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VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

NO. 19

THE LEONA DISASTER

Particulars of Manner in Which Thirteen Steerage Passengers Met Death at Sea.

Captain Placed Under Arrest—Prompt Action Would Have Prevented Loss of Life.

New York, May 10.—It was a gruesome sight on the Mallory steamer Leona to-day. Thirteen bodies, blackened by fire and smoke, were lying in the staterooms. They had been found on the deck Sunday night. No body was allowed to be taken ashore until the vessel until after the coroner had viewed the bodies and given permission for removal.

Charles Hoebler, as a matter of form, placed Captain Wilder under arrest. He was paroled in the custody of Mr. Mallory. Thomas Doyle, aged 67 years, of Patterson, N. Y., was on his way to Vallejo, Cal., to see his uncle and aunt. He was detained until after the inquiry, and was among the steerage passengers who occupied bunks on the starboard side of the vessel. He said among the passengers who could speak English was a young Irish girl, Lizzie Sullivan, on her way to Los Angeles, Cal. Doyle started up at the entrance of the compartment was shouting. Doyle started up and found two men had preceded him. He fell back, having lost his balance, and when he started up again he was assisted by someone from behind, who pushed him.

On reaching the deck Doyle says his first thought was for Lizzie Sullivan. He started to the woman's side of the stateroom to rescue her, but was pulled back by members of the crew. The deck was like a furnace, and he was unable to get to her. He saw several bodies lying on the deck, and he was unable to get to them. He was unable to get to them. He was unable to get to them.

At 1 o'clock this morning Charles B. Mallory, of the Mallory Line, and Coroner Hoebler boarded the Leona. After viewing the bodies, Mr. Mallory said to the reporter:

"There are thirteen dead on board, but everybody on the ship is so excited that it is not possible to get a full report about the fire. When I do I will give it out."

"This is all I have been able to learn so far. The steamer sailed on Saturday at 3 p.m. She had forty passengers on board, of whom twenty-three were steerage passengers. This morning she was discovered in the forward hatchways. It spread very quickly and almost as soon as the alarm sounded the staterooms and companionway were filled with smoke. The cause was spontaneous combustion among the miscellaneous cargo."

"When the fire had been put out it was found that ten of the steerage passengers, both men and women, had been suffocated and their bodies burned. Two of the steerage waiters were likewise dead, and a butcher."

"I consider it my duty to put Captain Wilder under arrest pending the investigation into this deplorable accident, but I do not wish to put him to any unnecessary inconvenience, and I will accept Mr. Mallory's assurance that he will not run away."

"The bodies given, the formalities were ended."

JAPAN AND HAWAII.
Japanese Commissioner Arrives at Honolulu on Board a Cruiser.

San Francisco, May 12.—The steamer Australia from Honolulu today brings word of May 5th that the Japanese cruiser Naniwa arrived from Yokohama, having on board Japanese Commissioner Akizawa, who is to investigate the cases of rejection of Japanese immigrants. The commissioner states that his mission at Honolulu is entirely of a friendly nature. If he concludes that the Hawaiian government has erred in the matter, a claim for damages will be made in behalf of Japan. The commissioner denies that Japan is looking for war, and states that everything will be conducted in a diplomatic way.

A market for American labor will surely be opened here in the near future and will be fostered and supported by the Hawaiian government. Planters have bound themselves to employ Americans in preference to either European or Asiatic labor. As far as the contractors of Asiatics now employed on various plantations exist, they will be sent home and their places filled by Americans.

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

STEAMERS WRECKED

The Ruth and Gwendolyn Come to Grief on a Rock in the Kootenai River.

An Almost Miraculous Escape From Drowning of Fifty-Five Passengers.

Seattle, May 11.—M. P. Zindorf returned from British Columbia to-day and brings news of the total wreck of two steamers on the Kootenai river last Friday evening—the Ruth and Gwendolyn—and the almost miraculous escape from drowning of fifty-five passengers. The Ruth went on a rock in the Canyon of the Kootenai, at the foot of the rapids, and an hour later the Gwendolyn came down the river and went to pieces on the wreck of the Ruth. The Ruth broke in two, the rear portion of the vessel sinking in about forty feet of water and the wreck of the Gwendolyn quickly went under. The story is best told in Mr. Zindorf's own words:

"I was on the steamer Ruth," says Mr. Zindorf, "coming down the Kootenai from Wardner, B. C., to Jennings, Idaho. The vessel was heavily loaded with ore. Just before we entered the canyon all steam possible was gotten up and the Ruth prepared to shoot the dangerous passage under a full head. The canyon is six miles above Jennings, and was last surveyed in September, 1896. An examination of the stateroom compartment was made as soon as the ship had cooled off sufficiently, and thirteen corpses were discovered. Their attitudes showed that they were trying to escape when death found them. Some lay huddled in a heap, others were on their knees with their hands outstretched, as if to grope their way through the darkness and the blinding smoke. Some were burned so horribly that they were unrecognizable. The butcher and the two waiters were the least burned of any of the dead, and it was easy to identify them. The dead were undisturbed. They are still lying where they fell and will be removed in order of the coroner."

Part of the Leona's cargo consisted of matches which were stored near the wheelhouse, and it is possible that the fire was caused by the matches. The damage to the vessel and cargo is extensive. At 1 o'clock this morning Charles B. Mallory, of the Mallory Line, and Coroner Hoebler boarded the Leona. After viewing the bodies, Mr. Mallory said to the reporter:

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ACTED COWARDLY

Crown Prince Constantine's Actions Severely Denounced by Press Correspondents.

Turks Have No Doubt Whatever of the Speedy Capture of Domokos.

Larissa, May 11.—The Turks have no doubt whatever of the speedy capture of Domokos, although the place is fairly well defended. Edhem Pasha and staff have gone to Pharsalos. London, May 11.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says that it is reported there that the King of Greece has summoned M. Deljanis in view of a possible cabinet crisis. The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The real and only cause of the Greek retreat from Pharsalos was the blunder of one who mistook the retreat of the enemy for a forward movement designed to outflank the Greeks, and he therefore ordered a hasty retreat. Crown Prince Constantine, despairing of breaking through the Greek lines, ordered the army to retire, while the Sultan had dispatched a special commissioner to the Greek government with overtures of peace. The state of the Turkish army at that moment was simply pitiful and terror-stricken at Yildiz Kiosk."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Volos says: "From the first day of the war Crown Prince Constantine blocked all the news which the English correspondents sent from the scene of the hostilities. They were obliged to adopt the plan of posting their messages at Athens. Even then many of these were not forwarded. The minister of war issued official reports daily. The Crown Prince, who understands English perfectly, altered the news so as to make it favorable to himself. For instance, in a telegram to a New York newspaper describing the cold reception given him at Larissa, the prince changed it to 'enthusiastic' reception. When the correspondents went to him in a body and protested vigorously, he answered evasively. The Greek disaster was due primarily to Constantine himself. He destroyed the morale of the army by ordering the evacuation of Kartousovali and retreat on the Tyrnavor, and then went to a formal flight from Larissa, when the disgraceful scene was witnessed of the Greek column shrieking with terror. Everybody cursed Constantine for deserting them, though there were other reasons for the disaster which followed, such as lack of discipline, insufficient officers, etc."

London, May 11.—The collective note of the powers as cabled exclusively by the Associated Press last night is to the following effect: "Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace."

It was understood that Greece in her reply said she would accept all these conditions.

MR. WIMAN'S SENTIMENTS.
His Views on the Question of Better Relations with Canada.

Detroit, May 10.—Erastus Wiman, of New York, responded to the topic, "Better Relations with Canada," at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to-night. Among other things he said: "In full view of both sides of the border lines, four thousand miles long, is a depression unequalled in universality, severity and duration, for the governments on both sides are intensely engaged in building higher than ever the tariff wall. They are thus destroying about the only chance there is of a revival of commerce, or an outlet for products and manufactures."

"Cutting the continent commercially in two, this tariff is like a barbed wire fence, over which one brother cannot trade with another without paying tribute beyond the cost of production for both. British North America, comprising the greater half of the continent, now alone offers room for expansion. There are no new territories within the union into which the surplus population can expand. Employment of immigration and the opportunity for development of natural resources to a degree far in excess of that hitherto realized is now possible only in the northern half of the continent. Because another political barrier to commercial expansion is that dissection."

"That the people of Canada are favorable to the closest relationship to this country is evinced by the fact that its government has already shown itself ready to meet overtures by which the countries can practically be united. Annexation is unnecessary, undesirable and impossible. Canada is today more loyal to Great Britain than ever before. The basis for a commercial bargain with Canada can be easily discerned by a commission of commercial men, some entirely independent and some featuring so popular as that which would create a commission with this object in view."

Mr. Chief Smith of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past two years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

FROM THE CAPITAL

E. E. Sheppard Likely to Interview the Boards of Trade in British Columbia.

A Railway Scheme Held Over—Canada at the Front at the Jubilee Procession.

Ottawa, May 11.—E. E. Sheppard will likely leave for Central America by way of Victoria, and will probably meet the boards of trade of that city and Vancouver before sailing. The Winnipeg, Duluth & Hudson Bay railway bill will be held over until Hon. Mr. Blair looks into the financial standing of the company. Mr. Watson, of the Manitoba government, is supporting it. A special cablegram says the first portion of the Jubilee procession on June 22nd in London, will consist of colonial premiers, escorted by representatives of colonial corps. Canada will take the lead.

Mr. Maxwell yesterday brought up the attack upon the railway scheme made by a person named Wood in the London Globe. Hon. Mr. Davies stated that Wood had been compelled to retract a threat of proceedings for criminal libel at the instance of British Columbia canneries. Prof. Prince's memorandum to the minister completely exonerated the canneries.

The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway bill passed its second reading yesterday. Sir Charles Tupper urged the importance of the government announcing immediately its policy regarding the export duty on pulp wood, as contracts are now being made.

Hon. Mr. Fielding announced that the government had no information as yet to warrant procedure against any combines under special tariff resolutions.

It is said that the report of the Kingston penitentiary committee condemns the administration of Warden Metcalfe. Mr. Malins presented a petition regarding the building of British Columbia signed by 544 persons in favor of Casey's bicycle bill.

Montreal, May 11.—Fire wrecked the building of E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers, on Beaver Hill. Damage to building and stock, \$125,000.

SALMON CANNERIES BUSY.
Much Activity Among the Packing Companies at Anacortes.

Anacortes, May 8.—The salmon canneries in the vicinity of Anacortes are active. The Fidalgo company has received 120 tons of tin and workmen are making up cans. The web is being prepared for use, and crews are putting in traps. Last month's pay-roll amounted to \$1,000.

The Anacortes company also has quite a force at work, both at the canneries and putting in traps. Two carloads of British and two carloads of American tin have been received. The Rosario company is just getting ready to start work. The Island Packing Company is adding largely to its buildings and driving traps. The Oceanic company is planning to erect buildings at Richardson.

The owners of the different trap locations have crews at work, the salmon banks of the southernly shores of San Juan and Lopez islands being the point of greatest activity. Three new canneries are now under construction in the lower Sound country.

Fish Commissioner James Crawford has gone to Baker Lake to see the last of the fish spawned at the Baker Lake hatchery. The number of eggs taken was 6,000,000, and by good management the waste was brought down to less than 7 per cent.

Cataract Cure for 25 Cents.
Nucleol sold in the head and you will surely have catarrh. Neglect nasal catarrh and you will as surely induce pulmonary diseases or catarrh of the stomach which by using Dr. Chase's Cataract Cure. 25 cents a box cures. A perfect blower enclosed with each box.

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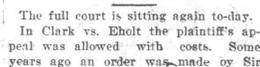
A course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
The full court is sitting again to-day. In Clark vs. Eholt the plaintiff's appeal was allowed with costs. Some years ago an order was made by Sir Henry Creech restraining the defendants, the Eholts, from in any way interfering with the waters of Pavilion creek, near Clinton, as it had already been decided by the supreme court of Canada in Martyr et al vs. Clark, that the Eholts had no right to any of the waters of that creek. About a year ago Mr. Justice Drake made an order suspending for one month the operation of the injunction order made by Mr. Justice Creech, and the plaintiff appealed from the operation of the injunction order of the plaintiff Clark appealed on the ground that the former order was simply carrying out the judgment of the supreme court of Canada. Gordon Hunter for plaintiff (appellant) and H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., for defendants (respondents). In Pairechaud et al vs. Landsberg, the plaintiff's appeal was dismissed with costs. At the trial of the action in the supreme court before the chief justice judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, but only county court costs were allowed and the plaintiffs now appeal from so much of the judgment as allows only county court costs. Appeal dismissed with costs. F. B. Gregory for appellant and S. Perry Mills for defendant.

Madden vs. the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Co. is now being heard. At the trial in the county court Judge Forin gave the plaintiff judgment for the price of some horses killed on the line of the railway near Nelson. The judgment went on the ground that defendants had not complied with the provisions of the Cattle Protection Act, 1891, which enacts that Dominion railways shall have fences along the line of their road otherwise they shall be liable for animals killed on their tracks by their cars. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard, although originally a provincial road has now become a Dominion one. The defendants appeal on the ground that the act is ultra vires and unconstitutional. L. P. Duff for defendants (appellants) and Gordon Hunter for plaintiff (respondent).

DEFIANT IN TONE.
London, May 12.—A dispatch from Capetown says that the reply of the Transvaal government to a strong note, said to amount to an ultimatum, from the secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, insisting upon the observance of the London agreement, is defiant in tone. It insists on the right of the Transvaal to demand arbitration.



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essions in the March term, still the prosecution remained inactive and did not refer an indictment before the grand jury. Dr. Cameron's friends instructed R. C. Smith, advocate, to take the matter up, and the result was the release of Dr. Cameron on enquiry. In looking over this narrative of facts, one is led to doubt that he is living in a free land, and wonders how such a thing is done under the color of law. It reads more like fiction than a chapter on real life. Who is safe from persecution, and being deprived of liberty and property taken three thousand miles away on home, and after being detained for ever six months from friends and all business connections, be discharged from custody, and have to pay all expenses necessary to return to the place from which he was so ruthlessly taken. Surely Sir Oliver Mowat, the minister of justice, should look into this case, if it does, we feel satisfied that he will make such amendments to the criminal code as will afford some protection against such treatment as Dr. Cameron has been subjected to.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of skin diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1,500 IN Bicycles AND Watches GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers Stearns Bicycle each month. Gold Watch each month. total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during 1897.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars see Saturday issue of this paper, or apply by post card to H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

GENTS—The Best Popular Life of Her Majesty I have ever seen," writes Lord Lorne, about "Queen Victoria." Sales unprecedented; easy to make five dollars daily; big commission; outfit free to canvassers. The Bradley-Garretson Co., Toronto.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address New Ideas Co., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—Industrious persons of either sex, with good character, some of them school education, can obtain employment for two months in this community. S. M. P. Toronto.

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in South Saanich, containing 64 acres more or less, about 20 acres water, five miles from Victoria. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. F. Halston, m.s.t.d.w. P. O. R. C.

CARIBOO AND LILLOET.

Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows. CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL POINTS IN CARIBOO, Monday and Friday connecting with steamer Charlotte, Soda Creek.

LILLOET direct, Monday and Thursday. LILLOET, via Clinton, Wednesday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO. LTD. HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.

500 acres, on Vancouver Island, 2 miles from Duncan; good house, barn and small farm; splendid water; ten acres cleared; very choiced. JOHN DEVINE, Duncan.

to Farmers, Market Gardeners, etc.

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO. LTD. Water Wharf, Victoria, offer fertilizers at the following prices, in ton lots:

Superphosphate of Potash, 25c per lb. Superphosphate of Soda, 15c per lb. Nitrate of Soda (Nitro), 15c per lb. Smaller quantities at slight advance.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

The Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Part (21 acres) of Lot 25, Cowichan Lake District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to John Little Tail to the above lands, dated the 2nd July, 1891, and numbered 12516.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General, and Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., May 9th, 1897.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Victoria, B. C.

ALIEN LABOR BILL.

The government organ has offered an elaborate apology for the action of the Lieut.-Governor withholding his assent from the alien labor bill passed by the house during the late session. Its peculiar haste in offering a defense when there has been no public criticism looks very like another exemplification of the Scriptural saying: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." The Colonist and the ministers knew well enough, however, that the apology would be needed, because they could not but feel that the action taken would not commend itself to the public mind. When the government ordered a departure from the usual course by having the house prorogued with the Lieut.-Governor in the chair, they showed distinctly that they were afraid of criticism. The organ has the hardihood to assert that this method of prorogation was the one commonly followed. It finds that "this is the practice everywhere and always, and no one ever heard until yesterday that any one ever imagined that any other practice ever prevailed. That the practice of British Columbia is the same as that of every other part of the Empire can be seen by any one who takes the trouble to look up the journals of previous sessions." The boldness required to make this statement, when it is a matter of common knowledge that it has not been the practice in British Columbia to prorogue as was done on Saturday, may be easily estimated. The organ's fidelity to its masters leads it into some very painful situations.

The Colonist makes another huge draft on public credulity when it says: "The act is that of the Lieut.-Governor, and not an act of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The Lieut.-Governor has not given his reasons for withholding his assent to this bill, nor has he informed the legislature whether in point of fact he received instructions from Ottawa. It is not difficult, however, to suggest a reason why the federal authorities may have desired to withhold assent to this measure without a treaty with Japan, and the whole subject of Canada's relations with the Orient must shortly be dealt with. In the meantime it is not desirable that any one of the provinces should complicate the situation by special legislation." Unfortunately for the organ and the government, it has been announced that the Dominion government has already taken action in regard to the Japan treaty, so that part of the bogus explanation will have to be dropped. The Lieut.-Governor has not "informed the legislature whether in point of fact he received instructions from Ottawa." That is quite true, and in the absence of such information the public has promptly come to the conclusion that he received no such instructions, but that his course was adopted as the result of an understanding with his ministerial advisers. The public may be wrong in this, but it has warrant for crediting the provincial government with a capacity for work of the crookedest character. Its course of late has been marked by duplicity and deception of the rankiest character, and it cannot complain if suspicion rests upon it in connection with this matter. It did its best to encourage suspicion when it took an unusual way of proroguing the house.

THE CASSIAR SCHEME.

Throughout the whole province there seems to be no person to say a good word for the government's Cassiar "giveaway," except the government themselves, their bond slaves and the beneficiaries of the grant. Amongst those who severely condemn it is Mr. W. R. Stevenson, in a letter to the Kaslo Kootenaiian. Following is an extract from the letter: "As a free miner and land holder in this province, and a British subject, I feel constrained to beg leave to call attention of the public, and especially of the new K. M. association, through the medium of your valuable columns, to the most outrageous measure yet introduced by the most incompetent and crassly ignorant government to put it as mildly as possible with which a suffering community has ever been unfortunate enough to be cursed. I refer to the bill to aid the Cassiar Central railway. Referring to the account of the proceedings of the legislative (God save the mark) assembly in the semi-weekly World of Vancouver, of April 27th last, it will be seen that Premier Turner in moving the second reading made the following remarks: "The object of this bill is to encourage development of the Cassiar district." In answer to this I would beg to refer the hon. gentleman to the districts in New Mexico and California where the old Spanish grants are still in existence, and especially to the history of the Maxwell grant, covering more than a million acres in the Northern part of New Mexico. These grants conveyed mineral and surface rights to the grantees. The terms in which mining is allowed on the Maxwell grant are, or were a few years ago, and I have heard of no change in them since. Identically the same as this new bill proposes as regards prospecting. "One half the gross receipts of all mineral mined on the land." I would ask the hon. gentleman of the assembly to verify what I now say as to the effects of those conditions. Before the decision of the United States supreme court in favor of the

company, placer mining was carried on and the country was known to contain a good mineral belt. When I left there in 1857, placer mining had ceased on the grant except at Elizabethtown and there it was almost dead. One man alone was able to hold out against the company for a time on account of his owning a ditch which brought water from off their lands. How he came out eventually I do not know, but all prospecting on the grant had ceased entirely, no man being willing to open up anything, however good looking or such terms. I, myself, discovered a very good looking copper lead rich in native copper and probably gold, but never thought of working it under such conditions, or even of getting an assay on the ore. So much for the likelihood that "this bill if carried out will introduce a large body of prospectors into the district who will very soon show what the country is capable of, etc." No one should labor under the mistaken idea that the government in devising this Cassiar scheme was actuated by a desire to see a "large body of prospectors" go into the district. The government evidently desired to benefit some of its particular friends and conceived this unique way of doing it. There is no other reasonable explanation to be found for the utterly depraved measure which is forced through the house by the help of the "mechanical majority."

PROROGATION PROCEDURE.

It is hard to understand why the Colonist should persist in its absurd fabrications regarding prorogation proceedings. If the organ has really taken the trouble to make inquiries from many persons in a position to know the facts, it must have learned that the course followed this year varied from the practice of years past. There is no need to push the inquiry beyond Mr. Speaker himself; if the Colonist can produce a statement from that gentleman to the effect that the usual practice was not departed from, we shall admit that its position is well taken. Unfortunately, though, there is too good reason to believe that the Colonist is willfully violating the truth in the supposed interest of its masters. The following strange appeal which it makes to the journals of the house shows this: "Take the Journal of the session of 1886 for example. From this it appears that His Honor the Lieut.-Governor entered the house and assented to the several bills that had been passed. Then the Honorable Mr. Speaker addressed His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and presented the supply bill, to which assent was duly given. Then His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was pleased to deliver the speech, and after the speech the Honorable Colonel Baker then said:—Here follows in the Journal the usual proclamation of prorogation." If the organ had been quite honest it would not have stopped short at this point, but would have quoted the Honorable Colonel Baker's proclamation, which reads: "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: It is His Honor the Lieut.-Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for dispatch of business, and this Prorogation of the Legislative Assembly is hereby pronounced accordingly." Will the organ please explain how the Hon. Col. Baker could properly address this proclamation to Mr. Speaker and the members of the Assembly if the presiding officer were not in the chair? This has certainly not been done in previous years, and why the ministers should have ordered the new departure this year they may be able to explain.

QUEBEC'S VOICE.

Though the Conservative defeat in Quebec was somewhat less crushing than that in Nova Scotia, it was still so complete as to be very significant. A majority of 33 in a house of 73 should be more than enough to satisfy the Liberals and show the utter demoralization of the Conservative party. As Mr. Tarte points out, this Liberal success further serves to show that the verdict of Quebec a year ago was deliberately arrived at and not a hasty judgment secured on false pretences, as our Tory friends have been so fond of asserting. We should think that even the bishops will be able to appreciate the significance of yesterday's reverse and cease their efforts to stir up sectarian troubles, for it is now perfectly plain that Quebec condemns these efforts as much as any other province. The people of Quebec have declared for civil liberty, for the free enjoyment of citizens' rights unhampered by ecclesiastical intrusions. By an overwhelming majority they have rejected the doctrine that in order to remain faithful to the church they must accept the dictation of bishops and priests with reference to politics. Their declaration of independence in this regard must be a cause of satisfaction to the country in general. The other issues involved in the contest related chiefly to matters of administration. In the previous general election the electors were called upon to endorse the courses followed by Mr. Menier, and Mr. Tallon and his friends proved by the strength of the reaction. Evidently the people have found but little improvement under Mr. Tallon and his successor, Mr. Flynn, so the latter has suffered in his turn. Such incidents as the Paris loan and the Armstrong railway guarantee have no doubt helped them in coming to a conclusion. The demoralization of the government's defeat is shown by the rejection of some of the ministers and of some of the bills. The fact that the City of Montreal, the representative of the municipal community, seems to have given the most emphatic pronouncement against the Flynn ministry.

THE ALIEN LABOR BILL.

The News-Advertiser joins the Colonist in combatting the idea both supposed to be abroad, that the Lieut.-Governor's assent was withheld from the Alien Labor Bill on the advice of his ministers. "It is probable," says the News-Advertiser, "that many persons will think they see in the action of the Lieut.-Governor a deliberate and deep-laid scheme of the provincial government to frustrate the decision of the legislature in regard to the intention to restrict the employment of Chinese and Japanese in this province." This it thinks would be a mistake, since a disclosure of all the facts may show that the provincial ministers had nothing to do with the reservation of assent. It is worthy of note that both the Colonist and the News-Advertiser have either found or assumed that the public generally look upon the Lieut.-Governor's action as due to advice given by his ministers. Why is it that the government so readily falls under suspicion? If its record were good surely the public would not be so quick to attribute wrong actions to it as the Colonist and News-Advertiser find them to be. It is also worthy of note that the News-Advertiser is less concerned in exculpating the Turner government than in trying to make capital against the Liberal administration at Ottawa. It says: "There is, however, no difficulty in understanding the circumstances which caused the assent to the bill to be withheld. It is now tolerably well understood that the present federal government is not in sympathy with the imposition of further restrictions on Oriental labor, much less with any proposition to exclude Chinese and Japanese from the Dominion." This assumption is at least quite baseless as that which the News-Advertiser combats with reference to the provincial ministers. There has not been a word said in public to indicate that the Ottawa government would be inclined to interfere with provincial anti-Chinese legislation on the ground of "sympathy." As a matter of law it may feel called upon to interfere, but that is a very different thing. Assumptions in connection with this incident appear as if they were made for the purpose of setting the News-Advertiser just as its political sympathies are involved.

Nelson Tribune: Despite the pledges of Premier Turner's government, the men working in the precious metal mines of Kootenay will again be called upon to pay the unjust tax of five dollars per annum. The government admitted the unfairness of this tax early this session, and promised to repeal the tax so far as it applied to men working for wages. The members of the legislature were of the opinion that the government was sincere in its promise, and the mining committee inserted a clause in the bill amending the mineral act, along the line desired. When Premier Turner had this bill in the committee stage he considered this clause to be killed. When questioned, he admitted that he had virtually pledged himself to repeal the tax, but added that he had changed his mind. He did not pre-empt to say that the tax was just, but whether just or unjust, he said that he had decided to allow it to remain for another year. The action of Premier Turner in this matter admits of no excuse. It suited his purpose to deceive the people and he deceived them.

The Greeks have come out of this war with a rather tattered reputation. They claimed for a fight with Turkey in the first place, and coerced the king and the ministry into a demonstration against their better judgment. In the course of the conflict there were exhibitions of rank cowardice and poor ability to fight on the side of the Greeks. Then when the fortunes of war went against them the populace, who had clamored for war, turned against the authorities as if they were the sole responsibility. Greece was not in a position to fight Turkey, and if the people had not been more or less insane they would have recognized the fact. Another instance of the baneful results of the local freight rates levied by the C.P.R. is to be found in the treatment accorded a Victoria shipper who desired to send goods to Ashcroft. The goods in question were imported from Glasgow via one of the American railway lines. The freight charges from Glasgow to Victoria were \$24 per ton. A portion of the goods were transhipped to Ashcroft and the C.P.R. charges for the short distance were only \$3 per ton less than the cost for transportation across the Atlantic and the continent. Victoria wholesale men will soon lose the whole of the inferior trade if they are going to be placed under the ban of the restrictive freight rates of the C.P.R.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

The Testimony of Frank S. Emerick of Alvinston, Ont.—says South American Kidney Cure Saved His Life—It Relieves in Six Hours. "For two years I was greatly troubled with kidney disease. I suffered intense pain, and frequently was unable to work. I doctored at intervals, but got little or no relief. I began to grow worse, and one day I was taken with a severe attack. I bought this medicine, and after taking four bottles I am completely cured. I consider it worth its weight in gold, for it assuredly saved my life."

SIR HENRI OBJECTED.

To the Editor: In the interests of the people of this city and province, I will publish the following correspondence and editorial comment taken from the columns of the Montreal Daily Witness of the 5th inst. Yours truly, ALEX. WILSON, Victoria, May 12.

The following significant and instructive correspondence has been forwarded to the Witness for publication by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere: Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Victoria, B. C., April 22nd, 1897. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir Henri,—The above company has just been organized with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, primarily for the purpose of acquiring and disposing of, with profit, mineral properties in British Columbia. Two million dollar shares of treasury stock will soon be offered for sale, as well as properties-acquired in the principal cities of the Dominion and the United States and in London, England, and the bill will be issued fully paid up and non-assessable, and will be offered to the public at 10 cents per share for the first block issued.

Among the special features of the company the following have been declared, will be upon the shares actually sold, thus affording to investors the same security as to profits under the present capitalization as under a small one. 1. It is a fundamental principle, incorporated in the by-laws of the company, that the company shall not go into debt. By this provision all liability to the shareholders is eliminated.

2. That it is a fundamental principle, incorporated in the by-laws of the company, that the company shall not go into debt. By this provision all liability to the shareholders is eliminated. 3. All certificates of shares of stock other than treasury stock are placed in the bank and remain in its custody until 750,000 shares of treasury stock are sold.

4. Properties are to be acquired only after the most careful examination, and upon the unequalled recommendation of the bank and remain in its custody until 750,000 shares of treasury stock are sold. These features, and others, which might be mentioned, are all framed with the view of securing to every shareholder the most complete and maximum of profit. The active promoters of the company comprise some twenty of the most prominent and influential business and professional men of the city.

5. The promoters have been set aside by the directors for the purpose of securing the individual interest of persons of standing in the principal cities of this country in the active operations of the company. The directors are to be appointed from the promoters about to be issued as promoters, and their relation to the company may be termed "passive" in contradistinction to that of the other promoters, who have been set aside by the directors for the purpose of securing the individual interest of persons of standing in the principal cities of this country in the active operations of the company.

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the risk. The guarantee in such cases is spurious, and when given for a pecuniary consideration is corrupt. Although fully appreciating the enormous value of the precious metals in British Columbia, we have from the beginning of our readers against investing in what they did not understand. The man who has money to invest should get the advice of an independent engineer in whom he has absolute confidence. He who cannot do this should regard the visions of wealth, dangled before his eyes by persons anxious to give that wealth to him as humbug. Of course, there are always the names on the prospectuses to fall back upon, but episodes like this exposed by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere suggest that even well known names are not always to be trusted.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Concluding Business of the New Westminster Meeting. At Friday morning's session of the Synod an overture from the Presbytery of Calgary asked that the General Assembly provide a suitable enticement for the use of the young children of the church.

Mr. Herdman supported the overture, and on motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. McLaren, the overture was received, and the clerk instructed to transmit the same to the General Assembly. The committee on the overture reported as follows: 1. That Presbyteries be urged to use influence to bring their non-ordained mission fields up to the status of augmented congregations.

2. That they be an earnest inquiry into the circumstances of each augmented congregation, before applying for a grant from the augmentation fund, and especially before recommending. Mr. McLaren reported on behalf of the special committee appointed to consider the application of the Kamloops Presbytery for leave to ordain Mr. James Navin, missionary in Kaslo. The committee in view of the fact that Mr. Navin has completed his second year in theology and has agreed to remain twelve months in the field, and in addition has proved himself well fitted for that particular field, recommended that the prayer of the overture be granted.

On motion the report and its recommendations were agreed to. An overture from Kamloops Presbytery, re salaries of ordained missionaries, was withdrawn. The application of Edmonton Presbytery for leave to license and ordain Mr. E. C. Gallop, student of Queen's College, was, on motion of Mr. Clay, granted.

The report of the committee on standing committees was submitted by Mr. Scouler, and, on motion, was sustained. The committee as appointed are as follows: Home Missions—E. D. McLaren, with conveners of Presbytery committees. Foreign Missions—Dr. Campbell, convener; J. M. McLeod, J. K. Wright, D. McRae, A. B. Winchester, W. McKie, ministers, and F. Fell and J. C. Brown, elders.

Augmentation Fund—J. C. Herdman, convener, with conveners of Presbytery committees. Statistics and Finance—W. L. Clay, convener; E. G. Perry, ministers; and M. Brydon, elder. Sabbath Schools—J. A. Logan, convener; J. C. Forster, A. Tait, J. S. Gordon, ministers; and Geo. Hay, J. McQueen, elders, with conveners of Presbytery committees.

Church Life and Work—G. A. Wilson, convener, with conveners of Presbytery committees, and D. S. Wood, J. D. Higginbotham and S. H. Brown, elders. Manitoba College—A. B. Winchester, convener; T. G. McLeod, W. L. Atkinson, E. G. Perry, J. S. Gordon, ministers; and J. J. Ferguson and J. McKenzie, elders.

Young People's Societies—Thos. Paton, convener; J. M. McLeod, N. B. Cunningham, J. A. Logan, A. Forbes, ministers; and Geo. McKenzie and Geo. Reid, elders. The first business of the afternoon meeting was an overture from Westminster Presbytery, asking leave from the General Assembly to retain the name of Mr. T. Scouler as a member of the Presbytery. Several very special reasons for such action were urged, and, on motion, the Synod decided to forward the request with a strong endorsement.

An overture from the Presbytery of Calgary to the General Assembly, asking additional representation on the General Assembly's Home Mission Committee, was, on motion, laid on the table for one year, and the representatives of the Synod to the next meeting of the General Assembly were instructed to endeavor to secure adequate representation on the committee, particularly on the committee on augmentation of salaries.

An overture from the Presbytery of Calgary to the general assembly, setting forth the great need of a boarding school for the young women of the church in the N. W. Territories, and recommending the General Assembly to take steps to provide such an institution, was, on motion, received and ordered to be transmitted to the General Assembly. Mr. Logan presented the report of the committee on Sabbath schools. The report was complete and interesting. From it is quoted the following statistics relating to the schools within the jurisdiction of the General Assembly: 4,453; teachers and officers for S. S. purposes, \$1,800; total amount raised for all purposes by schools, \$2,130.

The following recommendations were made: 1. That the schools be urged to use the Home Study series of lesson helpers prepared by the General Assembly committee, and that parents be enjoined to assist their children in home study. 2. That teachers be urged to meet weekly for the study of the lesson; and that S. S. workers endeavor to secure more efficient instruction and training for teachers, whereby they may be better fitted for their important work. 3. That parents and teachers be enjoined to use diligence in securing the regular attendance of the young at the diets of public worship. 4. Attention is also directed to the

need of careful attention to the study of the Shorter Catechism, and of the schemes of the church. It was the wish of the Synod to approve the establishment of the home of publication of S. S. literature, and the appointment of an editor. On motion of Mr. A. B. Winchester, seconded by Mr. J. M. McLeod, the report, with its recommendations, was received and adopted.

The public meeting in the evening was devoted to the foreign missions and young people's work. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting. The meeting was opened with the national exercises led by the moderator, Rev. Dr. Campbell. After reading the minutes of the afternoon session, the moderator left the chair, which was taken by Rev. Mr. Scouler in order that he might present the report of the synod's committee on foreign missions.

The report as presented dealt with the work being done among the Indians and Chinese within the bounds of the synod, and gave a lot of interesting and valuable information. Rev. A. B. Winchester, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke at some length concerning the active work being done among the Indians and Chinese of the province. He spoke of the peculiar idea that the Chinese seek only the teaching given in the mission schools, and that their religious professions are not sincere. The speaker showed, by citing particular cases, that the Chinese converts have made sacrifices and undergone great persecution and loss in their faith, and that they are anxious to be recognized as Christians by the West Coast. Mr. Winchester spoke with unusual eloquence and point, and had the attention of the meeting throughout.

Rev. J. M. McLeod ably seconded the motion that the report be received and its recommendations considered. The recommendations are: 1. That the assembly's foreign mission committee be urged to send a lady missionary to Victoria to work among the Chinese women and children. 2. That a lay worker, a Chinaman, be appointed to reside at Westminister, and work there and among the Chinese at the canneries. 3. That, as industrial training is very essential to raise the Indians above their present level, the mission committee be asked to consider the advisability of introducing more industrial training among the Indians on the West Coast.

The recommendations were, on motion, received and ordered to be transmitted to the general assembly. Rev. T. Paton presented the report of the committee on Young People's Societies, which report was decidedly encouraging, and, on motion, was received and adopted. Rev. Mr. Clay moved that the clerk's salary be increased to \$1,000 per annum, being duly seconded, was agreed to.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Important Changes Made in Regulations of the Regulations. The following circular has been sent from the Royal Military College at Kingston to officers in command of the various districts: Dear Sir,—May I be permitted to draw your attention to the recent important changes in the regulations of the Royal Military College. By an order-in-council of the 24th inst., the length of the full college course has been reduced from four years to three, while the annual fees have been set down from \$200 to \$100. These changes come into effect on July 1, 1897.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned order, the parent of maintaining a cadet at the college will be reduced from \$100 to \$75, and the advantages of the college education will be benefited by the means of many young men who were formerly deterred from entering on account of the expense. Although the course has been shortened by one year, it must not be supposed that its efficiency will be reduced in the same proportion, for by a more careful and economical arrangement of the study hours and the syllabus of instruction it has been found possible to devote as much time as formerly to the more essential subjects of mathematics, and engineering and civil surveying, which are the main objects of the military instruction in all its branches.

As an additional attraction, the Dominion government has announced its intention to reserve, in future, certain appointments, together with the commissions granted annually to the infantry army, will be the means of providing a settled and desirable career for 50 per cent. of each year's graduates. It is confidently expected that one effect of these changes will be to largely increase the attendance at the college, and I venture to hope that you may find it possible to send up a large contingent of boys from your schools for the next matriculation examination, which will be held on June 15, 1897, and if necessary a supplementary examination will be held about 15th of August. Applications for admission, which will be received up to August 1, should be addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Militia Department, Ottawa.

For any further information as to the course of study, etc., reference should be made to the Commandant, Royal Military College. Yours faithfully, G. M. KITSON, Esq., Commandant, R. M. College.

HEART PAINS LEAVE IN A DAY. Unable to Attend to my Daily Duties and a Great Sufferer from Heart Trouble—Induced to try Dr. A. C. New's Cure for the Heart. And It Proved a Worker. These are the words of Mrs. W. T. Runda of Dundalk, Ont.: "I was a great sufferer with severe pain in the region of my breast, and at times I was unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. A. C. New's Cure for the Heart, and I immediately felt the benefit. The pain immediately left me, and after the first day I have had no pain or trouble since."

BOYCE WANTS WA. Hopes to Soon Hear the Trend of 25,000 Armed M. Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth convention of the Western C. of M. was called to order by President Edward B. Gardner, Idaho, with about 100 delegates present, representing Colorado, California, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. J. T. Hammons, secretary of the association, addressed the convention, and then spoke for the Western Federation of Labor. After an address by President J. T. Hammons, the convention adjourned, and the delegates went into executive

RALLI'S SEAT IN JEOPARDY.

The New Ministry at Athens is expected to be on the Verge of Downfall. Interest No Longer Centered in Athens—Impulse for Peace.

Paris, May 13.—The correspondence of the Journal at Larnaca, in Cyprus, under yesterday's date, says that he has received an official source that an armistice between Turkey and Greece has been concluded. He adds that the armistice is not yet officially proclaimed, but is expected to be proclaimed in the near future. The armistice is expected to be proclaimed in the near future. The armistice is expected to be proclaimed in the near future.

Greek Fleet Blockading Salonica—The Latest From the Front.

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RALLI'S SEAT IN JEOPARDY

The New Ministry at Athens Reported to Be on the Verge of Downfall.

Interest No Longer Centred at Thessaly, but Athens—Impatient for Peace.

Greek Fleet Blockading the Gulf of Salonica—The Latest News From the Front.

Paris, May 13.—The correspondent of the Journal at Lania, Thessaly, telegrams yesterday that he has learned from an official source that an armistice between Turkey and Greece has been concluded.

The statements by the Journal of Paris, that an armistice had been concluded, should be accepted with reserve, as it is not known whether Turkey delays action in the Balkans.

London, May 12.—An uneasy feeling exists here. The Turks are trying to break the Greek position at Dikomo.

The expenses of the war are estimated at twenty-five million dollars.

Athens, May 11.—The collective notes of the powers on the subject of mediation have been presented to the Greek minister of foreign affairs, M. Skouliodis.

It is understood that the Greek government has accepted the conditions imposed, and confided its interests to the care of the powers.

Active measures, it is further stated, were taken in Constantinople to-day to stop the further advance of Turkish troops.

The diplomatic parley has been brought to a definite conclusion. Greece has formally agreed to the preliminary conditions agreed upon by the powers.

London, May 11.—In the house of commons to-day the first round of the treasury and leader of the government, Mr. A. J. Balfour, announced that information had been received this morning from all representatives of the powers at Athens saying that mediation between Greece and Turkey had been offered and accepted by the Greek government.

Constantinople, May 11.—The expenses of the war with Greece are estimated at \$25,000,000, which Greece will pay as an indemnity in annual instalments, guaranteed by Thessalian revenues.

Athens, May 11.—Greece having accepted the mediation of the ambassadors, the powers at Constantinople have been instructed to approach the Turkish government with a view of ascertaining upon what condition Turkey will agree to declare peace.

The note of the powers was presented at 4 3/4 p.m. by Mr. Onon to M. Skouliodis, who waited up until that hour.

The following is the text of the document: "The representatives of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany and Austria charge M. Onon, the representative of Russia, a dozen of the diplomatic corps, to declare in the name of the respective governments that the powers are ready to offer mediation with the view of obtaining an armistice and smoothing the difficulties existing between Greece and Turkey on condition that the Hellenic government proceed to withdraw its troops from Crete and to adhere formally to the autonomy of Crete and accept unreservedly the counsels which the powers give in the interests of peace."

The reply of the Greek government is as follows: "The royal government, in taking the note and declaration of the Russian representatives acting in the name of the ministers of the powers, declare that they will proceed to recall the royal troops from Crete and to adhere formally to autonomy for Crete, and confine the interest of Crete to the hands of the powers."

WRECKED. Mrs. Barkley, the Wife of Captain Barkley, Well-known Lake Captain of Owen Sound, Ont., Tells How La Grippe Left Her, and How Often Doctors Gave Her Hope and Her Family and Friends Despaired of Her Recovery.

BOYCE WANTS WAR. He is Soon Hear the "Inspiring" Tread of 25,000 Armed Men.

Salina, May 10.—The fifth annual meeting of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammons, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barber then spoke for the American Federation of Labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session.

PRIOR ACTS THE COWARD

Makes a Mean, Contemptible Attack Upon Dr. Watt Upon Floor of the House.

He Has Not the Manliness to Name His Informant When Asked to Do So.

A Red-Hot Debate Over Quarantine Matters—McInnes Roasts the Colonel.

Ottawa, May 13.—Col. Prior stated in the house this afternoon that Dr. Watt locked up a Chinaman suffering from smallpox in quarantine and did not go near him. There were other cases that Dr. Watt would not look after. He says that Dr. Watt is afraid to do so.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said there was no evidence, as Col. Prior had stated, that the department had to pay for a coffin for a Chinaman.

Sir Charles Tupper defended Dr. Duncan and attacked Dr. Watt.

Mr. McInnes defended Dr. Watt and made it lively for Col. Prior. He challenged Prior to give the name of his informant. Prior refused.

Sir Richard Cartwright said Prior should be compelled to do so.

Finally Prior said he would give the name of his informant privately.

The following staff of officers has been appointed by order in council for the force to represent the Canadian militia in England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Major T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Major J. S. Henderson, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton; Infantry and rifles. Lieut.-Col. James Macdonald, 10th Grenadier, Toronto; adjutant, Captain J. C. McDougall, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, Toronto; paymaster, Lieut.-Col. James Munro, 22nd Oxford Rifles; quartermaster, Capt. C. N. Nelles, 38th Battalion Dufferin Rifles; medical officer, Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, Montreal.

The following officers have been invited to join the contingent: Major J. L. Biggar, 15th Batt., Belleville; Lieut.-Col. Humphrey, 66th Batt., Halifax; Major Hibbard, 3rd Regiment, C.A.; Capt. Beckwith, 68th Batt., Truro.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will surprise and amaze them by which I was permanently restored to health and made strong after years of suffering from a disease which has afflicted thousands and lacks of development.

I have secured the best remedy from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Man and desire the endorsement of both Patient and Doctor. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the suffering to regain health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp: MR. W. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies.

P. O. BOX 59—ST. HENRI, QUE.

AMERICAN VESSEL SHOT AT.

Nicaraguan Officer Stops an American Vessel at Puerto Cortez.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the Chronicle from New Orleans says: The steamer Rover, plying between this port and the ports of Spanish Honduras, was fired on by a Nicaraguan man-of-war on May 6, while four miles from Puerto Cortez, and narrowly escaped being hit amidships.

The Rover which came in tonight, also brought the information that it was rumored in Onon and other government points, that the American consul at Puerto Cortez, Mr. Alger, had been shot. There were no particulars obtained. The fact that his flag was not flying when the Rover left that port is taken as an indication that this is really so, and that possibly Puerto Cortez has passed into the hands of the government, although it is also said that the revolutionists at that place were principally Americans and Englishmen, well armed and vastly superior to the force of the Honduras government.

The story of the affair as told by Capt. Reed, of the Rover, is as follows: Upon arriving at Puerto Cortez on the morning of May 6, Capt. Reed observed that the flag of the American consul was not flying, and there seemed to be something amiss in the town. He decided not to anchor his ship, but instead put up off shore, waiting to be boarded by the customs officials.

After waiting for some time and no one putting in an appearance, and noticing that the town seemed to be in a state of agitation, Capt. Reed concluded it was not safe for him to remain in the port, and headed his ship for Onon. When the Rover was about four miles distant from Puerto Cortez the tugboat Lucy B. was observed heading for the steamer.

When the two vessels were about two miles apart, to the astonishment and dismay of the American captain and his crew, a puff of smoke was observed to clear the sides of the Nicaraguan vessel and the next moment there followed a report and a solid shot struck the water a few hundred yards ahead of the Rover.

The tugboat Lucy B. was stopped at once, and there followed another shot, which dropped into the sea about fifty feet from the side of the American ship in direct line with her midships.

The Lucy B. was by this time within hailing distance, and an officer in uniform ordered the Rover to come to anchor. She was then boarded by five officers and six of her crew followed. The officer turned out to be Gen. J. P. Reyes, of the Nicaraguan government, and he demanded to see the Rover's papers, which were given to him. He then searched the vessel, and apparently finding everything to his satisfaction, gave Capt. Reed a permit to load fruit at coast ports.

Capt. Reed protested earnestly to Reyes against this firing upon the Rover when she carried the American flag at her mast-head, and was told by the general that he ought to consider himself lucky that he did not sink the Rover, and that Capt. Reed could pass as much as he liked, it made no difference to him, as the American consul, Alger, was at the head of the revolution at Puerto Cortez.

The Rover then proceeded on her way. Halifax Chronicle: Tory organs tell us that the new tariff is not perfect. Quite right. No tariff was ever devised for raising revenue by taxing imports will ever be perfect. We have no doubt there are a number of items in Mr. Fielding's tariff that will stand reconsideration and some revision—the sugar and book duties for instance. But the new tariff is a long step nearer perfection than ever the national policy was.

FAVORING BRITAIN

The London Times on the Preferential Feature of the Fielding Tariff.

"Regret to See the Attitude That Mr. Foster Has Taken Up" The Treaties.

The London Times of April 26 has the following editorial on the Fielding tariff.

Very few events have happened in recent times which are likely to lead to more far-reaching results than the financial statement of Mr. Fielding, in the parliament of the Canadian Dominion, St. George's Day. The new departure adopted by the Liberal government of Mr. Laurier is most gratifying to all who desire to knit the empire more closely together. It will add, if that were possible, to the warmth of the very cordial welcome which in any case the prime minister of the Canadian Dominion would have met with in this country on his visit during the jubilee festivities.

We have no wish to enter into any controversy as to the merits of the proposals of the Canadian government, whatever may be the parliamentary resistance or the diplomatic difficulties they may have to overcome, their presentation is, beyond all doubt, the most remarkable step that has yet been made towards the fiscal federation of the empire. It would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the questions which the opposition at Ottawa have already raised with respect to the possible infraction of the "most-favorable" clause, especially in our treaties with Belgium and Germany, by the new Canadian tariff. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that if any such stipulations stand in the way of a free and fair arrangement of duties between this country and her great colony in North America, the earliest opportunity should be taken to relieve us from obligations which foreign governments seem to treat with no great respect and which have not shielded our trade to any appreciable extent from the war of tariffs that has been waged for many years against British commerce. We regret to see the attitude that Mr. Foster, who leads the opposition at Ottawa on this question, has taken up. It is not directly in the proposals of preferential advantage to the mother country, because she pursues a free trade policy, as a refusal, "in the jubilee year," to be bound by imperial treaties. There is, in the first place, much doubt whether the treaties in question have any bearing on Mr. Fielding's proposals, but, even if that were so, the imperial government has an undoubted right to alter any fiscal arrangements with foreign nations which appear to be obsolete or inexpedient. The immediate enforcement of a new tariff when a parliamentary resolution has been passed, subject to statutory sanction afterwards, is in accordance with a well-established rule of the house of commons.

We may pass, however, without dwelling upon these technical cavils, to consider the policy expounded by Mr. Fielding. It is one which we confidently believe, will obtain a fair trial, and, we warmly hope, will prove successful. The main proposal simply is that the general protective tariff, applied in Canada during the long dominion of the Conservatives, is on the whole to be maintained, though with a substitution, as far as possible, of ad valorem for specific duties, but that preferential rates are to be accorded to countries which are willing to trade with the Dominion. Of these the mother country is the first and almost the only one, for she imposes no unequal charges on any of her customers, and on no foreign or colonial. Therefore no special privilege is needed to her commodities in under the so-called reciprocal tariff, at an abatement of one-eighth of the duty for the first year and one-fourth afterwards, excepting certain articles, most of them heavily taxed here and in Canada, such as alcohol and tobacco. Other countries are to be allowed to come in at the same favorable rates whenever their tariffs admit Canadian products on the same terms on which they are allowed to enter the United Kingdom. At the same time Mr. Fielding did not pretend to disguise the fact that the reciprocal rates were mainly intended to hold out the olive branch to the mother country, the only customer of Canada on a great scale that understands and applies the theory of free trade. The gain to British manufacturers, if Mr. Fielding's policy is upheld by the parliament of the Dominion, will be by no means unimportant, though, of course, it is very far from opening the whole of the Canadian market to the commerce of the mother country. If it is true, as is contended by the Conservative opposition at Ottawa, that the new tariff will practically press as heavily, setting aside abatements in special cases, as the old, there will be, on an average duty of 35 per cent., an immediate reduction of from 4 to 5 per cent., and of as much more after the 1st of July, 1898. The greatest benefit will fall to the share of the textile industries here, for cottons, woollens, and silks account for one-half of our exports to Canada, valued last year at £4,500,000. Iron and steel, however, will also be relieved, and mining machinery will enter free.

The actual advantages, however, which are promised to any branch of British trade are of far less importance than the general scope of the policy that has now been adopted by the government of the Dominion. It is, in fact, and does not profess to be, either a free trade policy, in any large sense of the word, or a policy of close and exclusive fiscal union, which would probably be found impracticable at present, with the mother country. But it is a policy which is commended to Canadians by the prospect of their trade under the financial measures of President McKinley's administration. It is avowedly and usually inspired with a single eye to the interests of Canada as a producing and consuming community. It is also a practical development of theories which the Canadian Conservatives put forward in their days in office, but which they combated with conditions that made them in fact inapplicable. We cannot believe that the old followers of Sir John Macdonald will, on merely patriotic grounds, endeavor to obstruct the adoption of a plan for a closer commercial

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Uncle Sam Still Tampering With the Cuban Question—President Gets Some "Reports".

Castle of California, Apparently Determined to Arouse the Enmity of Spain.

Washington, May 13.—The president devoted two hours to-day listening to a report on the Cuban situation by Edwin T. Atkins, of Boston, who has extensive sugar plantations in Cuba and has just returned from the island.

During the conference all the visitors were excluded. It is not known what Atkins said to the president, but there is reason to believe that his representations to the president were of a nature calculated to arouse the enmity of the Cuban question, and in light of this and the report of Calhoun now in Havana, will decide on a course of action.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the subcommittee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Forsaker, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stevens laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

STEWART RIVER LEASE. Minister Sifton Replies to Questions From Mr. McInnes.

In the house of commons on May 3 Mr. McInnes asked:

1. In what newspapers and within what dates in each of such newspapers, did the government advertise for tenders for a lease for the exclusive right to dredge for gold in a part of the bed of Stewart river, a tributary of the Yukon?

2. What are the conditions of the proposed lease referred to in the said advertisement?

3. Have any tenders been received? If so, from whom and for what amounts?

4. What is the nationality of the tenderers?

5. Is it the intention of the government to accept any of the tenders? If so, which?

The minister of interior (Mr. Sifton)—In reply to the hon. gentleman, I beg to say: 1. The following newspapers were authorized to insert an advertisement inviting tenders for a lease for the exclusive right to dredge for gold in a part of the bed of Stewart river: The Times, Victoria, B. C.; the Vancouver World, Vancouver, B. C.; the Tribune, Calgary, N.W.T.; the Globe, Winnipeg, Man.; the Free Press, Ottawa; the Journal, Toronto; the Globe, Toronto; the Toronto Star; the Telegram, Toronto; the Herald, Montreal; La Presse, Montreal; the Witness, Montreal; the Freeholder, Cornwall; the Canadian, Kingston; the Advertising Printing Company, London, Ont. All the above named newspapers, with the exception of the last three mentioned, were authorized to insert the advertisement three times a week during the month of April. The last three mentioned papers were authorized to insert the advertisement once a week during the month of April. The conditions of the proposed lease are annexed hereto.

2. Three tenders have been received, but have not yet been opened. Until the tenders are opened, no reply can be given to question 4 and 5.

3. C. Henderson, of Chilliwack, B. C.; E. C. Hurt, of Vancouver, are at the present time.

Mrs. Panter, wife of the chaplain of H.M.S. Imperieuse, has arrived from England.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE OAR. MATCH AT ORILLIA.

Toronto, May 12.—Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, and J. R. Rumohr, of the Toronto Rowing Club, are matched to row at Orillia on May 24, for a suitable trophy.

New York, May 12.—Another American oarsman is going to try and win the diamond sculls at the now famous Henley regatta. Edward H. Ten Eyck, son of James A. Ten Eyck, the well known professional oarsman of the Wachuset Boat Club, of Worcester, Mass., who defeated Joseph Whitehead, of Cambridgeport, Mass., the national champion, in a match race on Lake Quabbinmond, Worcester, Mass., last October, will compete at the Henley regatta in July. An evidence of his special may be taken by the fact that when he completed in the intermediate single scull at the last national regatta, sailed on Lake Saratoga last August, his time for the mile and a half was 12 seconds faster than the time of the winner in the senior single event, and he was not hard pressed at any stage of the race.

ATHLETICS. NEW HURDLE RECORD.

Chicago, May 12.—The world's record for 300 yards over hurdles was broken twice to-day in trial heats at the military and athletic carnival at the Coliseum. P. O'Dea, of the Chicago Athletic association, won the distance in 28 2/5 seconds; Kraenzley, of the Chicago Athletic association, in 37 2/5 seconds. The former record was 38 2/5 seconds.

THE GUN. CAPITALS MEET.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the Capital Gun club was held and it was decided to hold the next shoot for trophies on May 30. A 25 bird match has been arranged by Messrs. Haggerty and O'Connor in connection with the club shoot on May 16th.

DISTRICT FRUITGROWERS. Various Questions Discussed at the Association Meeting.

Tuesday evening's meeting of the Victoria District Fruitgrowers was well attended, and a keen interest in its affairs was manifested by those present. Cooperation was the expressed sentiment of all; and the air of the meeting was one of business. Mr. E. Wilson was appointed manager for the society by a unanimous vote, and he will enter upon his duties immediately. Uniform packages for fruit and packing were discussed. The report of the executive committee showed that they were fully prepared for the opening of the season. A report of the committees on factory arrangements was read and discussed, and left in the hands of the executive committee to finally act upon. Noxious weeds, the Canadian thistle in particular, were in bad force with the association, the district representative being notified to enforce the law by their extermination. It was also shown that while they were fruitgrowers association, they, under their by-laws, handle all the products of the farm or market garden. The profitable growing of cauliflower and other vegetables was also touched upon. Thursday next was set for the next meeting. A plan will be submitted for packing, grading and sampling of fruit, etc.

Cable News. Peking, May 13.—The preliminary contract for a loan of £16,000,000 was signed to-day here, on behalf of a British syndicate.

Richard Dawson, earl of Derby, is dead. He was born September 7, 1817, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1860. From 1855 to 1860 he was a lord in waiting.

CARIBBOO AND LILLOOET Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows.

CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL POINTS IN CARIBBOO, Monday and Friday (concealing with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek).

LILLOOET direct, Monday and Thursday.

LILLOOET via Clinton, Wednesday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., LTD. HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

QUEBEC THROWS OFF THE YOKE

Electors Declare for British Liberty Instead of Clerical Intimidation and Oppression.

Monster Liberal Wave Sweeps the Province and Engulfs the Conservatives.

Eastern Opinions on the Event Great Jubilation in Liberal Circles.

Montreal, May 12.—The people of Quebec yesterday rose in their might and forever cast off the yoke of tyranny and clerical dictation...

The Conservatives are stupefied. They counted on Flynn being sustained and did not dream of defeat.

Quebec, May 12.—Flynn has no explanation to offer as to the result in the province, except the old chestnut that corruption was practiced on a large scale...

Montreal, May 12.—Taking the campaign as a whole it was one of the duller on record. There was no great issue and no excitement.

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The Liberals, as Hon. Mr. Tarte has said, are masters at Ottawa. They will be shortly majority at Quebec.

tends, what it can attack and what it can destroy. "We must expect the worst."

Toronto, May 12.—The Globe says: Marchand will take office free from responsibility for the acts which brought the province to its present condition.

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HE SAW THE BATTLE

Stephen Crane, who witnessed struggle at Velesino, Describes the Scene.

Strange Order for the Greeks to Retreat Came When They Had Achieved Victory.

New York, May 11.—The Journal publishes an account from Stephen Crane, who saw the battle of Velesino, where General Smolenski hurled back Edhem Pasha.

I only arrived at noon of the second day. The roll of musketry was tremendous. From a distance it was like tearing a cloth, nearer it sounded like a long crash after crash.

The slaughter of the Turks was enormous. The fire of the Greeks was so fierce that the Turkish soldiers, while charging, shuddered with their hands.

The reserve coming up passed a wayside shrine. The men paused to cross themselves and pray. A shell struck the shrine and demolished it.

News came from the left that the Turks had tried to turn the flank and failed. The Turks formed on the right and moved slowly across the plain.

Smolenski had apparently received the brunt of the fighting. Yet the centre and left near Karadjah and at Phraghi, had again retired.

FINE HORSES

The stables of Emperor William of Germany contain many valuable blooded horses, but there are two which he prefers above the others.

The bay is a fine example of the ideal charger. His head and neck are particularly handsome. While full of spirit, he is docile and well-mannered.

AN AGENT'S STORY.

HE WAS THROBBED WITH A CONSTANT FEELING OF LASSITUDE.

Felt as though he could lie down anywhere and go to sleep—Food Distressed and His Mind in a State of Constant Misery.

From the Parrobbro, N.S. Leader. There is scarcely a man, woman or child in the busy mining town of Springhill, N.S., who does not know Mr. Moses Y. Boss.

Driving tired him and when at home the slightest labor brought him to bed. There was a change for the better had taken place in the interval. Upon enquiry it was learned that failing health first induced Mr. Boss to go upon the road as salesman.

London, May 11.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "M. Ralli, the premier, showed me today a dispatch and reports from Colonel Manos and various civil authorities in Epirus, showing that fourteen villages have been burned by the Turks after the women and children had been massacred."

London, May 11.—It is reported that the Turks have severed the arms and legs of all the Greeks found in the village of the plains of Louros and left the mutilated bodies by the roadside to terrorize the population.

There are Others But Shorey's makes of Rigny Waterproof Bicycle Suits. Look and feel the same as the unproofed ones yet they do not cost any more.

QUICKCURE That Aching Tooth. No matter what it is, it is caused, yields promptly to one application of "Quickcure". The pain disappears almost immediately.

BOTTLED WIND Gulline Metal Stitched Air Collars. MADE BY THE GULLINE PNEUMATIC COLLAR CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

POWERS STRIVE TO EFFECT PEACE. Ambassadors at Constantinople Demand That Turkey Shall Issue an Armistice.

Horrible Tales of Turkish Atrocities Are Reported from Many Points. London, May 11.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

OPERA SEASON OPENED. French and Italian Grand Opera at Covent Garden, London. London, May 11.—The spring season of French and Italian grand opera opened last evening at Covent Garden with the most flattering prospects.

NO GRIPE Hood's Pills. When you take Hood's Pills, the big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which bear you all the pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate.

ACHE. In the face of so many lives that here is where we are our great boast. Our pills cure it while others only relieve it.

WON NEW HO. Victoria Golf Players Establish Records for the Tacoma Links. Mrs. Combe Wins the Championship for the Pacific Northwest.

WON NEW HO. Victoria Golf Players Establish Records for the Tacoma Links. Mrs. Combe Wins the Championship for the Pacific Northwest.

The members of the Victoria Club who went to Tacoma last week for the Spring Tournament returned this morning loaded with fresh laurels and having a number of records to their credit.

Life Was a Burden. Four Years of Agony and Misery. A Marvellous Cure of Painful Every Compound. Three Bottles Suffice To Make Finter Well and Strong.

FAILURE IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, May 11.—The financial difficulties of the firm of Williams, Brown & Co., are in the advanced stages.

METHODISTS INDIGNANT. Toronto Church Circles Stirred by Charges Against Pastors. Toronto, May 12.—Methodist ministers are indignant over the letters received from members of denominations in the city, stating that reports were sent that Toronto Methodist pastors were not strictly regardful of discipline.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing that painful condition, and they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

WON NEW HO. Victoria Golf Players Establish Records for the Tacoma Links. Mrs. Combe Wins the Championship for the Pacific Northwest.

OSCAR'S JAIL LIFE

Wilde, the Famous Author, Now Busy Scrubbing Floors at Reading.

Two Years Walking the Treadmill, Picking Oakum or Handing a Mop.

London, May 9.—Oscar Wilde will be liberated from the Reading Prison next week from next Wednesday, his two years' sentence expiring on that date.

Since Wilde's incarceration nothing has been known of his life in prison or his effects upon his health. It became known in bankruptcy public examination two or three months after beginning his term in prison.

To-day Wilde has not only regained his lost weight, but is actually fourteen pounds heavier than when he entered the prison.

After his sentence Wilde was first taken to the Wadsworth prison, where he was confined six months and entered the most terrible part of his punishment.

On leaving Wadsworth eighteen months ago Wilde bade farewell to the treadmill. He was taken to the Reading prison, where he has been confined since.

For many months he was almost invariably the first man to report the completion of his allotted tasks. Wilde's keepers report that he has maintained more than ordinary cheerfulness and has made no complaint in regard to his treatment either to the visiting justices.

The keepers report that Wilde, who has been compelled to attend religious services daily for the last eighteen months, has been the most attentive listener to the Rev. M. T. Friend, the prison chaplain.

Itching, Burning Skin Disease Cured for Thirty-Six Years. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Lice, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

An Attempt Made to Scuttle the American Ship Indiana.

San Francisco, May 12.—By the steamer Doric news has been received here that the American ship Indiana, at Hilo, from New York, was reported to have sprung a leak and damaged much of her cargo of sugar, which she took on after discharging her hold full of general merchandise.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN

Diamond Jubilee Finance Committee Hold Their First Meeting Last Evening.

A Systematic Canvas of the City for Subscriptions To Be Undertaken.

The Diamond Jubilee finance committee got down to work last evening and if the other committees do likewise Victoria will not be behind other cities of the Empire in celebrating the greatest event of the century.

No. 2.—North of Yates and west of Government street; Messrs. T. Deasy, R. L. Drury, T. Braubury and H. M. Price.

No. 3.—South of Yates street, between Government and Douglas; Messrs. B. Williams, J. Holland, W. H. Langley and W. L. Chaloner.

No. 4.—North of Yates street, between Government and Douglas; Messrs. G. Goodacre, H. N. Short, A. D. Macgregor and A. D. Stewart.

No. 5.—South of Yates street and east of Douglas; Messrs. W. Pearce, F. B. Pemberton, A. Harris and Lindley Crease.

No. 6.—North of Yates street and east of Douglas; Messrs. J. Bruden, M.P.P., J. Young, W. J. Hanna and William Dalby.

No. 7.—James Bay; Messrs. F. Ellworthy, John Percy, A. D. John Hall and Sergeant-In-Chief Mitchell.

No. 8.—Rock Bay and Victoria West; Messrs. C. W. Jenkinson, Captain J. D. Warren and J. W. Laing, M. A.

The secretary was instructed to ask permission to have subscription lists placed in the banks, board of trade, clubs and other public offices.

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MR. DINGLEY TALKS

Probable Additional Revenue That Will Be Yielded by Senate's Tariff Bill.

The Measure as Reported to the Senate—The 700 Amendments Made.

Washington, May 11.—The first statement which chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, whose name is born by the new tariff bill, has consented to make regarding the bill since it was amended by the senate committee, was made yesterday to the Associated Press.

Mr. Dingley was requested to give some statement as to the probable additional revenue that would be yielded by the measure.

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Some criticism has been made on the bill, but it is not to be taken as a sign of any opposition to the revenue that would be produced by the tariff bill, as it passed the house.

GRAND LODGE K. OF P. Annual Meeting Opened in New Westminster on Tuesday.

New Westminster, May 11.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of B. C. opened here this afternoon with about 100 members in attendance.

The Grand Lodge is very fortunate in having Supreme Chancellor P. T. Colgrave, of Hastings, Mich., in attendance at its first meeting.

BIG FIRE IN 'PRISCO. San Francisco, May 13.—Early yesterday morning fire broke out in the tannery of A. B. Patrick & Co., which occupies a strip of land between G and K streets.

The buildings destroyed numbered 10, four of which were two and a half story frame structures, 45x200 feet, and one two story building. The remainder were one story sheds.

The fire had almost full sway after it had started, from the fact that the firemen could not get to the rear, the strip of land on which the tannery is situated being bounded on three sides by tide water.

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QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM. A Most Impressive Function at Buckingham Palace.

London, May 12.—The Queen's drawing room at Buckingham Palace yesterday was a most impressive function. Her Majesty, the Queen, was present, in addition to hosts of other distinguished people.

William Baird was this morning sent to jail for six months for having 18 cents' worth of lead pipe in his possession, which the evidence went to show he had stolen, and he says he is glad of it, for he will not now have to worry himself as to where he is to get his means.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Concise Form.

From Tuesday's Daily. The department of marine and fisheries has prohibited fishing with nets in Victoria harbor without a license.

The Arion club will give its third concert of the fifth season on the evening of the 27th instant in the Institute hall.

Sergt. Mellon, provincial jailer, left last evening for Seattle to bring home his daughter, who eloped with W. Maynard.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. W. J. Smith, of the steamship Tacoma, took place to-day from the family residence, No. 235 Johnson street.

A dispatch received from Mrs. Watson at New Westminster last evening, stated that there was a favorable change in the condition of her husband, Rev. Coverdale Wilson, who has been despaired of for several days past.

The first shipment of sealine sent this season was forwarded to London, via the morning steamer, Captain Charmer and the C. P. R. by Captain William Grant.

For selling liquor to minors Robert Barick was this morning fined \$2 by Magistrate Macrae. This light fine was imposed in view of the fact that Barick is a young man, and he only having recently taken over the Clarence Hotel.

Antonio Reda was this morning committed for trial for cutting and wounding Louis Palosa in the Grand Pacific Saloon on the morning of April 19th. Palosa's evidence was taken at the Jubilee Hotel. He told exactly the same story as the previous witnesses.

The delegates appointed to represent Victoria at the Methodist conference to be held to-morrow at Vancouver are as follows: From the Metropolitan Methodist church, D. Spencer and John Jessup; from the Centennial church, Walter Morris and J. E. Thomas; from James Bay Methodist church, Justin Gilbert.

At San Francisco yesterday Judge Cook commenced to take testimony to decide whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition of Black and Johnson, the two men held in San Francisco on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of Chaloner, Mitchell & Spring's store at Rossland.

Those having letters to send to any friends in the Yukon country should get them ready without any delay, for on Friday Mr. Thos. Fawcett, an employee of the interior department at Ottawa, will have under the direction of Architect J. C. M. Keith, Mr. Archibald Martin was appointed delegate to the Synod. Mr. W. C. Ward, who previously held that position, having resigned.

Rev. G. W. Plinton occupied the chair at a meeting of the new Anglican church at Colquhoun Hill, Carey road, held on Friday last. The following church officers were elected: Church wardens, Messrs. Wilson and Hopkins; sexton, Mr. Daniel; organist, Mr. H. Hopkins; W. Garham, R. Layritz and J. H. Monk. Mr. Garham was re-elected to represent the mission at the rural-deaconal conference.

At a meeting of the defunctors held last evening at Mr. E. B. Webster's office it was decided to form a kennel club, the first show under the auspices of which will be held during the jubilee celebration in June. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws to be submitted at a second meeting to be held next Tuesday evening.

From Thursday's Daily. Thomas Aiken, charged with shooting George Brown, was remanded for another week by Magistrate Macrae this morning.

Bandmaster Finn has secured Miss Lillian Aronson, of Toronto, a talented vocalist and pianist, as extra attraction at the band concert to be given at the Drill Hall next Saturday evening.

Mayor Davison, of Nanaimo has requested the Times to extend a cordial invitation to the people of the province to attend the celebration to be held in that city on May 24th and 25th.

Mr. C. H. Lombard yesterday received a brief telegram announcing the death of Eureka California, of Honora Kelly, relict of the late Captain Ryan, who was formerly a well known resident of this city.

A few days ago Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Albert Head, reported to the provincial police that he had lost some clothing and shoes from his residence. To-day, however, he was arrested by Frank Wilson, an old jailer, who had been working for Mr. Ellison.

mit, is in a very rough condition. Spring opened a month earlier than usual this year and for twelve miles the men had to pack the goods, sleighs and all. Within a few miles of the summit hard snow was met with. Mr. McIlwain left the men just beyond the summit, where they will build boats and wait for the river to open. There was no late news from the mines, no one having come out for some time.

From Wednesday's Daily. Kookanee Creek stock is gaining in favor as the public are investigating its merits with satisfactory results.

The sealing schooner Pioneer left this afternoon for the Copper Islands, where Capt. Baker intends to hunt this season.

A telegram has been sent by the council of the Board of Trade to Senator Molme, endorsing his proposition to establish a government mint in Canada.

Mr. Dunsmyth having placed a special train at their disposal, the orchestra and others connected with the production of Farmers' Mass will take a trip to Nanaimo on May 22nd and give an entertainment in aid of the Nanaimo general hospital.

There were many old timers present at the funeral of the late John Ross, which took place this afternoon from Hanna's undertaking parlors. The pallbearers were: Messrs. T. J. Burnes, W. Priest, Jos. Levy, D. Hart, R. J. Johnson and F. A. Nicholson.

The funeral of Mary Hildreth Van Slyke took place at Metochin yesterday. Rev. W. H. G. Ellison officiating. A large number of the residents of that district attended and tendered their sympathies to the bereaved parents, Coroner Crompton held an inquest yesterday afternoon and after hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Supt. Hussey has decided to give up his efforts to bring about the extradition of Black and Johnson, held in San Francisco for the robbery of Chaloner, Mitchell & Spring's store at Rossland, and to prosecute them for taken stolen goods in the United States. If they are convicted on that charge it will secure the return of the stolen goods found by the San Francisco police.

Mr. Thos. Fawcett, the gold commissioner appointed by the Dominion government for the Yukon country, arrived from Ottawa last evening, accompanied by his assistants, Messrs. Gibbon and Bolton, and a staff of four. Inspector Constantine of the mounted police was acting as commissioner, but his many other duties made it necessary to send a regular commissioner up. Surveyors and other officials are to be sent up to the new mining country.

The advisability of making an addition to the rectory was considered at a special meeting of the vestry of Christ Church Cathedral held yesterday evening. The present accommodation being inadequate, arrangements will be made to have the work of enlargement carried out at once under the direction of Architect J. C. M. Keith. Mr. Archibald Martin was appointed delegate to the Synod. Mr. W. C. Ward, who previously held that position, having resigned.

The funeral of the late Frederick Thomas Ashley, the market gardener and florist on the Esquimalt road, who died suddenly at Seattle yesterday, awaiting his midday meal at his residence presumably from heart disease, will take place to-morrow afternoon from his late residence. The deceased gentleman was a native of Strand-on-the-Green, Markens, Surrey, England, and was 41 years of age. The Sons of St. George, of which society the deceased was a member, will attend the funeral in a body.

William J. Maynard and Miss Agnes Mellon, who eloped from this city Sunday night, were married at Seattle yesterday, the girl's father giving his consent to the marriage. The ceremony was performed by Father Prefontaine at the Church of Our Lady of Good Help. The bride wore a neat fitting traveling suit of dark goods, and was given away by her father. A few Victoria friends were in attendance, as was Chief Reed, for whom the young people have a tender affection, and at Seattle yesterday, and the Maidaners are also taking an interest in bench shows, so that there should be no lack of entries in every class.

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George Condogonne was charged in the police court this morning with selling liquor at the Brass House on Sunday. He pleaded guilty to the act, and was fined \$10. He also pleaded guilty to the fact that he had sublet the bar, but the fact that the license is in his

name. Judgment was reserved until Saturday.

A divorce suit is now occupying the attention of the Spokane courts, which has been brought by Herman A. Campbell, who says he was married in this city in 1894, against his wife Nellie. The ground on which the complaint is based is desertion. The respondent, it is said, has returned to the roof of her father in this city, and will allow the case to go by default.

A dispatch received last evening from New York announced that the body of the late Arthur Scroggs, who lost his life in the wreck of the Spenser, was lying unclaimed in that city. It will be remembered that Mrs. Scroggs left here with the remains and was to have sailed from New York for England yesterday. She must have spelt thinking that the remains of her husband were on the steamer.

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The Victoria battalion of the Fifth Regiment will be inspected at Beacon Hill on Saturday by Lieut-Col. Peers, D.O.C. The men will meet at the Drill Hall at 2 o'clock and march to the Hill, where the inspection will take place at 3 o'clock. The usual manner, after which will inspect the men. Battalion movements will be gone through, after which each company will be inspected separately, going through movements and their respective officers. The gun drill and interior economy inspection will take place on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24th, 25th and 26th.

All the candidates for grade B certificates at the recent written examination of the school of instruction were successful, they having, according to the report of Lieut-Col. Rawlstone, passed a first-class examination. Here are the successful candidates and the marks they obtained out of a possible 900: Lieut. R. H. T. Drake, 875; Lieut. R. W. Foulkes, 857; Lieut. T. E. Pooley, 787; Lieut. R. H. Foley, 740; Co. Sergt. Major J. W. Wilson, 728; Sergt. W. H. Bailey, 744; Sergt. E. McDougall, 518; Corp. D. Tuck, 680; Corp. R. W. Wilson, 704; Corp. L. B. Trimen, 710; Bomb. T. R. Fletcher, 758; Bomb. C. W. Holley, 805; Bomb. H. P. Dickinson, 772; Bomb. J. A. McTavish, 717; Bomb. M. Brinkman, 674; Co. Sergt. Major F. J. Holland, 674.

SHIPPING NEWS. The breezes prevailing at present are bringing the sealers home. The Zillah May, with Captain S. Balcom in charge, sailed into the inner harbor this afternoon with 164 skins on board. The Zillah May, it will be remembered, was one of the last schooners to go to sea. She is not leaving until about the middle of March. Captain Balcom when leaving Victoria did not follow the remainder of the fleet southwards, but started immediately for the north. There were very few days when it was fit to lower the boats, and the weather was prevailing throughout the entire cruise. Seals were far from being scarce, and had the weather been better Captain Balcom thinks much larger catches would have been made. All the schooners spoken by Captain Balcom have very small catches. While on his way down on Tuesday he saw the schooners Dora Sieward, Otto and Arietta at Kyquott. The Dora Sieward reported that she had 100 skins on board, the Otto 130 and the Arietta 100. Those schooners, it is said, are still remaining at Kyquott until the opening of the Behring season, when they will proceed from that port directly to Behring sea. The captains, together with the skippers, will probably come down on the steamer Manda or the Tese, both of which are now on the West Coast.

Further particulars have been received regarding the wreck of the schooner General Siglin, reported in last evening's Times. The schooner with a body of stores and crew, was blown overboard by other bodies in the cabin, was drifting when last seen off Queen Charlotte Island. Besides the crew of six men there were on the schooner William C. Greenfield, general agent in Alaska for the North American Commercial Company, his wife and three children. The General Siglin left San Francisco March 13, bound for Wood Island and various other stations of the North American Commercial company, with 17 tons of stores and very small passengers, as indicated above. She undoubtedly foundered in the terrific storm which raged from March 21 to 23, and which nearly wrecked the schooner Kodiak and carried away the rudder of the Willard Ainsworth. The people at Wood Island had given up all hope of the Siglin after forty-five days had elapsed. Now that definite news has been obtained it is thought that the next move of the company will be to try and secure the wreck of the Siglin, and give the bodies in her cabin, if any can be found, a decent burial.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION. To the Editor: I see the caption of your province is to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of her most gracious Majesty in June with three days' holidays, in which sports of various kinds will largely predominate. I would suggest that the occasion be taken and the parliament buildings. That the naval and military forces partake in a grand opening ceremony; that the railways, the C. P. R., Northern Pacific, Great Northern and the E. & N. be invited to the various lines connecting with Victoria, be asked to give very low rates, and I will predict the greatest gathering that Victoria has ever seen, and the people from the interior (much against their wishes in many cases) will be called upon to help pay for the buildings. An opening of them at such a time will give them an opportunity of seeing how their money has been spent, and I would venture a few days' recreation at the sea side at a time of the year when the beauties of Victoria can be seen which means to be appreciated to the full. Revelstoke, May 10. H. C.

British Columbia

NEW WESTMINSTER. Rev. A. Douteville, O. appointed as coadjutor to Rev. Dr. Durie, bishop of Victoria, in his capacity as minister in the Anglican diocese. The appointment is a great satisfaction here, and here for seven years.

A divorce suit is now occupying the attention of the Spokane courts, which has been brought by Herman A. Campbell, who says he was married in this city in 1894, against his wife Nellie. The ground on which the complaint is based is desertion. The respondent, it is said, has returned to the roof of her father in this city, and will allow the case to go by default.

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British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Rev. A. Douteau, O. M. I., has been appointed as chaplain to assist the Rt. Rev. Bishop of New Westminster, Dr. D. D. Douteau, in the administration of his diocese. The appointment is one that gives great satisfaction here, he having been for seven years a native of Alsace and was born in 1837 and came to America in early life. After some years he came to the University of Ottawa where he became a member of the Oblates of the Holy Immaculate. In 1885 he was appointed director of St. Louis College in this city. Father Douteau is at present at Williston Lake, so that his connection has not yet been decided upon.

On Saturday the steamer Transfer instead of ending her journey at Chilliwack went on to the Harrison river and went up to the lake. The water in the lake is still low, and it was also at that time that the Capt. Irving was on board and reports that things in the general look very promising. Some general work has not been done in development before the district is proved to be a paying one. No doubt this summer will see a great advance made in the development of the district, and he will develop one year it will be known for the full of the Harrison river to be an all the way or else sink to a fourth of its former level. The prospecting party is not certainly very promising, but there is no doubt that the reason why they do not find it is that they are not in the place. As the assizes here Charles Linstron was found guilty of theft and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His accomplice was Morozoff, a partner on a trapping expedition. Other cases on the calendar are: Reg. vs. Tenas George, murderer; Reg. vs. W. T. Jones, shop-breaker; Reg. vs. Song Mun, attempted rapist; Reg. vs. Lee Long Sing, attempted rapist; Reg. vs. F. R. Robertson, attempted rapist.

In the Manchester Chronicle of April 11th is an excellent article on cannibalism, with special reference to the British Columbia coast. The writer says he has taken every care to inform himself as to the facts. He quotes the first mate of the Glenogil (which cleared from this port last autumn), who had some experience of watching the cannibal process on the Fraser river. This man bears testimony to the high standard of the work from a sanitary standpoint, and "laughs to scorn the suggestion that the offal can pollute the water of the Fraser river." He says that a mile north of the Fraser river, rushing down from the Rockies, and open to every tide."

One of the largest deals ever put through in the mineral belt north of Rossland was closed yesterday when Smith & Whiteman bonded the Big Four No. 2 group, on the middle fork of Murray creek, for \$25,000. They are acting for an English syndicate, which has already acquired numerous interests in the Trail Creek camp.

The Miner was in error yesterday in stating the rich free gold ore was found on the dump of the Black Bear tunnel. There is a streak of quartz in this tunnel nearly all the way and it is in this property in Summit Camp at once, and continue active work upon the R. Bell, which had been suspended on account of the shaft filling with water. A double compartment shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet, and the vein here is 14 feet wide and carries 20 per cent. 135 ounces of silver and 20 per cent. copper. Some heavy machinery will be put into this property this summer.

It now appears that the shipping down of the City of Spokane in this camp by the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields was not caused by a failure to find good ore, but to other causes not clearly understood. As a matter of fact the mine was in a very promising condition when the shut down was "ordered." A streak of fine grained, high grade copper ore was encountered in the mine some time ago, and this was gradually worked out. The mine is now carrying also some silver. In appearance this ore resembles the rich copper ore of the Cliff and that recently found in the Central Star. Those who have seen the ore are greatly pleased with it and have no doubt with such ore work will be resumed on the mine.

The Monte Cristo continues to develop gradually. The crosscut from the lower tunnel is now in 388 feet and over half of it is in good ore. The shaft shows five feet of good ore. Shipments of ore from Rossland last week were 1,240 tons.

Rossland, May 12.—Hector McRae, of Ottawa, has purchased the Poorman mine near Nelson, the most famous free mill gold mine in Kootenay.

The tunnel of the Columbia and Kootenay mine, acquired by Heintze, of the Trail smelter in March, has a splendid show of ore. A fine body of shipping grade was broken into the day before Heintze took over the mine, and the working has never been out of ore since.

As the train was half way between Northport and Rossland this afternoon, there was nearly another fatal shooting accident in the same car in which Fisher committed suicide last Friday. A big 45 calibre Colt's revolver worn by one of the passengers in his belt was accidentally discharged as he sat down. The bullet passed through the back of his seat and hit Edward Carlson, of Lewiston, Idaho, who was sitting across the aisle, in the left leg. There was a doctor on the train who attended the wounded man until he got to Rossland, when he was removed to the Sisters' Hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

Rossland Miner. The adverse field by Chester Glass, the owner of the Brooke claim lying just east of Rossland, has been settled. The Randolph company conveyed to Mr. Glass a treasury check for the amount of the Brooke ground covered by the Randolph and paid the costs of the suit. The Brooke title has been admitted by the Butte, Jo Jo and Randolph, the only adverse now remaining being the Superior.

There is great improvement in the Joste deep shaft. Ever since the 100-foot level was passed there has been ore in what was supposed to be the hanging wall. This has varied in width from four to three feet and has been of good grade, the copper running from 12 to 20 per cent, and the gold about \$40. The foot wall has been well defined all the way down and all the ledge matter heavily mineralized. When the 200-foot level was reached a number of holes were put into what was supposed to be the hanging wall, and the drill revealed four feet of solid, high grade copper ore. It is now known that the ore body is over five feet wide and four feet of new ore being found back of what was supposed to be the hanging wall. The shaft is being sunk without regard to the ore, and will be continued some distance before a crosscut is run or any attempt made to take out ore. The Joste now has a mass of 600 tons of ore on dump, nearly all of it having been taken out in development work.

ment refuses to sell, and if these particular lots are squatted on by managers of industrial enterprises, no time is lost in giving orders to vacate. The result is that enterprising men are giving Nelson the go-by and establishing themselves in less favored towns.

The heavy shipments of matte from the Trail smelter brought the mineral exports for the port of Nelson up to the usual standard this week. There went forward from the Trail smelter during the week over 120 tons of matte, and in addition to this the mines at the Slocan sent forward some 400 odd tons. The Hall mines smelter has not figured in the exports of the district to any extent for the past few weeks as the company has been holding its matte with a view to putting it through a further refining process. This week the roasters were started at the Hall mines smelter and it is expected that the reverberatory furnaces will be started in a few days. Heretofore the matte exported by the Hall mines has averaged from 45 to 50 per cent. mineral and by the further refining process the percentage will be increased to from 65 to 90 per cent. The company expects to make considerable shipments of this blister copper during the last week of the present month. The exports for the week were \$108,825, and the total exports so far for 1897 are \$2,688,504.

ROSSLAND. Rossland, May 11.—A special from Nelson states that Robert McCoy was killed yesterday by a falling tree while working on the old government trail near Nelson. McCoy came to Nelson three months ago from Nanaimo.

A special from Grand Forks says people there are very indignant about reports being circulated on the outside to the effect that the townsite is flooded. There is no truth in the statement, which is believed to have emanated from a rival townsite.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly, in a speech tonight, presented Jim Hensworth, the hero who saved the lives of two men working in the shaft of the Young America mine in February last, with the medal of the Royal Humane Society of Canada. The presentation took place in the International hall in the presence of several hundred people.

GRAND FORKS. John Manley has been elected Mayor of this city, receiving 45 votes as against 23 for McCallum.

The English and French Gold Mining Company, which owns a group of seven claims on the east side of the North Fork, about eight miles from this city, has let a contract to H. P. Toronto, of this place, for a large amount of development work, which will be begun as soon as a few preliminary arrangements can be made. The work to be done last fall on the Bonaparte and Bonanza, both of which are making a good showing, and it is the intention to continue the work on these claims and also develop the Mayflower and Grand Forks Belle.

The Keough Gold & Copper Mining Co., composed of Salt Lake parties, will complete four miles of road to their property in Summit Camp at once, and continue active work upon the R. Bell, which had been suspended on account of the shaft filling with water. A double compartment shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet, and the vein here is 14 feet wide and carries 20 per cent. 135 ounces of silver and 20 per cent. copper. Some heavy machinery will be put into this property this summer.

REVELSTOCK. Kootenay Mail. Three new train dispatchers arrived here Saturday from Donald, and now Revelstock is a telegraphically connected and repeating point at this end of the division.

There is prospect of coming interest, perhaps excitement, over another claim in this district besides the Orphan Boy. A claim has been started by a party about the Stranberg Fraction in the South Fork of Downie country where the properties recently acquired by the Gold Fields of B. C. A his pendens notice has been filed here by A. C. McCullum and A. G. Porter as plaintiffs; and J. Grant, Ole Sandberg, and J. P. Kennedy as defendants. There was considerable interest taken in this fraction last fall about its location and sale.

Last fall Chas. Taylor of Montreal, took up lease on some bench lands across the river opposite town and then expressed his intention of coming out in the spring to work them. This week Mr. Taylor and his associates arrived, also two carloads of hydraulic machinery to work the bench lands. The machinery is worth about \$5,000 and consists of a strong hydraulic pump to raise water and feed brack to three separating machines.

The state of the river bank adjacent to the present main road in the vicinity of the school house is most dangerous. Several new pieces of the bank have subsided and a number of new cracks are zig-zagging around this place. It will not be long, but a little later, that the present road will be dangerous for traffic and it might be just as well to anticipate it by getting a new road ready as it will certainly be needed. This expense is necessary from the point of view of the present road, but it is well justified by the shameful neglect of our local government in safeguarding the present road and citizens' property from the encroachment of the river. Misery loves company is an old proverb and though perhaps an uncharitable one is nevertheless in most respects true. A gleam of hope is raised therefore that when the river does destroy the present road governmental property will be endangered and then the people may expect to see measures taken to protect the land from further destruction. It is pretty sure that the river will not be allowed to go beyond Third street but it is equally certain that that valuable road and much property on it has been destroyed and depreciated by its want of protection from the river.

QUARTZ CREEK. Quartz Creek, May 7.—Many people are arriving up on every train, and the town presents a very busy appearance. The survey of the lower level is progressing rapidly, and will be completed in two weeks. The survey of several blocks has been finished and lots in them are being sold by C. F. Jackson, agent for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. He has sold over 100 lots at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$350. The lots are being sold as they can be surveyed. The new railroad switch will be completed this week and the new depot will be built immediately.

The mines are progressing very satisfactorily. Louis Blue, of Rossland, will put up a sawmill and has secured the contract for clearing the townsite of timber.

SALMO. Salmo, April 7.—J. D. Hunt, of Spokane, is in Salmo and is planning to put a number of men at work on the placer grounds here in which he is interested.

Gus Peterson has gone to his claim, the Nelly Bly, three miles from Salmo, with a large pack train and a crew of men. He will do some active development work on the property.

The Sir William Wallace has been bonded to Rossland people. A strike of six feet of solid ore is reported from the Empress of India. Work will soon be started on the road between Lost and Sheep creeks. The Canadian King Gold Mining Company has commenced building a wagon road to its property, which consists of four full claims. The company has put in 11 open cuts, and a shaft on the Canadian King. The lead is from 40 to 100 feet wide, and assays as high as \$20.

to that, yet how many of us habitually shape the principle into practice? Not many, I am afraid.

"I always keep a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house," says a woman in a recent letter, "and if any of my family all anything a few doses set us right." Yes, she does now, but there was a time when she did not, and for a good and sufficient reason; she had not heard of it. After she heard of it and found out its value, you could never catch her without it. The big apple of wisdom grows only on the tree of experience.

"Up to the early part of 1885," she says, "I had always enjoyed good health and had no occasions for doctors or medicines. At that time I began to suffer from an illness, which, after a little time, seemed to involve my whole system. My appetite at first was fitful and variable, and I had no proper desire or relish for my meals. After eating I had great pain at the chest, and fullness at the stomach, though what I had taken lay there as it might lie in a dish, without warmth or life.

"I was also much troubled with a sickening wind or gas that came up into my throat, sometimes in such volume that I could hardly draw my breath. Then I would have frequent attacks of sick headache, with a pressure upon the head as of a heavy weight. I resorted to every means I could hear of for relief, but the disease seemed to be too deeply seated for any medicines known to me or to my friends, so that I got to be more and more of a confirmed invalid as time went on.

"Not to weary you with the numerous details of my illness I will simply state that my strength continued to fail, and I eventually became so weak as to make getting about the house a difficult and exhausting matter. It was not until I had been in this condition nearly five years that a kind Providence placed in our way the means of recovery. In December, 1889, I happened to read in a newspaper an article about Mother Seigel's Gummy Syrup, and what it had done in a case very much like my own.

"Inasmuch as I had no hope of help from any other source, I felt moved to try the syrup and see whether there was any truth in the claims made on its behalf. I procured a bottle from Mr. W. L. Clarke, chemist, The Pavement, Forest Hill, and found wonderful relief after I had taken that one bottle. Content that I had come upon the right medicine at last, I got, perhaps, two bottles more in all, when all the bad symptoms left me and I was soon as well and strong as ever. Since then I always keep a bottle in the house, and if any of my family all anything, a few doses set us all right. (Signed) Mrs. S. C. BOWALL, 45 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, London, January 1st, 1895."

No building would ever be destroyed by fire if the first spark were extinguished the moment the watchful eyes looked upon it. Be ready and have the means of prevention where you can lay hands on them. That's the way to save time, money and trouble. As with fires, so with diseases. They spring from small beginnings; and as the beginning is almost always the stomach (indigestion and dyspepsia), a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken now, will do for you what it does for Mrs. Bowall, and for many other wise and thoughtful women.

JUDGE BOLE'S JURISDICTION. Supposed Effect of the County Court Act Amendment. At the Supreme court in Vancouver Chief Justice Davis presiding, the first case called was that of Williams, Greene & Co. vs. McLeod & Coote, an action to recover \$129, which was started before Judge Bole. Mr. Macneil drew the Chief Justice's attention to the County Court Act, which it was supposed, prevented Judge Bole from sitting in Supreme court matters.

The Chief Justice said that if the council could show him that the judge who started the trial had no jurisdiction, he certainly could not interfere. Mr. Macneil produced a copy of the votes and proceedings of the legislature for Saturday last. Of course, he said, he could not produce the statutes, as they were not printed.

The Chief Justice was shown the amendment of Mr. Helmecken, which was inserted in the bill. It said that it should not be lawful for a county court judge to sit as a judge of the supreme court. No one denied that Judge Bole held Her Majesty's commission as a local judge of the supreme court for the district of New Westminster, and when Judge Bole sat in that court he was just as much a supreme court judge as he (the Chief Justice) was. He might be wrong altogether, but he believed this amendment null and void, and he would not interfere with the matter. The action stood adjourned till 2:30 to allow Judge Bole to attend.

QUER WAY TO WIN A WIPE. In many of the Greek islands diving for sponges forms a considerable part of the occupation of the inhabitants. A visitor to this unfrequented region describes the following rather startling custom. He says: "Himia, which is a little island directly opposite Rhodes, is worthy of notice on account of the singular method by which the Greek inhabitants of the island get their living. On the bottom of the sea in this locality the common sponge is found in greater abundance than in any other part of the Mediterranean.

"The natives make it a trade to gather these, and their income from this source is far from contemptible; their goods are always in demand among the Turks. In the sponges prescribed by the Mohammedan ritual. A girl in this island is not permitted to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges and given proof of her skill by taking them from a certain depth. But in some of these islands the custom is reversed. The father of a marriageable daughter bestows her on the best diver among her suitors. He who can stay the longest in the water and bring up the largest cargo of sponges marries the maid."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ALWAYS READY FOR FIRE. "Yes, sir, you will find one of these things always ready for instant use, on every floor in the house. The fireman would answer a call right on the jump sir, of course. We know that, but with our own house we might prevent a fire from gaining headway, or even put it out before they could arrive. Anyhow, we think it prudent to have this arrangement, even if the law didn't require it."

So said the manager of a big London hotel to the writer not long ago. He was obviously right. There are no two sides to that question in the eyes of any sensible person. The prevention of fire is worth a pound of care. We all agree

Anemia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

For sale at 50 cents and \$1.00 by all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, Eng.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected. Victoria, May 13.—Spring has at length asserted itself in the city markets and large quantities of vegetables are exhibited for sale at the various city stores. From the east and west there is an abundance shortly, although at present that article of food is somewhat scarce. Bananas are coming in on every incoming steamer and San Francisco steamer, and already a few boxes of California cherries have appeared on the market. They are selling at 35 cents a pound, but that price will no doubt be lowered on the arrival of the San Francisco steamer. The last Australian boat brought a consignment of Tasmanian apples; these, with what few American apples still remain on the market are being sold at 10 cents per pound. The price of flour is still high, and for this the city merchants say the Russo-Turkish war is responsible. Other articles of produce are stiffening in price, the Sound merchants having a few days ago advanced middlings, shorts and bran 82 per ton. Each free plentiful, and the prices remain unchanged. Potatoes are still bringing high prices, but now that the new crop is beginning to arrive the price will be lowered. The abundance of grass has caused the price of butter to go to 10 cents, it is now being quoted from 1 cent to 2 cents less per pound than before. The high prices on meats remain firm, and there is very little prospect of a change before the middle of June, when the grass-fed meats will be placed on sale, until then the high price will prevail. There is no Australian frozen mutton on the market at present, none having been received by the Warimoo. About 1,500 carcasses were shipped by that steamer to this city, but the machinery for keeping it in cold storage came to grief and the steamship authorities were obliged to leave it at Honolulu in cold storage. The meats will be brought to this city by the steamer Aorangi, which is due in about three weeks. The last consignment of frozen mutton brought by the steamer Miowera, although selling at a figure slightly lower than the American meats, did not sell as quickly as anticipated. The meats have a fine appearance, and those who have used it say that it gives every satisfaction.

Table with market prices for various goods including Snowflake, Lion, Premier, Three Star, Strong Baker's, etc.

WILL CARRY SCARS TO THE GRAVE. Great Thousands for Health, But Did Not Obtain This Greatest of All Blessings Until She Used the Great South American Rheumatic Cure Suffered Intensely for 12 Years.

Mrs. F. Brawley, of Tottenham, Ont., states: "I suffered almost continually for 12 years with rheumatism, the effects of which I will carry to the grave, for while the joints of my elbows and wrists are yet stiff I am entirely freed from pain by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. It has indeed proved a wonderful cure in my case. I have spent thousands of dollars in doctors' bills and medicines without avail. Five times in five years I have been brought up all pain. I am better in health generally than I have been for ten years."

BEAVER LAKE WORKS

City Engineer Wilnot Reports on the City Filter Beds at Beaver Lake.

An Exhaustive Report Explaining the Causes of the Various Changes Made.

City Engineer Wilnot presented the following report at last night's meeting of the city council on the subject of the filter beds at the city waterworks at Beaver Lake:

Victoria, May 3, 1897. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit for your examination the following report re filter bed contract, which the contractors claimed in July, 1896, they had completed. As at that time there was but little water against the main dam and cofferdam, and the contractors declined to let in the water against the main dam to the level of the lake surface, there was afforded no opportunity of testing the works, which, according to the contract, must be in a water-tight condition before being accepted by the city. After the heavy fall rains, early in December, 1896, water rose in the west filter bed above the surface, and stood at a higher level inside the concrete dam than the level of the water outside, which demonstrated the fact that seepage water found its way into that filter bed through or under the west wall. Later on in the season, when the lake rose sufficiently to overflow the cofferdam, thus bringing the water in the main dam to the lake level, numerous leaks were developed in the filter beds. The contractors, some time in the latter part of March, in order to ascertain the cause of these leaks, cleared away the filtering material to the concrete floor alongside the west wall of the west filter bed, and a portion of the length of the main dam wall, thereby exposing to view numerous jets of water spurting through both of these walls in streams varying in volume from about 1/4 to about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. These leaks were principally between the level of the floor and that of the sand surface. After ascertaining that the walls were porous, and cementing up some of the cracks that existed, the contractors ceased further operations. The removal, by my direction, of a portion of this filtering material alongside of the culverts in the west and central filter beds down to the concrete floor, exposed in the former case an open joint about 1/4 of an inch wide between the concrete floor and the side of the culvert, and in the latter case a longitudinal crack of about 3/8 of an inch wide in the side of the culvert wall, showing that the outer portion or footing course of the culvert foundation had settled, causing the lateral drain pipe which is built into the culvert at the place inspected to be shattered. There is also an open joint between the concrete floor and the side of the culvert similar to that observed in the west filter bed. The leakage observable through the open joints between the floors of the filter beds and the culverts would be sufficient to account for the water cutting through the beds. The leaks through the walls, especially the main dam wall, which is about eight feet thick, is evidence of faulty construction, resulting either from insufficient quantity of cement being used, or carelessness in mixing the concrete, or from both causes combined. The open joints alongside the culvert may or may not be closed by bad construction, but they lead to results which the contractors assumed the responsibility to guard against.

The endeavor of the contractors to place the responsibility of their departure from the specification, as regards thickness of concrete floor, upon the engineer, has evidently produced the impression on the minds of some of the contractor, that the cause of the leaky condition of the works is due to that alteration, whereas the causes of the leakage cited are not affected by the thickness of the floor. If, in addition to the defects above referred to, the concrete floor also is ruptured, it would matter in the least whether that floor was 4 inches or 6 inches, or even 10 inches in thickness, it would have ruptured all the same, if the filled in material on which it rested had settled unevenly on account of its variable depth, or if it had to counteract the upward pressure of water due to the difference of level of high water in the lake and the floor of the filter bed. In a recent communication to the council from the contractors, it was given to be understood that it was the custom for the engineer to give verbal instructions for alterations in the contract; that conclusion was mainly arrived at from a statement made by Mr. Brown, late clerk of the works, at an investigation recently held, to the effect that no written instructions were given for the alteration of the iron covers for the valve chambers, when, the fact is, a written instruction was so given, and a copy taken in

the copying letter book, of which Mr. Brown had the custody at Beaver Lake, and reads as follows: April 24, 1896. Mr. Balnes. Dear Sir:—The cast-iron girders for the chambers at the lake are too light; they will be replaced by heavier iron, of the form shown in the accompanying sketch; the object of having the bottom flanges is that it may be firmly bolted into the wall and prevent the plates rising. The plates will also require to be bolted down to the brickwork, as explained to the workmen. Yours truly, (Sd.) E. A. WILNOT, City Engineer.

The reason that the engineer did not notice the difference in thickness of the concrete floor as built and that specified can easily be understood from a description of the manner in which the work of laying the floor was carried out. The concrete was laid in strips of about eight feet in width, across the filter bed, the former being six inches in depth, after a strip of concrete had been laid, and the frame removed the side of concrete exposed would show a depth of three inches as required by the specification, so that the engineer in charge or any one else not suspecting deception would be justified in concluding that the thickness of the concrete laid all through was the same as that exposed to view, such however is not the case, the fact being established by an examination of the floor, that the thickness of concrete is only four or four and a half inches excepting at one side of the joint between two adjoining strips. This fact was ascertained by the careful use of the following instrument to cut out a section of concrete at a joint of two adjoining strips, where, during construction, one side of the strip would be exposed to view on the removal of the frame. The section being procured, and which still exists, shows the concrete to be just about six inches in depth along the vertical joint which would be supposed to view from removal of the frame, but immediately back of that the concrete is only four inches in depth.

If, as the contractors state, the engineer gave instructions to lay the concrete four or four and a half inches thick, why did they make the only side which would be exposed to view during construction six inches deep. When the shutting strip, the side elevation of the concrete to be just about six inches in depth along the vertical joint which would be supposed to view from removal of the frame, but immediately back of that the concrete is only four inches in depth.

It is, as the contractors state, the engineer gave instructions to lay the concrete four or four and a half inches thick, why did they make the only side which would be exposed to view during construction six inches deep. When the shutting strip, the side elevation of the concrete to be just about six inches in depth along the vertical joint which would be supposed to view from removal of the frame, but immediately back of that the concrete is only four inches in depth.

1. That the thickness of the concrete floor, the maximum being six inches, has no bearing whatever on the efficiency of the works, so long as it imposes an impermeable coating between the ground and the filtered water.

2. That the leakage through the concrete walls is due solely to bad construction for which the contractors only are responsible, and these leaks have no connection whatever with the thickness of the concrete floor.

I would respectfully submit, with all due deference to your honorable body, that as in some of the questions connected with the construction of the filter beds, there are involved those of a hydraulic and hydrostatic nature, which can intelligently be decided only by expert authority, to such I trust they may be referred if there should exist any doubts in your minds as to the conclusions I have arrived at in any of such questions. E. A. WILNOT, City Engineer.

A Point to Remember. If you wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. The record of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this is the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases and it is the medicine for you to take if your blood is impure.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

TO ANOTHER POST. Archbishop Langevin Has Been Transferred to St. Albert.

Montreal, May 11.—Les Nouvelles gives credit to the report of important ecclesiastical changes as a result of the visit of Mr. Merry Del Val. The views of Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langevin on the school question are so irreconcilably divergent, that, according to the report, it has been decided to transfer the latter to another post, to allow Mr. Grandin, bishop of St. Albert, who is old and infirm, to retire, and to erect an archbishopric at St. Albert and transfer Mr. Langevin there, and finally to make Mr. Emard, bishop of Valleyfield archbishop of St. Boniface.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism. From the Fairhaven, N.Y., Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and procured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that to medicine which she had ever used did her as much good. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Mr. Scott is allowing those who cannot pay cash for Kokanee Creek stock to make three ten-dollar payments on a thousand block. This arrangement will suit the company as the money is for development.

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A MISSING SEALER

Anxiety Felt on the Sound for the Seattle Schooner Willard

Steamer Tees Grazes a Rock and Is Beached for Temporary Repairs.

The sealing schooner Allie I. Alger sailed into the inner harbor shortly after noon and dropped her anchor in the placid waters of James Bay. The Alger is top-liner at present with a catch of 640 skins, the majority of which were taken to the southwest of the Columbia river. Captain Lavender, who commands the Alger, left Victoria in December last with a crew of 21 whites. He went as far south as Santa Cruz, and on meeting the northward bound herds he followed them as far north as the Fairweather grounds. Seal were plentiful, and he was doing very well until March, when the bad weather came on and gale succeeded gale, making hunting all but impossible. The small catches made this year, Captain Lavender says, are not due to a scarcity of seals, for lots of seal were seen, but to a scarcity of good weather. During the month of April some of the other schooners were spoken, but all had very small catches when heard from. The C. D. Rand was spoken on the Fairweather grounds on April 25th with 270 skins. Shortly afterwards the E. B. Marvin was reported with about 200 skins. On the 25th the Ocean Belle was seen. She had 140 skins. All of the schooners saw plenty of seals, but were unable to do any hunting on account of the heavy weather they experienced.

The Seattle schooner Willard Ainsworth, which was reported in yesterday's dispatches to be missing, arrived at Seattle last evening. She brought positive information that the sea otter hunting schooner General Siglia is a total wreck, with all on board. One man was found washed to the shore, but his body somewhat decomposed, his face nearly gone, but enough was left to show that he wore a black moustache. A part of his left hand was missing, but on the right finger was a gold ring. The sighting of the boat occurred at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 5 about 100 miles west of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Capt. T. E. Crockett, of the Ainsworth, tried to board the water-logged schooner Siglia, but on several tacks ran no closer than twenty feet. The balance of the crew are undoubtedly lost. Their bodies may be impressed in the cabin or forecabin, but more likely they were swept overboard. Capt. Crockett reported that from March 21 to 23 he encountered a terrible storm while hunting for seals on Fairweather grounds, and recommended that on the 6th day of May we held an investigation as a matter where Charles Palmer, a member of the truck company, met with a serious injury, and from the evidence it is certain that it was an accident in every sense of the word and your committee report accordingly.

It was read, and on motion of Ald. Partridge was adopted. Mayor Redfern then announced that he had asked for a full and complete report on the recent outbreak of smallpox in this city, which he considered was due to insufficient quarantine, and that being the case the Dominion government would refund the expenses incurred in that matter.

The tenders for the building of a shed at the city market were referred to the market committee. The motion asking that June 15th be appointed as the date for the first sitting of the court of revision was carried.

The bicycle by-law—the framer, Ald. Partridge—was laid over for another week. In the matter of the request of the Victoria Metallurgical Works for immunity from the payment of water rates, the request was not granted, as the council had no power to do so, save by making a special by-law for that purpose. The council then adjourned.

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