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VOL. 18.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1899.

NO. 31.

By Leaps and Bounds

Trade of the Dominion Continues to Grow in a Marvellous Manner.

Latest Returns Show an Increase of \$14,200,000 for the Last Ten Months.

Premier Laurier To-Day Introduces the Redistribution Bill—Proposed Changes.

Ottawa, May 19.—(Special.)—The statement of trade returns issued by the customs department shows that there was an increase in the aggregate trade of the Dominion of \$14,200,000 for the ten months ending 30 April last, over the same time of last year. The duty for the same period increased \$2,700,000. For the month of April there was an increase of nearly \$700,000 in duty.

Mr. Aulay Morrison replied to the Hon. J. Haggart last night in the House on the Drummond County Railway. He made an excellent speech, reviewing the whole situation, showing the necessity of extending the Intercolonial to Montreal, and pointing out the excellent bargain which was being made.

The Redistribution Bill.

Premier Laurier in the House to-day, in the absence of Hon. Wm. Mulock, introduced the Redistribution Bill. He said that the object of the bill was not to make a total redistribution. All that was wanted was to remove the glaring obstacles which had been thrown in the way of popular government in 1882. The principle of the bill, he said, was to be municipal, county organization was to be the basis of representation. He agreed with that. Sir John never expressed different views. The country would favor the bill, he believed, on these principles. That was what the government intended doing, although only the most glaring violations were to be removed. It would be well to set down the redistribution before it becomes obligatory to redistribute, as it would be after the census. If a county was not large enough to elect one member, it should be included in an adjoining county and not cut up in pieces, and put in with two or three ridings. The bill, therefore, had adopted the county boundaries lines and whenever it was necessary to redistribute into ridings, then that would be done with judicial decision and authority.

Toronto would be divided into four electoral districts and return four members. Three judges of the judiciary of Ontario would make the redistribution in Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. A clause was added that the bill would not come into force until after the dissolution of the present Parliament, but the work of redistribution would go on at once in Quebec. It was only intended to give back those parishes to the counties to which they belong.

In Prince Edward Island the county boundary lines would be restored. The only other change would be in New Brunswick, in the city of St. John. Instead of having two members for the city and county, there would be one member for city and one for county.

Public Accounts Committee.

There was a meeting of the public accounts committee to-day. Sir Hibbert Tupper moved for the presence of Mr. Shanks, Winnipeg, who was bookkeeper to Mr. Maxwell, Q.C., who conducted the election frauds cases in Manitoba, and that he be allowed to give evidence in connection with this case. This was agreed.

Mr. Taylor moved for a committee in connection with expenditures on Rideau Hall, and also that W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, agent of the committee and give evidence in connection with his charges against H. A. Costigan. Mr. Taylor is also after the expenses on government steamers, accounts for the winter train contract, and miners paid to H. A. Bate and Company, Ottawa, for Yukon supplies.

Mr. Borden asked for some papers connected with the Drummond County Railway. Mr. Flint gave notice of a motion for a subcommittee of public accounts to look into the differences of opinion which exists between the auditor-general and deputies.

No Foundation.

The Mail and Empire of a recent date, referring to the burglar and safe blow-up which have taken place in various parts of Ontario, said: "The only Canadian capable of doing the work, who is not in the hands of the law, is the Hon. David Mills pardoned after he had been sent down for a burglary at Hamilton."

This statement is manufactured out of whole cloth. Hon. David Mills has not been pardoned for a burglary at Hamilton. In the last five years, at all events, there has been no such man as Samuel Halsey in the penitentiary, and therefore no such man has been pardoned.

Immigration.

Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, appeared before the agriculture committee to-day and gave evidence about the deer immigration.

AN EARL DEAD.

London, May 19.—The Earl of Malmesbury, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is dead. Edward James Harris, the fourth Earl of Malmesbury, was born in 1812.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

A Transport Rescues Helpless and Starving Spaniards.

Letters received at Honolulu from Manila, according to advices received by the Miowers, tell of a thrilling tale of the sea connected with both wars in the Philippines.

The Roanoke arrived at Manila on March 23. When two days out from her destination a flag of distress was observed fluttering at some distance. It was displayed from a small fishing boat, drifting helplessly with sails in tatters. Bearing down on the disabled craft the Roanoke found it occupied by eight Spaniards. They were escaped prisoners from the hands of the Filipinos. Their condition was desperate, as for four days they had been without food and water. The poor fellows when found were bailing up sea water in their hats to slake their maddening thirst.

The Spaniards said they had landed on an island for water, when they were attacked by a band of natives. They were able to beat off their assailants with bamboo spears. The nearly dying men were very grateful for the succor received at the hands of their late enemies.

Agrees With Canada

The Government of New South Wales and the Pacific Cable.

They Consider That It Should Be Jointly Owned by the Empire.

Sydney, N.S.W., May 19.—The cabinet here, after considering the Pacific Cable proposals, has disagreed with the Imperial suggestions and agreed with the Canadian idea, that the cable should be jointly owned and not subsidized. This decision has been telegraphed to the other colonial governments.

TESLA'S TASK.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 19.—Nikola Tesla, the wizard of electricity, arrived here to-day to spend three or four months hard work from advantageous situations on heights ranging from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in altitude. He said: "I must study the conditions of the upper air strata. There are great laws and principles which I want to study and command. When I master these, I will attempt long distance signalling. I may send messages from Pike's Peak to Paris. In these high altitudes there is much to be learned. Electrical conditions are more active than at lower levels. The air is charged with electricity. I hope for favorable results." An eighty foot steel tower has been erected on the summit of Pike's Peak, while disclosing fifty thousand square miles of mountain and plain to the landscape tourist, secures Tesla an altitude of 14,223 feet.

A TOWN IN DANGER.

Negrees Alleged To Be Preparing for an Attack on Palmetto—They Will Use Dynamite.

Atlanta, Ga., May 19.—The Journal publishes a story in which it is stated that an anonymous letter has been received at Palmetto declaring that the town will be fired upon by negro excursionists on Saturday night. The letter declares that negroes going to Columbus, Ga., from Atlanta on Saturday night to attend a picnic will use Winchester to fire from the car windows and dynamite will be used to destroy property fronting on the railway.

THE SANTA FE GRANT.

New York, May 19.—A despatch received here says it has been officially announced that not a single property holder in Santa Fe owns a foot of ground, nor had the city any title to streets or plaza. The courts have decided that the Santa Fe grant is illegal, and that the city is situated on government land and has no right to the collected taxes levied on land.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

London, May 19.—It is announced in a special despatch from Allahabad, capital of the Northwest provinces, that a serious epidemic of cholera has followed in the wake of the plague. At Kurachoo, the principal seaport town of Sind, the despatch adds, there were 64 deaths yesterday from cholera.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, May 19.—Stock market morning board: War Eagle, 375, 374; Payne, 400, 385; Montreal and London, 68, 67; Republic, 135, 132; Sales: War Eagle, 500 at 374; Montreal and London, 350 at 68 and 300 at 67; Republic, 500 at 132, 100 at 133, 5,000 at 131, and 500 at 132.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, May 20.—Stock market, morning board: War Eagle x.d., 374, a. 372; Payne, 400, 385; Montreal and London, 68; Republic G. M. Co., 132, 130. Sales: W. E., 1,000 at 373; G. M. Co. at 373; 1,000 at 371; and 2,000 at 370; Republic, 17,200 at 131.

A Rosslund Disaster

A Terrible Accident in the War Eagle Mine Last Night.

Five Men Precipitated Down the Shaft, a Distance of 350 Feet.

Four Miners Instantly Killed and One Dies This Afternoon.

Rosslund, B.C., May 20.—(Special.)—A terrible accident occurred in the War Eagle mine soon after midnight by which four men have lost their lives.

The men were going from one level to another in the skip and by some means the engineer lost control of the hoist and the men, five in number, were precipitated from the 250 to the 600 foot level, a distance of 350 feet.

Three men, H. A. Honeyford, James O. Palmer and Thomas Melville, were instantly killed, and a fourth, W. F. Schofield, died about 12:30 to-day.

The fifth man, who was in the skip, is at the hospital, and the doctors say he feels a little sore, but that he will be around to-morrow or the next day.

The accident happened on the new hoisting plant, which has just been taken over by the company, and which has never yet worked properly.

An inquest will be opened at 3:30 this afternoon. In the meantime the mine is closed down, and will probably not be running again until after the funeral.

PRAYER FOR CONFERENCE.

London, May 19.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has authorized the clergy to use the collect for the Fifth Sunday after Trinity, and to make a pause after the words in the litany: "That it may please Thee to give the nations unity, peace and concord" at all services during the progress of the peace conference.

A memorial has been sent to the Marquis of Salisbury by the Anglo-Armenian Association urging the desirability of the peace conference at The Hague settling the Armenian question. The association have also addressed an informal communication to Washington, "feeling assured that the close co-operation of English-speaking nations in a work for the benefit of mankind is ardently desired on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

Buffalo, May 19.—The prospect of a settlement of the strike of grain shovellers, freight handlers, ore dock men, elevator machinists and coal heavers is more remote than ever. The state board of mediation and arbitration is making a public investigation into the cause of the strike, and the fact has been brought out that not only the port of Buffalo but the entire commerce of the lakes is in danger of being permanently crippled by the strike. Gibson C. Douglas of the Western Transit Company testified that vessels owners already had sustained a loss of over \$100,000, that agents were refusing to load vessels for this port and that the commerce was being diverted into other routes.

TRANSVAAL ARRESTS.

London, May 19.—Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day gave the names and the identity of the men arrested at Johannesburg. All of them excepting Themblet and Fairies were former non-commissioned officers in the British army. He added that President Kruger had informed the British agent at Pretoria that there was no proof that the prisoners were British officers and that in any case the incident would not be allowed to disturb the friendly relations existing.

ARMISTICE REFUSED.

Manila, May 20.—The two military and two civil Filipino commissioners appointed to cooperate with three citizens of Manila in negotiating terms of peace, arrived here to-day. They have submitted no new proposition, but want an armistice pending the session of the Filipino congress. General Otis has refused to entertain the proposal.

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

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD

\$10,000 TO THE TON.

A Discovery Which Created Great Excitement in South Dakota.

Deadwood, S.D., May 19.—A vein of ore carrying \$10,000 in free gold to the ton has been discovered on a ranch near Custer City. It is the first quartz that has been found in the vicinity. The find has created excitement in Custer which amounts almost to a stampede.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

Four American Soldiers Killed in a Brush With Filipinos.

New York, May 20.—A Herald dispatch from Manila says Colonel French with the Twenty-second Infantry, sent down river three miles from San Isidro by General Lawton, met the enemy, driving them out. Four Americans were killed. Major Kobbe with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth regiments is expected to meet Colonel French at Ayatay. The Rio Grande will then be cleared of insurgents.

New York, May 20.—A Journal Hong-kong dispatch says the Filipino junta here claims that Aguinaldo is retreating; he wants peace merely to gain time in order to procure further supplies of arms and ammunition.

E. & N. Offer Withdrawn

Vice President Dunsmuir Communicates Company's Decision to the Committee.

The Company Will Work With the Citizens for Victoria's Welfare.

The communication, of which the following is a copy, was received by Mr. Noah Shakespeare this morning and handed to the press for publication:

Victoria, B.C., May 19, 1899.

Noah Shakespeare, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Railway Committee, Victoria:

Dear Sir: As the proposition submitted to you on May 1st has apparently not met with the views of your committee or of the citizens generally, and as it has not as yet been shown conclusively by its advocates that what connections considered most advantageous, we beg to withdraw our offer.

You may say to your committee, however, we will work in conjunction with the citizens in any matters that we consider to be for the advantage of this city.

We remain, yours, very truly,

ESQUIMAULT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY.

JAMES DUNSMUIR
Vice-President.

Troops For Alaska

United States Government Is Sending Three Companies of Infantry North.

They Are to Preserve Order and Prevent Any Conflict Between Miners.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 19.—A special despatch from Washington says: To preserve peace and order in Alaska and to prevent a conflict between American and Canadian miners, which may injure the good relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, orders have been issued by Secretary Alger, under which three companies of infantry will be sent immediately to that territory.

These orders have been given with the approval of the State Department, which has forwarded the proper notice to Great Britain to convince that government that the United States is acting in good faith to maintain peace. They are also due to the failure of Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote to arrange a modus vivendi, which the authorities say, would have prevented the conditions of affairs now reported along the boundary line.

Senator Fairbanks and former Secretary Foster, members of the high joint commission, were in conference to-day with Secretary Hay regarding the negotiations which Ambassador Choate has been conducting in London with reference to the Alaskan boundary.

Senator Fairbanks will proceed to Alaska to examine the conditions there for himself, and expects to return to Washington in the latter part of July, in order to be present at the re-assembling of the commission.

BEDFORD'S NEW COMMAND.

Portsmouth, May 19.—Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick George Benham Bedford, K.C.B., who succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, K.C.E., as commander-in-chief of the British North American and West India station, hoisted his flag to-day on board the first-class cruiser Orontech. He will sail for Halifax and Bermuda to-morrow.

Gossip From London

Arrangements For Celebrating the Queen's Birthday at Windsor Castle.

The Marquis of Salisbury Will Again Be Offered a Dukedom.

United States Soldiers Invited to the Volunteer Review in London.

London, May 20.—Socially the week has been the busiest of the year. Queen Victoria's visit to London gave it a necessary enlivening.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the South Kensington Museum proved a highly successful pageant and gave the people here an opportunity to indulge in a great loyal demonstration, while the state ball on Thursday evening was a gathering of all the highest in the land at Buckingham Palace. It was a most brilliant function. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke of Cambridge and the Crown Prince of Siam, were among those present. The dancing commenced at 11 o'clock in the magnificent saloon and continued until daybreak.

The Approaching Ceremonies at Windsor will be most interesting. Up on the occasion of her birthday next Wednesday (Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1818, Her Majesty will receive the congratulations of her family and will then be seated in the grand quadrangle of the castle by a choir of 200 voices, to which the Queen will listen from the room overlooking the quadrangle. At noon the Scots Fusilier Guards will march past the Queen on the east lawn and fire a feu de joie. Thanksgiving services in the cathedral will follow. The Queen will then drive through Windsor, passing under a magnificent floral arch erected on Castle Hill, and in the evening "Lohengrin" will be given by the opera company in the Waterloo chamber.

It is rumored that the Queen, in connection with her birthday, will again offer the Marquis of Salisbury a Dukedom, which she refused at the time of Her Majesty's jubilee.

The Prince of Wales has ordered his racing cutter Britannia to be refitted as early as possible, but it is not considered likely that she will be ready in time to be used in the test races against the Cup challenger Shamrock. The Britannia will remain out-of-rigged and will compete in the yacht races during Cowes week.

Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative member of parliament for the central division of Sheffield, and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, struck a popular note in inviting a deputation from the Seventh New York Regiment to visit England. He wrote to Colonel Daniel Appleton recently asking him to send a delegation if possible to march with the Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park when the Prince of Wales will review all the London Volunteers on July 8. The Westminster are very enthusiastic about the idea, and it is evident they will be greatly disappointed if the New Yorkers are unable to accept the invitation to the review and arrange for a shooting match. Sir Charles Vincent said "the invitation, though nominally from my corps, is from the nation and although in my letter to Colonel Appleton we limited the invitation to the Seventh New York Regiment, we should like America to send a showing from all her regiments. A great reception awaits her sons from each service. We want a tighter hand clasp between the two nations."

Adjutant-General the Right Hon. Sir Redver Henry Buller said the scheme emanated with the officers of the Westminster regiment. He added: "We, thus far, have had nothing to do with the matter, but I feel that no obstacle would be raised to it."

American Soldiers Joining in the great match in July.

The Navy League is organizing a great demonstration in honor of Capt. Mahan, the naval representative of the United States at the Hague peace conference as a recognition of his service rendered to naval men.

A representative of the Associated Press had a chat with Lord Charles Beresford with reference to the home coming of Admiral Dewey from Manila. He said: "There is nothing we would like better than to have Admiral Dewey call at an English port on his way home. Everyone of us would show him in true British fashion how much we recognize his brilliant work at Manila. He is sure, however, to meet with a fitting reception at any of the British naval stations he touches, but I fear he is not likely to come nearer the English shores than Gibraltar."

CHINA WANTS JAPAN'S AID.

Tacoma, May 19.—Mail advices by the Oriental liner Victoria say: Nearly all the Tokio journals give publicity to a rumor to the effect that China has approached the Japanese government with a request for aid to get Germany out of

Shan Tung. The following dispatch was received by the local mandarin from Chinanfu, capital of Shan Tung: A large force of Germans went, about ten days ago, to the village of Kuochiaochung in the hills near Kiaochou and forcibly evicted the inhabitants. When this had been done the Germans set fire to part of the village and left. Another force of Germans in Jih Chiao demanded the person of Ole Hauh Lin Tse, who is charged with insulting a Roman priest.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 20.—The council of the Vancouver Board of Trade has decided to endorse the Victoria board's suggestion for a business men's excursion to Atlin and Dawson, and asks for the hearty co-operation of merchants.

A portion of the residence of Moss Jones was badly damaged by fire last evening, when a large quantity of valuable silver, presented to him when mayor of a town in New Zealand, was destroyed.

The Westminster Lawn Tennis Club has decided to notify the Victoria club that if the amount due from the last match is not received by Monday, the Royal City team will not play the scheduled match at the Capital on Wednesday.

The Alaskan Question

Great Britain Objects to the Dispatch of United States Soldiers.

The Imperial Government Looks Upon the Proposal as a Menace.

Chicago, Ill., May 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, D.C., says: "While pressing the United States to agree to arbitration in the Alaskan boundary question, the British government has entered objections to the dispatch of additional American troops to the territory and has made clear her desire to obtain an Alaskan port."

"With respect to the dispatch of the three companies of regulars to Alaska to patrol the boundary line, the purpose of the government is to preserve peace and prevent a conflict between Canadian and American miners, which reports from Governor Brady show is likely to occur at any moment. It is probable that the United States government will insist in view of Great Britain's objection the troops will not be sent to Pyramid Harbor as originally intended, but will be located at a point accessible to the disputed territory so as to be available in case of emergency."

"In its representations to the American government the British government takes the view that the dispatch of troops to Alaska is in the nature of a menace; an indication that the United States proposes to retain by force the territory which it claims and that consequently it feels that in the interest of the friendly relations between the two governments they should not go."

UNCLE SAM'S TROUBLES.

The Island of Cuba Will Again Demand His Attention—Natives Ready to Fight for Freedom.

Mexico City, May 19.—Organs of the Spanish colony predict that the United States is on the eve of a long and costly war in Cuba as well as in the Philippines. The prediction is based on supposed inside information from Cuba.

Beef for Soldiers.

Chicago, May 19.—Proposals for furnishing the war department with more than 5,000,000 pounds of beef for troops in Cuba and Porto Rico during the year beginning July 1, have been received by Colonel Sharpe at Chicago. Every precaution has been taken to furnish the men with the best meat obtainable.

RIOTING IN FRANCE.

Officers Turn a Water Hose on the Crowd, Who Reply With Stones.

Paris, May 19.—After the acquittal of the notorious Jew batter, Max Regis, on a charge of inciting to murder and incendiarism at Grenoble yesterday, a hostile crowd followed him to the railway station, compelling the authorities to protect him with soldiers. A mob then marched to the officer's club, cheering for Dreyfus and Plouquet, and jeering and hooting the officers who turned a water hose on the crowd.

The latter responded with a shower of stones. Several officers were injured by the mob. The rioters were finally dispersed after a number of policemen had been hurt.

On the news of the acquittal of Max Regis reaching Algiers, of which city he was former mayor, a mob formed and marched on the Jewish quarter and the police and military had to be summoned in order to prevent the rioters from wrecking Jewish houses. Fifty arrests were made before the mob was dispersed.

END OF THE POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

Paris, May 19.—Last night the postal department and the Paris prefect of police issued a circular to the postmen, individually, announcing that all who failed to resume duty this morning would be irrevocably dismissed. As a result the strike has ended, the first brigade resuming work at 4 o'clock this morning.

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ocks and Hall & Co.

MR. DUNSMUIR WITHDRAWS. No doubt recognizing that the scheme for mainland connection put forward by him was entirely beyond the powers of Victoria to accept, Mr. J. Dunsmuir has decided to withdraw from the competition.

At a time when there should be a concentration of effort to secure for Victoria the desired connection with the mainland, it is truly deplorable to observe certain public opinion leaders in the endeavor to find a way to reach the other side of the gulf.

Again the Tory batteries are thundering forth at an unlucky Yukon official, and his character is being all torn up by the back by the expert slander-mongers in this or any other country.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND. Many Vancouverites believe there will never be a second Deadman's Island, that there was never any intention of erecting a sawmill there, and that the application to procure the island for that purpose was only a blind to enable a certain railway company to obtain a foothold in the city.

Now the former rumors of an intention on the part of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to "tap" Vancouver if it were possible to do so, are being revived, and are finding many to credit them. It is openly asserted in Vancouver that Deadman's Island was sought by the indefatigable Ludgate for no other purpose, as being the only terminus available on Burrard Inlet.

A sawmill is not specified, and this is taken to give color to the rumor that Mr. Ludgate is merely acting for Mr. James J. Hill, and that he has at his back the millions of the N.P.R. The route by which the Northern Pacific would reach Vancouver would be by way of Brownsville, on the Fraser opposite New Westminster, over the Great Northern spur, already down; thence across the Fraser by steel bridge and through the woods to Fairview.

Victorians will note with grim amusement that all the wooling (and fighting) by the corporations and the monopolists is not being done here.

At a time when there should be a concentration of effort to secure for Victoria the desired connection with the mainland, it is truly deplorable to observe certain public opinion leaders in the endeavor to find a way to reach the other side of the gulf.

Now, the Colonist should not say things like that. In the first place the foregoing statement is not true, and in the second the morning paper should show more sense than import into the present anxious time, which has plenty of its own troubles to contend with, the dead misdeeds of a day long past.

THE YELLOW DELUGE. Still they come. The steamer Victoria has just landed another large batch of Chinese slave laborers here, and many of them will remain in the country.

Up at Oyster Bay and Alexandra the ground for the new town and works is being cleared by an army of Chinese, "bossed" by one or two white men. The white workman is becoming extinct as a species in this section of Queen Victoria's dominions.

Some day Canada will be forced to lay hold of this question and settle it as it has been settled in other countries which for a time endured the pest.

DEWEY SAILS FOR HONK. Manila, May 20.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here on the homeward journey at 5 o'clock this afternoon. As she steamed away, the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired admiral's salute.

Dominion Parliament

Proposal to Establish a Canadian Mint Discouraged by the Minister of Finance.

A Number of Railway Bills Read a Third Time—The Yukon Inquiry.

Ottawa, May 16.—Yesterday was private members day in the House of Commons. Among the propositions under consideration was one for the establishment of a Canadian mint, which failed to meet with the approval of the House.

In reply to a question by Mr. Gillies (Richmond, N.S.), the Prime Minister stated that the government had not received the report of the Royal Commission to inquire into the French fishing rights on the coast of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

At the request of Mr. Lavertie (Provencher), the bill respecting the Banque du Peuple which provides for a full discharge to the directors of the institution of the present customs duty of 4,702,285 lbs. of foreign tobacco has been read a third time.

Yukon Telegraph Line. Mr. Price (Victoria), inquired whether the representatives of the Northern Telegraph Company had offered to build the line of telegraph from Skagway to Dawson.

Tobacco Duties. The Minister of Inland Revenue gave to Mr. Dugas (Montreal), a statement as to the Canadian tobacco which has paid duty since the first of the current fiscal year.

Indemnities to British Immigrants. Mr. Clarke (West Toronto) asked whether the government intends offering similar inducements to English, Irish and Scotch immigrants as to building of houses, sending them to the northwest coast, etc.

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Mr. H. H. Tupper was also informed that the government will take steps to appoint a second judge for the Yukon district. A man would be chosen who was acquainted with the needs of the district.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) presented a motion for a return of all reports and recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate and report on the claims arising out of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885.

Mr. McInnes (Vancouver Island) moved, "that in the opinion of this House it is desirable and expedient that the government should take the earliest possible date to establish a mint in Canada for the purpose of causing all the gold, silver and copper necessary to meet the commercial requirements of the country."

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Government Officials Taking Up Land. There is some interesting information in the report brought down this afternoon, in which details are given of the extent to which government officers were far years permitted to take up mining and farm lands in the Northwest.

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Inspection Returns

Vancouver Again Leads the Local Battalion by a Good Margin.

The Official Returns From Col. Peters, the Inspecting Officer.

The results of the annual inspection of the Fifth Regiment were transmitted to Col. Peters, D.O.C., and are published in a regimental order. The order accompanying and the return are as follows:

5th Reg't C. A. 1st Batt. Battalion Order by Lt. Col. Gregory, Commanding Officer, May 19th, 1899.

The following return of the comparative efficiency of the Fifth Regiment, C.A., has been received from the district officer commanding, it is published herewith for general information.

The officer commanding desires to express his pleasure at being able to inform the Battalion that the return shows the Battalion to have passed the most successful inspection in its history.

The Battalion has, however, paid heavy penalties for being considerably below the authorized strength in officers and privates, and it is sincerely hoped that before another inspection this cause for regret will be removed.

M. G. BLANCHARD, Capt. Adjutant. Comparative Efficiency 5th Reg't C.A. M. D. No. 11, 1898-99.

Table with columns for Full Strength, Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, Privates, etc.

Winnipeg, May 20.—One thousand men, including 400 carpenters, 200 bricklayers, stonecutters and masons, 200 teamsters, 120 plumbers, 70 laborers and 40 painters are out on strike.

A French sailor named Le Bouché has been sentenced to death at Toulon for murdering a lieutenant with a bayonet.

Winnipeg, May 20.—The strike of bricklayers, stonecutters and masons, 200 teamsters, 120 plumbers, 70 laborers and 40 painters are out on strike.

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Fire Fiasco at

A Large Block of Brooklyn Burned Ground.

Many People Have Escaped—Race Track Closed—Damage \$480,000.

New York, May 22.—A big fire on Manhattan avenue and Greenpoint yesterday by a 100-foot fire, causing a loss of buildings destroyed include and fourteen dwellings.

Chicago, May 22.—Harlem almost completely destroyed. The fire started at 10 o'clock and soon spread over 40 horses were quartered, 2000 people were homeless.

Most of the horses at Hartwood, the track is owned by the same man who owned the race track at Hartwood.

The scene, which hundreds of people were turned out to see in their night clothes, was a sight to behold.

It took in the buildings, two ones, running from 101 to 123 and 125, Peter Biele's factory, and a number of others. He unlocked the doors of a building, secured three or four leaving \$400 in currency in a box which he might easily have

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—A known origin early to-day. The hotel building, including hotel, once famous for the things held there, and the O. The loss, estimated at \$100,000, insured. The hotel was used

Westminster Murder

Plea of Insanity. Counsel Asks for Commission.

Ottawa, May 22.—(Special) for Donald Perrier, at New Westminster waiting execution on the gallows applied to the Minister for a commission to look into the case of the prisoner. This is the first time an application for a commission has been made.

An order-in-council has been allowing the law to take the case of the two Galician women, who were arrested in Winnipeg, who killed a man and his children.

Manila, May 20.—A meeting of the Philippine commissioners, held in Manila, to discuss the case of the Galician women. The Philippine commissioners have declined to recognize the extent of agreeing to the case of the Galician women.

London, May 20.—The Phil office of the Associated Press, London, has been ordered to discontinue its publication of news from Manila.

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A CASE IN QUEBEC. A Montreal Man Finds a Way Out.

The Secret of Treating Diseases of the Bladder—"Worth Their Weight in Gold"—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Montreal, May 22.—It was not generally known here until the publication of Mr. John H. Barber's statement that troubles of the bladder were closely connected with disordered kidneys.

Mr. Barber said at the time: "I suffered for two years with bladder and kidney troubles, and could get nothing to give me relief. I suffered more than I can tell, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used only a few boxes, but they made me a strong and healthy man."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth their weight in gold." The cause of bladder troubles lies in the fact that the kidneys fail to dissolve the gritty particles brought in by the blood. These irritate the lining of the bladder, causing inflammation and it allowed to remain rather into a ball or stone.

The "grit" is then dissolved in the kidneys and its further escape to the bladder cut off. This, then, is the secret of the cure. Mr. Barber's cure by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and assured perfect health to the kidneys.

Everything else works in harmony once the kidneys are working perfectly. The blood is kept pure while the impurities are easily and freely drained from the system.

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

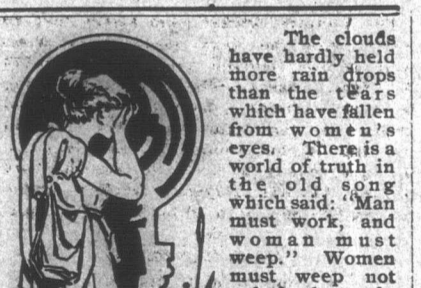
PEACE CONFERENCE. List of Delegates Who Are at the Hague.

The following countries are represented at the peace conference: China—Yang Yu, ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Denmark—Fr. de Bille, ambassador at London; Colonel Van Sikkink, former minister of war, and recipient of the Order of the Dannebrog.

France—Baron de Sottmann, ambassador at The Hague; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant; Vice-Admiral Deplanche; Brigadier-General Monneré; Louis Renault, professor in the judicial sciences.

Italy—General Nigra, ambassador at Vienna; Count Zannini, ambassador in the Netherlands; general Zuccari; Bianca, marine captain.



The clouds have lately been more rain drops than the tears from woman's eyes. There is a world of truth in the old saying, "Man must weep, and we must weep with him." Women must weep not only for their own sorrows and ills of those they love, almost painless, but because of the physical agony and suffering that they themselves endure in silence.

Nine-tenths of the pain and suffering that women undergo could be avoided by a little knowledge, and a resort to the right remedy.

When a woman feels weak, nervous, fretful and despondent, and suffers from pains in the back and sides, and burning and dragging down sensations, she is suffering from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism.

"I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's Female Prescription," writes Miss Clara B. of Bridgeport, Connecticut. "It has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. It has cured my nervousness, and given me a good appetite. I have gained weight, and feel like a new woman."

Advertisement for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Includes text: 'CURE SICK HEADACHE', 'ACHE', and 'CARTER MEDICINE CO. NEW YORK'. Also features a small illustration of a person.

on Returns... Leads the Local... Returns From Col... Annual Inspection of... ANCHARD, Cont... 1st Batt... 2nd Batt... 3rd Co... 4th Co... 5th Co... 6th Co... 7th Co... 8th Co... 9th Co... 10th Co... 11th Co... 12th Co... 13th Co... 14th Co... 15th Co... 16th Co... 17th Co... 18th Co... 19th Co... 20th Co... 21st Co... 22nd Co... 23rd Co... 24th Co... 25th Co... 26th Co... 27th Co... 28th Co... 29th Co... 30th Co... 31st Co... 32nd Co... 33rd Co... 34th Co... 35th Co... 36th Co... 37th Co... 38th Co... 39th Co... 40th Co... 41st Co... 42nd Co... 43rd Co... 44th Co... 45th Co... 46th Co... 47th Co... 48th Co... 49th Co... 50th Co... 51st Co... 52nd Co... 53rd Co... 54th Co... 55th Co... 56th Co... 57th Co... 58th Co... 59th Co... 60th Co... 61st Co... 62nd Co... 63rd Co... 64th Co... 65th Co... 66th Co... 67th Co... 68th Co... 69th Co... 70th Co... 71st Co... 72nd Co... 73rd Co... 74th Co... 75th Co... 76th Co... 77th Co... 78th Co... 79th Co... 80th Co... 81st Co... 82nd Co... 83rd Co... 84th Co... 85th Co... 86th Co... 87th Co... 88th Co... 89th Co... 90th Co... 91st Co... 92nd Co... 93rd Co... 94th Co... 95th Co... 96th Co... 97th Co... 98th Co... 99th Co... 100th Co...

Fire Fiend at Work

A Large Block of Buildings in Brooklyn Burned to the Ground.

Many People Have Narrow Escapes--Race Track Destroyed--Damage \$480,000.

New York, May 22--A block of buildings on Manhattan, avenue and Regie street, Green point, Brooklyn, was burned early today, causing a loss of \$300,000. The buildings destroyed include four factories and fourteen dwellings.

Race Track Destroyed. Chicago, May 22--Harlem race track was almost completely destroyed by fire last night. The flames broke out in the grand stand and soon spread to the stables, where 40 horses were quartered.

Westminster Murderer

Plea of Insanity Raised and Counsel Asks For a Commission.

The Galicians Will Be Hanged on Friday--British Columbia at Paris.

Ottawa, May 22--(Special)--Counsel for Donald Perrier, at New Westminster waiting execution on the 30th inst.

RIOTOUS RUSSIANS.

They Strike For Higher Wages and Burn a Number of Houses--Disturbances Quelled by Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, May 22--Advices from Riga, capital of the Baltic province of Livonia, announce that on Saturday last the workmen employed in a factory struck for higher wages.

REPORT OF MURDERS BY INDIANS IN ATLIN DISTRICT CONTRADICTION.

Philippine Government

President McKinley Will Appoint a Governor General for the Islands.

Notwithstanding the Peace Negotiations at Manila, Military Operations Continue.

Manila, May 22, 2:30 p.m.--The United States Philippine commission has submitted to the Filipino commissioners a draft of the form of government the president is prepared to establish.

United States Proposals. Manila, May 22, 3:15 p.m.--Professor Schurman, head of the United States Philippine commission, has submitted the following written propositions to the Filipinos:

AMERICAN LINER ASHORE.

The Paris, While on Her Way From Southampton, Runs Aground on the Coast of Cornwall.

Cornwall, May 22--The steamer Paris, of the American line, which left Southampton on Saturday, arrived here this morning under instructions to embark for New York.

PROSPECTORS SAFE.

Report of Murders by Indians in Atlin District Contradicted.

Bellefleur, Ont., May 20--The reported murder of a party from Prince Edward county by Indians in Atlin district proves to be false.

READING RAILWAY DISASTER.

TO PLEAD FOR CUBANS.

The Danube Ashore

The Popular Alaskan Liner Stranded North of Cape Mudge.

Steamer Maude Gone to Her Assistance--Those on Her.

News was received here this morning from Union that the steamer Danube, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Capt. Meyers, is ashore in the vicinity of Oyster Bay, just north of Cape Mudge and about thirty-five miles above Union.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET.

Victoria Cricket Club eleven met at eleven on the Gaiter field and scored 174 for eight wickets.

THE TURF.

New York, May 20--The National Jockey Club has announced that the racing season will be closed on May 25.

Local Whistmen Determined that the bicycle meet being held here next week with enthusiasm and made definite arrangements for the afternoon's racing at Oak Bay Park on Saturday.

Indian Pictures

Another Letter From the Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

Mr. G. W. Stevens Tells of His Interview With a Rajah.

Calcutta. "His Highness" perceived the babu "trains that you are in the enjoyment of good health."

Light Yet Sleepless.

and white cotton socks. It came up, always quite peacefully, appearing to be asleep in the chair.

Pat-Choked, Gold-Spectacled Babu. "I found it quite impossible to give a language so evasive, and to reply to my remarks, though with deprecation of my bluntness; so that at least I had the satisfaction of knowing that we were both talking about the same things."

Believe What He Said. Yet, without the least encouragement, he insinuated and insinuated and insinuated.

And then suddenly, without a flicker in the eyes of either Rajah or interpreter, he turned to my countryman.

And while I still gazed, His Highness motionlessly rose, banded me out of the chair with his snufflet touch, and prattled in English, "Do not forget me."

I shall not forget him. Nor yet the commander-in-chief of the army--a mild little man with a stammer, who sat on the extreme edge of his chair. Nor the

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Late News From Dawson

A Big Strike on Slate Creek, a Branch of the Forty Mile.

Latest Reports of River Steamers Ice-Bound on the Yukon.

Waiting For the Break-Rich Placers on Jack Wade Creek.

News comes from Dawson City that reports are reaching there daily of extensive gold deposits on Slate creek, a tributary of the North fork of Forty Mile river, in American territory.

George Friend, who has spent seven or eight years on the Yukon, returned to Dawson from Jack Wade creek on April 5th. He says that while the creek is undoubtedly very rich, reports are very much exaggerated, and the gold deposits there do not approach those of El Dorado and Bonanza.

As a result, business has revived and is booming in all lines. There is a steady advance in prices of all commodities. The price of flour is now 20 cents at the mill, and the price of sugar is 12 1/2 cents.

A Townsite Speculation has developed opposite the city in what is now known as West Dawson. The promoters are advertising to operate a road between the town and the boomtown.

F. E. Manchester, of Stockton, has obtained a franchise for the exclusive sale of distilled water to the inhabitants of Dawson at 10 cents per gallon. He proposes to distill from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons daily and expects to realize a handsome return upon his investment.

The John C. Barr was frozen in a most perilous position near the lower end of a midstream island near the American boundary line. The captain of this boat has planned a Gigantic Engineering Feat. The ice at the lower end of the island has been hewn into immense blocks or floes by digging trenches to the water beneath it.

The ice at the lower end of the island has been hewn into immense blocks or floes by digging trenches to the water beneath it. In this way it is calculated that when a freshet, caused by melting snows, comes and floods the river, the ice, being freed from the great mass covering the river, will rise and float away, leaving a clear channel for the steamer to sail up within the shelter of the island.

The steamer Arnold, commanded by Captain E. L. McNoble, formerly master of the Mary Garrett of the San Joaquin river fleet, is likewise in an exposed position. It lies at the mouth of a slough between Eagle City and Forty Mile. After the river froze over its level

sank so that a large intervening bank of earth appeared between the steamer and the mouth of the safe haven into which it was hoped to run the steamer when the river raised before the ice broke.

Work has been done by the use of a bar to turn drift ice from tributary streams away from the boat. The ice surrounding the vessel has been cut into huge blocks to float away with the first rise, and the Arnold's machinery, having been put in good repair during the winter, is to be kept under constant watch day and night ready to turn at the first opportunity.

Many a wayworn traveller owes him his safety from storm, and perhaps death, when half-frozen miners have wandered to the Arnold they have been rescued by McNoble personally, and while his crew attended to the dogs, McNoble gave his time to making the travellers warm and comfortable.

Considerable business was transacted at the adjourned annual meeting of the Victoria Garrison Rifle Association, which was held last evening at the Drill Hall, one of the important subjects under discussion being the question of a new and suitable range. It had been hoped that Major-General Hutton would have been invited to select a suitable site, and the members of the association look forward to his being able to reach here in September. The grant of \$5,000 made by the Dominion government is available for the purpose of securing a site, but it is desirable that so important a subject as the choice thereof be well considered before final action is taken.

THE RIFLE. Annual Meeting V.G.A.R.A. Considerable business was transacted at the adjourned annual meeting of the Victoria Garrison Rifle Association, which was held last evening at the Drill Hall, one of the important subjects under discussion being the question of a new and suitable range.

A Tale of Horror

Told by the Survivors of Thirty-Six Enslaved Polynesians

Killed the Slavers and Drifted Helpless About the South Sea

A thrilling tale of slavery and death on the southern seas reached here by the steamer Miowera. Late arrivals from Suva say that two Polynesians have reached Taviana, one of the islands of the Fiji group, who claim to be the only survivors of a party of thirty-six natives who were stolen from the Andaman island by a slaving schooner. One of the natives, describing his adventures to an interpreter, told the following story:

"We were stolen. We saw a two-masted schooner come into the bay with over thirty others, paddled out to trade in two big canoes. There were about twenty men in one big canoe and eleven in the smaller one. I was in the smaller one. When it most advanced the vessel the white men dropped a big piece of iron into the canoe so that it was swamped. We swam to the large canoe and were getting away, but were fired at from the ship and the boats came after us. Many were killed, and the canoe was sinking. We then jumped into the water to swim ashore. About twenty of us were caught—the others were killed.

By the time we reached Lancela Bay there were over sixty on board. We were all taken to a place up the river, and after a few days 28 of us were put into a vessel and sailed away towards Levuka, so they told us. On the way we fell upon the white men, seven of them, they were not English, being dark like Spaniards. Killed them, and threw their bodies into the water. This was while the vessel was sailing between Nivala and Gau. We turned the schooner in towards our island, but big storms came and the sails were torn to pieces, the masts were broken down, and for weeks we drifted, unable to alter the vessel's course. We soon ate up the food and for days and days we had nothing, and no water, only that we dipped up from the sea. Many died of hunger. Every day we put some dead ones into the water, and soon there were but eight of us left. One night we fought and two were killed; two others died of hunger and measles, and two we ate their flesh. At last, when we thought we were about to die, we were cast ashore on a small island near Taviana, from whence we were brought to that island, when the men brought their copra. The schooner is lying there a wreck. The Fijian authorities will investigate the story.

Arrivals from the South Seas by the Miowera also bring news of the clearing out of a nest of Tongian Pirates by H. M. S. Torch. While the little British sloop of war was on her way from Sydney to Samoa a fleet of small felucca sloops and schooners, manned by a band of pirates, who prey upon the smaller trading vessels, and even big ships at times, was hidden on one of the islands of the group, and on the receipt of information from some of the traders of the hiding place of the lawless Tongians, the Torch quietly steamed around to their hiding place and surprised them, destroying the majority of their vessels. The pirates fled to the bush, a landing party went in pursuit, but were unable to get within range of the fugitive pirates. No loss of life occurred, but considerable property was destroyed by the Britishers. Five vessels and a number of huts belonging to the outlaws were burned.

The Torch took a quantity of patent rockets specially designed for use in rebel African settlements, and for clearing out such nests of pirates as that of the Tongians, to Samoa. These rockets are very effective in bush warfare. According to news received by the Miowera the sights that met the eyes of the galleon expedition along the desolated coast were horrible. In one place where a picturesque fishing village with a population of three hundred had stood, neither house nor tree nor living thing was left. The site of the little settle-

ment looked like new-plowed land and the survivors of the fishing folk had fled for safety to an inland town twelve miles distant. The cutter Mystery, which reached Cooktown from the scene of the disaster prior to the sailing of the Miowera from Sydney, recovered in all 58 bodies, of which but 18 were identified. The remainder were buried in one big trench. Wreckage and large fish were found by the Mystery thirty and forty feet above high water.

News is also given of the loss of the 178 ton schooner Werfa, which sailed on an inter-island trading cruise from Dunedin six months ago. The news of her loss was obtained by the finding of a bottle by some children on the beach of New South Wales, near Healesburgh, containing the following message, which strange to say, was unsigned: "October 28, 1898. Schooner Werfa, Captain Johnston, from Dunedin, N. Z., wrecked on the island of 22, longed for me. My hands lost but me. Am on an island somewhere off coast of New South Wales." An expedition is being subscribed for to search for the survivor, but the prospect of finding him alive is considered a remote one.

Sporting News

THE RIFLE. Annual Meeting V.G.A.R.A. Considerable business was transacted at the adjourned annual meeting of the Victoria Garrison Rifle Association, which was held last evening at the Drill Hall, one of the important subjects under discussion being the question of a new and suitable range. It had been hoped that Major-General Hutton would have been invited to select a suitable site, and the members of the association look forward to his being able to reach here in September. The grant of \$5,000 made by the Dominion government is available for the purpose of securing a site, but it is desirable that so important a subject as the choice thereof be well considered before final action is taken.

THE RING. New York, May 19.—At the Broadway Athletic Club tonight, Joe Walcott, the colored boxer, knocked out Dick O'Brien in the fourteenth round of their fight. O'Brien was knocked out by a combination of weight to the Lewiston man, and he won without having to take more than half a dozen punches in return for his services. He had a very good fight, but he was not as good as he was in the past.

YACHTING. Bristol, B.I., May 18.—The new cup defender now in course of construction at the Herreshoff works here will be launched just at dusk on the evening of June 8. The title will be high seas, and the boat for launching is to prevent witnesses from seeing photographs of the boat before she is in the water.

MAZET'S INVESTIGATION. New York, May 19.—The Mazet investigation committee met again to-day. It will hold no more sessions after this until May 31.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well. Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO. A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

Eight Hour Legislation

Minister of Mines Thinks a Satisfactory Agreement Will Be Reached.

The Kootenays Booming-The Wonderful Growth of Nelson.

The provincial Minister of Mines, Hon. J. Fred Hume, returned last night from a flying trip to his constituency. The journey was undertaken largely for the purpose of learning the needs of his constituency in the way of trails and bridges, and ascertaining where it will be necessary to make appropriations for these works during the coming season.

Naturally, the attention of the minister was directed to the effect the inauguration of the eight hour law will have upon the miners and mine owners in the Kootenays. Several deputations waited upon him in reference to the matter, among which was the Nelson Board of Trade, a body which, on account of the fact that it is composed very largely of mine owners, expressed itself as being opposed to the legislation which comes into effect on the 15th of June.

"Questioned as to the general feeling in regard to the new law, Mr. Hume replied: "The eight hour law, so far as the miners themselves are concerned, is perfectly satisfactory. I talked with a large number of these men during my visit and every one of them expressed themselves as being delighted with the step taken by the legislature. The mine owners, on the other hand, are almost unanimously opposed to the step taken, and are protesting by the introduction of it. I think, however, that an arrangement will be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

"Of course," he continued, "unless some modification of the law can be made, a hardship will undoubtedly be worked on the mine owners. At present most of them are paying their men \$3.50 a day—the day at the present time consisting of ten hours. They are compelled to pay the same rate as formerly, under the eight hour law. I think, however, that their opposition will be easily understood. I do not think, though, that they will be required to do so. I understand that several of them have expressed their willingness to pay their men \$3 a day under the new arrangement.

"This would be better than \$3.50 an hour, the amount which some of the miners told me they would be willing to accept. Other difficulties which may arise in connection with enforcing the law can be satisfactorily adjusted at the next meeting of the legislature, by the introduction of a number of amendments to the act where it is found to bear heavily on any one.

"Have any of the mines shut down in consequence of the announcement that the law will be enforced?" "I think not, and I doubt whether any of them will be. The threat to close the mines is a harmless sort of bluff which will not deceive those who are familiar with the conditions in a mining district. Many of these mines close down during the summer, anyway, as the ore is ravelled out during the winter. It is just a bluff which has no real basis. The law will be enforced to the effect of the eight hour law."

Regarding the Pacific cable and the action of the government in that connection, Mr. Hume said that the people in the Kootenays expressed little interest in it. They are too busy in developing the mines to pay more than passing attention to such subjects.

SOUTH ONTARIO PROTEST. Toronto, Ont., May 18.—Judge McLennan this morning dismissed the motion to throw out charges in the South Ontario bye-election protest, in which Hon. John Bryden is respondent. The ground on which this was asked was that the charges were too vague and indefinite. The judge said there were so many charges that the matter had better be left with the trial judges. He remarked that he had, however, formed opinions on the subject which he had intended expressing, but would refrain as he decided nothing.

BOUGHT OUT THE RAILROADS. Chicago, Ill., May 19.—Nine railroads that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company has been operating under a lease for years have been bought outright by this corporation, and hereafter will be parts of the big system.

School Girls' Nerves

What a study this picture affords to every mother of Growing daughters! Is your daughter to be pale, weak, and nervous? Is she to fill an early grave or drag out an existence of misery? Or is she to be healthy, plump, and rosy, the hope of her parents, the joy of her husband, and the happy mother of healthy children?

Very much depends on how her health is at the time when she crosses the threshold of womanhood. This trying period comes at a time when she is undergoing the greatest strain in other ways. Just when she is growing most rapidly; just when she is over-exerting her mind with her studies, and is over-anxious to rank high at examinations, there comes the drain on the system caused by the new functions of the feminine organs, which are just beginning to assert themselves.

Mothers, if your darling daughter is of any account, as you love her and would render her lovable and happy through all her future life, see that she passes through this trying ordeal just right. Don't wait until she becomes languid, pale, and nervous, complains of pains in the stomach after meals and suffers with dragging down feelings. Begin early by fortifying her system against these symptoms.

The difficulty is to supply the body with sufficient nourishment to restore the millions of nerve cells which are daily exhausted, and to keep the blood rich and pure. It would seem impossible to conceive of any preparation better suited to this purpose than DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD, the last and greatest prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase. A remedy which restores and revitalizes wasted brain and nerve cells, and creates new, rich blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

Restores the color to the cheek and the brightness to the eye of the pale, languid school girl. It helps her over the trying period and gives her the strength and vitality necessary to develop into a plump, healthy woman.

For pale, weak, nervous girls and women there is no treatment to be compared to that of feeding the nerves on Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. It so strengthens the nerves as to give them full control of the delicate feminine organism, and prevent and cure the irregularities on which woman's health so largely depends. It gives to the body the plumpness and vitality which makes women most admired.

Fifty cents a box, at all dealers; or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

READ THE TIMES And get ALL the news. \$1.50 per annum.



Samoans Still a

Miowera Brings Last From the Trout of the South

Skirmishes Continue Casualties Among and American

R. M. S. Miowera, who the South Seas early brings Samoan papers giving details of the terrible event in which date and Freeman and ghain as well as ten other hands were the victims, a number of natives of gafa and Malietoa side different fights.

On April 17 there was the vicinity of the fort Robert Louis Stevenson rebels were in two troops place and had quite a fighting from a pole over the German flag under which men were fighting.

The Malietoa, who by Lieut. Gaunt, rushed to a pole over the German flag under which men were fighting. As she was doing this, the two trenches, the rebels were in two troops place and had quite a fighting from a pole over the German flag under which men were fighting.

When the place was taken, the German flag was rushed forward to the Malietoa warrior. As she was doing this, the two trenches, the rebels were in two troops place and had quite a fighting from a pole over the German flag under which men were fighting.

The King's W. were as follows: "I am troubled has come to pass, seems to be no help for it will fight to the bitter end. Last night two native forces were brought up, that their ammunition used up and that most of were for surrendering. I am afraid of their chiefs who fight until the last man survives, under such circumstances would mean sure death.

"I did not care to be I would have preferred this thing altogether, but upon me and I had to accept of it. The day before leaving occasion to call on King gained from him some points about his part in it is now stirring up all Samoa."

A TEACHER'S CON. New York, May 19.—Johnny Trip, eight years old, of Whispering in school, told him to stuff half a teaspoon into his mouth. The doctor said when he last night his temperature degrees. His lips, tongue coating of his mouth is swollen.

"DID NOT KNOW NNESS." Elmira, May 19.—Seymour night with Mr. W. W. L. leader, Dr. Laekner, Co. didate for North V. judges who had many courts for treating old business.

TWELVE MEN. Oberfeld, Prussia, May 19.—In the course of the day, killing two men.

THE FRASH. Lilloot, May 19.—The same as yesterday. It is hard for the past 24 hours.

Samoans Still at War

Miowera Brings Late Mail News From the Troublous Isles of the South.

Skirmishes Continue—No Further Casualties Among British and Americans.

It, M. S. Miowera, which arrived from the South Seas early this morning, brings Samoan papers to April 25th, giving details of the fighting there. There were no more whites killed after the terrible event in which Lieuts. Lansdale and Freeman and Ensign Monaghan as well as ten others fell into the hands of the Matafaas. However, quite a number of natives on both the Maitoa and Maitoa sides were killed in different fights.

On April 17 there was a big fight in the vicinity of the former house of Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima. The rebels were in two trenches near the place and had quite a large force. Flying from a pole over the trenches was a German flag under which the Matafaas were fighting.

The Maitoa, who had been drilled by Lieut. Gaunt, rushed the place and the two trenches, killing a large number of their enemies. As the bodies were borne off, the exact number could not be told. The Maitoa lost about twenty-five killed.

When the place was taken the Maitoa rushed forward to pull down the German flag. A woman who was employed in the work of carrying water for the Maitoa warriors as is the custom in Samoa, succeeded in getting in the lead. She tore down the flag and rushed back to the Maitoa with it. As she was doing this, an Englishman who was behind the Maitoa with the American and English from the men-of-war, grasped the flag and, throwing it on the ground, began to trample it. The Maitoa immediately called to his senses by Captain Sturges, who told the fellow that the German flag must not be insulted under any circumstances. There was no fight against Germany. He did not believe that the German government took the stand that its representatives in Samoa had taken. The flag must be respected. This put a damper on any more work of the kind.

However, the fact that the Matafaas had fought under the German flag created a great deal of bitterness and made the relations in Samoa between the Americans and English on one side and the Germans on the other still more strained, if such a condition could be possible.

Continuing the story, a D. Hendricks, who arrived by the Miowera from Apia by way of Honolulu, and who has spent three years in Samoa, says: "The Americans and British are not doing much of the fighting in the bush. This is left for the natives who are better acquainted with the country and the method of warfare. Their attention is devoted mostly to guarding the towns and seeing that all is well along the coast. The greatest watchfulness is kept up by the men. They do not care for a repetition of the Lansdale affair."

"Just after the Americans and British were killed at Fagili, Hoffmacher, a German resident of Apia, was arrested and taken aboard the Royalist for keeping. He was charged with leading the Matafaas in the fight. He was kept aboard the Royalist for several days, but was finally delivered over to the German commander of the Falke and there kept."

"The day before leaving Samoa, I had occasion to call on King Maitoa and gained from him some very important points about his part in the trouble that is now stirring up all Samoa."

The King's Words
were as follows: "I am sorry that this trouble has come to pass, but there seems to be no help for it now. My men will fight to the bitter end."
"Last night two natives from Maitoa's forces were brought in to me. They told me that their ammunition was about used up and that most of the Matafaas were surrendering, but they were afraid of their chiefs who had sworn to fight until the last man dropped. To surrender under such circumstances would mean sure death."
"I did not care to be King of Samoa. I would have preferred to keep out of this thing altogether, but it was forced upon me and I had to accept. It was the desire of all my chiefs and people as well as the Americans and British."

Mr. Hendricks says: "People who say the Samoans will not fight do not know what they are talking about. They fight like demons and do not know what it means to give up. Both sides fight well."

A TEACHER'S CRUELTY.
New York, May 19.—From Derby, Conn., comes the story that because little Johnny Tripp, eight years old, was guilty of whispering in school, the teacher forced him to stuff half a teaspoonful of red pepper into his mouth with the result that the little fellow has dangerously ill. The doctor said when he left the child last night his temperature stood at 102 degrees. His lips, tongue and the whole coating of his mouth is blistered and swollen.

"DID NOT KNOW THEIR BUSINESS."
Elmira, May 19.—Speaking here last night with Mr. Whitney, opposition leader, Dr. Lackner, Conservative candidate for North Waterloo, said the village who had unseated him in the courts for treating did not know their business.

TWELVE MEN KILLED.
Crefeld, Prussia, May 20.—A building in the course of construction, collapsed today, killing twelve workmen.

THE FRASER.
Lillooet, May 19.—The river is about the same as yesterday. It has been raining hard for the past 24 hours.

Along the Waterfront.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A strange marine insurance case will be tested shortly at San Francisco, for the owners of the disabled steamer Ethna Thomson are suing to lay claim to the salvage themselves. The case is a peculiar one, but the underwriters evidently think that there is something in it, judging by the efforts they put forth to reach the Thomson and tow her into port. As will be remembered, three steamers tried to get salvage by towing the vessel and arguing to port, but Capt. Whitney refused all offers. The vessel and cargo were insured for an amount in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and the owners of the vessel reason this way: Supposing a vessel is damaged while rounding the Horn and the captain is compelled to put back to Montevideo for repairs. As soon as she reaches San Francisco thereafter a general average is declared and the insurance companies pay up. Now here is a cargo valued at over \$50,000 saved by the exertions of the captain and crew alone without any outside help, therefore the claim for salvage will be made against the underwriters. When the news of the Thomson being at Santa Cruz reached San Francisco the underwriters at once chartered the fastest tug in the bay—the Fearless—and sent her away after the vessel. The owners, however, had got Captain Whitney over the phone and told him on no account to accept a tow from the Fearless, but to wait until Mr. Jerome arrived. Mr. Jerome then got aboard the tug Rescue and started for Santa Cruz. When he arrived the Fearless had been there over an hour, but Captain Whitney had refused Captain Marshall's offers of assistance. The Rescue then took the Thomson in tow and brought her to San Francisco. The underwriters were thus balked in their attempts to get a hold of the vessel, and it now remains to be seen how the salvage matter will come out.

U.S.S. Lighthouse tender Manzanita came into James Bay this morning and spent some hours in the harbor, her officers meanwhile coming ashore to drink the city water. She left this afternoon on a day-trip to the coast of Alaska, and northern Alaskan waters. Capt. Reiter, U.S.N. inspector in charge of the northern waters, goes north on her to investigate the coast for suitable light-house stations. The United States government at last intends to follow the example set by the Canadian government and establish a number of new light-houses in Alaskan waters. At present there is but one American light in the north, a pile light near Sitka far out of the course of navigation of the majority of the Alaskan steamers. Officers of the Manzanita say the number of marine disasters in Alaskan waters recently has caused the government to arrange for better aids to navigation. The marine insurance men have been after the Alaskan lighthouse board and are bringing strong pressure to bear for the needed improvements. Nothing has been heard of the missing mate of the steamer, who disappeared while the vessel was at Astoria.

News was received by the Miowera that in view of the discontinuance of the calls at New Zealand ports by the Canadian-Australian liners it has recently been proposed to add three fast steamers to the San Francisco mail fleet and establish a regular fortnightly service. The New Zealand Herald gives an account of a special meeting of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, to oppose a suggestion of the Premier that the fortnightly service might run alternately to Auckland and Wellington. With the new steamers being built for the Oceanic Steamship Company and the proposed three fast steamers of the Union Steamship Company, this will give a total of twelve liners running between North America and the Antipodes.

Bark C. D. Bryant, which arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco two days before the Miowera sailed for this port, is "hoodoo proof." She sailed from San Francisco on a Friday with thirteen men in the crew. There were thirteen people who sat down to the two tables, except when some of the lady passengers happened to feel the movement of the ship. A cat died on the voyage and the Bryant made the trip in thirteen days. This should be enough, according to superstitions, to send any vessel, however staunch, direct to the bottom.

While the steamer R. P. Rithet was loading freight on the Fraser yesterday some nitric acid exploded and made things somewhat lively for a space. The acid poured out on the deck and took fire. A deck hand promptly threw his mattress on the flames, and after some difficulty and with the assistance of another member of the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any serious damage resulted.

A report is current that Capt. John H. Brandow, whose papers as master and pilot were declared forfeited by the board of steamboat inspectors as a result of his alleged misconduct in the collision with the City of Kingston and Glenogle, will appeal from the decision of the local board, and carry his case to the supervising general of the coast, in San Francisco.

Steamer Glenogle left Tacoma yesterday at early morn for the Orient. Her cargo is identically the same which she carried on the voyage begun on April 23, and which ended so disastrously, with the exception of a few sacks of damaged flour. She carried no passengers. Steamer Victoria of the same line will sail from here on Sunday, the 28th, for the Orient.

One of the small torpedo boats of H.M.S. Amphion came into the upper harbor a day or two ago and went over to the regatta. She had the misfortune to ground on a bar near Leigh's saw mill, where she remained until released by the rising tide.

Several sealing captains who went up the coast seeking crews for the Behring Sea have been obliged to return without securing hunters, for the Indians not previously engaged are holding out for higher money than the sealers feel they can profitably pay.

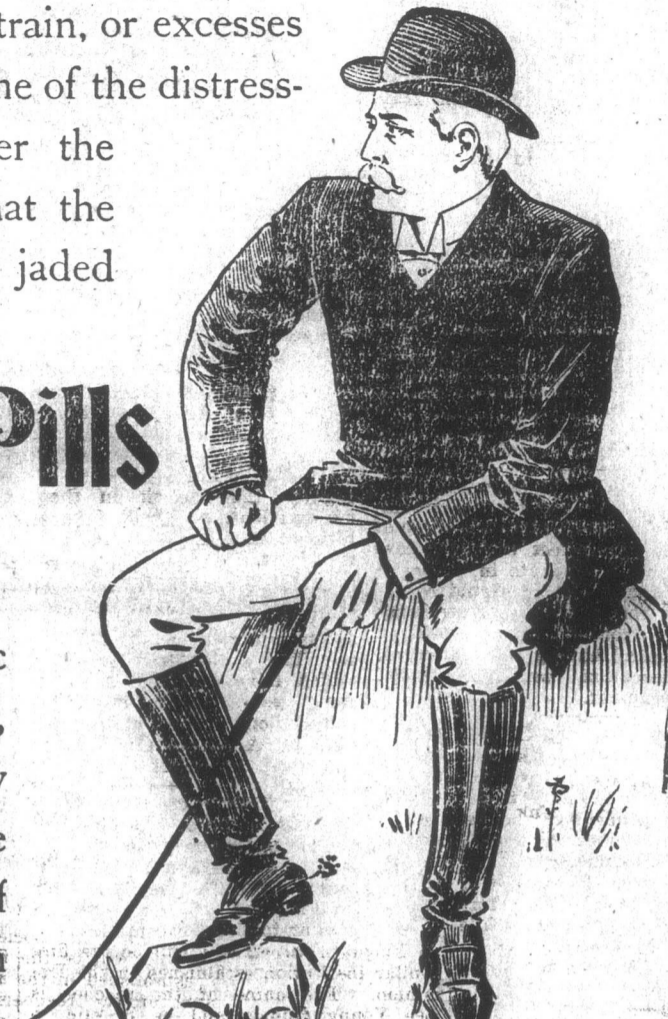
(From Saturday's Daily.)
In their monthly freight and shipping report for April R. P. Rithet & Co. say: During the month there has been but

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

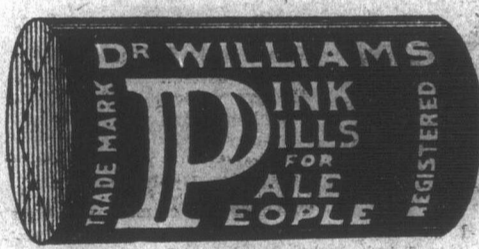
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows: "During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will know what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

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

little change in grain freights. Foreign markets continuing low, there is no indication to export, and the business done has been insignificant. With the prospect of a large surplus, and a scarcity of tonnage, an improvement is looked for as soon as the new crop begins to move. For future loading a few engagements have been made at 28c. 5d. to 30c. The improvement in lumber freights in March was hardly maintained in the earlier part of the month, but there is again a better feeling, with more inquiry for tonnage. Vessels are still scarce, however, and difficult to get, particularly for prompt loading. The freight rates quoted, both for grain and lumber, are practically the same as published in these columns a few days ago.

Capt. W. W. Robinson, of Seattle, who was here about a month ago endeavoring to purchase a light draught river steamer for the American government, has, according to news from Wrangell, purchased the river steamer Duchesne, for the reported price of \$7,000, and she is now here awaiting the arrival of a revenue cutter from Puget Sound to convey her to the westward. The Duchesne was a British boat, and there was some criticism at Wrangell because Capt. Robinson did not buy an American boat. The captain states that he bought the boat he considered the most suitable for the service expected of her, regardless of her register. The steamer is to be used by Capt. Glenn's U. S. exploration party in the navigation and exploration of the Shushitna river, which comes down to the tide water at the north end of Cook inlet.

Tug Holyoke passed out this morning from New Westminster with the big side-wheel steamer Ocean Wave in tow. The steamer which has been laid up at New Westminster since last fall, has been sold to a San Francisco company, and will, hereafter, ply between Vallejo and the Golden Gate. Only being able to carry 22 pounds of fresh water at a time, she was unable to undertake the sea voyage alone.

D.G.S. Quadra returned to port this morning after having visited Nanaimo, Baynes Sound and Cortes Island, where work in aid of navigation has been carried out. In Nanaimo all the harbor buoys were overhauled; in Baynes Sound the missing beacons on Maple Spit, Union Spit and the coring in Kelp bar were re-erected; and on Shark Spit, Mary Island, a new beacon has been established. The

channel here between Mary and Cortes Islands is very narrow, only 300 feet wide and navigators at night time found it extremely difficult to pick out the end of the spit around which the course had to be closely taken, the new beacon will obviate this difficulty. While in the vicinity of Cortes Island, Captain Walbran sped by angles the position of two dangerous uncharted rocks, half a mile northward of Kinghorn Island, and nearly a quarter of a mile apart, at the entrance to Lewis and Desolation Channels, the rocks just dry at low water and were veritable raps for the unsuspecting stranger, there being very deep water close around them, a depth of 21 fathoms being shown on the admiralty chart. To the south of Cortes Island an unknown reef was also found and duly located. This reef, 400 feet in length, showed two rock heads, one at each end of the reef, the heads just drying at low water, and it is situated one and a half cables eastward of the north end of the Three Islands near the Twin Islands. Captain Walbran reports the weather in Baynes Sound and the gulf as being cold and boisterous for this season of the year.

Steamer Willapa will sail this evening for Cape Scott and the way ports of the West Coast en route. Among those booked to sail by her are Rev. Mr. Stearnes, a Baptist minister of Nova Scotia, and a party of three, who like Jonathan and Joseph of old, go to spy out the land for a people. They go to Kias-kish inlet to investigate the country with a view to the establishment of a colony from Nova Scotia, mostly fishermen, who would develop the coast. Others who take passage on her are Capt. Stewart's daughters, who go to their father's summer home lying at Clayouquet. Rev. Mr. Stone and D. Logan, of Clo-ose, G. R. Thompson, J. Frazer, N. Lowery, and Mr. McGregor and a party of seven mining men who go to Techuckisset to delve for gold.

The Columbia Navigation Company's river steamers, Monarch and Sovereign in winter quarters respectively at Dalriev and Circle City, are expected to reach Dawson about the 10th of June and will leave that port on the return trip for St. Michael from June 15 to July 1.

There will be no lack of steamboat accommodation for the excursionists who come from the Sound to assist Victorians to celebrate the Queen's birthday. There

is the steamer Utopia, the regular ferry; the excursion steamer Amur; and besides Seattle is putting on an excursion steamer, the Alice Gertrude. She will make two trips from Seattle to Victoria and return. The Gertrude will sail from Seattle at midnight Tuesday, arriving here at 7 a.m. on Wednesday. She will leave again at 10 p.m. that evening and on her second trip leaves Seattle at 6:30 a.m. on Thursday, arriving here at 1 p.m. leaving again at midnight for home.

The action of Collector Huestis in not permitting seamen of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamships to land until due investigation of each case in the manner prescribed for immigrants, is not upheld by the American government. Secretary Spaulding has wired as follows to the collector from Washington. "The department finds no authority in law for your instructions." The status of merchant seamen of Japan is practically the same as that of other maritime nations. Seamen of all nations may enter the country when discharged by the consul representing their nation." This ruling affects all American coast ports.

ITCHING PILES.
False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

Kang Yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, is reported by a Vancouver paper to be behind a gigantic Chinese scheme to form companies in every city of consequence in the United States, Canada and Australia, which will attempt to control Chinese capital in order to further all Oriental industries. It is understood that when Kang was in Vancouver he outlined the scheme to a number of prominent Chinese merchants, and his ideas were quickly acted upon. One of the promoters, when asked to-day if the scheme would prove workable, said: "We have no doubt about its success. Our plan is to give the Chinese a chance to invest their money in this country and to further all Chinese industries. There are at present 5,000,000 Chinese in Canada, Australia and the United States, and they will, we think, go into the scheme. As soon as our company is formed here we will send out our

agents and form companies in every city of any size in Canada, the United States and Australia. We expect to issue altogether about \$50,000,000 worth of stock. In Canada alone we will issue \$5,000,000 worth. With the formation of companies accomplished and stock issued, they will be brought under one management, with headquarters possibly in Vancouver. Then a banking institution will be formed and investments in Chinese industries will be made on a very large scale. We don't intend to exactly form a trust to control the Chinese capital and industries on this continent, but that may come later."

STARVED NERVES.
When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous exhaustion and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Pure and face-simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

A temporary home is to be provided for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the leasing of the Garesche-Grover property, which has been secured by the government for the term of eighteen months. At the end of that time it is expected the new residence will be ready for occupation.

Free Art Classes

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

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing, painting and modelling. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time. The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and disseminating works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month. For further particulars apply to:

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Next Drawing, Wednesday, May 24th.

Food
to every
weak, and
rag out an
and rosy,
husband,
dren?
ALL the news
50 per annum.

MACH.

The following are

of the stomach... regular?... nausea?... after eating?... in your bowels?... in the morning?... after eating?... it of stomach?... and then hot flushes?... for improper food?... sweet taste in the...

on Week

We give to recreation... With all the loyal... ty to our Queen... ty to the week to re...

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VICTORIA, B.C.

ONFERENCE.

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FREE TO MEN.

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FREE TO MEN.

sorrow that so... are being imposed... quacks, Mr. Gra... duty to give his... of his experience... cure by informing... to him in strict... be cured. No at... to those writing... but any one who... is advised to ad... above.

ANKRUPP.

Robert Mantel, the... of bankruptcy to... are \$14,000 and the...

STEEL PILLS

REGULARITIES. The Pills Cochia, Penny... or, post free for... ON, LTD., Victoria... acuetical Chemist.

The Yukon Output

Toronto Globe's Correspondent Considers \$20,000,000 a Moderate Estimate.

The Use of Gold Dust as Currency—Collection of Royalty.

The special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing from Dawson under date of April 7, says:

The Midnight Sun a day or two ago estimated the gold output for this year from the Yukon Territory at \$20,000,000, made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Amount. Includes El Dorado, Bonanza, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz, Eureka, and other creeks and benches.

Total \$20,000,000. A Moderate Estimate.

I consider this a moderate estimate of the gold output for this spring's wash-up in the Yukon. Hunker Creek, in my opinion, is underestimated, and so are the Bonanza benches and Gold Run. Those who should know say that Gold Hill, which is counted among the Bonanza benches, will produce fully \$1,000,000. This is counted among "old timers" here as one of the most wonderful hills ever worked in the history of modern gold mining. They say that such a sight as is to be seen on the hillsides or benches all the way up Bonanza was never witnessed before. The crest of the hill has much the appearance of a battlement, with huge breastworks in the fore, the breastworks being the enormous dumps that form a continuous wall for miles and miles. If the officials here can collect the royalty on but half of what will be taken out they will do well. Under present conditions the task of collecting the royalty is not an easy one. The matter how zealous or honest the officials may be, they cannot possibly collect all that should be collected under the regulations.

Gold Dust as Currency.

Apart from the natural objection of the miners to contribute 10 per cent on the gross output, the use of gold dust as currency is not popular in this country. A very large quantity of "dust" is paid to merchants, saloonkeepers, etc., which escapes the tax. So long as this is allowed it will be very difficult to find out how much gold has been taken out. There are many here who are strongly in favor of prohibiting the use of gold dust as currency, and it has been suggested that a practicable and advantageous course to pursue would be for the government to buy all the dust at a certain figure, say at its assayed value, less a certain percentage to be deducted in lieu of the present royalty. If this policy were adopted the government would necessarily have to prohibit the export out of the Yukon of gold dust by private individuals. Under the present system by using his dust as currency the miner is unmercifully robbed, and he knows it, but would rather suffer in this way than pay a straight 10 per cent royalty. But this country should yield millions to the coffers of the Dominion government. There is every reason to believe that the country will be a very large gold producer for years to come. The era of machinery has now set in and there is scarcely an owner of a good claim in the country but is contemplating buying machinery. It will invent and build the most suitable machinery will reap a great harvest and will also confer a great favor both on the miner and on the country at large.

Review of the Creeks.

The Sun correspondent accompanies his estimate of the output with an interesting and careful review of the various creeks, which will probably be read with interest. The past year has been one of unusual activity, particularly in hillside and bench properties. New claims have been made in the most unexpected places, demonstrating truly that gold is where one finds it. Many gulches which twelve months ago were pronounced worthless are to-day showing wonderfully rich, and there is no prospect of general practical unprospected. Those who one year ago looked upon Dominion and Sulphur as largely blanks are amazed at the present prospects. Now but continuous panning second only to El Dorado, and another season will see the two in a close finish for first place among the gold-bearing streams of the Yukon valley. It has been difficult to obtain absolutely reliable information concerning Stewart River district, but there is no reason to believe that the country will not ultimately prove to be that which its particular work on the principal creeks and adjacent benches and tributaries: Bonanza.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

New York, May 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa, which left this morning for Southampton and Bremen, turned about near Sandy Hook and signalled that there was a fire down in the hold, and that she wanted immediate assistance. The fire-boat started down the bay at full speed. At 2:30 p.m. the Barbarossa started up the bay with the fireboats alongside. All the other boats left her, the fire, which had been in the forward hold, having been subdued.

TRAIN JUMPED THE TRACK.

Pottsville, Pa., May 16.—One man was killed, another fatally injured and several others seriously injured to-day by a passenger train on the Little Schuylkill branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railway jumping the track and colliding with a coal train. The dead man is Samuel Grier, Newberry, engineer of the passenger train.

THE FRASER.

Lillooet, B. C., May 18.—There has been no change in the river since the last report. The weather is cloudy and cool. Quenesella, B. C., May 18.—The river rose three inches last night. The weather is clear and fine.

claims will clean up as much as any

similarly worked property on the main creek. If the gulches have proven a surprise, the benches are a revelation. Far up the hillsides may be seen hundreds of men, scores of cabins and tremendous dumps. From Discovery down to forty below the crest of the hill has much the appearance of a battle-ground with huge breastworks in the fore. Above Discovery great work has been done, worked with more or less activity, though the gold obtained from this quarter will not be nearly so large as that taken from benches below Discovery.

Eldorado. As might have been expected, the famous Eldorado will be well in the way when the grand total is figured up. There has never been anything uncertain about the major portion of this creek, and the current season has only tended to strengthen that certainty as to its great richness. But little has been said of French Hill during the year, though many claims are being assiduously worked and the wash-up promises excellent results. Gay Gulch is turning out splendidly.

Hunker.

Very few of the busy throng which pass up Hunker way each day realize the actual amount of work being done along the creek and on the benches. Last year the output was disappointingly small—this season it will be surprisingly large, properties that were abandoned last year have turned out good. The benches on both limits are showing up well, though on the whole are not nearly so far advanced in actual development as those on Bonanza. The old channel seems to have crossed from right to left more frequently than on other streams. The result is that rich pay is found on both limits, but much apart. Last Chance creek, on the whole, is turning out well, though there are numerous claims on which the pay has not yet been located. The benches along this tributary are also good as far as prospect, splendid pay having been located in a few places. Gold Bottom, which was not much thought of during the early part of the season, is proving quite a surprise, good pay being found on many claims. Two months ago many properties were for sale on this creek at ridiculously low figures, but to-day these same properties command a respectable price. Hunker Creek tributaries and benches may confidently be expected to show up well at the wash-up.

Dominion.

Dominion creek as far as 80 below. Lower is no longer a puzzle or disappointment. It is undeniably rich within the area named, though this is not intended to mean that all the claims have evidenced a paystreak. As far as 140 below good prospects have been found, so it is fair to assume that this portion of the creek will yet turn out all right. Between the two discoveries, lower to 20 and above Upper to 10, the creek is second only to Eldorado. It is difficult to safely estimate the actual output of the territory named, but the creek men say it will not vary much from the figures seen elsewhere. Not many of the tributaries of Dominion have shown anything startling, but that is not adversely considered owing to the strikes that have been made on the remaining few. As to the benches, the statement may be made in a general way, that they are good. For some unaccountable cause, work has not been pushed as vigorously as might have been reasonably expected, but regardless of this very fine pay has been located on many of the benches. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the others will turn out well.

General.

In the early part of the season Sulphur received a black eye, from which it is only just now recovering. Within the past two months the pay streak has been located in various parts of the creek, demonstrating that the owners have only to continue the hunt to be successful. The claims proven last year are taking out reasonable amounts, the benches around Discovery are believed to be all right. Gold Run promises to become one of the famous creeks of the Klondike, while Quartz, so long considered a blank from fountain to mouth, has suddenly developed into a paying proposition. Eureka is no longer an uncertainty, and will yield quite a large sum of gold when the season's clean-up is completed.

FILIPINO LEADER SAFE.

Aguinaldo Has Returned to the Hills and Thinks the Americans Cannot Follow Him.

London, May 16.—Lloyd's has received the following despatch from Manila: "Owing to the orders of the revolutionists, all English employees have been forced to leave the rice mills and come here. Native employees will be left at the rice mills. A protest has been filed with the British consul." The Filipinos in the islands ridiculed the statement that Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and claim his retirement is a part of his strategic plans. As the mountains are almost inaccessible, and are inhabited by savages, who use poisoned arrows, it is absolutely impossible for the Americans to follow him there.

AMERICANS SUPPLIED ARMS.

New York, May 16.—A Berlin despatch to the Staats Zeitung says word has been received from Hongkong that members of the American Army and Co., Hongkong, has suddenly left the city, upon it being discovered that they were supplying Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition.

ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

Toronto, May 16.—A special cable to Evening Telegram dated London, May 16, says: In the House of Commons to-day James F. Hogan, Nationalist member for Tipperary, was informed by the colonial secretary, Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, that he had undertaken to bear the costs of the Quebec government's defence in the Anticosti matter. Mr. Chamberlain stated that he did not contemplate any action in the matter.

THE TRANSVAAL ARRESTS.

Names of the Men Arrested—Mr. Chamberlain Has Not Yet Received Any Official Information.

Pretoria, May 16.—Mr. Conynham Green, the British agent, called on President Kruger this afternoon and expressed regret that men who had worn the Queen's uniform should be concerned in such a movement as that for which the arrests of British officers have been made. President Kruger replied that he would not believe that the prisoners were Britishers until it had been proved. He added that he hoped the affair would not interfere with the proposed meeting between himself and Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa.

The names of the officers arrested are: Captain Patterson, formerly of the Lanciers; Col. R. Nichols, Lieut. B. J. Tremlett, C. A. Ellis, lately a private detective at Johannesburg; Lieut. John Allen, formerly of the Horse Artillery; Quartermaster Mitchell, former Sergeant Fries' and former Sgt. P. H. Hooper. None of them have been in the employ of the British South Africa Chartered Company.

Mr. Chamberlain Interviewed.

London, May 16.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Chamberlain, who was interviewed in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening, said he had heard nothing officially regarding the arrests in the Transvaal, and did not think that too serious significance ought to be attached to them. No information had reached him from South Africa, he asserted, that could lead him in any way to anticipate or explain the arrests.

Little disposition was manifested among members of the House of Commons to credit the rumors of a rebellious conspiracy. The morning papers devote their principal editorials to the arrests in the Transvaal, counselling a postponement of their efforts to get the question of international arbitration, which is now the eighth article of the programme, advanced to first place.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

British and American Delegates Wish the Question of Arbitration Considered First.

The Hague, May 16.—The American and British representatives are at an extraordinary meeting at The Hague, near The Hague, where they are discussing the question of international arbitration, which is now the eighth article of the programme, advanced to first place.

STUDENTS STOP THE PARADE.

A Lively Time in Princeton, N. J.—Cowboys Charge the Crowds.

Princeton, N. J., May 16.—Pawnee Bill's Wild West show tried to parade here yesterday, but a party of students attacked the parade and broke it up. A number of cowboys of the show fired blank cartridges to intimidate the crowd, and several students were hurt by bolts swung by horsemen. An aged negro was knocked down by a horse and seriously injured. The cowboys assert they were assailed with eggs, turnips, onions and fire crackers. The cowboys charged the crowd several times, and were driven down those who could not get out of the way. A student was injured by a pony trampling him, another being wounded by bolts and another struck by an Indian with a snake whip. Many were less severely hurt. A number of cowboys and Indians were also badly bruised and hurt. At 1 o'clock a mass meeting of students was attended by the whole of the undergraduates. President Patton issued an order forbidding any student going to the circus.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOULTON.

Winnipeg, May 15.—The death is announced of Senator Boulton at his residence at Russell.

Deceased was a son of Colonel D'Arcy Boulton, of 4th Regiment Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons, was born at Colburn on April 17, 1841. He was a officer of H. M. 100th Regiment, 1868-69; and major of the British North West Mounted Police, 1869-81. He held the offices of reeve of Lakeside, Ont.; warden of the county of Russell, Man.; and registrar of the united counties of Shonik Lake and Russell, an officer of the British North West Mounted Police, 1887, but was defeated. He was present in Selkirk settlement during the troubles of 1899-1879, and was imprisoned with the party in Fort Garry, Feb. 19, 1870. He was sentenced to be shot, but reprieved at the solicitation of Sir Donald A. Smith and Archdeacon McLean and was released March 20 with the rest of the prisoners on the arrival of Archbishop Tache. He commanded Boulton's Scouts during the rebellion of 1855 in the Northwest, held Fort under General Sir Fred. Middleton. Called to the senate Dec. 10, 1889. Deceased was a Liberal-Conservative and Free Trader.

A LETTER FROM ANDREE.

Leith, Scotland May 18.—A report has reached here that a letter written by Prof. Andree was found in a bottle cast up in April near Riftingan, on the northeast coast of Iceland, by a farmer named Johann Magnusson. The letter was then in a bottle addressed to the polar expedition at Cooboooy and Cooboooy, Andree's own stamp, with the request that it be placed in the nearest post office. Magnusson, it is added, gave the letter to a merchant, Svein Einarsson, at Thingitway, which mailed it, and it is expected to arrive at its destination in the course of a few days.

COLONEL'S SUICIDE.

London, May 18.—Sir George de Hochspied, Lieut. colonel of the 8th Con. Buffs, was found in a bottle cast up this morning. His widow was formerly a Miss Camden Lambert, daughter of Wm. Armstrong, of Toronto, Ont. He was born in 1846 and succeeded his father in 1861.

LONDON'S NEW MUSEUM.

Queen Victoria Lays the Foundation Stone Amid Much Enthusiasm.

London, May 17.—The foundation stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum was laid to-day by Queen Victoria. She drove through streets lined with troops from Buckingham Palace, the royal carriage being escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. Her Majesty was accompanied by several princes and princesses and other royal personages met her at the museum, where a raised dais was reserved for them. The ambassadors, members of the cabinet and leading state officials occupied a pavilion at the side.

Along the route crowds of people witnessed the procession. A gaily dressed woman witnessed the ceremony which the Queen performed without leaving the carriage and amid much enthusiasm.

The ceremonies resembled a miniature Jubilee. Inside the museum the scene recalled the spectacle at St. Paul's Cathedral upon the occasion of the Jubilee. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, the cabinet ministers and several diplomatic corps were present, and by all of them wearing brilliant uniforms. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and took the greatest interest in the mechanical part of the stone laying, talking lengthily with the Prince of Wales on the subject.

The National Anthem was sung by pupils of the Royal College of Music, and afterwards a madrigal, especially composed for the occasion, was sung by the choir of the Royal College of Music. The Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of All England, read the prayers. Sir George Chubb, the celebrated locksmith, presented the casket to be placed by the Queen under the foundation stone. It is made of beaten copper, with gold enrichments and has an oblong domed lid, surmounted by an imperial crown on a cushion. The front is divided into three panels, the centre containing a lunette with a scroll on which are the words: "South Kensington Science and Art Department." On the upper part are devices relating to the pictorial arts. The interior is lined with royal blue velvet. There is a small gold key of elegant design bearing the initials "V. R. I." with a crown above them.

Her Majesty afterwards took the train for London.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

Quarrel Among Children Leads to a Fight in Which One Woman is Slashed to Death.

Union City, Tenn., May 18.—Reports of an extraordinary tragedy at Paynes mill, near Tiptonville, have reached here. Three women, Mrs. Mattox, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Brogdon, married a Mrs. Covington and attacked her with clubs, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed Mrs. Mattox through the heart, killing her instantly. Mrs. Covington then plunged the weapon into Mrs. Edwards' breast, inflicting fatal injury. The tragedy grew out of a quarrel among the children of the women.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In Committee of Supply National Defence—Very Little Accomplished Because of Opposition Obstruction.

Ottawa, May 13.—The attendance at yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was exceedingly slight. Believing that fact, the government considered the occasion favorable for putting through another considerable batch of the estimates, but in this calculation it was badly astray, as little or no progress was made and the day was practically wasted so far as the progress of public business was concerned.

Docking Horses' Tails.

At the opening of the House Mr. Penny introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code in respect to cruelty to animals, which is especially designed to guard against the improper docking of tails in horses destined for shipment to England. He acted at the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Redistribution Bill.

Sir Charles Tupper, upon the orders of the government proposed laying his redistribution bill before the House.

Public Accounts Committee.

Sir Charles Tupper made inquiry as to why the meeting of the public accounts committee is so long postponed. It had been summoned for Wednesday, and now another notice is issued postponing it till Friday. The Prime Minister replied that the matter was one over which the government had no control. It was explained that the committee rooms have been constantly used, and that both the banking and railway committees had been engaged with business of importance and urgency.

Last Day for Private Bills.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Ottawa-Inkerham Railway Company. The Speaker announced that this was the last day for introduction of private bills.

In Supply.

In committee of supply Mr. Foster called attention to an item in the contingent account of the customs department for the purchase of three volumes of a work known as "Every Man His Own Lawyer." Desirous, too, as the Minister of Customs evidently is to work up his credit, Mr. Foster has had the illustrations fortified himself with books of practical quotations and English synonyms. Mr. Foster made the purchase of a portrait of the Prime Minister another ground for fault-finding. Surely, he observed, Mr. Foster could pay for this out of his own pocket.

Mr. Paterson—The portrait was not for my personal use. It is in my office, and the honorable member may see it there.

Mr. Foster—I see quite enough of it here. (Laughter.)

Whether or not the ex-minister intend to corner Mr. McMullen in this connection, he was favored with the endorsement of that honorable member.

Mr. Rogers (Edwards) caused a loud laugh by reading a long list of Latin quotations from the work on quotations.

Sir Charles Tupper—it is unfair that the ministers should fortify themselves with such works. How are the Opposition to hold their own in debate? I think ex-ministers should be supplied with these works too. (Laughter.)

Sir Hibbert Tupper looked upon the purchase of the volume, "Every Man His Own Lawyer," as a reflection upon the Minister of Justice.

On the vote of contingencies for the postoffice department Mr. Foster pointed to the purchase of "Lurke's Peerage List," which he presumed the Postmaster-General was poring over while carrying through his schemes of penny postage, that he might acquaint himself with the honors to be his for his imperial services.

Mr. Rogers, Patron member for Frontenac, observed that the farmers, who are the great taxpayers of the country, do not look with favor upon such expenditures. He caused a laugh, however, by observing that if such things had to be done it was well they should not be done by the people. It was not the enormous amount of money involved, but the ridiculous idea.

Mr. Rogers was chafed for this state of affairs by several of the Opposition members.

The discussion was brought to a close by Sir Hibbert Tupper pointing to a book called "A Dictionary of Our Faults," which had been bought by the Minister of Inland Revenue. He would like to see the book produced, as it would secure great deal of work in the House. (Laughter.)

National Defence.

The discussion centred all evening on the vote of \$145,000 for the maintenance and repairs of government steamers. The vote of \$145,000 was being constructed, according to a statement of the Minister of Marine, will be called the "Minto." Sir Louis Davies in the course of the discussion stated that he might be able to make an announcement in the House this session as to the scheme for a naval service. He added that a request had been made to the Imperial authorities for the requisite supplies for training Canadian crews on vessels to be furnished by the Canadian government.

Sir Hibbert Tupper believed the minister would have the country behind him, and he need have no fear of spending too much on the work. There had been too much penuriousness displayed in connection with our national defence.

A motion for cutting down the vote by \$3,000 was defeated.

The St. Lawrence Route.

Sir Hibbert Tupper drew attention to the increase in insurance rates on the St. Lawrence, and asked if there was not a vessel which could be employed for a tidal survey. To his mind the survey of our coast waters was a disgrace, and a marked contrast to the splendid surveys both in the United States and in the United Kingdom. An instance of the loss of this was furnished by the loss of the Castilian, on Gannet Rock, which was swept out of her course by a terrific current. There was no survey of the waters along these coasts and nothing to serve as guidance but the personal knowledge of the pilots and officers.

Sir Louis Davies allowed that scientific men were in favor of a better charting of the waters of the Atlantic coast, but had not been able to find any practical seamen or any expert in his depart-

ment to advise him to incur the expense of the survey, Sir Hibbert Tupper, he added, was in error when he said that the currents are not shown on the charts. Sir Hibbert—They cannot, and if they do, they mislead.

Sir Louis Davies replied that he had given some attention to the question of currents in connection with the wreck of the Castilian, and was satisfied that the currents had nothing to do with the wreck. The fault lay with the captain alone. He was actuated by three motives in not asking for a vote for this survey. These were that he had not satisfied himself that the expenditure would be productive of good results; that he had not a steamer to put at the disposal of the officers; and that the illness and absence of Mr. Bell Davison would prevent his taking up the work. Meanwhile he was endeavoring to come to a conclusion on the very diverse advice he had received. Commander Spain was not satisfied that this service would be an effective one. The item finally passed, and the House rose at one a.m.

In connection with the proposal to be brought before parliament for the sanctioning of a scheme for the extension of the principle of the Canada Temperance Act, to such provinces as desire to avail themselves thereof, there are a number of interesting particulars which were not included in the formal resolution, but which will be made the subject of discussion in the course of the debate. Among these details are numbered arrangements for the due enforcement of the law. The opinion among those promoting the legislation is that the enforcement should be left entirely in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Among those interested in the subject it is hardly expected that the proposal can be more than threshed out this session, and made the subject for due study and consideration during the recess, both by the government and among temperance people generally.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 18.—Correspondence in connection with the leasing of Deadman's Island was brought down to-day. There is very little among the papers that has not been made public already.

Premier Laurier, replying to a story in the Montreal Gazette about the International commission, said that the newspaper was entirely astray. Some progress had been made with all questions of the Alaskan boundary; that came up for discussion at Washington. When the commission adjourned the commissioners referred the matters at issue to the governments concerned and nothing had been done since.

Sir Hibbert Tupper complained about the copy of a telegram brought down to the House and which was sent by his partner, Mr. Fred Peters, to Sir Louis Davies, about a liquor permit. There were no dates to the telegram which was important. If the dates had been given, they would have shown that the telegram sent in February while Mr. Peters had not become a member of his until the July afterwards. Mr. Peters was then waiting in the province to join the bar and could not have acted as a client. Mr. Peters only sent a friendly telegram to his old friend, the minister of marine, and it had nothing to do with business at all.

In the report presented to-day Coste says that Klithanah-shabon at the head of Douglas channel, is the best place for a Yukon railway terminus on the Pacific coast. The Skitine river could only serve temporarily as a first link in the route to Yukon, and it would be necessary to build a railway from some point on the coast to Glenora.

In the House to-day Sir Hibbert Tupper, in asking for certain returns not yet down, said if they were not forthcoming he would obstruct the proceedings.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

Later Particulars of the Fire on the German Lloyd Steamer Barbarossa.

New York, May 18.—There were exciting times on the North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa on her way back to dock, after the fire had been discovered in her hold. The Barbarossa, which carried the United States mails, drew out of her dock at 11 o'clock this morning, ocean bound, having on board 500 saloon and cabin passengers, several hundred emigrants in the steerage, a crew of 250 and a general cargo of over-handies, in which were over 5,000 boxes of cotton.

As she was passing through the narrows a slight wreath of smoke was seen curling up from one of the forward ventilators. In short time it grew in volume and it was discovered came from one of the forward lower port compartments in which the bales of cotton were stored. "Ship on fire, want immediate assistance" was instantly run along. Captain Richter could not get back because of the narrow channel and had to steam to a wider part. At last, however, she was turned about and headed for port, and two fire boats were sent down the bay.

The five boats and all others that ran alongside offering assistance were told that the fire could best be fought at the pier of the steamship in Hoboken. The Barbarossa struck an Eric lighter and sustaining a beat prop. This threw her into the slip. The side of the vessel struck the pier and the bow into the bow line of the French liner La Bretagne. She struck with such force that La Bretagne was stove in. She was rammed so hard that all of the gangways and freight skids were smashed into splinters. Her prow was run through the huge Foster, sinking that boat instantaneously and ramming the barge Le Kol so badly that she sank within a short time. The Barbarossa was hauled off, and still burning fiercely below deck, taken across the river to her dock in Hoboken. The cotton in the compartment was flooded and extinguished. All of her passengers had been put off.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 18.—Mayor Gardin and City Engineer Tracy left to-day for Chuanst Hill, to inspect the Septic tank system. It is understood the council will support the mayor in his attitude towards Deadman's Island while absent. Alderman Brown will act as mayor.

The Egberta leaves for Esquimalt to-morrow to outfit for a long cruise in connection with the Pacific cable. She returns here on Monday or Tuesday.

C. M. Cooper, late government inspector of schools, has been appointed inspector of city schools.

NO TROOPS FOR AFRICA.

London, May 17.—The eight regiments and an artillery regiment who were proceeded to the Cape have been stopped at the last moment.

Indian Pictures

By Mr. G. W. Stevens, Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

A Visit to the Salt Factories of Madras—Presidency-A Government Monopoly.

MADRAS.

The Assistant-Commissioner wore a light uniform, a bridle jacket, and a crown on his shoulder strap; yet he did not look like a soldier. He looked overworked and underfed. His eyes were pools in pits of sockets; the bones cropped out of his cheeks and chin. He looked like a man who is always traveling, eating sparingly and irregularly of junky food, often down with fever, often with unrelenting anxiety.

Not that he is looked down on like a pariah, as a rule he is simply not looked on at all. As a rule he is dumped down on a salt marsh with no white man within a journey of days. His work makes him

Unpopular Among The Natives about him; naturally they do not see why they should not scrape up the sand which God has evaporated and spread at their feet. His work is cruelly hard. At any time of the night he has to get up to inspect the guards posted round the factory, or hurry for hours to supervise illicit manufacturers. Now on horseback, now following after a through marshes and sliding sand dunes, now crouching in a sluggish boat on a rank canal. When he falls ill—and of necessity he is often put down in feasting fever beds—he will likely enough

Only Fourteen Miles from Madras, the trains of the new East Coast Railway are seldom over three hours late, so that you can generally reckon on doing the twenty-eight miles there and back in a day. Also there are two European inspectors at this station, which is one of the largest salt factories in the Presidency.

Over the Bar, and Swish in through the breach in its middle. At sea point—they tell you with a kind of grim pride—lies a tin inspector, who died alone of cholera on a Christmas Day. He was buried in a piece of canvas before his colleagues came back in the morning to hear that he was ill.

THE CROW'S NEST. Report of Mr. R. C. Clute on the Trouble During Construction. Ottawa, May 18.—The report of R. C. Clute, commissioner appointed to enquire into the Crow's Nest trouble and the tragic deaths of Fraser and McDonald was brought down to-day. The report is voluminous, going into the whole affair. The principal complaint in the report is that temporary hospitals were lacking about that time, although better accommodation was provided later on. Mr. Clute condemns the removal of Fraser and McDonald first from Mann's camp, where they took ill, and particularly afterwards from Bull head. He says medical assistance should have been sent for and the men isolated. He condemns the fact that no medical man saw Fraser or McDonald between the time they took ill and the time they died. As soon as Mr. Haney knew of the deplorable condition of the men in the car at the seventh siding he wired that no expense was to be spared and that medical aid was to be secured. Mr. Clute said that the Canadian Pacific Railway gave all the information at their command.

A Couple More Naked Men spilling in the shallow brine as for their lives. Stamp, stamp, stamp, up and down, back and forward, across and across, in a kind of combination between a treadle and a speaking step dance. They seem so gravely concentrated on nothing that at first you think them mad; then learn that they are making

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Regular Meeting of Board of Directors—Proposed Bonus to Medical Superintendent.

The board of directors of the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital at their usual meeting last night in the Board of Trade rooms dealt principally with routine business, the routine being varied by the receipt of one or two communications of a pleasing character, notifying the directors of donations to the funds and equipment of the institution.

A Pillar of Salt. With it all the few salt officers I have seen appear to grumble almost less than anybody in India. They say it is a healthy life—as long as you are well; when you begin to be unhealthy at all you are quickly very unhealthily indeed.

A FIGHT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. A terrible battle was recently waged in the aquarium at Bayreuth between two crocodiles, one of which was a female and the other a male. It was a thrilling scene for those who happened to be present in the aquarium when the two brutes engaged in a struggle which lasted for some time. The female was the victor, and she was seen to strike the male on the head with her tail.

THE VETERINARY SURGEON. who was summoned as soon as the contending crocodiles were separated and laid down, so that they could be easily operated upon. The work of amputating the two shattered limbs was very delicate, indeed. Strong straps were brought in to hold the limbs together with antiseptic linen twine and a sack necktie.

WHOPPING COUGH. I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgetstown, Ontario, by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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SIBERIAN PRISONERS.

A Doctor Tells of Corporal Punishment as It Exists To-day.

In the Petersburg weekly news sheet (the doctor) Dr. Lobas publishes a description of the Siberian prisons. Dr. Lobas is the doctor for the houses of correction of the Island of Sachalin. He is obliged, when necessary, to give his opinion as to whether a criminal (in Russian "prisoner") is in a condition to bear the prescribed number of lashes.

WILLIAM TELL OUTDONE. "The Best Shot in the World," is the title of an article in the Royal Magazine, on Colonel G. Bordeverry. This marksman is a native of Pau, who took to shooting in his boyhood, and vowed he would be the best pistol and rifle shot going. He made his debut in Paris in 1897. He has an accomplished marksman for wife. She is a sure shot at small targets, and bursts five miniature balloons with five successive shots. Two examples of her husband's skill may be quoted:

Blinds Him Fast With Thongs. With both arms around the bench, his hands are fast bound beneath. "How many" asks the official who is to count the blows.

EVOLUTION. "A scientist announces that the human race is an evolution from the vegetable." Daily Paper. If that is true, as science tells, 'tis very plain to see.

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DROWNING AT SEA.

Shipowners have not done enough to reduce the chances of drowning at sea. They cannot do more in the way of constructing their ships is probably true. They must build of iron, and iron not too solid or too strong, and speed; and to prevent a thin iron vessel from breaking to pieces when she is driven on a rock, or her sides are struck by another steamer, it is necessary to have a certain amount of give in the iron.

A Lifebelt will hold a man up in a bad sea for many hours, then why should not a corkscrew of lifebelts hold many men and a light raft, too, for many hours? Such an appliance need not be of rubber, nor need it be on the upper deck, but below almost on the level with the water. It would hardly move it true, but then, is it required to move? Would it not, if carried, look like a piece of machinery? We are speaking of wrecks in frequented places—on account of its comparative immobility? What did Mr. Vesnian's boat gain by its power of motion except the risk of wearing out everybody who could use an oar?

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Shot a German Prince

A Scion of Germany Shot by Soldiers of the Oregon Regiment.

They Believed Him To Be a Spy and Friend of Aguinaldo.

According to news received by the Empress of India, Prince Ludwig von Lowenstein-Fruelenberg, the German nobleman killed on the firing line in the American engagement with the Filipinos near Malabon March 20th, met his death not by a chance bullet from the insurgent forces, as supposed here, but was shot through the body and instantly killed by a Springfield rifle bullet from the Second Oregon Regiment. In Manila he was generally believed to be a German spy, had been dismissed from General Marcus P. Miller's staff for double dealing and only that fatal morning had been particularly warned to keep away from the firing line. At the time he was killed he was in company with a German who had been dishonorably discharged from the American army. They were in advance of the troops talking, so the surviving but wounded German said, with a Filipino sentry. On the dead Prince's person was found a document signed by Aguinaldo and stating that the bearer should be permitted to pass freely through the Filipino lines at all times as he was a friend of the cause.

These facts were given to the Manila Times by C. S. Bradburn, a newspaper man, with the army of occupation. He was back of the firing line himself with other civilians that morning and personally saw the Prince just before and after the shooting. He also saw the body searched, saw the document, written in Spanish, and procured as a souvenir one of the three engraved and blood-stained visiting cards bearing the Prince's full name and title.

"For some time before he was killed," said Bradburn, "the Prince was known as a spy and was despised by everybody about Manila. Earlier General Miller had listened to his request and employed him as a secret service agent, placing him on his staff as an aid. When he reached Iloilo the Americans gave orders not to land from the transport, so Lowenstein went over to a British vessel and from her got ashore. But instead of doing work for the Americans he sneaked round the point and went aboard the German cruiser Irene. General Miller found out some of his double dealings and dropped him from his staff. The Prince came back to Manila. He was round the firing line at the time whether to risk being shot because of his family troubles or because of his very strained financial condition or for other reasons is unknown. Any way, he was told to keep away but he did not do so."

"That forenoon many of us civilians were standing on the Malabon river bridge, the Prince and his German friend being of the general party, when a staff officer rode up and warned us all to keep back from the firing line, as the Americans shortly expected a sharp engagement. He turned to the Prince and repeated his warning, saying: 'I mean you particularly. You have already given the Americans a good deal of trouble. The Prince smiled and nodded. He remained on the bridge, but the two Germans left. The Oregon Regiment was coming up and going to the right. Colonel Egbert was expected to come up at the centre, but was delayed by an unexpected fierce resistance. So the Oregonians were waiting by the river for Egbert to come up and surprise the insurgents by getting a position behind them. While waiting, they advanced across an open field, but came to a lake, met a stiff fire from the insurgents at 1,000 yards, and apparently retreated to draw the insurgent fire and give Egbert a chance to come up and get in position. They shot about 2,500 shots at the Oregon boys and hit but one, and him only in the heel of his shoe. As the Oregon Regiment was deploying in this position I saw two or three men in the distance run into a nipa hut some distance in front of the American soldiers and directly between them and the Filipinos. It was too far for me to distinguish who the persons were. The Oregonians were ordered to send a volley into the hut. The volley killed the Prince and sent a bullet through the arm of his German companion. They had run into the hut. I helped prepare the Prince's body for railroad transportation back to Manila, where it was buried by the German command without demonstration. The other German while delirious in the hospital said things confirming the suspicion that he and the Prince had been friendly with Aguinaldo."

SOME NEGRO STORIES.
Sir William Robinson's paper on "Trinidad" read before the Royal Colonial Institute the other night, was of a far more gossiping and entertaining character than the average contribution to the proceedings of academic societies. He related some of the negro stories he collected while Governor of the island. A Church of England dignitary had as servant a negro who was very fond of hymn-singing and petty pilfering. She took loose money off his dressing-table to the tune of "Held the Fort" and under cover of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" sequestered the estates.

The late Bishop Rawle asked a negro sitting in idleness by the roadside to the tune of "Held the Fort" and under cover of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" sequestered the estates.

These Trinidad negroes, it appears, are lone and honest sleepers. There was a severe earthquake at four o'clock one morning, and Sir William driving into town said to his groom—"Edward, did you feel the earthquake at four o'clock this morning?" "No, my lord," he replied, "I only went to bed at half-past eight last night."

In 1792 the first Boston stage coach started for New York, and now 700 railway trains are sent out of the city daily.

MICHELET'S ROMANCE.

When Madame Michelet, widow of the great French historian, died the other day, there ended such a romance as has rarely been lived, and as in fiction world have been regarded as fantastic. When Michelet married the young, the gifted, and pretty Andree Malaret, he was an old man, famous and cynical. It operated a complete change in his life. She became his muse, and made the end of his life a dream and an enchantment. He installed her in a little apartment whose windows looked out over the beautiful garden of the Luxembourg; in a true lovers' nest, from which all appearance of serious study was banished; in the midst of glides, and chosen more or less at random.

Cages filled with singing-birds, and spreading palms, and the color and perfume of flowers, Michelet, whose life had been austere, and whose first wife had made him very unhappy, became radiant in this new and charming midst. Though he hated the social world outside, he loved to bring into his home the noise, the brilliance, the gaiety of fetes, and nothing could be imagined more delightful than the improvised masquerades, or more nobly joyous than the dinners when he gathered his friends around his young wife.

In an impulse of tenderness and pity, born of this discovery of love and woman, he abandoned momentarily his historical work, to write his books "L'Armour" and "La Femme," in which all his doctrine of woman was inspired by his adoration of his wife. Seeing in her, excruciatingly if mistakenly, the qualities and weaknesses of all women, his propounded theories were only an excuse to address to her in public, and in admirable language, the discourses of Don Ruy Gomez to a Dona sol without Hernan. The curious fact that in a "Femme" he makes an almost unrestricted eulogium of the women of black race is explained by the circumstance that Madame Michelet was the daughter of a secretary of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the greatest of the blacks. No wonder, then, that Madame Michelet loved the glorious old man with a love that did not end with his death.

Her Long Widowhood. Of a quarter of a century has been spent in watching over his grave, and writing biographical notes of her dead husband, and in bringing out new editions of his work. She died in the bed-chamber where he died, which she had piously preserved exactly as he had left it. It is a bit of reality come down out of the romantic world of French literature, and strikes the naturalist world of today with dumb wonder.—Sketch.

THE ATTITUDE OF TRUST.

Writing about the attitude of "believers" toward the future life, of whose details their knowledge is limited, a correspondent of the Spectator insists that it should be one of trust, similar to that reposed by Garibaldi's volunteers in their leader. Quoting from a life of Garibaldi, a correspondent says: "In 1859 Garibaldi's volunteers, some rich, some poor, were near Alessandria. On May 23 of the camp of the 'Alpine Huntsmen' was in complete confusion. The improvised soldiers rushed to arms to strike the naturalist world of today with dumb wonder.—Sketch.

THE KITCHENS AT THE ELYSEE.
A man-cook, assisted by four sub-chefs, is in charge of the kitchens of the Elysee. He makes the purchases, and submits the menus to the President. Mme. Loubet, who is known to be an economical housewife, exercises control over the public entertainments, and her experience at the Luxembourg, when her husband was President of the Senate, will enable her to avoid extravagance without meanness. She will not be like Mme. Thiers, who, when mistress of the Elysee, is said to have been in the habit of hagglng in person with dealers about the disposal of empty bottles or Mme. Greys, whose servants were allowed to place plates in the cloak room, and solicit the President's guests for tips as in the cloak room of a public hotel. The President's wife has her own little court at the Elysee, being surrounded by the wives of the military and civilian officials of the Presidential household.—London Daily Chronicle.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
Just a McCarthy, in his Reminiscences, published by Harper & Brothers, gives an amusing account of a speech which the victor of Waterloo delivered in the House of Lords. The duke had given his opinion on a certain measure under consideration, and another peer was reticently his remarks. In the course of his criticisms, he ventured on the observation that he feared "the illustrious duke" had not quite understood the measure now before the house. That drew the illustrious duke, and springing to his feet to reply, struck the table with an indignant gesture.

"My lords," he said, "the noble and learned lord has said that I don't understand this bill. Well, my lords, all I can say is that I read the bill once, that I read it twice, that I read it three times, that I read it four times, that I read it five times, that I read it six times, that I read it seven times, that I read it eight times, that I read it nine times, that I read it ten times, that I read it eleven times, that I read it twelve times, that I read it thirteen times, that I read it fourteen times, that I read it fifteen times, that I read it sixteen times, that I read it seventeen times, that I read it eighteen times, that I read it nineteen times, that I read it twenty times, that I read it twenty-one times, that I read it twenty-two times, that I read it twenty-three times, that I read it twenty-four times, that I read it twenty-five times, that I read it twenty-six times, that I read it twenty-seven times, that I read it twenty-eight times, that I read it twenty-nine times, that I read it thirty times, that I read it thirty-one times, that I read it thirty-two 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