

Flirt Stops The Play

Curtain Rung Down Because Man Ogled a Lady of the Cast.

So Said Julia Arthur In Surprising a New Haven Audience.

Offender Leaves the House and Bold Actress Is Applauded.

New Haven, Conn., May 12.—Julia Arthur made a sensation at the Hyperion Theatre last evening when she was playing "A Lady of Quality."

Near the end of the last act she stopped the play and pointed to a man in the audience, who, she said, was trying to flirt with one of the women in the cast.

In the confusion that followed a half-drunken man arose and hurriedly left the house. Miss Arthur then told the audience that she would not go on until this man left the theatre.

BEGGING FOR RECIPROITY. Jamaicans Fear the Effect of Commercial Hostility on Part of United States.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 12.—Representatives to-day interpellated the government as to whether it intended to take steps to urge upon the Imperial government the necessity for securing American reciprocity in the Valley river at Dauphin.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS. Make a Bad Start in Game With Essex—Draw With South of England.

Leyton, Eng., May 12.—Having recovered somewhat from the disappointment experienced in their draw match against the South of England yesterday, the Australian cricketers began a game here against Essex.

LADY GOLF CHAMPION. London, May 12.—The ladies' open golf championship was concluded to-day at Newcastle, County Down.

MRS. CHOATE'S DEBUT. London, May 12.—Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, wife of the United States ambassador, officiated for the first time at a public function this afternoon, opening the amateur art exhibition at Cromwell House in the presence of a distinguished company.

FLYING MACHINE TEST. WASHINGTON, May 12.—Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute and inventor of the aerodrome, who was given \$25,000 by the Board of Ordnance to experiment with his flying machine for war purposes, made the first test at Quantico, Va., yesterday with a new machine, larger than that with which he experimented two years ago.

RAID RETURNS TO AN ADVENTURE. Leaders Jamed in the Transvaal, 1895, will next Saturday, it is said, return to South Africa.

SEVEN-DAY NEWSPAPERS. Clerical and Labor Leaders Urge Home Secretary to Take Steps to Discourage Them.

London, May 12.—A deputation, including the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, Mr. John Burns, the labor leader, and Rev. Price Hughes and others representing religious bodies, waited to-day upon the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, objecting against seven-day newspapers.

PARCELLING AFRICA. French Chamber Approves Agreement With British, Disposing of a Vast Tract.

Paris, May 12.—The chamber of deputies to-day approved the Anglo-French Niger and Nile convention. This agreement between Great Britain and France disposes of thousands of square miles of African territory, and leaves only four recognized independent states throughout the continent—Morocco, Abyssinia, Liberia and the Orange Free State.

DRUNKEN ON WEDDING DAY. While Forging River Bride Elect Swept Away From Her Lover.

Winnipeg, May 12.—(Special)—Rosalia Cronook, a Polish girl, was drowned to-day in the Valley river at Dauphin. The deceased, with her intended husband, named Shackingler, attempted to ford the Valley river, when the wagon was swept away and the bride elect drowned in the river.

CASTING OUT DEVILS. Divine Healer Attends to His Feast and Lands in Southern Gaol.

New York, May 11.—A New Orleans dispatch says a most extraordinary case of physical agony caused by the curious fanaticism of "divine healers" has come to light.

PICNIC IN THE RAIN. Store Hands of Nanaimo Celebrate Just Half Holiday—Fire Boys at Practice.

Nanaimo, May 11.—(Special)—The Merchants' Employees' Association held a grand picnic to-day, and all places of business were closed.

SAVED HIS LIFE. Hespeler, May 13.—Archie Fennell, employed in the Brodie Woollen Mills, fell down an elevator shaft a distance of 90 feet.

A VILLAGE BURNED. Fort Burwell, Ont., May 13.—Almost the entire business village of Burwell was wiped out by fire last night.

BANKING PROFITS. Montreal, May 13.—The Bank of Montreal has issued a highly satisfactory statement. The profits for the year ending April 30, after deducting charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$1,350,822.65.

A QUEER ACCIDENT. NEW YORK, May 12.—A Herald dispatch from Chester, Pa., says: The skill of young Frank Beaumont in throwing the lasso resulted in his death last evening.

WORLD'S CYCLE MEET. Montreal, May 13.—The committee in charge of the World's Bicycle Meet held in this city yesterday that there will be three days' racing during the week from August 7 to 12.

NAVAL DESERTERS BIRCHED. Halifax, May 13.—Two naval deserters from the cruiser Comus were detected by military police yesterday boarding the steamer bound for New York.

Robbing The Banks

Gang Tie Up Policemen, Open Safe and Secure Many Thousands.

Second Great Haul Within a Days by Experts Who Puzzle Police.

Naval Deserters Birched at Halifax—Mr. Tarte Committed to Paris.

Bowmanville, May 13.—A daring bank robbery was perpetrated early this morning, when the Standard bank was relieved of over \$11,000.

CHURCH GRAFT IN POLICE. Toronto, May 13.—Chief Inspector John W. Murray has been down in Western Ontario investigating the Dresden bank robbery, which he ascertained was accomplished by the most advanced type of professional burglars.

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Queer Items In Supply

Result of Giving Contracts to Friends Without Calling for Tenders.

Minister of Customs Reading Up to Be His Own Lawyer.

Insurance Men Want Reserve Interest Calculated at Four Per Cent.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, May 12.—Sir Charles Tupper and other members of the opposition to-day made a strong protest against the delay in bringing down papers, and neglect in not calling the public accounts committee.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO SUPPLY, and some funny items were exploited by the opposition. Mr. Patterson, it appeared, had bought a picture of the Premier for his office, and when questioned as to the item, invited Mr. Foster to go over and see it.

EXPENSIVE FAVORITISM. In the house to-night strong opposition was manifested to the proposed increase of \$38,000 for the maintenance and repair of government steamers.

MINOR NOTES. Many commanding officers have neglected to notify the government of the air chosen by them as their regimental march, and are reminded of the fact.

LOSS BY BOMBARDMENT. Claims Against United States by British Residents of Iloilo.

EXPLOSION OF CHEMICALS. Four Lives Lost and Great Damage to Property in Lancashire.

A GIRL'S ESCAPE. Toledo, O., May 11.—Local police yesterday located Miss Ethel Alexander, a prominent young lady of St. Thomas, Ont., who has been missing for the past month.

THURSDAY'S LEAGUE BALL. At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Louisville, 5. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 0; Cincinnati, 1.

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Rosebery A Unionist.

Belief That He Would Willingly Follow Mr. Chamberlain's Lead.

Liberal Ranks Disturbed by the Differences Between the Ex-Leaders.

Harcourt's Rancorous Speech the Chief Topic In Political Circles.

By Associated Press. London, May 13.—Lord Rosebery's speech before the London Liberal club on May 5, in the course of which he expressed a wish for the revival of the old Liberal spirit, has proved an oratorical apple of discord for the first order.

It has elicited a virulent reply from Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, in a speech before the Devonshire Club, which has been the political sensation of the week. Mr. Harcourt's speech bore witness to the bitterness of the duel for the leadership of the Liberal party between himself and Lord Rosebery, and to the peevish personal feeling of the speaker against Lord Rosebery, who was responsible for his temporary effacement.

THE LIBERAL ORGANIZATIONS have taken to the councils in behalf of Lord Rosebery and talk to Harcourt very straight. The Speaker calls his interpretation of Lord Rosebery's words "a most absurd and malicious falsification of the meaning, and the first example in recent years of downright misrepresentation."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. A Bridegroom's Enterprise—The Voters' List Middle—Commercial Traveller's Mishap.

Winnipeg, May 11.—(Special)—D. Clarke Robertson, of Honolulu, formerly of Vanallen Hill, Ont., was married at Russell on Monday. He missed the regular train out and chartered a special for the trip of 200 miles from Winnipeg and return, in order that the wedding should not be postponed.

RACING IN ENGLAND. Sloane Makes Notable Win at Newmarket—Harrow Riots Over Starters' Decision.

London, May 11.—Tod Sloane opened to-day's sport at Newmarket with a sequence of three wins. His victory on Florio, in the race for the Flying Handicap, was the most creditable of the day.

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### Foster on Fielding Budget

#### But a Campaign Document That Liberal Minister Read to House.

#### Financial Operations of the Government Convict Them of False Pretences.

Ottawa, May 4.—Mr. Foster was occupied something over two hours criticizing the general financial policy and record of the government. "Whatever the impartial critic may say as to the address which was read to me the other day by the Finance Minister as to its merits as a budget speech, I am quite sure," said Mr. Foster, "he would be willing to award the palm of merit, such as it is, to that speech as a campaign document. (Hear, hear.) I would think it an invidious matter to criticize partially the effort of my honorable and genial friend, but I think it would be rather a surprise in a British House of Commons to hear the chancellor of the exchequer rise to make an exposition of the finances of the British Empire, the conditions of trade, and the like of that, and to do it with the spirit and style that characterized the address of the finance minister the day before yesterday." (Laughter.)

He was not, he said, going to cavil with a large part of the figures which were presented. He could not do that. They were taken from the public documents, which happily in our country were above reproach. There was not the least disposition on his part, nor on the part of any gentleman sitting on his side of the house, to say one word which would detract from the splendid progress Canada has made from the time of its inception as a confederation in 1867 up to the present time. While he had said that Mr. Fielding's speech was largely a campaign document, he thought there were two characteristics which probably might be singled out for a moment or two of remark. In the first place, the address was the most complete and full apology that he ever heard a party in the Dominion of Canada make for past errors and delinquencies. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would go down to history as the most complete recantation of the pledges and the promises, and the policies, propounded by the Liberals for 18 years of political prominence in this country—a recantation which, in an address complete in these respects as it was lacking in one other essential respect—that candor which would have impelled gentlemen to have confessed that they were in error and made mistakes, and not simply, while acknowledging the fact and making the mistake materially and absolutely, to do it under the disguise of still keeping a consistent position. (Conservative applause.)

The very same gentleman who in 1896 applauded Sir Richard Cartwright when he declared before high heaven to be a recantation of the policy which he had come down and ask \$38,300,000 to be expended in a country like ours, applauded to the echo Mr. Fielding, and he declared his intention of asking for an appropriation of \$7,000,000 higher. (Hear, hear.) He noticed the hearty, the impetuous, the conscientious way in which at that time Mr. McMullen declared that sentiment as one that burned itself into his very brain, and that he embodied his political convictions and opinions of eighteen years, and Mr. McMullen applauded it heartily, he believed honestly. (Laughter.) But what was he to think, when, on the minister of finance declaring the other evening that he required \$42,000,000 or \$43,000,000 for the expenditure of the country during the coming year, he saw that Mr. McMullen, though he did not applaud quite so enthusiastically, did not look pleased, and raised no word of dissent? (Laughter.) And what was he to think of Mr. Charlton now? Would Mr. Charlton rise and denounce an expenditure which was \$10,000,000 greater on the whole for the coming year than it was at that time? But he thought the applause given to Mr. Fielding was remarkable in another sense. It was also a splendid vindication of the policy, and the result of the policy, of the great Liberal-Conservative party. (Conservative cheers.)

office and who refused to reduce the civil service—why?—because of the importance of their friends behind them, and their own weaknesses, as Mr. McMullen said in 1896, in submitting to these demands. (Hear, hear.) In 1896-9, the last year of the last government, the expense was \$36,940,142 on consolidated fund account. In 1897-8 it was \$38,343,759. In 1898-9, the whole of which was passed except two months, the estimates for which had been given by Mr. Fielding, the expenditure on consolidated fund account amounted to \$42,062,028, or over \$5,000,000 more than the expenditure of 1896-7. (Conservative applause.) In 1898-9 the amount chargeable to capital account was about \$4,700,000 in 1898, the year just passing. The amount chargeable to capital account was \$3,892,708, or creeping up very nearly to twice the amount. The first year the Liberals were in their total expenditure amounted to \$42,900,000; but in 1898-9, when the 1st day of July came, that expenditure was \$50,688,000—an increase in round numbers of \$9,000,000 on total expenditure between the first year of their administration and third year of their administration. (Conservative cheers.)

HIGHER EXPENDITURES. In his exposition of the budget, Mr. Fielding said the Liberals had expended less per head of the population than the Liberal-Conservative government in 1896. (Hear, hear.) Was that true? It was true for the year 1896, but it was not true for the year 1898, but it was not true for the year 10 months of which Mr. Fielding had actually travelled and over, and the other two months, of which he had given the closest figures as to what the expenditure would be. (Conservative applause.) In 1895 on consolidated fund expenditure, per capita the expenditure was \$7.53, in 1897 it was \$7.39, in 1898 \$7.41, and in 1899, on the 1st day of July, it would be \$8 per head of the population. (Cheers and laughter.) That put a very different color on the question. They were taken from the public documents, which happily in our country were above reproach. There was not the least disposition on his part, nor on the part of any gentleman sitting on his side of the house, to say one word which would detract from the splendid progress Canada has made from the time of its inception as a confederation in 1867 up to the present time. While he had said that Mr. Fielding's speech was largely a campaign document, he thought there were two characteristics which probably might be singled out for a moment or two of remark. In the first place, the address was the most complete and full apology that he ever heard a party in the Dominion of Canada make for past errors and delinquencies. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would go down to history as the most complete recantation of the pledges and the promises, and the policies, propounded by the Liberals for 18 years of political prominence in this country—a recantation which, in an address complete in these respects as it was lacking in one other essential respect—that candor which would have impelled gentlemen to have confessed that they were in error and made mistakes, and not simply, while acknowledging the fact and making the mistake materially and absolutely, to do it under the disguise of still keeping a consistent position. (Conservative applause.)

THE ESTIMATES. He would first deal briefly with some points in connection with the estimates, though very little that was apt or definite could be based on such estimates as were yet before the house. The total estimates of Mr. Fielding for 1899-8 were \$43,000,000; in the second year—1897-8—his total estimates were \$39,282,000; the estimates for 1898-9, without the supplementary estimates, amounted to \$40,964,814. The main estimates for 1899-1900, without any supplementary estimates, amounted to \$41,598,298, on consolidated account. These figures, incomplete as they were, showed an increase over total estimates of 1898-9, less the last supplementary estimates—of \$2,405,419. There was food for thought in that to men of an economical turn of mind, and especially to a party which had its birth in the atmosphere of economy, though it seemed to have outgrown it now. (Hear, hear.) Supposing an increase proportional to that of the preceding year's estimates, there must be added \$1,839,934 to allow for the supplementary estimates, so that the estimates for 1900 would be \$43,377,232 on consolidated account alone. (Hear, hear.)

AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT. With reference to the increase of the debt, there was an astounding statement made by Mr. Fielding, right in the mere technical point, but altogether wrong in the impression that it gave to the house, and that it would give to the country. Mr. Fielding said: "We have increased the debt less than \$3,000,000 per year since we have been in office, against an increase of the debt of \$6,000,000 by the Conservative government, while they were in power for eighteen years." What this was technically correct, it was a most glaring misstatement so far as the real facts of the case were concerned. The facts of the case were that 1875 to 1886 was a period during which there was paid out in the construction of the C. P. R. alone \$50,941,000; a period in which there was spent on railways liberally \$15,000,000, and a period in which there was given on provincial railways \$10,000,000. In 1887-8, when it was paid to the C. P. R. for lands \$10,100,000. And yet Mr. Fielding thought any railway subsidies, without counting any bonuses on pig iron, or expenditures of that kind, which would amount to a large sum. Adding estimates on capital account to the consolidated account, the total estimates, exclusive of railway subsidies and bonuses, were found to be \$40,215,114.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT. It would be satisfactory to Mr. McMullen to know that there were many increases in these estimates. He was not going through them all, but there was one which he might mention—that of \$19,484 on account of civil government. (Laughter.) Would Mr. McMullen kindly have a private conference with some of the ministers who had their relatives fattening in

office and who refused to reduce the civil service—why?—because of the importance of their friends behind them, and their own weaknesses, as Mr. McMullen said in 1896, in submitting to these demands. (Hear, hear.) In 1896-9, the last year of the last government, the expense was \$36,940,142 on consolidated fund account. In 1897-8 it was \$38,343,759. In 1898-9, the whole of which was passed except two months, the estimates for which had been given by Mr. Fielding, the expenditure on consolidated fund account amounted to \$42,062,028, or over \$5,000,000 more than the expenditure of 1896-7. (Conservative applause.) In 1898-9 the amount chargeable to capital account was about \$4,700,000 in 1898, the year just passing. The amount chargeable to capital account was \$3,892,708, or creeping up very nearly to twice the amount. The first year the Liberals were in their total expenditure amounted to \$42,900,000; but in 1898-9, when the 1st day of July came, that expenditure was \$50,688,000—an increase in round numbers of \$9,000,000 on total expenditure between the first year of their administration and third year of their administration. (Conservative cheers.)

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SURPLUSES OF THE PAST. One would think from listening to Mr. Fielding that surprises were a discovery of Mr. Fielding and his party. (Laughter.) He proposed to give a very short statement of the surprises that have been recorded in the public accounts from 1868 up to the present time. From 1868 to 1875 there were \$12,000,000 in round numbers of surpluses, and of them only could be credited to the Liberal administration, and that was largely because of the good preceding administration which continued itself over into their term of administration. From 1881 up to 1886-4 there were \$18,250,000 of surplus, an average of \$4,000,000 per year, and all these surpluses were credited to the Liberal-Conservative administration. There was a surplus in 1887-8 of \$97,313, a little one, but gratifying. From 1888-9 up to 1892-3 there were \$9,500,000 of surpluses, an average of \$1,900,000 per year. In 1893-4 there was one surplus which was credited to a Liberal government. The total surpluses from confederation up to the present were \$45,000,000, and of these surpluses \$2,500,000 were credited to the Liberal administration and \$38,900,000 were credited to Liberal-Conservative administrations. (Conservative cheers.)

AND ALSO THE DEFICITS. But if the Liberals were not fortunate in the matter of surpluses, they were more fortunate in the matter of deficits. (Laughter.) From 1875-6 to 1879-80 there were five deficits, and four of them most assuredly belonged to the Liberals. He thought the fifth one, which was \$1,400,000 of the national debt, belonged to them, because it resulted from the bad times and faulty administration of the Liberals, who held the reins of power for between four and five years. (Hear, hear.) The years 1884 and 1885 had two deficits. That was the time of the most expensive work on the C. P. R. and of the Northwest rebellion. The year 1887-8 saw a deficit of \$810,000. From 1893-4 to 1896-7 there were four deficits, then, amounting in all to twelve, in which accrued during the Liberal-Conservative administration. Of the deficits there amounting in all to twelve, and \$23,000,000 in amount, \$6,946,000 belonged to the Liberal-Conservative party, and the remainder belonged to the Liberal party. (Conservative cheers.)

THE ESTIMATES. He would first deal briefly with some points in connection with the estimates, though very little that was apt or definite could be based on such estimates as were yet before the house. The total estimates of Mr. Fielding for 1899-8 were \$43,000,000; in the second year—1897-8—his total estimates were \$39,282,000; the estimates for 1898-9, without the supplementary estimates, amounted to \$40,964,814. The main estimates for 1899-1900, without any supplementary estimates, amounted to \$41,598,298, on consolidated account. These figures, incomplete as they were, showed an increase over total estimates of 1898-9, less the last supplementary estimates—of \$2,405,419. There was food for thought in that to men of an economical turn of mind, and especially to a party which had its birth in the atmosphere of economy, though it seemed to have outgrown it now. (Hear, hear.) Supposing an increase proportional to that of the preceding year's estimates, there must be added \$1,839,934 to allow for the supplementary estimates, so that the estimates for 1900 would be \$43,377,232 on consolidated account alone. (Hear, hear.)

AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT. With reference to the increase of the debt, there was an astounding statement made by Mr. Fielding, right in the mere technical point, but altogether wrong in the impression that it gave to the house, and that it would give to the country. Mr. Fielding said: "We have increased the debt less than \$3,000,000 per year since we have been in office, against an increase of the debt of \$6,000,000 by the Conservative government, while they were in power for eighteen years." What this was technically correct, it was a most glaring misstatement so far as the real facts of the case were concerned. The facts of the case were that 1875 to 1886 was a period during which there was paid out in the construction of the C. P. R. alone \$50,941,000; a period in which there was spent on railways liberally \$15,000,000, and a period in which there was given on provincial railways \$10,000,000. In 1887-8, when it was paid to the C. P. R. for lands \$10,100,000. And yet Mr. Fielding thought any railway subsidies, without counting any bonuses on pig iron, or expenditures of that kind, which would amount to a large sum. Adding estimates on capital account to the consolidated account, the total estimates, exclusive of railway subsidies and bonuses, were found to be \$40,215,114.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT. It would be satisfactory to Mr. McMullen to know that there were many increases in these estimates. He was not going through them all, but there was one which he might mention—that of \$19,484 on account of civil government. (Laughter.) Would Mr. McMullen kindly have a private conference with some of the ministers who had their relatives fattening in

office and who refused to reduce the civil service—why?—because of the importance of their friends behind them, and their own weaknesses, as Mr. McMullen said in 1896, in submitting to these demands. (Hear, hear.) In 1896-9, the last year of the last government, the expense was \$36,940,142 on consolidated fund account. In 1897-8 it was \$38,343,759. In 1898-9, the whole of which was passed except two months, the estimates for which had been given by Mr. Fielding, the expenditure on consolidated fund account amounted to \$42,062,028, or over \$5,000,000 more than the expenditure of 1896-7. (Conservative applause.) In 1898-9 the amount chargeable to capital account was about \$4,700,000 in 1898, the year just passing. The amount chargeable to capital account was \$3,892,708, or creeping up very nearly to twice the amount. The first year the Liberals were in their total expenditure amounted to \$42,900,000; but in 1898-9, when the 1st day of July came, that expenditure was \$50,688,000—an increase in round numbers of \$9,000,000 on total expenditure between the first year of their administration and third year of their administration. (Conservative cheers.)

HIGHER EXPENDITURES. In his exposition of the budget, Mr. Fielding said the Liberals had expended less per head of the population than the Liberal-Conservative government in 1896. (Hear, hear.) Was that true? It was true for the year 1896, but it was not true for the year 1898, but it was not true for the year 10 months of which Mr. Fielding had actually travelled and over, and the other two months, of which he had given the closest figures as to what the expenditure would be. (Conservative applause.) In 1895 on consolidated fund expenditure, per capita the expenditure was \$7.53, in 1897 it was \$7.39, in 1898 \$7.41, and in 1899, on the 1st day of July, it would be \$8 per head of the population. (Cheers and laughter.) That put a very different color on the question. They were taken from the public documents, which happily in our country were above reproach. There was not the least disposition on his part, nor on the part of any gentleman sitting on his side of the house, to say one word which would detract from the splendid progress Canada has made from the time of its inception as a confederation in 1867 up to the present time. While he had said that Mr. Fielding's speech was largely a campaign document, he thought there were two characteristics which probably might be singled out for a moment or two of remark. In the first place, the address was the most complete and full apology that he ever heard a party in the Dominion of Canada make for past errors and delinquencies. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would go down to history as the most complete recantation of the pledges and the promises, and the policies, propounded by the Liberals for 18 years of political prominence in this country—a recantation which, in an address complete in these respects as it was lacking in one other essential respect—that candor which would have impelled gentlemen to have confessed that they were in error and made mistakes, and not simply, while acknowledging the fact and making the mistake materially and absolutely, to do it under the disguise of still keeping a consistent position. (Conservative applause.)

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### Now Navigating The Yukon.

#### Steamer Flora Has Left Lebarge With Passengers for Dawson.

#### Amur Completes a Speedy Trip—Utopia on the Sound Route.

The steamer Flora, of the Klondike & Lake Bennett Co.'s northern fleet, has already initiated navigation on the upper river. According to advices brought by the Amur yesterday, she was launched on the 15th of April at Lebarge, and started down river two days later, forcing her way through the ice. She will probably be back at Lebarge by this time, and within a fortnight the first passengers from Dawson may be expected to reach Victoria.

The Amur on her just-completed voyage experienced a considerable dirty weather, but nevertheless made a splendid trip. Leaving Skagway on the 24th of the month—last Monday—quite 24 hours behind the Laurada and the Farallon, she had the satisfaction of overhauling and passing both of these rival craft, and of reaching Nainaimo in less than seven and a half days from her call when up-bound.

Messrs. Heaney and Bannerman, of this city, were among the several representatives of the company in the North, who have been actively engaged in the improvement of each of their fleet, new furnishings and first-class accommodations in each for forty passengers making them now just what the travelling public ask for. That the approaching season will be a highly profitable one is evidenced in the fact that at the present time the company have sufficient accumulated freight for down-river points to quite pay the accommodations of the steamers during their first five trips.

At a general meeting of the Citizens' Committee investigating the soundness of the harbor improvement scheme yesterday, the appointment of an engineer to make the necessary borings in the harbor for the purpose of verifying Mr. Sorby's estimates of cost was left in the hands of the engineering sub-committee, with an appropriation of not more than \$400—\$200 being in the hands of the city council on Monday. The Dominion government will be asked for the cost of the necessary apparatus for prosecuting these borings, and Mr. Joseph E. Roy, the Dominion engineer, will be requested to indicate approximately the cost of the same.

The meeting at which these decisions were arrived at was a somewhat protracted and interesting one. It was initiated by the Mayor reporting the grant by the council of the \$1,000 applied for by the committee \$500 being to cover the expenses of Mr. Sorby's trip to Ottawa, and \$400 the cost of experimental borings in the harbor—which Mr. Sorby had suggested in a letter to the Mayor. Mr. Gore, who had nominated Mr. Gore as the most suitable man to do the work of boring, and it was on the issue of whether or not the committee would undertake the nomination of Mr. Gore that the most interesting part of the debate occurred. Every possible phase of the question, pro and con, was debated, and the matter was finally disposed of by reference to the engineering sub-committee—with power to act.

The point in discussion was not as to Mr. Gore's admitted efficiency, but whether Mr. Sorby or the committee should suggest the engineer.

FOR THE ORPHANS. A Promenade Concert for the Benefit of the Little Folks.

A promenade concert, in aid of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home, is to be given in the Drill hall on Tuesday evening next. The concert will be given under the direction of Bandmaster F. Van Horn, and will be served by the ladies. Refreshments will be served by the ladies, and the programme will be as follows:

- PART I. Overture—"Era Diavolo".....Auber Selection for "Yeomen of the Guard".....Vaughan Vocal Duet—Selected.....Sullivan Vocal Solo—Selected.....Messrs. Ives and Williams. Vocal Solo—Selected.....Mr. H. Kent. Solo for Cornet—Selected.....Bandman W. V. North.

- PART II. Concert Valise—"Die Hydrophobe".....Gaugui Vocal Solo—Selected.....Miss L. Loewen. Vocal Solo—Selected.....Mr. F. Finch-Similes. Vocal Solo—Selected.....The Quartette. Quartet—Selected.....The Big Four. Finale—"March, 'Bride Elect'".....Souza "God Save the Queen."

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER DR. CASSELL'S GRAPE CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair Award. Baking powders containing alum. They are injurious to health.



## Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to backaches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

## DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—  
Manager Dr Williams' Med. Co. 127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anæmia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.  
(Signed) J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED. Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. Can the Province Contribute Towards the Cost of the Pacific Cable? To the Editor: Having in the columns of the Globe opened up the hitherto mooted question of the cost of the Pacific Cable, the appointment of an engineer to make the necessary borings in the harbor for the purpose of verifying Mr. Sorby's estimates of cost was left in the hands of the engineering sub-committee, with an appropriation of not more than \$400—\$200 being in the hands of the city council on Monday. The Dominion government will be asked for the cost of the necessary apparatus for prosecuting these borings, and Mr. Joseph E. Roy, the Dominion engineer, will be requested to indicate approximately the cost of the same.

AT LAST. A Remedy Has Been Discovered That Will Permanently Cure Catarrh of the Japanese Catarrh Cure Cures. This is not merely the words of the makers of this remedy, but the assertion is backed by leading physicians and the honorable testimony of hundreds of cured ones, and more. There is an absolute guarantee to cure in every passage or money will be refunded. We will send two weeks' trial quantity free to any person suffering from this dangerous disease. Japanese Catarrh Cure is a new discovery, being a prescription perfected by one of America's most successful specialists in treating this disease. It is a soothing, penetrating and healing pomade prepared from the most delicate compounds of iodine and essential oils, to be inserted in the nostrils. The heat of the body melts it, and the very act of breathing carries it to the diseased parts. It reaches, soothes and heals every part of the mucus membrane, curing invariably all forms of catarrh of the nose and throat, and all forms of catarrhal deafness. Mr. Joseph Little, the well-known mill-owner of Port Essington, B. C., writes: "Japanese Catarrh Cure completely cured me of catarrh which had troubled me for 25 years, which time I spent over \$1,000 on remedies and specialists in Toronto and San Francisco. About two years ago I procured six bottles of the Japanese Catarrh Cure, and felt the slightest symptoms of my former trouble. I can highly recommend it. Relief came from the first application. We always keep a supply in the mill for our workmen, and consider it superior to any other remedy for healing." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents. Sample free. Send 5-cent stamp. Address: Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Church St., Toronto.

KILLED ON THE READING. Twenty-five Lives Lost and Fifty Passengers Injured the Terrible Report. Reading, Pa., May 12.—Shortly before 10 o'clock to-night a collision of two passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, six miles below the city. Several cars of the Reading train were wrecked, and a number of persons reported killed. The passengers of the Philadelphia train were not injured, but the train was generally believed that six passengers were killed. Later advices say the number of dead is only twenty-five, and the injured fifty.

THE GRAIN BILL. Chicago, May 16.—Ships are to take to-day, but vessel men sending any ships to the strike is in better shape. COMMERCIAL CO. Philadelphia, May 16. will be officially represent national commercial co here in conjunction with found exposition. I wish to every British colony.

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