ships of war, Drake and his bold crew, after leaving Cape St. Vincent, captured the richest prize ever taken at sea. It was a Spanish treasure ship, containing booty worth £1,000,000. This may give some idea of the golden wealth then pouring into Spain, much of which unquestionably yet remains among the holy objects of the churches and monasteries.

ANOTHER SPANISH PRETENDER.

There is another pretender to the Spanish throne, who, at every coronation sends a herald to the royal palace to protest against the recognition of the new King in the presence of the Spanish grandees, who are invited to test the claimant's right "by a duel to the death on the mountain or on the plain, by day or by night."

This farce is, however, looked upon simply as a family custom of the great house of Medina-Celi, of which the head is styled Chief Defender of the Faith and first of all Castilian Knights. The Duke of Medina-Celi considers little Alfonso XIII. as of mere mushroom origin compared with himself. He is a direct descendant of Ferdinand and Isabella. His enormous wealth exceeds that of Don Carlos; he can make the tour of Spain, sleeping every night in one of his own houses, so vast are his land possessions. But as he makes no effort, beyond the theatrical assertion of his rights through his herald, the Duke of Medina-Celi is not looked upon as a facter of any dangerous importance among the pretenders to thrones.

There was a period when Spain held in subjugation a great portion of America, and made the Old World tremble for its independence. At this instant she is apparently nearing her own extinction among the family of nations.

SAFE FROM DEATH.

Are Those Who Use Dodd's Kidney Pills for Kidney Diseases.

Proof Is Abundant—Mr. T. H. O'Reilly, Motorman, Testifies That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Diabetes.

Toronto, June 10.—There have been very many cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and other phases of Kidney Disease in this city during the past winter and spring. It is a noticeable fact, however, that only a few resulted in death. In the great majority of cases Dodd's Kidney Pills were used, and in every such case the disease was cured. The fatal cases were among those in which Dodd's Kidney Pills were not used. Every reasoning, thinking man and woman can draw but one conclusion from these facts.

One of those who was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills was Mr. T. H. O'Reilly, motorman No. 624, Toronto Street Railway, and who lives at No. 27 Niagara street.

Mr. O'Reilly says: "I was for three years a sufferer from Diabetes, which defied every attempt to cure. My case was an unusually severe one, and I was glad to test any and every remedy recommended to me. They all failed, however, until I gave Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. A few doses convinced me that I had at last found a cure. I used only three boxes, but they swept the disease entirely out of my system. I heartily, confidently recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any sufferer from Diabetes, as I know they are the only cure for that complaint."

Let any person suffering from any form of Kidney Complain test Dodd's Kidney Pills. It will cost only fifty cents, and will prove the worth of the medicine.

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 Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SPAIN HAD BETTER SETTLE.

Advised From Various Quarters That Further Struggle is Useless—Queen Regent in Despair.

London, June 10.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of any further resistance by Spain, and suggests that the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuba question. It says: "There is no need of any invasion, but the mere presence of a strong armament which the Spanish could not drive off the coast would produce a tremendous effect. There are numerous unfortified anchorages where the American could recoal with leisure. Of course there are powers in Europe who will witness the operation with the greatest disgust, but if the Americans are going to be frightened by the vague abstraction called Europe, they must be very timid. Let them consult the Sultan and remember that England is their Russia for the time being."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the American suggestions that the Liberals are hostile to the proposed Anglo-American understanding says: "The Liberal party desires nothing more than close bonds of friendship with the United States. If the leaders draw attention to the points needing careful handling, it is because judging from the present conduct of the foreign office, they have ground for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. If they plead for candid caution in dealing with the United States it is because they are anxious to save the cause from the fickleness of the present government."

In the house of commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, replied to a question whether, "In view of the condition of the population of Cuba and the sufferings and evils arising from the Hispano-American war, Her Majesty's government or any of the European powers had any intention of intervening to secure a cessation of hostilities by inducing one or both belligerents to negotiate for terms of peace." He said: "Her Majesty's government would gladly take any favorable opportunity of promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace; but any action upon our part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is a reasonable prospect that it would be well received by both parties and of its being likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately there is not sufficient ground for believing that this condition exists."

New York, June 10.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: "The Queen Regent is profoundly alarmed and grieved at the news of the war, particularly of the reports from the Philippines. Moreover, popular irritation against the government and all existing institutions is assuming dangerous phases. Everybody thinks that the Sagasta cabinet and Liberal party will soon have to make way for Campos, Silvela and the Conservatives, who will take the last stand for a defence of the dynasty against the bitter rage of the nation, making a pathetic appeal to the Pope and continental powers of Europe.

A startling telegram from Governor-General Augusti caused the impression that Manila had either surrendered already or was on the eve of surrendering. The latest rumor is that General Augusti in a fit of desperation tried to commit suicide, but was prevented from killing himself by Admiral Montejo.

The cabinet regards its own position as so insecure that it has only permitted the cortes to know a small part of the truth about the Philippines, concealing the fact that the whole of the island of Luzon is in arms; that a racial struggle has begun and the natives are sparing no Spaniards, having no respect for age or sex, and are displaying the utmost fury toward priests and friars.

Admiral Dewey is said to be trying to oblige the rebel chief to show some respect for the property and lives of Europeans.

The only answer that the government has vouchsafed to General Augusti was to direct him to continue doing his duty to the last extremity. The old archbishop at Manila is a most resolute advocate of resistance to the "heretic invaders."

The bombardment of Santiago as the details become known creates a painful sensation of disenchantment and disappointment among all classes. People are slowly awakening to the reality that in the long run they are playing a losing game. The phantom squadron is locked up in Santiago harbor, while the city is itself threatened with a flank movement by the Americans and insurgents.

THE PACIFIC SWELL.

The Little Army on That Ocean Well Know What It Is.

It is rather a romantic expedition, this American armada sweeping over the world's sublimest sea, and next week, maybe, those soldiers who have started for the Philippines will probably begin to enjoy it all. It is moderately safe to say that not many of them are enjoying it at the present moment of time—only three days out. There is probably an amount of bunk fatigue and ear pounding and longing for any old land, even desert land, so it is stable, at this writing, to make it impossible for many of the lads to truthfully say, in their first letters home, that they enjoyed the voyage from the moment of casting off at San Francisco. The Pacific, as everybody knows who has ever sailed over its indigo bosom, is handicapped by its name. "Pacific" is taken by too many people to be synonomous with mill-pond. This is a dismal error.

The Pacific is no more often at rest than the Atlantic, and in any league of the voyage from San Francisco to Manila the soldiers are likely to find out the exact meaning of the old skippers' and Swiss Family Robinsons' allusions to "mountainous seas," that they have pondered over curiously, with the solid earth beneath their feet. Even on days when the Pacific skies are of unblemished turquoise there is a Pacific swell a couple of blocks in length that makes old tars, at the outset of a voyage, gasp for all the air they can crowd into their lungs. American naval officers departing from San Francisco for the China station, or for coast cruises, commonly become too sick for any use during the first couple of days out, and the writer knows of a Pacific mail ... who has made nearly three hundred voyages to and fro between 'Frisco and Panama, who never fails to put in the first day of his regular voyage between those ports in his bunk.

Voyagers departing from San Francisco are not often permitted to maintain their show of bravery very long after the steamer lines are cast off. The swell is waded into instantly the ship becomes aligned with the heads of the Golden Gate, and it is a swell of the perpetual motion sort. People who claim that the so-called choppy sea is harder on the mal-de-mer afflicted than the long, steady swell that you wait for, and time to the fraction of a second and learn to hate with inconceivable bitterness, have not, in all probability, voyaged to the murmursome Pacific. By the time the soldiers on the transport ships are warped into the indescribably beautiful harbor of Honolulu, however they'll probably be making faces over the side at the Pacific's glorious phosphorescent swell. —Washington Star.

Secretary Richard Lees of the Sir Walter Scott Memorial Association, through the efforts of which organization a bust of Scott was placed and unveiled recently in Westminster Abbey, has notified Ambassador Hay that the association desires to present a replica of the bust to the Boston Public Library. The gift undoubtedly will be accepted and given a prominent place among the adornments of the library building.

PROCLAMATIONS.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, and to all whom it may concern,—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council of Our Province of British Columbia, to dissolve the present Legislative Assembly of said Province, which stands prorogued until summoned for dispatch of business.

NOW KNOW YE that We do, for this end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the Legislative Assembly accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from further attendance on same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed; Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Retuning Officer of the Alberni Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Alberni Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the name of such Member, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia; Witness, the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in th year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these present shall come,—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Whereas We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature, We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a new Legislative Assembly of Our said Province and do further declare that, by the advice of Our Executive Council of British Columbia, We have this day given orders for issuing Our Writs in due fom, for calling a new Legislative Assembly for Our Said Province, which Writs are to bear date on the seventh day of June, instant, and to be returnable on or before the thirty-first day of August next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the public seal of the said Province, to be hereunto affixed; Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in our said Province, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Victoria City Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of Four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Victoria City Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patend under the Great Seal of Our said Povince of British Columbia; Witness the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the North Victoria Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the North Victoria Electoral district, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the name of such member, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia; Witness, the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the South Victoria Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the South Victoria Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the name of such Member, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia; Witness, the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Cowichan Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cowichan Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the name of such Member, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our Said Province of British Columbia; Witness, the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Cassiar Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of Two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cassiar Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the day of 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the day of next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, under the Great Seal of Our Said Province of British Columbia, Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, at our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in Innes, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Esquimalt Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of Two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Esquimalt Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia; Witness, the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

8th June, 1898.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Returning Officers for the Electoral Districts, placed opposite their respective names, namely:

Thomas Fletcher, Alberni.
Harry O. Wellburn, Cowichan.
Roderick McKenzie, Esquimalt.
Arthur Walter, North Victoria.
Thornton Fell, South Victoria.
James E. McMillan, Victoria City.
J. M. Lindsay Alexander, Cassiar.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

8th June, 1898.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint and declare that the following places for the nomination of Candidates for Election to the Legislative Assembly in the respective Electoral Districts, the names of which are set opposite such places, that is to say:

Electoral District. Place of Nomination.
Alberni—Government Office, Alberni.
Cowichan—Court House, Duncan.
Esquimalt—School House, Esquimalt.
Victoria, North—Court House, Vesuvius Bay, S. S. I.
Victoria, South—School House, Royal Oak.
Victoria City—Market Place.
Cassiar—Government Office, Pt. Simpson.

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Stirrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson of Nanaimo.

"REDISTRIBUTION ACT, 1898."

List of Persons Entitled to Vote in the Alberni Electoral District, 20th May, 1898.

Anderson, James, Crawford, Sechart; superintendent of mines.
Armstrong, William, Alberni; livery stable owner.
Armour, Thomas, Alberni; hotel proprietor.
Arnet, Jacob, Clayoquot; farmer.
Anseth, Bernt, Clayoquot; mill owner.
Avery, Thomas, Hammond, Alberni; miner.
Bainbridge, William, Herbert, Alberni; miner.
Ballard, Robert, John, Alberni; carpenter.
Barlow, David, Alberni; miner.
Barlow, George, Sechart Chan., Barclay Sd.; rancher.
Bayne, Percy, Robert, Clitherall, Alberni; farmer.
Bayne, Stanley, Richard, Sparkes, Alberni; farmer.
Beck, William, Alberni; laborer.
Binns, Charles, Carlyle, Ucluelet; farmer.
Bird, George, H., Alberni; engineer.
Bishop, Charles, Frederick, Alberni; postmaster.
Brand, Frederick, Alberni; farmer.
Broomfield, George, Alberni; teamster.
Brown, Robert, B., Ucluelet; farmer.
Brown, Alva, Chester, Clayoquot; farmer.
Brown, George, Alberni; miner.
Cameron, Angus, Alberni; farmer.
Cameron, John, Alberni; laborer.
Campbell, William, Henry, China Creek; miner.
Carmichael, Herbert, Alberni; manufacturer.
Carmichael, Norman, Alberni; draughtsman.
Carter, Lawrence, Wigney, Alberni; book keeper.
Chesterman, John, Clayoquot; farmer.
Clarke, Daniel, Alberni; farmer.
Comerford, Patrick, Alberni; farmer.
Comerford, Mike, Alberni; miner.
Compton, George, Alberni; farmer.
Coleman, Ephraim, Alberni; farmer.
Coleman, James, Alberni; farmer.
Cole, William, Clayoquot; farmer.
Cooper, Arthur, Alberni; painter.
Corkish, William, Henry, Alberni; miner.
Cowley, Frederick, Alberni; farmer.
Cox, Charles, Augustus, Alberni; constable.
Darr, Samuel, Rufice, Alberni; miner.
Dawson, Arthur, Henry, Alberni; miner.
Dawley, Walter, Thomas, Clayoquot; merchant.
Davis, Robert, John, Alberni; farmer.
De Beaux, Robert, Alberni; farmer.
Donahoo, John, Oliver, Alberni; miner.
Drinkwater, George, Alberni; barber.
Drinkwater, Isaac, Alberni; farmer.
Drinkwater, James, Peter, Alberni; farmer.
Drinkwater, John, Alberni; farmer.
Drinkwater, Joseph, Alberni; miner.
Drinkwater, William, Hilton, Alberni; farmer.
Elton, Ralph, Frederick, Alberni; yeoman.
Engvik, Alvin, John, Clayoquot; bookkeeper.
Faber, Alfred, Denis, Alberni; civil engineer.
Fayette, Paul, Clayoquot; farmer.
Ferguson, James, Alexander, Alberni; miner.
Fitzgerald, Harry, Edward, Alberni; teamster.
Fletcher, Thomas, Alberni; farmer.
Fletcher, Robert, Alberni; printer.
Folwell, Edgar, D., Alberni; farmer.
Forrest, George, Alberni; carpenter.
Fox, Tom, Lane, Alberni; farmer.
Fraser, George, Ucluelet; gardener.
Frank, Christian, William, Clayoquot; miner.
Galbraith, Jesse, P., Alberni; farmer.
Galarno, Andrew, Lewis, Alberni; logger.
Garrard, Francis, Charles, Alberni; farmer.
Garrard, William, Burdette, Alberni; miner.
Garrard, Edward, Burdette, Alberni; rancher.
Girmard, John, Clayoquot; farmer.
Gill, Edmund, Alberni; farmer.
Glennie, James, Reid, Clayoquot; miner.
Grandy, Edward, Alberni; farmer.
Greig, James, Clayoquot; Blacksmith.
Graham, Joseph, Wilson, Alberni; miner.
Grieve, Thomas, Smith, Alberni; farmer.
Goldstraw, James, Clayoquot; farmer.
Grice, John, Clayoquot; J. P.
Guilfod, Harry, Alberni; Indian Agent.
Guyer, James, Alberni; teamster.
Hailword, Osborne, Bernard, Alberni; miner.
Hall, Charles, Alberni; farmer.
Halpenny, Herman, William, Alberni; millman.
Halpenny, Joseph, G., Alberni; mill owner.
Hansen, Henry, Alberni; miner.
Handy, Samuel, Wesley, Alberni; wharf builder.
Haslam, Charles, Talbot, Alberni; J. P.
Heath, Albert, William, Alberni; carpenter.
Heard, Thomas, Marshall, Alberni; engineer.
Hangen, Michael, Clayoquot; fisherman.
Hennessy, Thomas, F., Alberni; miner.
Hewartson, William, Alberni; paper mill manager.
Hills, Henry, Alberni; farmer.
Hills, James, Alberni; farmer.
Howitt, B. J. J., Alberni; teacher.
Hovelaque, Pierre, Alexis, Alberni; miner.
Huff, George, Albert, Alberni; notary public.
Huff, Justus, Alberni; miner.
Ingram, Valentine, Alberni; farmer.
Jacobson, Fillip, Clayoquot; merchant.
Jackson, Thomas, Alberni; miner.
Jansen, August, Ucluelet; farmer.
Jolly, John, Stull, Alberni; farmer.
Jones, James, Warren, Alberni; miner.
Keagy, John, Alberni; farmer.
Kershaw, William; Ucluelet; butcher.
Kilpatrick, George, Albert, Alberni; harnessmaker.
King, James, Alberni; farmer.
King, John, Alberni; miner.
King, John, Alberni; carpenter.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Alberni; blacksmith.
Kvarno, John, Hartwick, Ucluelet; farmer.
Larsen, Ole, Clayoquot; carpenter.
Langley, Henry, Alberni; bricklayer.
Law, Harry, Simmonds, Alberni; merchant.
Lawrenson, Ole, Andreas, Alberni; pilot.
Lindsay, Robert, William, Alberni; miner.
Lomax, Joseph, Henry, Clayoquot; farmer.
Luckovitch, Antonio, Hesquoit; trader.
Lyche, August, Herman, Ucluelet; farmer.
Maltby, George, Albert, Clayoquot; farmer.
Mann, Volney, Ucluelet; carpenter.
McCoy, Henry, Alberni; miner.
McCardie, Arthur, James, Alberni; engineer.
McFarlane, Niel, Alberni; farmer.
McKay, James, B., Hand Island, Barclay Sd.; farmer.
McKee, Alexander, Ecol; merchant.
McKenzie, Hector, Alberni; farmer.
McKenzie, Kenneth, Alberni; farmer.
McKinlay, Robert, Alberni; bar tender.
McKinnon, Daniel, Alexander, Alberni; miner.
McKinnon, Samuel, Alberni; miner.
McLinden, Andrew, Alberni; miner.
McQuillan, Frank, Alberni; miner.
Miles, William, Alberni; miner.
Moir, James, Alberni; miner.
Moore, Edward, Alberni; farmer.
Moseley, Royston, Gordon, Alberni; seaman S. S. Blonde.
Mulhearn, Edward, Alberni; farmer.
Muller, Frederick, William, Alberni; farmer.
Nicholas, Peter, Alberni; farmer.
Nicholas, William, Alberni; farmer.
Neill, Alan, Webster, Alberni; farmer.
Norris, Arthur, Alberni; farmer.
Orr, John, Alberni; farmer.
Packard, John, Robert, Alberni; laborer.
Parkinson, Richard, Alberni; shoemaker.
Paterson, John, Alberni; farmer.
Patterson, Thomas, Cape Beale; lighthouse keeper.
Peters, Alfred, William, Alberni; miner.
Pinkerton, James, Howard, Alberni; miner.
Pinkerton, Robert, Alberni; farmer.
Pirt, Robert, Wright, Alberni; lumber merchant.
Plaskett, William, Joseph, Alberni; miner.
Plaunt, Thomas, R., Alberni; teamster.
Poole, Samuel, Blackstone Pt.; fisherman.
Poole, William, Alberni; miner.
Porrit, Wright; Alberni; farmer.
Pybus, John, Alfred, Alberni; physician.
Redford, James, Alberni; butcher.
Redford, John, Alberni; butcher.
Redden, William, Alberni; miner.
Reeve, Ernest, Sydney, Alberni; farmer.
Reeve, Claud, Leslie, Alberni; farmer.
Reeve, Albert, Edward, Alberni; farmer.
Reeve, Albert, William, Alberni; farmer.
Ringland, Jack, Alberni; miner.
Sareault, Augustus, Alberni; hotel keeper.
Sareault, Michael, Marvin, Alberni; hotel proprietor.
Sareault, George, Francis, Alberni; hotel keeper.
Saunders, Fred, Passingham, Alberni; merchant.
Service, Andrew, G., Alberni; farmer.
Seymour, Harry, D'Arcy, Alberni; miner.
Shaw, Malcolm, Alberni; farmer.
Simpson, Percy, Lorne, Alberni; miner.
Sinclair, John, G., Alberni; carpenter.
Skauke, Edward, Clayoquot; farmer.
Smith, Andrew, Lindsay, Alberni, farmer.
Smith, George, Alberni; minister.
Smith, George, Arbuthnot, Alberni; civil engineer.
Smith, William, Strachan, Alberni; farmer.
Smith, George, Alberni; miner.
Smith, John, Alberni; miner.
Soll, Christian, Alberni; bricklayer.
Spencer, George, Alexander, Alberni; carpenter.
Stewart, Robert, David, Sechart, Barclay Sd.; miner.
Stephenson, Albert, Humphrey, Alberni; farmer.
Stirling, Walter, Alberni; farmer.
Stockham, Thomas, Clayoquot; storekeeper.
Stoddard, William, Alberni; farmer.
Stuart, James, Jacob, Alberni; miner.
Sullivan, Patrick, Alberni; miner.
Sutton, James, Edward, Ucluelet; lumberman.
Sutton, William, John, Ucluelet; lumberman.
Suartout, Melvin, Ucluelet; missionary.
Tamblyn, John, Alberni; farmer.
Taylor, Edward, Grey, Alberni; minister.
Taylor, Charles, Alberni; farmer.
Teeson, Thomas, Alberni; carpenter.
Thomson, James, Alberni; merchant.
Thomson, James, Bain, Alberni; assayer and chemist.
Thompson, R. W., Alberni; farmer.
Thompson, William, Alberni; farmer.
Thompson, William, Lowell, Ucluelet; farmer.
Thornberg, Frederick, Ahouset; fisherman.
Tolmie, James, Alberni; miner.
Tubman, John, Benjamin, Alberni; driver.
Van Nevel, John, Adolph, Clayoquot; R. C. priest.
Ward, Matthew, A., Alberni; hotel proprietor.
Waters, Horace, Alberni; miner.
Watson, Alfred, Marchmont, Alberni; physician.
Watts, Walter, Alberni; hunter.
Waterhouse, Arthur, Edward, Alberni; customs officer.
Wells, Stephen, Alberni; paper maker.
Whitman, James, Ucluelet; butcher.
White, Joshua, Alberni; miner.
Wigen, Thomas, Clayoquot; mill owner.
Williams, Edward, Alberni; farmer.
Williams, Gomer, Treherne, Alberni; miner.
Wood, James, Thomas, Alberni; farmer.
Wood, Robert, Hamilton, Alberni; contractor.
Woodley, William, Henry, Lindsay, Alberni; plasterer.
Woodward, Ernest, Alberni; farmer.
Woodward, Henry, Alberni; farmer.
Young, Cory, Almeran, Alberni; miner.

Certified correct, 8th June, 1898.

ANDREW L. SMITH,
Distributing Collector for Comox, Cowichan and Alberni.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Butler, Henry, William, Alberni; cook.
Gagnon, Joseph, Alberni; tinsmith.
Plaskett, William, Joseph, Alberni; miner.

THOS. FLETCHER,
Alberni, 8th June, 1898.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of [illegible] next; after which [illegible] proceed to distr[illegible] said Theodore D[illegible] entitled thereto, h[illegible] claims of which th[illegible] and that the said [illegible] liable for the ass[illegible] so distributed, to [illegible] claim the said ex[illegible] notice at the time [illegible]

Dated at Victoria, [illegible] April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. a22

FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advetisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 876, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 11 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73, Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 192 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet, and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a monthly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 6, fol. 287, No. 41,53B.

5. Subdivisions 14 and 15 being part of suburban five acre lots 8 and 13, situate on North Park street, and having for each lot a frontage of 100 feet on North Park street by a depth of 140 feet more or less. There is a dwelling house with seven rooms upon this property which is at present occupied by a monthly tenant. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 85, No. 11,094B.

6. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 90 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 650, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

Whether King Menelik will come to the Paris Exhibition of 1900 still remains an undecided question. But it is stated that His Majesty has quite made up his mind to undertake a less distant pilgrimage in the course of that year. He is very anxious to visit Jerusalem, not merely because he holds firmly to the Christian faith, but in order to identify, if possible, the very spot where the Queen of Sheba had her famous interview with King Solomon some three thousand years ago. The Queen is the founder of his dynasty, and he claims her as his direct ancestress, the reigning Negus being, according to Abyssinian tradition, the ninety-seventh in descent from that illustrious lady.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

There is no mistaking the feeling of the people of Victoria in the present election campaign and Thursday night's convention was a splendid exemplification of it. It may be described as one of thorough confidence in Hon. Mr. Turner as a political leader and a determination to sink federal party lines out of sight in an effort to return him to the legislature with at least as strong a support as he had in the last house. Furthermore, it indicates that the "British Columbia" idea, for which the Colonist has been contending, has taken deep hold of the public mind, and that the voters feel their duty at this crisis in our provincial affairs to be to make this election the strongest possible demonstration of their demand for fair play for the province.

While there was some difference of opinion at the convention in regard to the choice of candidates—a difference which fairly reflects the opinion of the people at large—there was a determination to unite upon the choice of the convention with the utmost loyalty. Mr. Gordon Hunter when he moved to have the nominations made unanimous voiced the sentiments of the very great majority of the voters of Victoria, who, however they may differ in their preferences as to individuals, are quite resolved to stand together and accept as candidates the four gentlemen who have been named on the government ticket. It is proper here to say of Mr. Hunter that he has reason to feel the greatest pride in the splendid manner in which his candidature was received by the friends of the government, but he has even greater reason to congratulate himself upon the impression which he produced by his hearty exhibition of loyalty to the cause to which he had pledged his co-operation. The friends of the government will not forget his manly action.

It was to have been expected that Mr. Turner's presence at the convention and the mention of his name would arouse enthusiasm. Few public men have gained so much in the esteem of their fellow citizens in so short a time as has Mr. Turner. He is displaying qualities of mind which eminently fit him for the position of leadership. He is growing in popularity every day, and he will take his place in the next legislature as Premier with a prestige and influence which few of his predecessors have equalled and none have surpassed.

The nomination of Mr. Helmcken is a testimony to his personal popularity. His name adds strength to the ticket and insures the presence in the next legislature of an energetic representative for this city, who is ready at all times to fight its battles and do what he can to advance its interests.

Mr. Richard Hall is a gentleman with a wide circle of friends. He is not like Mr. Helmcken, a native of Victoria, but he has been here for the greater part of his life and probably knows as many people as anyone else in the city. The best of it all is that he is favorably known. He has had extensive business experience, which has brought him in contact with men in every walk of life, and has so conducted himself as to have gained deservedly the confidence and esteem of the whole community. His candidature on behalf of the government will be the means of attracting to Mr. Turner's standard a new element, and his declaration that he has taken his present position in politics because he is for British Columbia first and always will carry weight with it in many influential quarters.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips is a man of energy and talent. He is likely to add much to the debating strength of the house and his legal experience and training, with his faculty of expressing himself with clearness and force, will be of very great value in the discussion of measures. With all deference to the members of the late legislature, it may be said that the weakness of the last house consisted in the fact that measures were not discussed with that closeness which is desirable. Unless we mistake the nature of Mr. McPhillips' mental make-up, he will be capable of excellent service in this direction. The excellent reputation which Mr. McPhillips has gained during his residence in Victoria, and his large circle of personal friends, and his influential connection will add strength to the ticket upon which his name finds its place.

The nominations have been well received, as they ought to be, and there is scarcely room for doubt as to the triumphant return of the whole ticket. At the same time, it is well to guard against the results of over-confidence, and the best way to do so is for every voter who is willing to accept one of the nominees to accept them all and vote the full ticket. As far as can be judged at present, this is the feeling of the people of Victoria, who in sending Mr. Turner back to the legislature feel that they would be doing him an injustice if they did not send with him three gentlemen pledged to give his administration an honorable support. It may be fairly claimed that the campaign in Victiria city was most auspiciously opened by the convention of Thursday night.

THE HON. MR. TURNER.

As was announced in the Colonist yesterday, the Premier will set out the early part of next week for a tour of the mainland. There is some cause for regret that his departure has been delayed but the reason of the delay is of such a nature that it will be excused by the people of the mainland constituencies who have been waiting to see him. His visit to that part of the province may be expected to be fruitful of the best of results.

The tour which he made to Comox created an excellent feeling. A prominent gentleman who was with him during a portion of the journey said that he was more than surprised at the impression which he produced upon the audiences addressed. Mr. Turner lays no claim to oratory. In fact he is rather destitute of those tricks of speech which enable some public men to disguise their thoughts. When addressing an audience he simply "talks straight on" as a business man, but his frankness and sincerity carry weight with them. It is safe to say that when he visits the mainland constituencies the same gratifying success will attend him as characterized his visit to Kootenay last fall and his recent tour of the island. He is a gentleman who inspires respect and confidence wherever he goes. The only answer that he has to make to the cheap calumnies uttered against him by his political opponents is to move about among the people and talk with them in his matter-of-fact fashion.

It will of course be an impossibility for Mr. Turner to visit all the centres of population of the province during the very short time at his disposal. His responsibilities are weighty and diverse, for much of the burden of administration rests upon his shoulders and at this time in the history of British Columbia the management of its affairs is onerous in the extreme. If it were not that the financial condition of British Columbia under Mr. Turner's management is most excellent, the public service would make such demands upon his time that he would be unable even to make a flying visit to the various sections of the province. Perhaps very few people appreciate the great responsibility attached to the leadership of the government of British Columbia. Besides what may be called the political aspects of the case, in which we include the formulation of policies and the execution of them, the public service is in fact a great business enterprise, which has to be carried on on business principles; and when the people consider the almost endless variety of detail to be dealt with and how large a proportion of it comes under the direct supervision of the Premier, they will better appreciate the demands upon his time and attention.

THE TIMES ON FAIR PLAY.

The Times' statement that the call for a rally of the friends of British Columbia in an effort to secure fair play from the Dominion is a covert appeal to partizanship is utterly without foundation. It is not an intimation that Hon. Mr. Turner proposes to oppose Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which would indeed be a very strange way to secure a recognition of the rights of the province from a ministry presided over by that gentleman. If the Times were familiar with the history of the confederation, it would know that all successful efforts for fair treatment made by any of the provinces have been non-partizan. The great essential of success is that they shall be non-partizan, because they depend upon the strength of the arguments advanced in support of them and not upon party influence. No ministry could afford to take up a matter of this kind in a partizan way, for to do so would be to incur the resentment of the other provinces and court certain defeat. If British Columbia is to get better treatment in the future than in the past, it can only do so by showing that it is in earnest in demanding it and that the claim is one that can be supported strictly upon its merits and without any regard to party influence. The Times has seen fit to put into the mouth of the Colonist the words "wake up," and to declare that this paper wishes to apply that process to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It also says that the Colonist is seeking to begin a campaign of aggression against Sir Wilfrid and his ministry. If we know anything of politics, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not thank the Times for its championship. We do not believe that the Liberal leader desires it to be understood that he is hostile to a presentation of the claims of the province for justice or that he would regard it as "a policy of aggression." Some years ago Hon. George E. King, then premier of New Brunswick, urged, and urged successfully, the claims of that province for better terms. Did Sir John Macdonald regard his action "as a policy of aggression?" Was Mr. King sent back with the intimation that if he persisted in his demand he would be regarded as an enemy and be treated accordingly? Nothing of the kind happened. But what did happen was this: When Mr. King came back from the people after a general election, strongly supported by a non-partizan legislature, he obtained for his province the justice, for which up to that time it had clamored in vain. It matters very little who the premier of Canada may be, whether he is a Liberal or a Conservative, he will not ask parliament to consent to novel demands from any one of the provinces until he sees that the people of the province making them are determined to agitate until their claims are recognized. Then they will use the language of Sir John Macdonald, who said on a well-known occasion: "You cannot check Manitoba."

The Times undertakes to threaten the province with the displeasure of the Liberal ministry in case a demand is made for fair play. We deny that the Times has any authority to speak for Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this matter. We decline to believe that when Mr. Turner goes to Ottawa after the election with a presentation of the claims of British Columbia for fair treatment, he will be treated as an enemy. The Colonist has more faith in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's sense of justice than this, and, if it had not, it would have more faith in his common sense.

The Times refers to the river bank at Revelstoke and the Songhees as illustrations of the claims of the province upon the Dominion. This shows the paltry conception which the Times has of the real nature of the demands of this province, which ought to be urged upon the government by the people without respect to party.

What substantially is the position of the Times? It is that the crying injustice, of which British Columbia has been and is the subject, must be endured because to claim that the right shall be done is to begin a policy of aggression against, not Canada, but against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We repeat that the premier of Canada will thank no newspaper for seeking to create the belief that he would regard a presentation of the claims of a province for just treatment as an act of aggression against him as a party leader. If he were a man of that stamp, he would be the first of his class to occupy the position of party leader in Canada. But he is not of such a stamp, although if he were, the fact ought to make no difference. British subjects never yet hesitated to make a demand for justice for fear of incurring the hostility of a political leader.

The Colonist has pointed out how the province contributes a very large sum of money every year over and above what is expended directly or indirectly by the Dominion for its benefit. It has pointed out how the expenditure of a just amount in British Columbia would prove not only of great advantage locally, but would be an exceedingly profitable investment for the Dominion. Does the Times venture to dispute these statements? Not at all. On the contrary it tacitly admits their correctness, but seeks to divert attention from them by threatening that if the people of the province dare go to Ottawa and lay these facts before the government, the parliament and the people of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will regard it as a "policy of aggression." We refuse to believe that in taking this position the Times reflects the opinion of the Liberal party in British Columbia.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE PAPER.

The Province exhibits nowadays the irresponsibility of amateurism. Every one expects a party paper to make out the best possible case for its side, and no one finds very much fault if it occasionally oversteps the bounds of moderation; but when it comes to inventing falsehoods without rhyme or reason, and pledging the faith of the paper to them, those who are responsible for the character of the publication must have little regard for its future. The Colonist recalls a case of an influential daily paper, owned and edited by a very well known public man now deceased, which during the Dominion elections of 1878 made statements similar to those in which the Province now indulges. When events showed how completely wrong the paper was, it lost character at once and it took years to efface the impression which its reckless mistakes created. The Province is laying the foundation for just such an experience, that is if it is intended to be continued after the campaign. For instance, it goes on record as saying that the provincial cabinet is eaten up with jealousies and that bickerings constantly occur. If this were true, the Province would not know it; but it is not true and events will show that it is not true. Then it expresses doubt as to the probability of Hon. Mr. Turner being returned either in Victoria or Chilliwack, declares that both the government candidates in Esquimalt will be defeated and that Mr. Bullen will lose his deposit, which is very much more than even Mr. Higgins claims. It further says that Island constituencies hitherto solid for the government are now solid for the opposition. These absurdities are perpetrated for the purpose of influencing the Vancouver vote. They may serve a small temporary purpose, although even that may be doubtful. They will certainly leave the Province without even the slightest shred of character when the election is over.

Again the irresponsible Province speaks of "the efforts of Premier Turner to introduce party lines into this contest," and says "they have fallen flat." How a newspaper, pretending to a show of respectability, could go on record with such an allegation we are utterly at a loss to imagine. Surely by this time every one in British Columbia knows that Mr. Turner has taken the utmost care to have it known that he does not desire to see party lines drawn in this contest. It is safe to say that ninety per cent. of the readers of the Province knew that its statement above quoted was false; yet the Province is so utterly regardless of how it is regarded by respectable people that it does not hesitate to print what is untrue, what it knows is untrue, what its readers know is untrue and what it must know its readers know is untrue.

It is not easy to find language to characterize the remarks of the province in regard to the Hon. Mr. Turner and his alleged connection with the New Golden Twin Co., Limited. It is one of the unhappy features of public life in a free country that respectable men are liable to be vilified by any characterless person who can secure access to the columns of a newspaper. It is also unfortunate that there are men of means who are prepared to put up their money to enable such creatures to abuse with low scurrility gentlemen of the highest standing. During the last year there have appeared in the Province and some other newspapers of British Columbia insults and insinuation against and coarse libels of men in public life and men in private life, which in any other than a law-abiding community would have led to the writers being shot in the streets at sight by the persons traduced. One does not know at which to be the more surprised—the toleration of the gentlemen who are subjected to such vilification, or the freedom with which men who ought to know better pay out their money to enable those social vipers to bite at everything in sight, that is not as slimy and degraded as themselves.

A Chicago paper says that Nelson's name was the greatest in the annals of naval warfare until it was eclipsed by that of Dewey. In like manner that of Napoleon stood first on the roster of militia fame until it was surpassed by that of Teddy Roosevelt, organizer of the Rough Riders. Immortal records are being manufactured by the American press nowadays at the rate of six every twenty-four hours.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the collapse of the much boasted system under which the United States was to have been able to put a large force of trained soldiers into the field on twenty-four hours' notice, would have rendered the country an international laughing stock, if it were not that the attention of the world has been engrossed by the operations at sea.

The Rossland Record feels hurt because "Yankees" are not given work by the Rossland city council. How many Canadians would be given work by a city council in the State of Washington?

A newspaper says that it was said at the time of Sir John Macdonald's death that "Canada would never survive his loss." What absurd person ever uttered such nonsense?

The Revelstoke oppositionists have nominated Mr. Kellie, whose politics resemble the actions of a flea, except that Mr. Kellie never bites. He is the champion hopper of the political arena.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The opposition of the Rossland riding met in convention at Rossland last night and nominated James Martin, of that city. Mr. Martin is a hardware merchant. Ten of the delegates at the convention refused to support him and voted for Mr. Bogel. The convention was in session over four hours.

UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED.

The Premier and other members of the cabinet are in receipt of numerous invitations from all parts of the province to pay a visit and address the electors on the issues of the present campaign. The Hon. Mr. Turner in particular is in demand, and the people of the province everywhere are anxious to see and hear him. It was his intention to have endeavored so far as lay in his power to accede to the wishes of his many friends and to make as wide a tour as the time between now and election day would permit, and had mapped out a plan of campaign which included all the more important points of the Island and Mainland. His very successful trip of last week to Comox and intermediate points was the first of his undertakings in this respect.

Owing, however, to the important railway developments which are about to take place as the result of the government's progressive policy, he will, it is feared, be obliged to give up a portion of his tour and thus disappoint many of his friends, from the fact that he will be detained at least a week longer in Victoria. As the Premier was on the point of starting out again after returning from Comox and Cowichan, he received intimation that Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., and other representatives of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway Company were on their way to Victoria for the purpose of completing arrangements for the immediate commencement of the important line of railroad to be undertaken by that corporation, several representatives of which have already arrived. Mr. Shaughnessy, who is now in Kootenay making arrangements with regard to the Robson-Penticton portion of the line, will be here on Monday, and for several days at least will be engaged with the members of the executive concluding negotiations.

While it is a matter of regret that the Premier will be compelled in public interests to cancel a number of his appointments in the country, there is every reason to believe that the people of New Westminster district and Southern Yale, whose interests are so largely affected by the commencement and construction of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway from the Coast to Kootenay, will fully appreciate the necessity of the Premier altering his arrangements and will be compensated for what otherwise is a great disappointment to them in knowing that his absence can thus be accounted for. Two weeks is a long time to be spared from a necessarily short campaign and no one feels the disappointment more keenly than the Premier himself in not being able to carry out his political programme in full. In another and more important sense we are pleased to be able to make the announcement, and we feel sure it will be received with genuine satisfaction even by those with whom appointments made have had to be cancelled. The result of the conference with Mr. Shaughnessy and his associates will be of a far-reaching character, and its influence on the future of the country will be very great, being as it is the consummation of an important part of the policy of the government in respect to railway development in British Columbia. History for the people of this province is being made rapidly and the part which the Premier and the members of his cabinet are playing in its formation is consequential in a high degree.

THE NEW GOLDEN TWINS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian Mining Review, of Ottawa, just issued, contains an editorial on the queer methods reported to have been adopted to promote the new Golden Twins Company, Limited, in the Ontario gold district north of Lake Superior, and associates it with the names of Hon. Messrs. Turner and Pooley. In this article it is alleged that certain mining propositions were floated in the London market on the report of a mining engineer, who afterwards turned out to be a half-breed Indian who could neither read nor write, and who, by the way, denies the statement attributed to him in the prospectus of the company. Forgery and misrepresentation are charged against the promoters.

Immediately upon the attention of the Premier being called to the editorial he cabled to London for an explanation of the statements and concerning the company with which his name was associated, about which he knew absolutely nothing. A reply has been received: "Investigating statements Mining Review. Believe them absolutely unfounded." Is is further stated that the company was instructing their solicitors.

As was to be expected the opposition press has taken hold of the Mining Review's editorial with avidity, and is publishing it broadcast and making strong editorial comments thereon.

It may be here stated on the authority of the Premier that he is in no way connected either directly or indirectly with the New Golden Twins Company, and knows nothing whatsoever of the mining claims in question, nor is he in any way interested in the shares of the company. He absolutely knows nothing concerning it. However, upon reading the editorial with which his name is connected, as stated, he promptly cabled to London with the result already stated. It may be that upon investigation the facts as alleged will not be substantiated, as the cable in question would seem to indicate, and for the credit of the country, let us hope there is another side to the story; but in any event the Premier nor Mr. Pooley has absolutely no connection with the matter, and their names should not be introduced in so scandalous a way with the transaction whether the same be good or bad. We trust that the editors who have been so eager to prejudice politically these two gentlemen by publishing the editorial of the Mining Review will do them the justice to give equal prominence to the denial.

LEH TO PEKING ACROSS TIBET.

English Officer's 2,000-Mile Trudge Through a Desert.

(London Telegraph.)

Capt. Walby is a smart young cavalry officer, who, having a few months' leave, determined to spend it among the wilds of Northern Tibet rather than in any luxurious city. These are the sort of men who make soldiers. They cannot always be killing, or getting killed, so in the lucid intervals off they go roaming. But, alas! this old world of ours is rapidly getting used up, and the difficulty now is for these ardent spirits to find fresh wilds to conquer. Capt. Walby had already gone gunning in Somaliland, and was well salted for hardships. But a short sporting trip such as that was a small affair when contrasted with a 2,000 miles journey across unknow Tibet. To judge by the many photographs most of it is a hideous, barren country. Plateau after plateau, pass after pass, plain after plain, mountains after mountains, lake after lake, river-bed after river-bed, solitude after solitude—such, so far as I can see, is the scenery of this strange, unknown strip of country.

A few nights ago they were flashed upon the great white sheet of the Geographical Society, when the young traveller gave an account of his travels. He and Lieut. Malcolm, with a dozen muleteers or so and a native surveyor, started from Leh, with Sming-Fu, on the Chinese frontier, for an objective. When it is said that for fourteen weeks they never met a single human being we are able to form an excellent idea of the inhospitable nature of those solitudes. A large part of the way was at a height of 16,000 feet; one pass they traversed was over 19,000 feet high; now they were frozen by the cold, then baked by the sun; often they lived on the fat of yak, which they sucked like Everton toffee (ugh!); sometimes they feasted on the meat of that bovine animal when they could catch him; they had many rows with their muleteers, some of whom deserted on the road. Not only had they to endure intense fatigue, many hardships, and the careless strain of anxiety, but they made a rough survey on the whole line of route, which had to be formed. Even when they camped at night they often enough had to dig for water, and make long expeditions for game.

For weeks they saw no vegetation higher than a wild onion; the twenty-two mules and seventeen ponies forming their expedition carried their own fodder, namely, 2,000 pounds of chopped straw and 1,200 pounds of grain. However, most of the animals died before they came out into the comparative civilization of China. Desolation is evidently the proper name to give to Tibet, salty desolation. Nevertheless, the party did come across a beautiful oasis now and then. On one occasion they found themselves on the shore of a magnificent fresh water lake. Everywhere grew green grass. On one side of the lake rose grassy hills swarming with wild yak and kiang, whilst on the other a vast plain stretched far away to distant mountains. Flowers, water fowl and hares were plentiful.

The great event of the journey was the discovery of the Chu Ma river, a tributary, it is believed, of the Upper Yangtse, and by a chance meeting with a great Tibetan caravan of Tibetan merchants on their way from Lhasa to China. The captain's description of the caravan of these nomads is very interesting. The head of it was a fine-looking Tibetan from Lhasa, just over six feet high. The caravan was composed of 1,500 yak, and some two or three hundred ponies, and to every sixty yak was a herdsman. Every man, such as cooks and servants, was mounted. The 1,500 yak were divided into seven distinct companies, moving off in columns.

These seven were again divided into two wings, with a considerable distance between them. They always marched off, says the explorer, in the same order without the slightest noise or confusion. From the momest the watchman aroused the sleeping camp till the moment they marched off scarcely a voice was heard. They moved off long before sunrise, the animals being loaded in the dark with their merchandise, which was chiefly composed of palo cloth. No food was ever eaten in the caravan till after the march and after the yak had been unloaded. Each man was provedid with a leather bag holding about forty pounds of food, or twenty days' rations.

This was filled up for him by the cook, and he could eat it as he pleased, but he would receive no more for twenty days. The cook brewed tea for all the servants in a large cauldron, and when ready gave a peculiar cry, when all came round the fire, bringing his own tsanpa and butter or cheese. Their bowls appearing from the ample folds of their sheep skins were always licked perfectly clean after the meal before being retribes who traverse this strange country. One of the explorer's most interesting adventures was his introduction to a certain Mina Fuyeh, one of the holiest men in the eastern border of Tibet, at the famous monastery of Kumbam. This Mina Fuyeh is now in his sixteenth lifetime. And after their trudge of 2,000 miles, after journeys in boats, in carts and so forth, they eventually emerged at Peking, where is it not surprising to hear that the hotel proprietor took them for robbers—so draggle-tailed were they. Then back by boat to India and duty.

BENNETT'S VICTIMS.

Repeated Reports of Accidents on the Lakes, But Names Not Obtainable.

Although reports continue to reach the Coast of the loss of life and property in the waters of Lake Bennett, no names of these victims of these accidents have yet been received. Almost every man who comes out has heard of one or more accidents attended with the loss of life, but when asked for details cannot give them. This absence of facts would tend to throw discredit on the reports were it not for the positiveness and regularity with which they are repeated. If only a few of the rumors are true the loss of life and property must be considerable.

Mr. J. C. Ellis, who arrived in Skagway last week from Bennett, says that the Saturday before he left it was reported that forty boats had been swamped, their entire contents lost and two of the occupants drowned. It was impossible to learn the names fo the parties to whom the outfits belonged or the names of those drowned. Fully two hundred boats were starting down the river each day.

Still another arrival from the lake is authority for the statement that on Saturday, May 28, a barge heavily loaded with miners' supplies and utensils was capsized and sixteen men drowned. He, like Mr. Ellis, could not give the names of the victims.

Some definte news from the lakes is now eagerly looked for by those who have friends on the way to Dawson.

NO ONE TO BLAME.

Finding of the Coroner's Jury in Respect to the Death of William Heaney.

A coroner's jury was yesterday empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of William Heaney, who was last Saturday thrown from his carriage on Superior street, dieing on Thursday, from the result of the accident. The jury was composed of R. Maynard, J. R. Collister, Samuel Reid, George Wynne, W. R. Morrison and W. D. Currall. Dr. F. W. Hall described the wound received by the deceased and gave it as his opinion that the shock caused death. H. Willard, the motorman in charge of the car that struck Mr. Heaney's carriage, told his story, as given yesterday and the jury brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of William Heaney, Sr., find that deceased came to his death on Thursday, June 9th, at his residence, Superior street, caused by being thrown from his buggy on Saturday afternoon, June 4th, the buggy being struck by a car while deceased was driving across the car track. According to the evidence we find that no blame is attached either to the motorneer or conductor in charge of the car at the time of the accident, as the car was not running at a high rate of speed and they did everything possible to avoid the accident. We would suggest that the Victoria Tramway company insert in their book of rules for the use of motorneers the by-law regulating thes peed of tram cars."

The big, hearty, healthy man is a continual irritation to his dyspeptic friend. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of men, and of a large proportion of the sickness of women. It can be cured easily, naturally and quickly. Nature is continually working as hard as she can to throw off impurities, and to force out poisonous refuse matter. When there is an impediment, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets set the wheels working again without any trouble. They assist nature in a gentle, healthful, efficient way. There is nothing violent about their action, and yet it is just as certain as if it were twice as violent. "You do not become a slave to their use." They are different and better than any other pill for the cure of constipation, headache and kindred derangements. Almost all druggists understand this, and are conscientious enough to tell you so. The druggist who tries to sell you a substitute is not a safe man from whom to buy medicine. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated. je12

The missionary zeal of Prince Bernadotte, the second son of the King of Sweden, does not seem to find favor with all his compatriots. It is not that they object to his travelling about the country to spread doctrines of mystical tendency and to predict the speedy end of the world. What strikes them as incongruous is the combination of these functions with the rank of commodore in the navy. The Prince never goes to sea, and, from his religious views, would probably object to fire a gun or launch a torpedo. King Oscar is said to have offered his son the governorship of Gothland in the event of his retiring from the navy. But the inhabitants of the island express much discontent with this arrangement, and suggest that H. R. H. might be more acceptable as a bishop.

"And—ah—was he called suddenly?" asked the heir of the deceased cattleman. "He wasn't called at all," Rubberneck Bill explained. "It all came from his calling the other feller."—Indianapolis Journal.

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HEAD ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail

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