

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY MARCH 21 1898

VOLUME NO. 29

THREE DAYS' SUSPENSE

And Then the World Will Know United States' Intentions as to Spain.

Precautions to Guard Commission Report Against Attempts to Secure Advance Copy.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An air of suspense was noticeable in the navy department to-day, due to the approach of the time for the delivery of the report of the court of inquiry.

It is not known just when the document will come to Washington and of course in view of the reports of the determination of outside parties to obtain possession of it before the department receives the report, the officials, if they know, will not say how the papers are to be brought to Washington. All that is known definitely is that the President has suggested that the report be made as soon as possible, and in consequence it is expected to reach this city in the course of two or three days.

The cabinet to-day talked over the matter and the time stated was the general opinion of the members when they had heard all that Secretary Long had to report on the subject.

A cabinet officer expressed the belief that the report will require careful consideration on the part of the President and cabinet before being given to the public, which would seem to postpone publication to some time about the middle of next week.

DUELLING IN ITALY.

Chamber of Deputies Resolves on the Prosecution of Five Members Implicated in a Recent Killing.

ROME, March 18.—All the members of the chamber of deputies have voted in favor of prosecuting Signor D'Erreccio Macola, a member of the chamber, who on March 6th killed Signor Felice Cavolotti in a duel growing out of a press polemic. They further decided that the four seconds who with Signor Cavolotti were also members of the chamber who should be prosecuted.

THE RAILWAY ROW.

Conference of Agents Propose the Appointment of an Arbitrator.

NEW YORK, March 18.—At the meeting of railway passenger and traffic agents to try and settle the rate war between the American and Canadian roads the committee of four presented a resolution providing that an arbitrator be appointed on or before March 23, who shall decide upon the points in contention. All the roads agreed except the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, whose agents will report to their superior officers.

TO SUPERSIDE TELEGRAPHY.
An Austrian Scheme of Which the Inventor Gives a Thrilling Account.

LONDON, March 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News has had an interview with Herr Szesepark, the inventor of the fernschreiber, in which the inventor says it is possible not only to adapt the fernschreiber to the transmission of telegrams, but to print them on photo plates at any distance. For instance, a newspaper as it leaves the press in Vienna can be inserted in the apparatus and reproduced at any distance in New York. Herr Szesepark predicts that telegrams and telephones will thus be completely superseded.

SHIPPING CHARGES.

British Government to Reduce Light Dues to Actual Expenses of Lighthouses.

LONDON, March 18.—The house to-day debated the Government's Light Dues bill, which is designed to reform the system under which the surplus lighthouse dues are devoted to general mercantile marine purposes. The bill proposes the reduction of the dues so that they will produce only the sum necessary to keeping up the lighthouses. The debate turned upon the contention of the shipping interest, that the lighthouses ought to be maintained by the national executive, as they are in other countries, and not by payment of dues by shippers. The bill does not affect reforms to this extent, but otherwise it makes a substantial concession.

The measure was passed on its second reading by a vote of 184 to 25.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Crowds of Colonists and Klondikers—The Troops for Yukon—Mr. Martin's Many Offices.

WINNIPEG, March 18.—(Special)—Capt. Williams, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons here, received orders from the militia department to-day to detail Captain Gardiner, Sergeant Instructor Young, Sergeant Harris, Orderly Room-keeper and 13 other non-coms. and men, for service in the Yukon expedition, to be in readiness to start at any moment. The only cavalry who accompany the force are the Dragoons from Winnipeg.

The second Grand Trunk colonist excursion arrived to-day with about 100 people on board.

There was a busy scene at the C.P.R. depot last night, the platform being crowded for several hours. The train from the East was in five sections and had 900 people on board. Of these about 400 were en route to Klondike.

TANNER ORDERED OUT.

He Defied the Chairman and the Cecils and Hoped the French Would Triumph.

Mr. Gladstone's Case Very Serious and Relief No Longer Obtainable.

LONDON, March 18.—While the House of Commons was in committee to-day discussing the estimates, Dr. Tanner, anti-Parnellite, was twice called to order for irrelevant and somewhat incoherent remarks about the unprotected condition of Hongkong. As he kept on shouting and defying the ruling of the chairman of the committee, Mr. James Lowther, Conservative, the chairman ordered him to leave the house.

Dr. Tanner exclaimed: "With greater pleasure than I ever entered it." Then he sauntered slowly toward the door and scornfully pointing to the chairman, he hissed out: "I hope the French will beat you! Cecils (Salisbury's nephews) do your dirty work as long as you like."

The financial secretary of the treasury, Sir Robert Wm. Hannbury, referring to the exclusion of consignments from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., and the Slove Steel and Iron Co., of the United States, who are alleged to be employers of prison labor, said the foreign prison-made goods act did not empower the commissioners of the customs to exclude such consignments unless evidence of their prison-made origin was furnished to them.

BOURNEMOUTH, March 18.—The following bulletin has been issued with respect to Mr. Gladstone: "In the absence of any improvement in Mr. Gladstone's condition it has been settled in consultation that he should return to Hawarden next week."

The bulletin is regarded as having only one meaning. It is understood that the grievous facial pains have returned and will no longer yield to the usual remedies.

OSMAN DIGNA'S WAY.

That Is How the Native Hosts Will Approach the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

KENGEI CAME, Nubia, 12 miles south of Berber, March 18.—Reports have reached here that Mahmood Pasha and Osman Digna, the principal general of the Khalifa, who are known to be advancing northward, disagree as to the route to be taken, Mahmood desiring to follow the Nile, and Osman Digna to cross the Albara and march on Berber (the southern base of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition) through the desert. It is supposed that Osman Digna has prevailed.

Venezuelan Boundary.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—By arrangement between Sir Julian Pauncefote, for Great Britain, and Senor Andrade for Venezuela, the cases relative to the boundary arbitration prepared by counsel on each side have been exchanged. The documents will be forwarded to their respective governments by the ambassador and the minister to serve as the basis for the counter cases to be presented later on, and to prepare the way for the arbitration to meet in Paris next fall.

Out of Follies.

MONTREAL, March 18.—A. R. Angers, formerly a member of the Dominion government, has declined to run in Baquet for the Commons.

Ontario Election Appeals.

ELLERRE, Ontario, March 18.—(Special)—A petition was filed to-day in West Huron on behalf of Garrow, Liberal, who was two votes behind Beck. Appeals against both parties have been filed in South Perth.

The Railway Row.

MONTREAL, March 18.—(Special)—Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C.P.R., returned from New York this morning. He had no information to give regarding the progress of the passenger conference, stating he had nothing to do with it, nor would he say anything as to the prospects of a settlement.

WILL ACCEPT PRINCE GEORGE.
Turkey's Views on the Governorship of Crete Influenced by Her Debt to Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—In consequence of the Sultan's direct appeal, the Czar has consented to withdraw his demand for the £750,000 arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, which his Majesty at first insisted should be paid from the Greco-Turkish war indemnity. This fact, it is alleged, forebodes Turkey's acceptance of Prince George of Greece, the candidate of the Czar, as governor of the Island of Crete.

MIXED WHEAT.

Inferior Staff Shown on the Birmingham Corn Exchange as Manitoba's Finest.

WINNIPEG, March 19.—(Special)—Samples of wheat received here taken from samples shown on the corn exchange at Birmingham, Eng., as Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat, show that the grain has been freely mixed with wheat of very inferior quality, and would not grade as No. 3. There has been crooked work in mixing the grain somewhere between Winnipeg and the old country, and the samples sent from here direct to Birmingham.

A WOE-BEGONE ISLAND.

Warehouses Full of Starving Women and Children Only an Incident of Cuban Desolation.

Insurgents Virtually in Control and Taking Tribute From Every Cultivated Estate.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Col. Myron M. Parker, who has been Mr. Proctor's companion on his trip to Cuba, in an interview with a Star reporter to-day said: "You might believe, but you could not realize the condition of the concentration camps in Cuba. It surpasses the comprehension of men accustomed to the usual phases of life. Their emaciation is terrible, their suffering indescribable. We saw a warehouse full of starving women and children. These people have been forced into the villages and towns by the Spaniards and the whole country where they lived has been devastated."

"In the ride from Havana to Sagna Lagrande, a distance of about 200 miles or more, the country presented a picture of desolation. For miles and miles the harrowed stacks of burned sugar cane showed where the torch had been applied by the Spaniards and the insurgents alike. At intervals are blockhouses occupied by the Spanish soldiers. Above each blockhouse is a cupola where a Spanish soldier is always on the lookout. If a reconcentrado attempts to go out of the village he is shot, and if an insurgent tries to come in he is treated likewise. The trocha serves, however, to prevent sudden dashes by the insurgents into the villages at night to burn them."

"The Spanish army is largely employed along the railway, but as closely as the road is guarded, the insurgents can do with it as they please. It is generally understood in Cuba that the railway company pays tribute to the insurgents for running the passenger trains. The insurgents do not want to bother passenger trains but they interfere with the freight and troop trains. The day before we reached Matanzas the insurgents blew up a sugar train only three miles south of the town."

"In my opinion Gomez is virtually in control of the island. There is not an estate under cultivation so I was reliably informed that does not pay tribute to the insurgents. The best people in Havana told me that the young men of the best Cuban families in the island were in the ranks of the insurgents. My informant also told me that the insurgent army was never as firm or as strong as it is to-day. It gets a very large proportion of its medical supplies right from Havana, and its discipline is said to be all that can be desired."

"The insurgents have complete control of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Principe. They claim to have all the supplies necessary for their subsistence, having got herds of cattle besides cultivating a large portion of the land in the provinces mentioned. They need arms, ammunition and clothing. It is generally understood in Cuba that the insurgents known as presentados, who came in and gave themselves to the Spaniards in response to the offer of pardon, were all men who had met with the disfavor of Gomez because they had disregarded the discipline so rigorously enforced in his army."

"Did your investigation lead you to form any opinion on the subject of 'reconcentrado,' inquired the reporter.

"No one wants autonomy in Cuba," replied Mr. Parker. "Even the autonomist governors do not favor it. I know of several mayors of towns outside of Havana appointed as autonomists who are wholly in sympathy with the insurgents."

CHINA'S TORMENTORS.

Russia Explains That She Means No Harm—The Concessions Asked by France.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is reported that Russia has informed Great Britain that she does not desire to obtain territory in Manchuria, but merely wished to protect her trade along the Siberian frontier.

PARIS, March 18.—France has formulated the following French demand: That China shall not cede any part of the four provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichan. That the railway from Kungchowting, the northern frontier of Tonquin, shall be extended via Siam, into Yunnan province, and that a coaling station be granted at Liechau, in the Hencha peninsula, north of Hainan. Thus far China declines to comply with any of these demands.

The French are negotiating for concessions, it is alleged, in Haikau and the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung north of Haikau.

MINISTERS IN POLITICS.

Methodist General Superintendent Speaks in Disapproval of Dr. Dewar's Candidature.

TORONTO, March 18.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Carson, general superintendent of the Methodist church of Canada, preaching in the Dunn Avenue Parkdale Methodist church, in support of the superannuation fund of the church, made special allusion to the fact that Rev. Dr. Dewar had entered politics. He disapproved of such action, and asserted that a minister of the gospel should not enter politics, but he hoped that because one man had committed an error the fund would not suffer, as there are many widows, orphans and worn out ministers depending on it.

WASHINGTON COOLS OFF.

Apparent Belief That the Commission Report Will Not Warrant Offensive Action.

Contractors Continue to Reap Rich Harvest Through Sale of Warlike Stores.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The arrival of several survivors of the Maine and their extended conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Long, furnished the most interesting features of to-day's developments in the Spanish situation. Three officers of the Maine, Lieut. G. F. Wolman, Lieut. Geo. L. Blow, and Lieut. A. W. Catlin of the marine corps, accompanied by Boatswain Larkins, came on unexpectedly from Key West. It was said their visit was purely voluntary on their part, as they are now on waiting orders, and are free to go where they please. The long conference at the navy department, and later at the White House, led to much conjecture, it being asserted that Lieut. Blow brought the report of the court of inquiry. It can be stated positively, however, from an authoritative source that the officers did not bring with them the report either as a whole or its general conclusions. It is stated with equal positiveness and authority that they do not know what the conclusion of the court of inquiry is, and therefore are not in a position to convey any information to the President or the Secretary of the navy on that point. Their talk was confined entirely to graphic narratives of their experiences on the night of the explosion. In the course of this narrative, however, individual opinions as to the cause of explosion found expression. Their opinions as already stated were purely personal, and not founded on the proceedings of the court of inquiry. These opinions, however, it may be reliably stated were strongly favorable to the theory of an external cause leading to the destruction of the Maine. The officers themselves maintain the strictest reserve in speaking with their assistants in the naval service. This leads naval officers to refrain from referring to the Maine disaster while talking with them. Another interesting fact in connection with the wreck. He made no report to the secretary of the navy, as he was sent to Havana, and the facts as to when they arrived in testimony before the naval court of inquiry.

Late in the day the prospects became much brighter for the acquisition by the United States of the armored cruiser San Martin belonging to the Argentine Republic and the battleship General O'Higgins belonging to Chili. The hope for this ship had been almost given up but cables received to-day from Commander Brownson, now in Europe, made the outlook more encouraging. Up to the close of office hours an actual purchase had not been made, but a high official summed up the situation by saying the negotiations were getting "very hot." The San Martin was originally built for the Italian government and was then known as the *Firino*. She was her purchase by Argentina has been announced.

Both the navy and war departments continue their active preparations for emergency, and contracts in all branches of armament are being made daily by the various bureaus. The naval bureau of ordnance has contracted for an immense supply of brown powder, placing probably the largest single order ever made in the American navy, and with this large supply on hand the navy for the first time in years will be more than amply supplied with powder.

An unusually large number of senators took advantage of the fact that the senate was not in session to-day to call upon the cabinet officers, with the hope of receiving definite information as to the Cuba situation. They succeeded in learning only that the report of the court of inquiry had not arrived, but that it was expected early next week. Some of them found the high officials of the state department deliberating upon the line of policy to be pursued in case the report of the naval court should have the effect of entirely eliminating the Maine incident from the situation. So strongly was this contingency dwelt upon that the inferences were drawn by some of the senatorial visitors that the department had been led to believe or had even been informed that the report would fall to connect the Spanish or the Spaniards with the tragedy. Still the state department officials do not make any positive declaration that such information was in their possession, rather advancing it as a tentative suggestion, and when pressed upon this point replied that they only knew that the report was to come next week and that they had no advance information of its contents. They seemed inclined to seek suggestions rather than give out opinions as to plans, apparently indicating that no definite course had been decided on pending the Maine report.

The Goodacre verandah still stands, for though Mr. Justice Drake dismissed the injunction applied for to prevent its demolition an appeal is to be taken. Consequently though the city axe was nicely sharpened for the occasion it will rest a little until the courts get through with the question. The old country verandahs are being pulled down in many places, and many are being pulled down in many places, and many are being pulled down in many places.

THE ALLIANCE SCHEME.

Suggestion Cordially Received by the Press of United States and Great Britain.

Anglo-Saxon Nations Should Act Jointly Against Opponents of Their Common Interests.

LONDON, March 19.—The remarkable unanimity of the approval of all classes of the mere suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance, compels belief in its sincerity. The fact that most of the cable despatches from America have proclaimed that the suggestion has been seriously discussed is heartily welcomed here, and is regarded as extremely important and gratifying as evidencing a friendly spirit.

"They are," as a diplomatist put it, "inspiring hope that the difference of the past will be buried, and that Anglo-Saxons in the near future will be found issuing identical notes to all opposed to their common interests." "It is not any stretch of imagination to say that such a union has been longed for by the best men in Great Britain for many years, not only because of a genuine wish for closer bonds of friendship, but because it is a known fact that all the statesmen of Europe realize that a close alliance between America and Great Britain would afford proof that the reign of law and individual liberty is to be extended for the benefit of mankind."

The weekly newspapers pay considerable attention to the subject. The *Speaker* says: "It is impossible for the statesmen of this country to find a nobler object to which to devote their energies and their lives. Whatever the actual relations in which the governments of London and Washington stand in regard to this matter, the American people may be assured that if they wish for an agreement the people of Great Britain also wish for one. We don't wish to ask the Americans to fight our battles, just as we feel convinced that they are far too proud to desire that we should fight theirs. But what we do wish, and what wise men on both sides most earnestly desire, is that each nation should feel that it has in the other a friend and a brother on whose sympathy it can rely in time of need."

The *Chronicle* speculates whether the United States will retain the name *Amazonas* for their new warship, but imagines that they will not. It says: "She was built in England and goes to America at a time when blood has manifested itself to be thicker than water, and it is small wonder that the English should feel that it is in sympathy with Spain and hostile to America."

A lively controversy has been kindled between Mr. Michael Davitt and the *Daily Chronicle* by Mr. Davitt's attack on the suggested alliance between the United States and Great Britain. The *Chronicle*, which up to the present has been the most friendly paper toward the Irish, rebukes Mr. Davitt yesterday for his cable message to New York newspapers, saying: "It will ill serve the Irish cause, and declaring that it is absolutely untrue that the English railing word is in sympathy with Spain and hostile to America."

Mr. Davitt retorts with a letter, which will be published on Monday, buttressing his statement that the English classes are hostile to America. He quotes the organs of the aristocracy during the Venezuela dispute, and inquires how they can be reconciled with the present hypocritical professions of friendship toward the republic.

Continuing, Mr. Davitt asserts the right of Irishmen to voice independent views of Great Britain's foreign policy "in spite of the wishes of English friends of the larger empire." He asserts that an Anglo-Saxon in America is a myth, and makes the statement that Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Dutchmen and Norwegians constitute three-fourths of the American population, adding that the children of these will not permit their government to form an alliance with that power which is distributed by every civilized people, an alliance which would seriously injure the unique moral influence she exercises among all nations, owing to her pacific and non-aggressive international policy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Agitation for Lead Import Duty—Yukon Enterprises—Dredging Speculators Without Licenses.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 19.—Australia is included in the list of countries from which nursery stock cannot be imported on account of the San Jose scale. The prohibition does not apply to ferns, house plants, such as palms, ferns, herbaceous plants whose tops are winter killed, herbaceous bedding plants or bulbs. Rose trees, however, are shut out.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the government to impose an import duty on lead and lead manufactures.

The government is requesting all lessees of dredging rights and their employees to take out free miners' certificates.

An Ottawa company are seeking a charter to build a wagon or sleigh road from Lake Bennett to Dawson.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Drummond County Job Unsuccessfully Tried on the Late Government—Obstructing Inquiry.

Yukon Railway Bill Introduced in Senate and Government Sharply Criticized.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 18.—The Commons passed a quiet day on routine government measures.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked Mr. Marotte to hold over his motion impeaching Mr. Brunson, and accordingly the question will come up on Monday.

At the Drummond County railway investigation this morning Chairman Lister in a very arbitrary manner ruled against pertinent questions submitted by Conservative members. Mr. Green shields, president of the road, said that in 1894 the shareholders assigned their stock for \$500,000 to Mr. Farwell of the Eastern Township bank, who was to negotiate through Hugh Ryan of Toronto to sell the road to the government for \$2,500,000. The shareholders were to get one-third of the profits and Ryan two-thirds. The deal, however, did not go through.

The San Jose scale bill received the royal assent this afternoon. A proclamation was issued to-night applying it to the States, Japan and Hawaii, and collectors of customs were notified by telegram to refuse entries of nursery stock from those countries.

The government engineering party have left for the Coast, also Col. Anderson, engineer of the marine department, and Rev. Oato Sharp has been appointed honorary chaplain of the First Battalion Fifth Regiment.

The next session of the Supreme court will commence May 3. The last day for filing cases is April 12.

Of the Russian indemnity the schooner Ariel gets \$19,000, and the Willie McGowan \$21,078.

The Yukon railway bill was read a first time in the Senate to-day. The second reading was fixed for Tuesday. There was a big row over Hamilton Smith's offer and the government was strongly attacked for attempting to discredit him.

Premier Laurier informed a Quebec delegation to-day that their would be no railway bonuses this session.

OVERTURES TO INSURGENTS.

Spain Will Now Offer for Peace the Practical Independence of Cuba.

HAVANA, March 19.—Via Key West—The military operations have been suspended by General Pando in the east of Cuba, and he is seeking a conference General Gomez, President Maso and General Calixto Garcia, and other prominent insurgent chiefs. Insurgents to the number of several thousand have gathered on the east and west side of the Jaenco Moron trocha, in the province of Puerto Principe, which is much weakened by the withdrawal of troops by general Pando. It is believed this conference is the effort of the autonomist government, backed by Madrid, to secure peace. A formal tender is sought to be made of the radical wing of the autonomists, the same being the practical independence of the island. The insurgent authorities and the best posted merchants, etc., believe, on the contrary, that the failure of the conference means the death-blow of autonomy, while it is probable that a large force of insurgents will break through the trochas and will raid the country up to Havana.

In spite of official and other denials, it is believed that serious trouble for Spain in Porto Rico is imminent and it is asserted that the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya*, when she leaves Havana, will go to Porto Rico in order to strengthen the hands of the government officials there.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Increase in Carpenters' Wages—Matrimonial—Hydraulic Mine Sold.

VANCOUVER, March 19.—(Special)—The civic election at New Westminster yesterday to fill the vacancy in the council left by Mr. Buckland resulted in the election of Mr. Hancock with a majority of 63 votes out of the small poll of only 205.

Mr. Frederick Turner, of New Westminster, and Miss Francis Street of this city, were united in marriage by the Rev. L. N. Tucker here yesterday. Mr. Turner is senior partner in the firm of Turner, Hart & Co., and after a brief honeymoon on the Sound, he will, his bride, will make his home in New Westminster.

The building contractors here have agreed to raise carpenters' wages to \$3 a day on May 1.

The sale to a strong English syndicate of the Maud Hydraulic property, near the Cariboo mine, is announced, the price paid being \$6,000 down, and \$36,000 in one year.

COPPER GOING UP.

Heavy Purchases by United States Influencing the Price and Stocks Unusually Small.

LONDON, March 19.—There is extraordinary activity in the copper market, especially at Birmingham. Authorities agree that the supplies are manifestly scarce and that the stocks are unprecedentedly low. Good brands have advanced £2 per ton since January 1. The activity is largely attributed to the projected expenditure of the United States for war material and a possible rupture with the principal copper producing countries.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Trainloads of Immigrants Coming From the States—Faster for Dawson—Cattle in Demand.

WINNIPEG, March 19.—(Special)—Messrs W. J. White and C. W. Speers, of the Dominion government immigration staff, were in the city returning from working during the winter in the United States. They speak in the most glowing terms of immigration prospects and say that thousands of immigrants will come in this year from the state of Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, and even from Oklahoma and Utah. These settlers are of the very best class, many of them being ex-Canadians. Three big excursions will start from Omaha on March 22 and 29, and April 5, bringing settlers from Kansas City and other points.

C. G. K. Nourse, who was for two years teller in the Bank of Commerce in this city, has been appointed accountant of the branch to be opened by that bank in Dawson City. Mr. Nourse is at present in Toronto.

Over 300 boxes of stockers have been shipped from the Morris branch railway to the States during the past ten days. U.S. buyers are paying high prices for young stock.

Fall & Co. bankers, of Holland, have assigned for the benefit of creditors.

Mr. Scott, M.P.P., gives notice that he will move in the Manitoba legislature that a memorial be presented to the Dominion government, asking that the regulations preventing farmers from loading grain direct on cars be removed.

JEALOUSY OF MAJOR EVANS.

A Toronto Protest Against His Preference Over Senior Officers.

WINNIPEG, March 19.—(Special)—The military editor of the Toronto Telegram does not regard with favor the selection of Major Evans of this city to command the Yukon expedition. He writes: "While every one admits the fitness of Major Evans for the command of the permanent force for Yukon, it is a matter of surprise that either Col. Drury or Col. Buchanan should have been overlooked in this regard. Major Evans is a very junior officer compared to the two mentioned."

A pocketbook containing \$340 and some papers was lost by Mr. G. P. Jones on Friday evening while on his way from the Chalmers to the Queen's hotel. It has not yet been recovered.

The inhabitants of Nanaimo are to be congratulated on the prospect of F. Victor Austin's sacred concert. Giora's Maas being produced in their hall on Saturday next. This year, as last, Mr. D. Mansour has granted Mr. Austin, in consideration of giving his concert for the benefit of the Nanaimo hospital, a special train free of charge—the train being only for the orchestra, chorus, soloists and chaperones connected with this concert. The final rehearsal for this concert will take place in the Institute hall on Wednesday next.

A special telegram to the Colonist from Union announces the safe arrival there at 8 o'clock yesterday morning of the C.P.N. Tees, whose master, Captain Gose, reported about 400 men actively engaged in the improvement of the road toward the gold field from Skagway, while many of the waiting argonauts at Wrangell were anticipating remaining there until the opening of the river. The Tees has no recent news from the Klondike. She had passed the Ninchow, close to Mary Island, on Wednesday night.

H. C. Pette, who arrived from Dawson City by the City of Seattle, says that a relief party left Circle City in January with supplies for the Tanana Indians on the lead waters of the Tanana river. The Indians number about 300. Every winter they depend on a run of moose and caribou for food. The run did not materialize this winter, and after they had exhausted their supply of salmon they were forced to eat their dogs, the supplies of which was small. A trapper passing through the district became acquainted with their situation. He immediately brought the news to Circle City and a relief expedition was at once sent out.

Bicycle thieves appear to be well organized in Victoria at the present time, for they have now a record of half a dozen wheels appropriated, and no convictions or property recovered. The last to suffer is Mr. Kenneth Macrae, son of the police magistrate, whose brand new Rambler was taken from the board of trade rooms yesterday morning. The wheel was not inside, for this is against the rule, and was not missed until the noon hour, by which time the thief had undoubtedly a good start.

We are doing our best to advertise the city and bring you trade. Now advert and let people know where to buy and what to buy.

FLED FROM A SHADOW.

The Steamer "Corona" Amuses Herself With Heroics and Runs to Port Townsend.

In No Trouble With the Canadian Authorities So Far as the Later Have Known.

Her Peculiar Action Said to Have Been on a Tip From the Cutter "Perry."

Victorians had their first intimation that an international quarrel was brewing with the wrecked Corona as the bones of contention, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the tug Lorne returned from the north, but without the disabled steamer for which she had been dispatched.

"We lost her at about 12 o'clock this morning," said Captain Wallace Langley of the tugboat—"that is, she is not lost but gone before."

Early yesterday morning the U.S.S. Perry hailed the procession of Entrance island, the Corona at that time being on her way down with the Lorne and the Canadian wrecking steamer Maude, and finally sent a boat on board containing several of the cutter's officers who held consultation with Captain Goodall.

When the Perry dropped off, keeping for some time in company with the procession, however, the American tug Pioneer made her second appearance, and when off Patois Island yesterday the Corona quietly slipped the Canadian tug's line, and with her own steam and the Pioneer's assistance proceeded to Port Townsend.

"I haven't the slightest idea why the Corona's people should make such a grandstand play," says the collector with a laugh. "We had nothing against the steamer. The only way in which she has even now transgressed the law is in failing to report as she went on to Port Townsend. It may be that she had some small private bills here, but such would not be likely to enter into calculations, and her business with her would not have delayed her an hour."

"It would seem that Captain Goodall simply had an unnatural and groundless fear of trouble at Victoria. The point that surprises me most, however, is that played by the collector and the cutter Perry in the case. It hardly seems probable that an American government vessel would sanction and actively assist in a direct violation of the law, however trivial the irregularity. I think there must be some mistake in that."

The only trouble that the British authorities had previously heard of in connection with the Corona was as to who should wreck her. Captain Goodall wanted to bring in American ships, and this being in direct contravention of Canadian law permission was refused by Collector Milne. The C.P.N. steamer Maude was then engaged to do the work.

When the Corona was floated, having wrecked at British waters, it was the ordinary course of things that she would report here before proceeding to an American port. No international complications were thought of in the matter, nor any suggestion discussed where she should report until it was learned this morning that Captain Phillips of the Perry on leaving Port Townsend had special instructions from the treasury department, according to the Port Townsend press, to intercept the Corona at Victoria, and to advise her to proceed to Townsend without reporting. It is this feature of the case that Collector Milne cannot understand.

The point at which the Corona forsook the Lorne and accepted the assistance of the Pioneer is in neutral waters off Patois Island, and not more than forty miles from Victoria. The slip-away had evidently been anticipated by the Pioneer's skipper, for he had appeared on the scene at Patois Island on Wednesday afternoon, just as the Lorne-Corona-Maude procession entered Seymour Narrows.

At this time the American tug steamed up alongside the Lorne, and a few words passed between the captain and the mate of the Pioneer, which was the signal for the tug to run to the northward, where the tide was running strong through the Narrows, and as a consequence, none of the strain ventured through, putting in a little key to the northward, where all found anchorage for six hours. At 5:30 a start was made, the Pioneer running ahead, but at no great distance, and the Maude "tacked on" to the Corona as before. Thus they proceeded for some distance.

At midnight the Pioneer was lost sight of, and a little later, lights were seen that were supposed to be hers, but subsequently proved to belong to the U.S.S. Perry. This was made her appearance at daylight, and steaming alongside the Corona lowered a boat and sent a party of her officers on board with what appeared to be letter mail. This took place just opposite Entrance Island, and shortly after the Maude parted company and made shoreward, intending to run to Victoria along through the inside waterways. Starting up again the cutter steamed by the Lorne and then kept mile or two in the lead, the Pioneer in the van, the Maude standing by. Off Patois Island the Lorne's hawser was slipped, and the big tug with no further ceremony headed for Victoria.

That the Corona would go to Port Townsend to discharge cargo had been known for several days—ever since Capt. Libby paid a visit to the city to make the necessary arrangements—and why this should be made the occasion for so much mystery and sensation cannot be understood by the plain folk of the waterfront.

THE "CORONA'S" CONDITION.

With Decks Swept Clean and Machinery Rusty She is Still Worth Ten Lost Steamers.

Disfigured and badly crippled as a result of her ten weeks' battle with wind and sea, the once fine and palatially equipped Pacific Coast steamer Corona, which struck on a reef a few cables to the southward of Lewis Island on the 23rd of January last, arrived at Port Townsend from the north yesterday. There she will clear her holds of cargo and afterwards go to San Francisco to dock—these being the plans as at present understood by those in charge.

With hurricane deck and part of the engine bulkhead gone, and with wrecking gear piled all around on deck, the Corona is a picture of ruin, that at once suggests the narrow escape she had from total destruction. A few weeks ago the vessel appeared to be a hopeless wreck, not worth an attempt to save. She wrecked with anything other than British appliances, and these were alleged to be inadequate. She lay at an angle of forty degrees between stern and bow, with bow overhanging a ledge about 70 feet, and stern under a ledge about 100 feet. The currents set in strong on every hand; she was 500 miles or thereabouts from Victoria; and altogether the wreck was something that a man with limited capital could have nothing to do with.

This was how many speculators reasoned. Fortunately in this respect all did not think alike, and the underwriters and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company were among the exceptions.

They at once applied to Collector of Customs A. R. Milne for permission to take a wrecking plant North from the Sound, but the request being opposed to Canadian law could not be granted. The underwriters chartered the C.P.N. steamer Maude, and a wrecking crew of craft left Victoria for the scene of the wreck with Capt. Chas. M. Goodall representing the owning company, Mr. C. Lacey, the insurance people, a large number of laborers and the eminently successful divers John McHardy of the city, and Richard Llewellyn of Vancouver. She carried a big wrecking plant and with lumber, cement and provisions had all the load she could handle. The wrecking North occupied seven days, the worst of weather being experienced.

Once alongside the Corona, however, work went on apace. Captain Goodall personally directed all operations and there was no hitch in the process until after the first attempt to raise the ship. A month or so was taken to patch up the holes and to place the pumps aboard. There were three of these, each of a working capacity 1,500 tons an hour; that is in sixty minutes they could discharge more water than would equal the weight of the steamer. A twenty-foot rise and fall in the tide had to be reckoned on, and this was not all—there was a rise and fall of several feet when compared with what had to be considered in the event of a heavy southeaster, which could break over the steamer unobstructed.

Despite all difficulties, Captain Goodall and his crewers got down to business in an energetic and confident manner. On several occasions operations were interrupted by storms, and on one occasion, when the Maude put off for water, the sea grew so wild that a party of five men were on the ship for twenty-four hours or until such a time when a big Indian canoe could be procured to take them ashore, the Maude in the heavy gale blowing having been rendered powerless. The situation was an exceedingly unpleasant one, but in talking of it now the men pass it over with a smile, a shake of the head, or some compliment to the Maude.

Two weeks ago Wednesday everything was doubled up for the first attempt at raising the ship. The tide was in, the bottom had been all stopped, and in two and a half hours the hold was free of water. The steamer Lockme, en route south from the North was hailed to give a helping hand, and in a very few minutes the steamer was lifted with the tide and was headed for a smooth beach conveniently near. She was towed for about a quarter of a mile, but just about the time when she was to be headed in shore the tide came down and the ship would have gone beam on to the rocks had not the Maude switched about and headed back for the same reef the Corona had been on.

With 300 tons of coal cargo and several hundred tons of general merchandise on board the shock thus sustained was disastrous to the Corona and the injuries consequently derived equalled almost those to her hull and machinery which were received when she was first buoyant, rested on five rock pinnacles, three of which pierced her. She lay on them diagonally, the weight being borne up under the foremost end of the boilers. In her second position the rocks her hull just forward of the engines received the blow, and the shock was so severe that the bulkhead separating the engine and boiler rooms was doubled up, and the machinery lifted a foot or so out of place. Had not been for this the ship would have been able to steam down to Victoria with little or no assistance, Captain Pearce and his crew having stayed by her.

As it was, however, steam could only be got up in one of the boilers, and used in the low pressure and intermediate cylinders. The machinery is mainly the worse for its emersion for a big crack in one of the furnaces, caused by its coming in contact with cold water when heated.

Three days after the second mishap the wrecking men were again ready for a trial, and this time the steamer "Casadena" was on hand to render assistance, having been at the time on her way north from San Francisco to Alaska with miners and miner's freight. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, and the Corona floating was taken to the Standard cannery at the mouth of the Skeena, there await the arrival of the Lorne from Victoria. The tow down was an exceptionally long one, but it once more demonstrated her ability for such a service. Captain Wallace Langley was in command, and he had with him on the Lorne the collector Charles De La Hays and Howard Langley as chief engineer and pilot respectively, and in the Pioneer

SPAIN IS HEARD FROM.

Claims to Have Evidence That the "Maine" Explosion Was From Internal Agency.

Any United States Demand for Compensation Will Therefore Be Fittingly Resented.

MADRID, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here today: "The report of the Spanish commission on the Maine is not yet known, but the statement of several technical officers who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster, show it was indisputable due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary therefore are deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as not officially correct to say that a technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion, the public here will regard such a statement as a concession to the United States, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Spanish minister called at the state department at 3 o'clock and remained with Judge Day, who had been invited to a conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed. At the time the naval orders taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West to Hampton Roads were not known at the state department, so that they were not officially informed of the fact. He heard that the fleet at Key West had been the source of grave apprehension by the Spanish government.

A LONG SUIT ENDED.

Mrs. Sears Receives the Final Payment From the Seattle Street Railway Company.

SEATTLE, March 16.—The final payment in the famous judgment of Mrs. Annie Sears against the Seattle Consolidated Railway Company was made yesterday. This damage suit, for personal injuries received in a car collision in 1891, had been through the Supreme court, United States district court, and the court of appeals. Every decision rendered was favorable to Mrs. Sears, and she has come through six years of litigation with \$1,000 in cash and a reward, she thinks for the injury, which will probably deprive her permanently of the use of her lower limbs.

In 1891 Mrs. Sears came to Seattle from her home in Victoria to visit her cousin, ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. D. Wood. She is the wife of Frank Sears, formerly editor of the Victoria Daily Times. While riding on an open car near Fremont, on September 16, 1891, a lumber wagon crossed the track ahead, and in the collision which resulted Mrs. Sears was thrown to the ground. She fell flat on her back, and the effect was to partially paralyze her lower limbs.

Suit was commenced in the superior court, Judge Richard Hanson presiding. Her attorneys were Thompson, Edson, & Humphries, and Mrs. Sears claims that they undertook to carry the case to a successful conclusion for one-fourth of the judgment. In addition, on a previous occasion, she had been advised by the same attorneys to sue her husband, the attorneys were to have \$1,000.

The case was carried to the supreme court on appeal by the railway company, but there she was decided favorably to the plaintiff, judgment being given for \$16,000, the interest from which was sufficient, in the opinion of the jurors, to support the maimed woman. The Seattle Consolidated Company had in the meantime gone into the hands of a receiver and the case was set up in the United States court, the bondholders of the road contending that the mortgage existing on the property should be paid before the judgment held by Mrs. Sears. Last November, Judge Hanson decided that the judgment had precedence of the mortgage, and payment of Mrs. Sears' claim was begun.

Since the case had dragged for so long it was anticipated that a large amount of legal labor would be expended in the case. Mrs. Sears' attorneys made a strong fight for a larger fee than was allowed them in the original contract, but this being carried before Judge Hanson, was also decided in favor of Mrs. Sears.

Her home is now San Francisco, Cal., and having collected the last installment on the payment of her judgment, she will return to her home.

CONDITION OF CUBA.

Mr. Proctor States in the Senate What He Saw on His Recent Trip.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Proctor, who has just returned here after a two weeks' stay in Cuba, and who it was said had gone there to report on the condition of the island, made a lengthy statement regarding his trip in the senate today. He began by saying that more importance had been attached to his report than was necessary, but he thought a public statement would be beneficial. The only thing he had said about the matter to the President was that he was going to Cuba to see the condition of the island, and he was told that he was to be denied that he made the statement that the Maine was blown up from the outside but might have said that it was the opinion in Havana. The Senator thought there was no definite information to be obtained upon this feature.

Outside of Havana there was desolation and misery. People were surrounded by trochas and controlled by force or block houses. His observations, he said, were not in any way optimistic. Outside of the trochas and forts there were no habitations or people living. "The Spaniards," he said, "hold in the four provinces only what their army sits on. The rest of the island is a desolation, and the reconcentrados are suffering in the most terrible manner. Outside of the trochas and forts there were no habitations or people living. "The Spaniards," he said, "hold in the four provinces only what their army sits on. The rest of the island is a desolation, and the reconcentrados are suffering in the most terrible manner. Outside of the trochas and forts there were no habitations or people living. "The Spaniards," he said, "hold in the four provinces only what their army sits on. The rest of the island is a desolation, and the reconcentrados are suffering in the most terrible manner."

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THE "TERESA" REPORTED LOST. Well Known Victoria Sealing Craft Said to Have Come to Grief Off California Coast.

A private telegram from San Francisco last evening will be sufficient to cause considerable uneasiness to those who are interested in or have relatives aboard the well known Victoria sealing schooner "Teresa," which left Victoria about a month ago, and after securing her hunters on the West Coast of the Island, sailed for the hunting grounds on the 3rd instant, on which date she was spoken by the Willapa. The Teresa is a vessel of 63 tons, and is commanded by Captain Myers, one of the veteran skippers of the port. She had not been heard from after leaving the West Coast until the private telegram of yesterday above referred to was received—with the information that the schooner has been lost off Crescent City, Cal.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Lord Charles Berezford Thinks That at Present it Would Be Mutually Advantageous.

LONDON, March 17.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Berezford, M.P., in an interview today warmly advocated an Anglo-American alliance, as a "move in the direction of peace and calculated to immensely develop trade." He added: "Such an alliance is natural, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter others from attacking any of the great powers of the world. Now is the time to accomplish it, when the advantages are apparent to both countries. A decade hence, when, if she desires, the United States can send a first class naval power, and will perhaps have free trade, might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibility of an alliance with Great Britain. When America has built her navy she will be in a position to enforce her demands, which will not be met by the United States. Her enormous latent resources and mechanical and engineering facilities. An Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor in the world for peace and the development of commerce."

Speaking of the possibilities of the United States going to war, Lord Berezford remarked: "If she ever does, no matter what may happen at the beginning, she must eventually win, because of her superior resources and intense patriotism of her people."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. General Booth Arrives—Mr. Martin's Intentions—Alleged Wheat Smuggler Arrested.

WINNIPEG, March 17.—(Special)—General Booth arrived here to-day and was welcomed by a large concourse of people. He addressed a crowded mass meeting at the Winnipeg theatre to-night and leaves for Minneapolis to-morrow.

A friend of Mr. Joseph Martin said to a press representative to-day that the rumors about Mr. Martin now being published from Ottawa in an evening paper were far from the truth. "Mr. Martin," he said, "is going to enter British Columbia politics."

James Chadwick, who left Portage la Prairie several weeks ago for the Klondike, is reported to have been drowned together with two companions.

J. C. Dawes was arrested at Pilot Mound charged by the United States treasury department with violating the customs laws by smuggling wheat across the boundary into North Dakota. Dawes consented to return without extradition and has been taken to Grand Forks.

AN ORIENTAL UNION.

China and Japan Becoming Friendly Under the Wise Counsel of Marquis Ito.

LONDON, March 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times claims to have unimpeachable authority for the statement that since Marquis Ito resumed the premiership of Japan, the relations between Tokio and Peking have steadily improved. China recently asked Marquis Ito's advice regarding her intercourse with foreigners. He urged the Chinese government to grant railroad concessions, to allow foreigners to establish banks, and to restrict the powers of the viceroy.

The correspondent adds that Japan has received no intimation of Russia's intentions regarding Port Arthur, beyond a notification that few warships will go there temporarily. Japan is determined not to allow her interests in China to be damaged by Russia, and will resist any attempt on the part of the Russians to establish themselves in Korea.

The workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table, and the student who exercises his needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder, therefore, that the digestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come to their assistance by aiding nature in taking care of the food.

One of the causes of constipation is the use of one cause cause indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, impurities of the blood and the various complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. The "Pleasant Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constipation or indigestion. If the druggist tries to sell you some other pills that promise greater profit, just think of what will best pay you.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Sons of Erin Jubilate Over Their Patron Saint.

St. Patrick's Day was passed very quietly in the city yesterday. Not that the Irishmen of Victoria did not give due recognition to the anniversary of their patron saint, for the green ribbon and the shamrock were very much in evidence; but there was no remarkable public demonstration. The only event of this order was a smoking concert given by the Sons of Erin in Pioneer hall last night. This was a quiet but none the less a thoroughly enjoyable affair, and was participated by as many people as the hall could comfortably hold.

The proceedings were opened with an address by Mr. Archer Martin. The speaker said that at 1411 anniversary he had already passed, one could not fairly be expected to say anything original on the 1,442nd occasion. He gave a brief description of the illustrious career of St. Patrick in Ireland, and then went on to talk about Irishmen in general, pointing out that no matter what creditable record of life one might choose to look into, Ireland would be found to have her sons there occupying the worst of positions. Mr. Archer enumerated several of the greatest statesmen of the world, men of letters who were of Irish extraction, but he said it was a characteristic of Irishmen to be generous, and while looking upon and feeling proud of their great men, Irishmen always recognized the fact that they were not Irishmen. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Martin was warmly applauded. A musical programme was then commenced, in which such well known entertainers as Messrs. Filling, Grizzle, Grizzle, McDowell, Burke, McNeil, Lang, Bevan, Flint and Sehl took part. Almost every number in the programme received a hearty encore. During the progress of the entertainment there was a generous distribution of refreshments.

Appropos of St. Patrick's day the question has often been asked, who was St. Patrick and what was his nativity? It is a mystery. Yet it is a fact that he has been opened up. The Irishman stood by and heard it claimed that his patron saint was Scotch, French, German and other nationalities by birth, but the latest claim to relationship, which was made there this morning, is the most novel of them all, and to the Irishman, probably the most outrageous. What connection the Chinese can have to St. Patrick must be a mystery. Yet it is a fact that he has some pretensions in that regard. On the eve of Ireland's anniversary candles were lit in a Chinese joss house on Figgard street, next to On Wing & Co.'s establishment. They burned there till the early part of the morning, when one of some way or another got upset and the interior of the building took fire. The brigade was called out and the blaze was extinguished before any serious damage had been done. The chief on inspecting the place, was of the opinion that a celebration of some kind had been going on. It later developed that the joss house was insured and the company interested was the National Insurance Company of Ireland. Long live the Irish!

TRAGIC STORIES.

The Elder Brings From the North Victims of Violent Deaths.

The steamer George W. Elder, which arrived at Nanaimo Wednesday night, had two bodies on board for Portland, in connection with each of which a tragic story is to be told. The one was that of poor Beck, the pursuer of the ill-fated "Uranus" in the straits of Juan de Fuca. Mrs. Stitz, also from Portland, who was engaged as typewriter operator in the law office of attorney Maloney of Juneau, falling in love with her employer, and her affection not being reciprocated, she sent a revolver bullet through her brain. The Elder brought advice of tentative preparations being made for the burning of the hundreds of bodies of horses now encumbering the prairie and threatening to breed a pestilence with the coming of the warm weather. It was also reported by her that Gus Kahler and Bert Meeker, who were badly burned in a recent fire at Juneau, have died of their injuries. The Elder's passenger Dr. J. W. G. tells of a rich mining ground discovered at Redoubt creek, where it is expected that bedrock will be struck in the course of a very few weeks. They also state that there is a suspicion of foul play in connection with the death of the well known shoreman O'Connell, whose drowning at Skagway was spoken of in the Colonist of yesterday. Some of his friends appear to think that he was pushed from the wharf.

LEATHER COATS WITH SHEEP-SKIN LINING, MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE YUKON COUNTRY. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Eight Klondike claims on Mooshide, Ad. Nugget and Kansas creeks have been disposed of by B. Williams & Co. for the Victoria owners, at \$10,000 each.

E. F. PRATT and twenty-six fellow-Californians arrived here by the City of Kingston yesterday to secure their miners' licenses prior to sailing for the North by the steamer Humboldt. The majority of the company had already bought their outfits in San Francisco or on the Sound, and they thought it expedient when, having time on their hands yesterday, they employed it in making comparisons with Victoria prices.

NO DENRIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Last Year Shows an Increase in Output of Forty-two Per Cent.

Provincial Mineralogist Makes the Most Complete Report Ever Issued in the Province.

The systematic work in the department of the minister of mines that has been made possible since Mr. W. A. Carlyle was appointed provincial mineralogist is shown by the very valuable report that has just been issued for the year 1897.

At the beginning of the report are a number of tables showing at a glance the enormous progress made in mineral development by the province for the output from the various districts.

In giving tables as to the production, Mr. Carlyle states that the output of the gold mines includes the output of the actual realized output during the year.

The first table shows that up to 1898 British Columbia has produced in minerals no less than \$2,413,485, gold and coal being the two principal features, as the table shows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Coal and coke, Building materials, and Other metals.

The rapid increase during the past seven years is in itself a succinct history of the growth of provincial mines. In 1892 the influence of gold mines first began to be felt, since which the increase has been in the production of gold and silver, the coal output not increasing.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount, and Increase. Shows data from 1890 to 1897.

Table with 2 columns: Name and 1896. Shows production by districts for 1896.

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The report notes the increase in the output of coke from Comox, the bulk going to the Kootenay smelters, and alludes to a new and important market for this coke now opening in Mexico.

In dealing with the gratifying growth of the mining industry, Mr. Carlyle says that while the results are not phenomenal, the increase of the output of gold and silver in 1897, with an increase of 65 per cent. in the past year, commands attention.

"That 1898 will see a substantial increase in the output of the amount of ore now in sight in the different districts, and from the fact that the amount of customs returns for shipments of ore for January, 1898, were \$1,193,468 as compared with \$675,500 in 1897, is a strong indication of the increased activity of the mining industry."

"The silver mines produced by far the greater part of the output of the mines for 1897, and although silver is not now held in such high favor, its friends are getting handsome returns from the high grade ores, as produced in West Coast mines. With the notable exception of the silver-copper ore of the Hall mines, and some of the smaller properties, all of the silver ore carries a very high percentage of lead or occurs in combination in two or three cases, galena and blende."

"During the past summer the rapid decline in the value of silver, that proved so disastrous to other silver countries,

found in the Slokan, Ainsworth and other camps, are acknowledged by investors, who are ignored by speculators, who wish to cater to the public's taste for gold."

Mr. Carlyle has this to say about the good effects of the new Companies Act: "During the early part of the year, pending the enactment of the new Companies Act with more stringent regulations, a great many mining companies were registered with a capitalization that ranged from \$500 to \$100,000, the average being \$50,000 more than a great many of these companies could stand, and they ceased to exist. A good many companies were organized solely to make money by the sale of stock, as the public was then worked up to such a pitch as to be willing to buy almost anything offered, have suspended with no assets, as they never possessed anything except bonds or options on property or unworked locations. However, strong companies, and the number is increasing, have been purchased both 'prospect' and developed. The mining industry, and mining operations are becoming more and more thorough and substantial work is being done."

He has, too, some good advice to offer: "The production of large iron may well state in reference to the mining resources of this province, that they now promise to become yearly more valuable, that British Columbia can now claim a place among the mining countries of the world, and that with its favorable climatic and natural conditions, excellent laws and good government, and rapidly extending means of transportation and cheap rates of freight, many opportunities for the capitalist and proper investment of money are now here afforded. But it is also to be remembered that there is no longer a terra incognita, that there are no longer any unexplored territories, and that the province is already closely watching and preparing to purchase any good claims that may be discovered, and that is quite absurd to suppose that any one, probably totally ignorant of mining, can come here and in a few weeks pick up property, with its target and speedy returns from properties with little or no development done upon them, the public should be extremely suspicious. The province has been and is suffering from the greed and deeds of a few such companies, which have quickly proved their inability to fulfil their glowing promises of quick and large returns, although in some instances when proper work has been done, these promises may yet be redeemed."

Mr. Carlyle calls attention to the fact that the law as to assessment work is evaded by men relocating each other's claims, and then sending them back to the original owners. This has the effect of retarding mining progress, and he advocates as a remedy of the evil that a certain amount of work should be required within ninety days after location.

The rush to the North will have a good effect on that portion of the province Mr. Carlyle predicts. In earlier years the coal fields in the Cariboo, Cariboo, but now both placer and lode mines will be looked for, and hence the activity in the North will be great, and the discoveries may be of great value.

Speaking of placer gold, the report notes the work being done on hydraulic mining in the Cariboo and other parts of the province, and remarks that during the past year gold dredging on the Fraser river has for the first time met with encouraging success, as the contractors, who had been for some time experienced men attack the problem.

"Gold ores, not amenable to amalgamation or any of the wet processes, but probably treatable by smelting to the extent of 25 per cent. of the gold, and refining, are now the source of most of the lode gold produced in the province, as at Rossland. By many who are only familiar with free milling ores, the importance of this new method is not appreciated, but their importance increases when it is learned that by this process a return of 95 to 98 per cent. of the assay value is guaranteed, and the smelting charges are decreasing, and that with smelting plants becoming more easily accessible, the owner of a producing property of this class has not to incur the cost of a plant or mill to treat his ore, but can sell it at once to the smelter. Hence the bodies of sulphide, and otherwise refractory gold ores, carrying from \$15 to \$20 per ton in gold, as are being developed in the province, are becoming profitable and, in some centres, will become more so when the railroads, building or projected, are completed. In Rossland, as stated elsewhere, the average yield value in 1897 for 68,804 tons was \$30.45 per ton, with a net value of profit of \$12 to \$16 per ton, which net value will, in all probability, soon increase."

"A large amount of quartz has been found in Fairview and Camp McKinney in Yale in Cariboo, in East Kootenay in the Nelson division, in Lillooet and along the Coast and Coast islands, but with a few exceptions, these veins as tested have proved to have low values. The Cariboo mine, at Camp McKinney has a good ore shute that has paid \$190,000 net; very rich free milling ore was taken out of the Poorman lead near Nelson, and the Fern mine near there is also being worked, but this class of mining has not yet made much headway, although the greater attention now being paid, the erection of stamp mills, etc., will greatly tend to prove its value."

"The silver mines produced by far the greater part of the output of the mines for 1897, and although silver is not now held in such high favor, its friends are getting handsome returns from the high grade ores, as produced in West Coast mines. With the notable exception of the silver-copper ore of the Hall mines, and some of the smaller properties, all of the silver ore carries a very high percentage of lead or occurs in combination in two or three cases, galena and blende."

"During the past summer the rapid decline in the value of silver, that proved so disastrous to other silver countries,

had little effect on our silver mines other than to check investment, as the ore was usually of such high grade as to allow the lowest price, a good margin of profit. The price of lead rose considerably, but this increase was offset by the increase of export duty on lead into the United States, our best market. So far the amount of this ore on the gold lead contents in the ore.

"So far all this silver-lead ore has had to be exported to the United States for treatment, but at both the Trail and Nelson smelters, lead stock is being erected, and the smelting of this high grade lead ore will be attempted, providing 'dry ore,' or that containing less than 5 per cent. of lead, can be got to interest. So far the amount of this 'dry' silver ore has been very small in this province, and its discovery would greatly serve to simplify the smelting of these silver-lead ores within our own borders."

"West Kootenay produced nearly all of this ore during 1897, the North Star mine in East Kootenay suspending shipments until the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. As stated elsewhere, the average net or yield value of 33,576 tons of the Slokan ore were 108.5 ounces silver per ton, and 45.7 per cent. lead, with a total gross value of \$97.70 per ton, or \$50 to \$55 net."

"No large copper mines have yet developed. The production of 5,325,000 tons during 1897, came almost entirely from the Hall mines, the average yield value at the former being 1.32 per cent., at the latter 3.88 per cent. Work is in progress on the at present low grade copper bearing deposits in the Bodway Creek district, and considerable prospecting was done at Kamloops, on the St. Mary's in East Kootenay, and on the Island of the Crow's Nest Pass, and adjacent islands, especially at the Van Horn Island, whence several hundred tons of good grade borate ore were shipped."

"The production of the coaleries on Vancouver Island was about the same as that of the previous year, but in 1898 the demand for coal should greatly increase in consequence of the very great increase in the number of steamers engaged in the northern trade. The coke ovens at Comox produced over 17,000 tons of coke, mostly for the Kootenay smelters, and large barges are being sent to the coast to take the coke to the mainland in large quantities. The great fields of coal in East Kootenay will soon be available, as the railroad through the Crow's Nest Pass, which to the Columbia river will be completed in another year, will carry coal and coke will be delivered in East and West Kootenay, and thus effect great improvement in the conditions affecting the smelting industry of the interior."

About 2,000 tons of magnetic iron were shipped from the Glen iron mines near Kamloops, to American smelters for a six months' supply. Some platinum was secured from the hydraulic and placer mines in Cariboo and Yale, and the minister of mines has asked for samples of black sand to be sent to the laboratory of the department, where the platinum, iridium, and gold will be delivered in East and West Kootenay, and thus effect great improvement in the conditions affecting the smelting industry of the interior."

A great diversity of views was shown by the members, and finally Mr. Rogers (Cariboo) moved that the bill be read the third time. The motion for the bill to be read the second time was also lost, the vote being: Yeas—Messrs. Kennedy, Hume, Foster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Huff, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Higgins, Stoddard, Walker, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden—16.

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THE RULE OF THE ROAD

Legislature Decide to Stick to the Present Law Turning to the Left.

Master and Servant Bill Passes Second Reading—Voters Act Amendment Introduced.

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

Highway Bill.

Mr. Graham, in moving the second reading of the Highway bill, said that while the present law of the road to turn to the left might act well in cities, it was very different in the mining districts in the interior, where the driver found it much safer to turn to the right, so that he could guard against going too close to the edge of the roads on the steep side of a hill. The bill proposed to make the change affect that part of the province east of the Cascades.

Mr. Smith opposed the bill as he did not think it at all necessary, the present law working very satisfactorily. Mr. Hunter thought if the bill had been made applicable to the whole of the province there might have been some sense in it, but the diversity of law of the road for different parts of the province would result in confusion.

Mr. Semlin saw nothing out of the way in the bill and took the view that there was no reason why one part of the province to the east of the Cascades should not have one law of the road and the western portion another.

Mr. Kerner spoke favorably of the bill and said it was very much more important for a driver to see how close he came to the edge of the road rather than to watch the wheel of an approaching vehicle. In Ontario and other parts of Canada the rule was to turn to the right, and from experience he found it the best.

Dr. Walkem spoke briefly against the bill. Mr. Eithet in supporting the bill referred to the great confusion that was caused to the great number of strangers coming to the province from other parts of the continent where the rule of the road was different. He preferred that rule himself.

Hon. C. E. Pooley in opposition to the bill stated that the English rule had always been the one in force, and now since 1892 had been made law, and he could see no good reason to change it. To make different rules for various portions of the province would result in confusion.

A great diversity of views was shown by the members, and finally Mr. Rogers (Cariboo) moved that the bill be read the third time. The motion for the bill to be read the second time was also lost, the vote being: Yeas—Messrs. Kennedy, Hume, Foster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Huff, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Higgins, Stoddard, Walker, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden—16.

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trip if they did not wish to carry out their agreement, how could those expenses be collected. It seemed to him that even the lowest price, a good margin of profit. The price of lead rose considerably, but this increase was offset by the increase of export duty on lead into the United States, our best market. So far the amount of this ore on the gold lead contents in the ore.

"So far all this silver-lead ore has had to be exported to the United States for treatment, but at both the Trail and Nelson smelters, lead stock is being erected, and the smelting of this high grade lead ore will be attempted, providing 'dry ore,' or that containing less than 5 per cent. of lead, can be got to interest. So far the amount of this 'dry' silver ore has been very small in this province, and its discovery would greatly serve to simplify the smelting of these silver-lead ores within our own borders."

"West Kootenay produced nearly all of this ore during 1897, the North Star mine in East Kootenay suspending shipments until the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. As stated elsewhere, the average net or yield value of 33,576 tons of the Slokan ore were 108.5 ounces silver per ton, and 45.7 per cent. lead, with a total gross value of \$97.70 per ton, or \$50 to \$55 net."

"No large copper mines have yet developed. The production of 5,325,000 tons during 1897, came almost entirely from the Hall mines, the average yield value at the former being 1.32 per cent., at the latter 3.88 per cent. Work is in progress on the at present low grade copper bearing deposits in the Bodway Creek district, and considerable prospecting was done at Kamloops, on the St. Mary's in East Kootenay, and on the Island of the Crow's Nest Pass, and adjacent islands, especially at the Van Horn Island, whence several hundred tons of good grade borate ore were shipped."

"The production of the coaleries on Vancouver Island was about the same as that of the previous year, but in 1898 the demand for coal should greatly increase in consequence of the very great increase in the number of steamers engaged in the northern trade. The coke ovens at Comox produced over 17,000 tons of coke, mostly for the Kootenay smelters, and large barges are being sent to the coast to take the coke to the mainland in large quantities. The great fields of coal in East Kootenay will soon be available, as the railroad through the Crow's Nest Pass, which to the Columbia river will be completed in another year, will carry coal and coke will be delivered in East and West Kootenay, and thus effect great improvement in the conditions affecting the smelting industry of the interior."

About 2,000 tons of magnetic iron were shipped from the Glen iron mines near Kamloops, to American smelters for a six months' supply. Some platinum was secured from the hydraulic and placer mines in Cariboo and Yale, and the minister of mines has asked for samples of black sand to be sent to the laboratory of the department, where the platinum, iridium, and gold will be delivered in East and West Kootenay, and thus effect great improvement in the conditions affecting the smelting industry of the interior."

A great diversity of views was shown by the members, and finally Mr. Rogers (Cariboo) moved that the bill be read the third time. The motion for the bill to be read the second time was also lost, the vote being: Yeas—Messrs. Kennedy, Hume, Foster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Huff, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Higgins, Stoddard, Walker, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden—16.

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A DISTINGUISHED TRIO.

Adventurous Englishmen Who Are Wheeling Around the World.

They Left London Nearly Two Years Ago—Experiences on the Trip.

On board the steamship Victoria which arrived from the Orient yesterday were a party of around-the-world cyclists, John Foster Fraser, Edward Lunn and F. H. Lawe. These gentlemen left London, England, in July 1896, and intend to be back there before the end of the same month of the present year.

While in the city the party will be guests at the New England. They expressed themselves as being pleased to have been there and to see San Francisco without a couple of days' wait.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Suit Arising Out of Illegal Seizure of a Mining Plant.

Mr. F. W. Rolt, of Roseland, one of the delegation that came from that flourishing city to interview the government, is managing the properties of the Nest Egg & Firefly Mining Co., the stock of which is largely held in Victoria.

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RHEUMATIC AGONY!

There's Delightful Relief in One or Two Doses of Soudanese Rheumatic Cure.

E. H. Norton, of Grimsby, Ont., says: "I am afflicted with rheumatism, and have been unable to get any relief from any of the usual remedies."

CATTLE FOR DAWSON.

A Newly Organized Company With Facilities for Fast Shipping.

Mr. P. Golvan, who came out of the Klondike City, is in the city about to make another trip to the gold fields.

PROTECTION TO LUMBER.

The Premier asked for the suspension of the rules in order to introduce the following resolution important to one of the great industries of the province.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Legislation Passes a Resolution Favoring Increase on Shingles and Lumber Duty.

The legislature spent some time yesterday in discussion of two very important motions, which were passed before adjournment. One of these was to ask the Dominion government to protect the lumber industry of the province by imposing duties on lumber and shingles equal to the duty which the United States places on such articles shipped from Canada.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S MOTION TOWARDS PREVENTING UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION PASSED.

The Premier by consent of the house without formal notice, and received the consideration of all the members, with the exception of three absentees.

PROVINCIAL ASYLUM.

Mr. Helmecken moved that the present condition of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane demands the immediate attention of the government.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the resolution of which he had given notice, reciting that whereas thousands of people from numerous parts of the world are flocking to the Yukon territory.

THE SHERIFFS.

To THE EDITOR:—The complacency with which Mr. Alderman Wilson regards the condition of the Victoria streets, will have received a rude shock if he has read the interesting interview with Mr. Fraser, published in your issue of today.

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BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Important Concessions Secured in the Treaty of February 19.

Russia Declines to Withdraw Her Ships—The French Position.

Peking telegrams bearing date of the 22nd February are contained in advices by the just-arrived steamer Victoria, and give the news that a new Anglo-Chinese treaty was signed on the 21st ult.

It is the general belief in the Settlement cities, as well as at the Chinese capital, that China's recent request for the withdrawal of the Russian men-of-war from Port Arthur was made at the suggestion of Britain.

Another Peking note states with positiveness that the payment of the outstanding indemnity due to Japan is now regarded as hopeless by China.

From the substance of an Imperial Decree issued on the 1st inst., the China Gazette gathers that the Emperor, after having allowed the murder of the two German missionaries to take place within his jurisdiction, has been degraded two steps in official rank, and ordered to retire to his residence in Shantung.

FOR A PEOPLE'S PARK.

Ald. McCandless Wants to Have a Portion of the Indian Reserve Secured for the Public.

Ald. McCandless has posted a motion on the city council board, as a preliminary to moving at the next council meeting that the Provincial and Dominion governments be urged as to the necessity of having the Indians removed from the Smeaton reserve to a locality outside the city and that arrangements be made by which that part of the reserve, lying north of the Point Ellice bridge be deemed to be city for park purposes, at the same time giving the people free access from the water leading to the Gorge.

THE AGENDA CONSIDERED.

The consideration of the agenda for the annual meeting of the national council, to be held at Ottawa on the 15th of May next, constituted the special business dealt with at yesterday's meeting of the local council, held in the city hall under the presidency of Mrs. Baker.

council. The resolutions to be offered at this important approaching meeting of Canadian women embrace the following subjects: (1) the endowment of the colonies with technical schools; (2) the associated charities; (3) the establishment of women's exchanges; and (4) the "potato patch"; and (5) the prevention of the slaughter of birds and small animals in order to satisfy the demands of fashion.

ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor:—Some few years ago a prominent citizen of Victoria, of the Jewish faith, in the course of a conversation with your correspondent, remarked that he had never read the Bible, and that he had no idea of its origin.

The Washington despatches were sent and the Langley of the Lorne He exceeded their authority, and just before reaching the international line the hawkers were slipped and the Corona with her own crippled machinery steamed from British Columbia.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the same, and while they correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

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"ALL MEN ARE LIARS."

But More Particularly the News-maker Who Has Made Port Townsend Famous.

What the Treasury Did in the Corona Matter, And What It Was Said It Did.

Despatches from Washington, D. C., put an entirely different complexion on the case of the Corona, which passed Victoria like one of the ships of the night and is now being cleared of her cargo at Port Townsend, preparatory to docking at San Francisco.

WAR AND BUBBLES OF WAIRS.

To the Editor:—Unless all signs fail it would not seem that the world is on the eve of a war such as was never known in all the mighty cycles of human history.

The trend of events points to a war that will involve the world—will toll the old against the new. I will be told the idea that Europe will come to the rescue so? Scan the European press for twelve months past and you will find such an event foreshadowed by the ablest editors and most distinguished statesmen.

The United States has been more than once dangerously near a rupture with England, and the risk of a collision Monroe doctrine, which assumes for Uncle Sam a quasi-protectorate over a horde of Latin-American oligarchies masquerading as republics.

The private bills and standing orders committee of the legislature yesterday considered the bill to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Co., and to-morrow forenoon will deal with the Cowichan Lumber Co.'s bill. This will probably postpone the labors of the committee, as there are no other bills in sight.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man.

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HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED.

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A Party of Americans Convinced Themselves That They Were Buncoed.

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A Voyage of Thrilling Experiences—Three of the Northern Fleet Sail.

A new tugboat, that for modern conveniences and adaptability to service in British Columbia waters will be unequalled on the Pacific Coast, is now building at Chemaluis for Captain Gibson, the well-known lumberman.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Cream Baking Powder, highlighting its quality and health benefits.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Cream Baking Powder, featuring a portrait of a man and text about its excellence.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898.

NO TIME FOR PARTIZANSHIP.

We saw at Washington the other day party lines obliterated and every member of the house of representatives and senate vote affirmatively on a proposal to appropriate \$50,000,000 for national defence. We have seen the same disregard of party lines in the British parliament, and on several occasions, when the peace of the Empire has been threatened, we have seen the legislatures of the provinces of British North America sink partisanship out of sight. We have no doubt whatever that, if it should appear at any time that the Dominion ought to come to the help of the Mother Country, there would be only one party in Canada, namely, the party of loyalty to the flag. This is as it ought to be, but we submit that it is not only when an enemy is thundering at our gates that Canadians should remember to be Canadians first and partisans afterwards.

Party feeling runs very high, altogether too high in Canada. On many occasions a bitterness of feeling is evinced for which there is no real justification, and men not only charge their political opponents with being dishonest, incapable and corrupt, but act as though they believe such to be the case. Public speakers and newspapers make a practice of flinging out against their opponents charges of dishonesty, which, if true, should land them in the penitentiary, and if even colorable imply the existence of a condition of things in Canada that is rotten in the extreme. It is a remarkable fact that very few public men in Canada have accumulated wealth, but on the contrary most of them failed to acquire even a competence. That mistakes have been made in policy, that unjustifiable acts of administration have been committed, will not be denied; and we suppose this will continue to be the case as long as human nature remains the same, but in the matter of personal honesty, and devotion to the best interests of the country, we believe Canada has been extremely fortunate in the men whom the vicissitudes of politics have forced to the front, and this observation is as true now as at any time. No political party either in the Dominion or the provinces can claim a preponderating share of honesty, ability or patriotism. This being the case, we submit that there is too much acrimony in our politics. Our political struggles are too personal; they partake too much of the character of mere strife for office.

If we are all ready to lay aside the bitterness of party rivalry in the face of great danger, ought we not to be willing to do so in the face of great opportunities? A great opportunity has come to Canada, the greatest in all its history, the greatest that this generation need hope to expect. Through the fortune of politics it has come about that the party now in power at Ottawa is that with which the COLONIST has not been in sympathy, but we feel that we would be taking a most unpatriotic course if we did not forget this while discussing the great issues now before the people of the Dominion, and in considering what line of policy ought to be adopted to enable the country to improve to the utmost the matches prospects now before it. There would be some pleasure in seeing old and tried political friends restored to power, but we would be willing to forego that pleasure for the present if the gentlemen now in office can devise plans whereby the most can be made of the golden opportunity now at hand. Hence we feel it to be a patriotic duty to support such measures introduced by the Liberal ministry as we would have supported if they had been introduced by a Conservative ministry, and to assist instead of hampering the development of what seems to be a timely and necessary policy with the same heartiness as we would have assisted a Conservative government in carrying out what to it might seem to be a timely and necessary policy. In short, we desire to take the same position in regard to the lines of policy adopted by the federal government in this critical hour of our country's prosperity as we would adopt, if it were unhappily necessary to take measures for national defence. A well-informed gentleman from Ontario said to the COLONIST yesterday that he was more than gratified to see how all over Eastern Canada there was manifested a disposition to lay party politics aside for the present and join hands in making the very best possible out of advantages now presented to us. The statement has lately been made in the despatches that party lines seemed likely to be badly broken over measures relating to the Yukon. For ourselves, we can hardly see where there is room to draw party lines on such questions at all. The party lines in power must frame a policy in such matters, and unless that policy is utterly indefensible, unless it can be shown that it will work evil to the Dominion, the nature of the emergency is such that it ought to be adopted. This is no time for quibbling over details. We protest against using the business interests of Canada as gambits in the game of political chess.

We plead for more patriotism and less partisanship. We plead for a union of all the best minds of the country in an effort to realize to the utmost

the benefits of our unequalled geographical position and our stupendous natural wealth. There are plenty of questions upon which politicians may differ, and around which parties may wage war, without jeopardizing the interests of all the people in such a commercial and industrial crisis as the present.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Much adverse comment has been brought out by the Ottawa report that the vacant Chief Justiceship is to be filled by the appointment of a barrister from one of the other provinces. Not only is the feeling very general that there are at the bar of British Columbia gentlemen in every way fitted for the position, but there is no good reason why Mr. Justice Walkem should be overlooked in the matter of promotion. He is the senior judge, has been in harness a long time and is infinitely more familiar with the procedure and the general conditions of British Columbia than any one fresh from the other provinces could possibly be. The suggestion has been offered that Mr. Justice Walkem should be made Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Drake be given the salary hitherto paid to Chief Justice Davies for discharging the duties of judge in admiralty, most of the work of which position has recently fallen upon Judge Drake. This would leave a puisne judgeship to be filled, and it ought to be possible to find a man at the British Columbia bar fully qualified for the post. We agree with those who are unable to see why the government should go outside the provincial bar, when it comes to filling vacancies on the bench.

But the proposal to appoint a lawyer from the East to the vacancy seems open to the charge of illegality. Section 97 of the British North America act is as follows:

Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the procedure in the courts of those provinces, are made uniform, the judges of the courts of those provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective bars of those provinces.

By the terms of union between British Columbia and Canada it is provided that so much of the British North America act as is not altered by that agreement shall apply to British Columbia as fully as if the province had been one of the original parties to the Union. We submit that this provision extends the 97th section of the act to this province, and if this is the case, it is not within the power of the Governor General to appoint a judge for British Columbia except from the British Columbia bar.

There is another reason why the appointment to this province should be made from this province. The procedure of our courts is under the Judiciary Act, which is the same as is in force in England, and our impression is that in some of the Eastern provinces the procedure is very different. If this is the case, it would be unfair to the other judges to put over them a man who was unfamiliar with the practice of the courts, unfair also to the bar practicing before him, and unfair also to suitors, who have a right to have their cases adjudicated upon by a judge familiar with the procedure with which he deals. We have a law in this province requiring barristers from other provinces to reside in the province six months before being admitted, the idea being that they must have time in which to familiarize themselves with the statute law of the province. Most, if not all, the other provinces have provisions of the same kind. It is certainly remarkable if a man must pass through a period of probation and study before he can issue a writ or even write a dunning letter, and yet may be pitchforked into a Chief Justiceship without ever having seen the province.

A PATENT MEDICINE JUBILEE.

A somewhat unusual episode occurred at Lowell, Mass., a short time ago, when the J. C. Ayer Company celebrated the jubilee of its organization by a banquet and appropriate ceremonies. The only excuse we need offer for mentioning such an incident in this place is that, in addition to having given employment to hundreds of men for half a century, this well-known company has by its liberal patronage of the newspapers done much to make the press of America what it is to-day. Everyone knows that the success of newspapers is due to advertising. It is only the revenue derived from advertisers that has enabled the newspapers of this continent to find a profitable field in nearly every village and hamlet. The owners of proprietary medicines contribute immensely to this source of income, and, if we are not mistaken, the J. C. Ayer Company were pioneers in this field. It is only right, therefore, that when such a concern enters upon the second half of its century of active business life, some mention should be made of the facts. The record of this firm in the advertising world is unsurpassed and we think unrivalled. Other houses may have paid out more money for short periods, but for half a century this company has contributed thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to pay the expense of producing the newspapers of more than one continent.

The best answer to make to the assertions in the Times that "overwhelming evidence is now forward to prove that for the present the Stikine route is unavailable for traffic of any kind" is the fact that Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann

sent twenty-four horses to the river by steamer on Wednesday. But since reference has been made by that paper to the sources of information at the disposal of the COLONIST, we may say that the statement made in this paper that "the ice is in such a condition that a week ago travel was interrupted, and no word has been received since except that if the weather turned cold it would be all right," was based upon a letter written from twenty miles up the Stikine by a gentleman whose duty it was to report the actual facts of the case. On Tuesday the COLONIST said: "It is quite inaccurate to say that there is no likelihood that any of the parties now on the way will get up the river on the ice. The season has been exceptionally mild and the ice which formed in December has been worn away by running water. At the same time cold weather sometimes comes in March; if it does, parties on the river will get through all right." On Sunday the COLONIST said that progress up the river had been stopped awaiting a frost. These statements tell the literal facts of the case, and they are all that the COLONIST had to say on the subject. They refer only to the parties that were actually on the river. At the date of the last advices from the river all these parties, who number probably a thousand men, with several hundred horses, were waiting on the ice in the hope that cold weather would allow them to proceed. We do not know, nor does anyone in Victoria know, if the hoped-for fall in the temperature has taken place, and it is perfect nonsense for the Times to pretend that it has any sources of information on the subject. If cold weather has come they have probably gone on; if it has not, presumably they will come back or else go into camp until the river opens. What object the Times has in lending its aid to the Seattle and Tacoma papers in their endeavor to prejudice the public against the Stikine river we cannot imagine.

The Toronto Globe, speaking, let us hope, with authority, says that "whatever advantage to our trade arises from the fact that Canadian goods will go into the Yukon without paying duty will be unflinchingly maintained, and the business community can safely reckon upon that as the prime basis in all calculations on the matter." If the Globe and its Eastern contemporaries had spoken in this tone eight months ago, when the British Columbia papers were standing alone in the fight for the retention of Canadian trade by Canadian merchants, it would have meant millions of dollars to the country. The Globe thinks the Ontario government could well afford to spend money in advertising the advantages of the Ontario cities as outfitting points.

The San Francisco Chronicle says the Canadian land trails to the Klondike are crowded with sufferers from Arctic cold. It refers particularly to the Stikine. In view of the fact that the trouble on the Stikine has been that the weather was not cold enough to enable the teams to make a sleigh road, the Chronicle will have to excuse us for asking it where it got its information about the treasure hunters on the Stikine dying of pneumonia and meningitis or coming back to the coast with frost-bitten hands and feet. The Stikine, we may inform our contemporary, does not flow over the Chilkooot or White Pass.

OUR United States neighbors are beginning to realize how greatly they will be under obligations to Canada for a route to the gold fields of Interior Alaska and are much pleased in consequence because an attempt is to be made to find a passable way up the Copper river. Such information as is now available about that river is calculated to discourage all expectations of that kind.

PRESSURE is being brought upon United States life insurance companies to get them to suspend the operation of the clause in their policies by which forfeiture is the result of the insured's volunteering as a soldier. The United States pension system is a good deal like life and accident insurance for soldiers and their families.

THE Post-Intelligencer says it is altogether doubtful if a route can be found for a railway from Lake Teslin to a British Columbia port. What nonsense this is! The country is by no means a difficult one from an engineering point of view.

WHEN does the department of public works propose to put a sidewalk down in front of the new post office. The delay is utterly inexcusable. But it is fair to say that no one tries to excuse it. All that is done is to neglect it.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY, artist, is dead. No matter where he goes in the next world, he cannot see anything worse than what he used to draw in this one.

A CHICAGO dispatch says the United States cavalry is getting ready for the invasion of Cuba. This seems a little premature, unless the cavalrymen are to swim their steeds to the island.

THE deficit in the last eight months in the United States revenue under the Dingley tariff reached \$51,000,000. That tariff passed the golden line between revenue production and prohibition of imports.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The object of the bill introduced by Mr. Macpherson, which passed its second reading on Thursday, is in some respects laudable. What the introduction of the measure intended is to secure the unskilled workmen of British Columbia from competition from the cheaper unskilled labor of the East. There will be a good many miles of railway built in this province during the next few years, and under normal circumstances a large number of men would be brought from the East to work on them. Men can be hired more cheaply there than in this province. We sympathize with any effort that may be made to give our people here at home the first chance at such work; but we are in great doubt as to legislation of the character of the measure in question. As there were seventeen votes for the bill on second reading we may assume that it will be passed, in which event the Lieutenant-Governor will be called upon to use the discretion vested in him as the representative of the Governor-General and the Crown, as distinguished from his powers as the head of the government of the province, and say whether he will give his assent to a measure, which affects the whole scheme of confederation. We argued in the case of the Oriental labor bill, which Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney reserved for the assent of the Governor-General, that under our plan of Union it is incumbent upon the lieutenant-governors of the several provinces to keep always in mind their dual capacity. In one sense they are bound to accept the advice of their ministers; but, as the Sovereign may at times take the responsibility of acting without such advice, or even contrary to it, they may, and indeed must, if they think any measures passed by the local house are antagonistic to Imperial policy or the principles upon which the union of the provinces is based, refuse their assent, and throw the responsibility upon the Governor-General, who, with his ministers, are the proper custodians of such matters of policy or principle.

We recognize fully how very unpopular it is among a large section of the community to take any position which may be construed as hostile to labor; but no good can possibly result from advocating measures that are not likely to become law, and it is for this reason that we point out what seems to us to be an insuperable objection to Mr. Macpherson's measure. By the terms of Confederation, Canada became one country and Canadians acquired the right to pass freely from one end of it to the other, engaging in such labor as might offer. It is true that the power to legislate as to property and civil rights is vested in the provinces, and the hiring of men in Quebec to work in British Columbia is the exercise of a civil right. But we submit that the authority to deal with such questions is subject to the implied proviso that it shall not be exercised in such a manner as will defeat the object for which the British North America Act was passed. Pushed to its extreme limits there is nothing which the expression "property and civil rights" will not embrace. Every attribute of citizenship comes under this definition. In the argument against the constitutionality of "the Canada Temperance Act 1878," it was contended that these words were dominant in the distribution of powers between the federal and the provincial legislatures, but the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada and of the judicial committee of the Privy Council show that they were not accorded that value.

We do not suggest that in the event of Mr. Macpherson's bill becoming law the courts would hold it to be unconstitutional. On that point we express no opinion. But a measure, though quite constitutional, may be objectionable from the standpoint of general policy, and on that ground the representative of the Sovereign may withhold his assent, without which it cannot become law. This assent is not a pure formality, although ordinarily that is all it amounts to. It is a very real prerogative, and the officer in whom it is vested cannot clear himself of the responsibility of exercising it. We have treated the question, not to argue against the measure, but simply to show that in entering confederation we submitted ourselves to the free movement of labor, as well as of the products of labor, throughout the Dominion. It may bear hardly upon some people; but so does the right of a merchant to send East for farm produce without paying duty upon it.

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY. One of the secondary results of the great interest taken in the gold fields of the North is likely to be the opening of the Peace river country to settlement both by farmers and miners. The Peace is a part of one of the great river systems of America. Rising in what are called on the maps the Peak mountains, a range running north and south about midway between the Coast and the Rockies, it cuts through the latter chain and empties into Lake Athabasca, at the distance of more than a thousand miles from its sources. Lake Athabasca receives also the waters of the river of the same name, flowing from the south, and discharges its flood by the Great Slave river into Great Slave lake, out of which the Mackenzie river flows to the Arctic

ocean. The greater portion of the Peace river is in the territory of Athabasca, but the greater number of its tributaries are in British Columbia. The district which it intersects east of the Rockies is described in the highest terms by all persons who have resided there, or who have explored it. It is a level prairie country and extremely fertile. The claim is made, upon what appears to be unimpeachable authority, that it is well adapted for the growth of wheat. The summer climate is very delightful, the long days of almost constant sunshine being very favorable to the growth of vegetation. In winter the cold is often very great, but probably owing to the lower altitude of the country, as compared with the prairie region further south, there is an absence of blizzards, and the spring opens earlier because of the influence of the chinook winds.

In the great trough between the Pacific range and the Rockies, the Peace receives two important tributaries, namely, the Findlay from the north, and the Parsnip from the south, or rather, these two streams unite to form the main river. The region drained by the Parsnip is pretty well known. It is suited to mixed agriculture. Whether it is gold-bearing remains to be determined. Like all the other rivers of British Columbia, its sands carry gold, but so far as we are aware no rich ground has been discovered there. The Findlay flows out of a region that is almost wholly unknown. One of its tributaries is the Omeka, in the valley of whose tributaries there are rich placers. But the chief portion of the Findlay is in country that has hardly been prospected, owing to its remoteness from a base of supplies. Some parties have recently gone into this region, and rich strikes are reported on what seems to be good authority. The summer climate in this region is very fine, and though the winters are cold, they are not as long as in Eastern Canada. Unlike the Yukon valley, the gold-bearing portions of the Peace River valley will likely be settled permanently even after the placers are exhausted and the quartz mines have been worked out.

The cry that is going up for a railway from Edmonton to the Yukon and for another from Ashcroft to the Golden North will stimulate interest in the portion of British Columbia just referred to and undoubtedly lead to its being rapidly settled. We do not think that the least doubt exists as to the richness of this great region from the gold-bearing point of view. This year thousands of people will penetrate it. They will go from the South by the road from Ashcroft; they will make their way across the mountains from Edmonton; they will go via the Nease or the Skeena. The country is quite easily reached now. With little improvement the Fraser will be navigable for a very considerable part of the distance to it. It is a promising region from which much may be expected in the near future.

THE Rural New Yorker estimates the number of hens in the United States at 375,000,000 and the number of other domestic fowls at 40,000,000. The estimated annual product of hens' eggs is 14,400,000,000 eggs, which at 15 cents a dozen come to \$165,000,000, to which must be added \$125,000,000 for the value of the poultry sold, whereby the meek and lowly hen is found to contribute \$290,000,000 a year to the wealth of the nation. That is to say the hens produced more value than the wheat fields, or the cotton fields, or all the mines, or the hogs. One year's yield of eggs and poultry would more than pay for all the cattle in the country. We suppose the average would hold good for Canada and that we may credit nearly \$25,000,000 a year to the hens of the Dominion. Here is a chance for a statistician to get in his work. If nearly sixteen billion eggs are produced in the United States and Canada in a year that means 228 per head of the population, which in view of the fact that a great many eggs are exported, a great many more are used for hatching and a very considerable number are spoiled, is not too high an average. But who would have supposed that the hens of Canada could more than pay the interest on the public debt three times over.

"BABYLON and other Poems." This is the title a work by Joseph W. Dorr. It is an illustrated volume from the press of the Commercial Trading Company, Tacoma. The principal poem is a historical romance of the days of Nimrod. The author says it is "an inspiration." The author says that the book has been written for the common people and not for critics. He will be apt to find the common people his severest critics. If he can please them he need care for no one else. If we were to undertake to criticize we should have to find several faults with the construction of the various poems. There is a poem on "Victoria Arm." The author proposes to go up that sheet of water and he on the ground "with my hat o'er my eyes and look up at the sky," a somewhat difficult performance if he had had a crown on it. The verses on "Fishing" are somewhat clever. Mr. Dorr sings of the typewriter girl and does that very useful member of the community no more than justice. The work throughout is crude, but the subjects dealt with are all such as are calculated to awaken the sympathy of the reader, and the homelike thoughts are clothed in homelike words.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by
DR. J. C. WALKER
Pumpkin Seed -
Sulphur -
Rhubarb Sulfate -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Gum Arabic -
Syrup of Licorice -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Marshmallows -

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

146 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

R. P. RITHET & CO.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS

Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Points.

KING PINS ON OUTFITS

KLONDIKE CLOTHING
KLONDIKE BOOTS and SHOES

We have outfitted more men the Klondike than any other retail store in town

THE Leading House in this line in VICTORIA

Gilmore & McCandless

JOHNSON STREET

Klondyke Outfits

PRICE LISTS NOW READY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHES and HATTERS,
97 and 99 Johnson Street,
Victoria, B.C.

A Peaceful Mind!

A HEALTHY BODY!

Good Digestion!
Refreshing Sleep!
Full of Ambition!

The man who gets the most pleasure out of life is the healthy man, the man whose nerves are strong and free from the drains of past excesses or business worry. Where these drains exist a cure is yet possible, and good health can be restored by filling the body with a mild current of Electricity from

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It restores nerve force and checks all waste of strength in 30 days. Its electric current gives life to weak nerves. Read the book, "Three Classes of Men," sent sealed, with maotrkis, free on application.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
1155 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

SALISBURY

III Health Com
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Possible Effect U
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From N

LONDON, March 1
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NEW YORK, March
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CHICAGO FIRE

Seven Story Business Block
Many Lives Sacr

CHICAGO, March 16.—A
curved to-day at Wabash
Adams street, across the
Wellington hotel in a bui
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SALISBURY MUST REST.

Ill Health Compels the British Premier to Put Aside Official Cares.

Possible Effect Upon Foreign Relations—A Sympathetic Tribute From New York.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Salisbury's illness is more serious than is officially admitted, but just how serious cannot be known until the effect of his rest is noted. Occasional but not severe diabetic symptoms have, according to medical information, manifested themselves for nearly two years. These have been seriously aggravated by recent illness and overwork, and hence the peremptory orders of Dr. Broadbent that he drop everything, notwithstanding the gravity of the national crisis, and seek rest. It was only by pointing out the hopeless results of disregarding this advice that the eminent physician induced his patient to obey his orders.

Medical authorities who have been consulted in Lord Salisbury's case, emphasize the fact that diabetic symptoms are an only too common occurrence as a complication of influenza this season, but they add that careful treatment in most cases results in their complete disappearance. Moreover, diabetes is by no means the hopeless disease it was considered a few years ago.

Lord Salisbury's chief point of regret for his compulsory retirement at the present moment, is the fear that difficulties may arise in the plans which he has understandingly developed for a better understanding with Germany, especially in Far Eastern matters. The negotiations have made some progress, and it is understood that the Premier has set his heart upon interposing a check of this nature to the Franco-Russian plans. The move, if successful, will not prove popular in England, for the anti-German sentiment here is stronger than in any other foreign country, and Lord Salisbury is convinced that it is the strongest card to play.

Bumors of a reconstruction of the cabinet are freely bruited, but there is nothing definite yet on which to base these reports. It is the impression in parliamentary circles that Mr. Balfour, who is temporarily in charge of the foreign office, will be subjected to Mr. Chamberlain's influence to a greater degree than Lord Salisbury, which will mean a bolder and more impressive foreign policy.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Referring editorially to the temporary retirement of Lord Salisbury, the Tribune today says: "The announcement of Lord Salisbury's illness will cause worldwide concern. His commanding personality, his distinguished career, his vast power in present critical state of international affairs in four continents, all invest him with greater interest than almost any other contemporary statesman. As a man, all the world sympathizes with him and hopes for his speedy recovery. At the same time, the government realizes the loss of the greatest empire on the globe, he is of course variously regarded according to the friendliness or hostility of other nations to the British policy of which he is the chief exponent. But even his strongest diplomatic opponents probably view with regret and apprehension his withdrawal from office, knowing well that he could hope to have in his place no more honorable and many assignments than he has now."

"Lord Salisbury is a statesman upon whom in his official capacity this nation may well look with kindly and admiring eyes. He has been the champion of British interests with a vigor and energy which would doubtless, should occasion occur, be a ready champion of American interests over those of any nation in the world outside of the Anglo-Saxon race. To him, a man, the sympathy of this nation is given no less warmly than that of his own."

CHICAGO FIRE HORROR.

Seven Story Business Block Consumed and Many Lives Sacrificed.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A fierce fire occurred today at Wabash avenue and Adams street, across the street from the Wellington hotel in a building occupied by a number of business firms. The guests at the hotel were with difficulty restrained from jumping into the street. The fire was brought under control shortly before noon. It seems probable that the fatalities, according to the latest estimates, will not be more than 15. Estimates as high as 60 were made, but it is believed that these figures have been much exaggerated. The dead, so far as known are: William Olmstead, president of the Olmstead Scientific Company; Miles A. Smith, salesman, 1236 lightwood avenue; Samuel A. Clark, employed by the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company.

The building and contents are a total loss. In half an hour after the fire broke out, the structure, which is seven stories high, with an 80 foot front by 150 feet deep, and the contents were quickly covered with flames. It seemed impossible that anyone in the front part of the building who did not jump from the windows could have escaped. The fire was brought under control shortly before noon. It seems probable that the fatalities, according to the latest estimates, will not be more than 15. Estimates as high as 60 were made, but it is believed that these figures have been much exaggerated. The dead, so far as known are: William Olmstead, president of the Olmstead Scientific Company; Miles A. Smith, salesman, 1236 lightwood avenue; Samuel A. Clark, employed by the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company.

men were trampled under the feet of their comrades in a frantic effort to escape. Out from the escape and the stairways, the people panned in the building began jumping from windows and though the firemen and others held nets and canvas many persons were crushed on the sidewalk. According to an eye-witness as many as ten jumped at once from the top floor while others were seen to fall back into the flames.

Miss Kate Kearney, forewoman in the National Music Co., is believed to have perished after helping to save the lives of forty girls in her part.

CO-OPERATIVE GOLD QUEST.

Large Party From Montana Who Have Great Faith in Their Adhesive Qualities.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 15.—A party of 52 men left for Alaska to-night on the schooner Alton, an 80-ton craft. The men are nearly all from Montana and are going for a two years' trip. Everything is on the co-operative plan. A man named Sheldon has been chosen captain of the party and boat. The party left here undecided as to whether they would first prospect Copper River country or disembark in the neighborhood of Cook Inlet.

PROPOSED REGATTA.

'Ned.' Hanlan Has a Scheme in Which Pacific Coast Crews Have a Place.

TORONTO, March 15.—(Special)—Ald. Hanlan is endeavoring to arrange a big regatta here for the coming summer. It is hoped that eight-oared crews from English and United States universities will be induced to take part. Gaudaur and Tenney are expected, and Lynch and brothers, of Halifax, have promised to send a four-oared crew. It is also hoped that Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver will send crews.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Action Asked Respecting the Metric System and Parcel Post Extension.

LONDON, March 17.—The association of the chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom at its final meeting today, Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., presiding, adopted the following resolution introduced by the chamber of commerce of Leeds: That in the opinion of the association the adoption within some limited period of the metric system of weights and measures is desirable in the interests of the Empire, and that the Government be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the adoption of the metric system, with the view of inducing Her Majesty's Government to afford facilities for the amendment of the law in this respect, and to send a copy of this resolution to the president of the board of trade and to the first lord of the treasury.

The meeting also adopted a resolution as follows: "That this association, deploring the absence of an official parcel post between Great Britain and the United States to be detrimental to the commercial relations of the two countries, request the council to memorialize Her Majesty's Government urging renewed exertions toward the early establishment of such a service."

ROSSLAND, March 15.—The Le Roi mining company has been telegraphing all over Canada to find relatives of Arthur William Walker, who was killed by falling down a slope. It was thought Walker was raised in Guelph, Ont., but no trace of relatives can be found. He was about 30 years of age and it is said he had a large account of several thousand dollars.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. I am now sending out active pills from this time on, send the means of treatment and the pills free of charge. Write for them to every reader of this paper who suffers from this disease. This medicine cures Catarrh of the bladder, dangerous and disgusting disease. This medicine cures Catarrh of the bladder, dangerous and disgusting disease. This medicine cures Catarrh of the bladder, dangerous and disgusting disease.

FREE

Let us send you a Free Trial Package of our pleasant and harmless medicine that will cure you of Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. It cures all people out of ten. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., Form 30, New York.

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder blade every now and then? Have you aching pains in your right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the eyes? Have you melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you overworked? Have you over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or your own health? You must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

Will cure you. Hudyán is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyán doctors free, or write for Circulars and Testimonials. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain. CALL OR WRITE FOR 30-DAY CIRCULARS. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date, I, Hugh Sutherland, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at Kitimat Arm, Coast District, British Columbia, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked H. Sutherland, south-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. HUGH SUTHERLAND, m10 Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated at Kitimat Arm, Coast District, British Columbia, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked H. Sutherland, south-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. R. H. SWINERTON, m10 March 9, 1898.

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NOTICE—Two months after date, I, Wm. McKenzie, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at Kitimat Arm, Coast District, British Columbia, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked W. McKenzie, north-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. WM. MCKENZIE, m10 Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated at Kitimat Arm, Coast District, British Columbia, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked H. Sutherland, south-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. D. R. IRVINE, m10 March 9th, 1898.

NOTICE—Two months after date, I, J. W. Patterson, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at Kitimat Arm, Coast District, British Columbia, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked J. W. Patterson, north-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. J. W. PATTERSON, m10 Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898.

NOTICE—Two months after date, I, Wm. Underwood, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at Kitimat Arm, Coast District, British Columbia, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked W. Underwood, north-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. W. F. MADSEN, m10 Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Wednesday, 7th March, for the right to maintain an operating line across the Fraser River, at a point above the mouth of Quenselle River, and within a limit of five miles above and below that place, for a term of five years from the date of the charter. Proposals must give a description of the size and kind of boat intended to be used, the mode of propelling the same and the various rates of toll proposed to be collected, and the names of persons who are willing to execute a bond for \$50,000 to secure the faithful carrying out of the contract. The competition will be on the rate of tolls and the amount of bonus to be paid to the government annually for the exclusive privilege of operating a ferry. A certified cheque to cover the amount of the first year's toll must accompany the proposal. All other conditions, with their animals and freight, to pass free. W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C., 8th March, 1898. m11

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned tracts of land are reserved for public purposes until further notice, viz: A block of land commencing at a point on the north shore of Kitimat Arm, situated due west of the centre of Kitimat Arm, Douglas Channel, and extending north along the shore line of Kitimat Arm to the mouth of Kitimat River, and having a width of five miles to the west of said shore line. A. G. HARRIS, m10

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated at the head of Alton Arm, Obispo District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked A. G. Harris, north-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. A. G. HARRIS, m10

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated on the north-east shore of Kitimat Arm, Obispo District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked A. G. Harris, north-east corner; said post being situated at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. B. Mann; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres, more or less. A. G. HARRIS, m10

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Licence Authorising an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"Companies Act, 1897."

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Klondike and Columbian Goldfields, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at No. 34 Victoria Street, Westminster, County of London, England. The capital of the Company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the City of Victoria and Joseph Boscowitz, fair dealer, whose address is in Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are: To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire lands, estates, mines, mineral grants, gravel deposits, mining rights and privileges, and other rights and properties, real or personal, together with any right of water outlets, and surface rights appertaining thereto, in the Klondike District of British Columbia or elsewhere in any part of the world.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898. Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited.

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ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character.

VANCOUVER: Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings Street.

WINTER ROUTES TO THE YUKON.

We find in the Seattle Times of Friday last a letter written from Skagway by Joseph A. Costello. Mr. Costello is one of the most conservative and trustworthy newspaper men in the country.

It is possible now to speak with some definiteness about the winter routes into the Yukon. When the weather is normal roads can be opened from the mouth of the Stikine to Glenora and from Skagway and Dyea to the lakes and if it came would help matters out.

Among historic women there is none with whose name there is so much calculated to appeal to human sympathy as with that of Hypatia, of Alexandria.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Call notes with great pleasure the growing friendliness of Great Britain towards the United States, and seeks to account for it by the explanation that the United States is becoming very great and Britain is isolated.

touches the heart of all who read the story of her life.

This "rare and radiant maiden," whose only fault lay in the fact that she lived in a mental atmosphere as far above the intolerant bigotry of the Alexandrian church as her moral instincts and practices were above the corruption of the Egyptian capital.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in discussing the right of the people of the United States to land goods at the mouth of the Mississippi for shipment up that river, (this was before the Louisiana purchase) took the position that this right was incident to that of using the Mississippi a highway.

It is not necessary to examine very critically into the doctrines of Neoplatonism, which was much more Christian-like than the Christianity that overthrew it.

THE SCOTTISH Fading Away and Her Parents Doubted. Her Recovery to Health. From the Examiner, Charlottetown.

THE WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY. A Neighbor's Advice. THE MEANS OF RESTORING A LITTLE GIRL TO HEALTH.

THE ONTARIO HOUSE COMPLETE. Russell Goes Strongly Liberal and Makes the Majority For With Speaker Elected.

informed. There will be good steamboat navigation up the Stikine within six weeks in all probability.

THEY build very good gunboats on the Tyne in three months now.

Called Back.—It is one of the school laws in those cities that no child may come from a family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease.

What object the Victoria Times can have in writing down the Stikine route as a road to be abandoned unless the office of our contemporary has been temporarily converted into a mad-house.

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THE TACOMA Ledger thinks Great Britain is at a disadvantage in managing barbarian nations, because her people "do not face with the natives."

Theodore R. Timby, of New York. Capt. Ericsson was only the builder of the Monitor, on which the first revolving turret was used.

A LETTER has been received in Victoria from Telegraph Creek dated March 3rd. There is no special news in the letter, but interest attaches to it from the fact that somebody brought the letter down since March 3rd.

A TACOMA chemist claims to have discovered gold in sulphur.

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THE WEEK'S CONCERTS

Giorza's Grand Festival Mass is to Be Repeated in the Coal City.

Irish and Scotch Music and the Young Folks Entertainment by Juvenile Templars.

The chief musical event of the week was the presentation of Giorza's Grand Festival Mass at Institute hall, in aid of the B. C. Benevolent Society.

Appropriate to the week was the Irish concert, which Perseverance lodge, I. O. G. T., gave in the Temperance hall on Tuesday.

Such a hit was made by the concert and entertainment given a short time ago by Fidelity Junior Temple, I. O. G. T.

Perhaps the most remarkable cure that has ever been recorded is that of little Minnie Woodside, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Woodside, of Baidie, P. E. I.

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EXAMINE....



DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Massey-Harris Bicycles 1898 MODELS HAVE ARRIVED

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Hardware, Agricultural Implements. Miners Supplies, Etc.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND SPECIAL

SCOTLAND Expects Every Man to Do His Duty

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY. OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA.

LEA AND PERRINS' SIGNATURE SAUCE. ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST Contains all the News

Our stock of delicacies. You will be convinced that what we tell you is true. We are bottom in prices and top in quality.

Fresh Laid Eggs, 2 Doz. 35c Condensed Milk, 2 Tins for 25c

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FORTY-FIVE ATTITUDE

Toronto "Globe" in Favor of Railways

Trade Arguments Convincing—Police

Toronto, March 20. The probable action of the Yukon bill, says a senate are not so much as a month ago.

AMERICA A terrible blizzard Nebraska. The morning forty degrees, with miles per hour.

OLD WORLD Returns of the January elections show that will have about equal that some fifty new hold the balance of the

NEWS OF VANCOUVER. Vancouver, March 20. Representatives of Billot Swensen, Wales, and other way to the coast

BECHAM'S PILLS FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. SUCH AS WIND AND FLATULENCE, FULLNESS AND HEAVINESS OF THE STOMACH, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUS COLIC, HEADACHE, BRUISES AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, NERVOUS AND TENDRILS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

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