

Man who rides a bicycle only half enjoys its delights until he gets a RIGBY Porous Waterproof Bicycle Suit. In dry weather you would not know the cloth was waterproof, and in wet weather you can ride all day without getting wet. The Rigby cloth admits the air but keeps out the rain. Any wheelman will see the great advantage of it at once.

MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON. Specially Adapted for Klondike. Miners' Outfits. A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

PROMPTLY SECURED. NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Patents...

Stranger in the city Ours His Throat in an Attempt to End His Life. Peter Reinhold Sandberg, a Scandinavian, who arrived in the city on the harbor a few nights ago, on route to Los Angeles, is believed to have attempted suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor in an alleyway near the corner of Yates and Government streets.

Washington, May 5.—New York department officials are highly interested in the San Francisco stories concerning the terrible loss of life of the sailors on board American warships at Manila. The dispatches were cruel and inflicted great misery on the wives, mothers, daughters and relatives of the brave sailors.

London, May 5.—Officials of the Eastern Telegraph Company when questioned today, said: "Neither President McKinley nor anyone else has received a message from Commodore Dewey."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 17. CALM BEFORE THE STORM. No New Development of Any Interest in the War Between Spain and the States.

New York, May 5.—A special dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, asserts that official dispatches passing through that city report that there has been an anti-Spanish uprising in Porto Rico. The dispatch is not confirmed.

Madrid, May 5.—The disturbances caused by the high price and scarcity of food continues in the provinces. There have been frequent contacts between the rioters and guards, and looting and shooting are reported from various points.

Washington, May 5.—Persons who were with the president yesterday assert that there is a strong likelihood that Porto Rico will be in the hands of the United States before the end of the month.

Key West, May 5.—The dispatch boat sent to Cuba by the United States government early in the week, returned this morning with four of the six Cuban scouts who left here yesterday.

Washington, May 5.—Up to 6:30 no word had been received at the state or navy department from Dewey.

London, May 5.—Officials of the Eastern Telegraph Company when questioned today, said: "Neither President McKinley nor anyone else has received a message from Commodore Dewey."

OF INTEREST TO MEN. The attention of the reader is called to an advertisement published by the publisher of this paper...

Times

VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY, MAY 9, 1898. NO. 20.

AFTER SPAIN'S FLEET.
Not to Be Allowed to Reach the Atlantic Coast.
Washington, May 5.—Spain's Atlantic fleet is not to be allowed to reach Porto Rico or to approach the coast of the United States.

CUBA CONGRESS.
Interesting Proceedings at the Opening Session—General Blanco's Bold Words.
He Exhorts Everyone to Unite Against the Treacherous Americans.

Havana, May 4.—(Delayed in transmission)—With great ceremony the opening of the first Cuban congress under the autonomous government was formally accomplished today by General Blanco.

AUSTRIA HOLDS ALLOOF.
Will Not Aid Spain Unless Other Powers Intervene.
Vienna, May 5.—Although the position of the queen regent of Spain grows daily more difficult no step can be taken by the Austrian cabinet in the matter, notwithstanding the deep and wide sympathy felt in high quarters here.

BADLY OFF FOR FOOD.
Spaniards in Havana and Cuba Beginning to Suffer Hunger.
Key West, May 5.—The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Arzonata, which were brought in by the Marblehead yesterday, may prove a most important capacity for the island.

MADRID IS TREMBLING.
Strong Measures Have Been Taken to Suppress Revolution.
Madrid, May 5.—The troops are held in the barracks ready to march at any instant against the mob or the revolutionists.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.
The attention of the reader is called to an advertisement published by the publisher of this paper...

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.
Grants an Interview on the Subject of War—She Says All Europe Throws All the Blame of the Conflict on the United States and Has Confidence.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch to the Journal from Madrid gives an account of an interview, obtained by a special commissioner with the queen regent of Spain. During the course of the interview questions were asked and answers given.

FROM THE CAPITAL.
A New Policy Regarding the Issuance of Free Miners' Licenses.
Ottawa, May 5.—The banking and commerce committee yesterday had before it very important reports from the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Honest Help Free!
An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure.

Windsor Salt.
A.K. your grocer for Windsor Salt. For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

Twice-a-Week. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Yantic Damages Again—The Edmontan Route Exposed.
Ottawa, April 29.—The franchise bill was again the chief subject occupying the attention of the house of commons yesterday.

The Edmontan Route.
Mr. Oliver inquired what had become of the Mounted Police party which left Edmontan last September to explore a route to the Yukon.

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DUNCANS MEETING

The Convention Last Saturday Evening Was an Opposition Triumph.

The Electors Are Determined to Withstand the Turner Government.

We have received the following full report of the important meeting held at Duncan's, brief notice of which has already appeared:

The convention which met at Duncan's on Saturday to select a candidate to contest Cowichan constituency in the interests of the people opposed to the present government, was an encouraging and unqualified Opposition success. The delegates, who were thoroughly replete with the several districts, Shawlman, Cobble Hill, McPherson's, Duncan's, Semlin's and Chemainus, occupied the front of the hall to the number of 25, while a goodly number of friends and supporters were in the rear. The convention was promptly called to order by Mr. J. N. Evans, when Mr. James Norcross was elected chairman, and Alex Herd appointed secretary. Mr. Norcross, who proved a very efficient chairman, lost no time in getting down to business, the order of business being carried out without a hitch. Mr. James Evans and the secretary were appointed a committee on credentials, and Mr. William Forrest and Mr. J. N. Evans were appointed tellers. Rules governing nominations and balloting were adopted, after which the nominations in writing were submitted by the delegates as follows: John N. Evans, Jas. Norcross, Wm. Herd, W. C. Duncan, F. W. Garnett, L. G. Hands, Angus McKinnon and Alex Herd. The last five immediately withdrew their name from nomination, declining to allow them to be balloted on.

The nominees were then called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Wm. Herd said he had no particular desire for nomination, but he was willing to submit to the decision of the convention. Taking up the Opposition platform, he said he would endorse it as a whole, and proceeding to discuss it clause by clause he touched on the several planks, securing the government particularly on its policy of taxation and its land and railway policy.

Mr. J. N. Evans said he had not sought for nomination, but as his name had been put forward, he would take his stand on the Opposition platform and endorse it. He went out of his way to enter a chivalrous defence of Mr. Beaven and his policy of that time, but coming back to the present day, he thought there were plenty of reforms necessary and economies possible. Good roads were wanted and Chinese ought to be discharged. The railway policy of the present government came in for special criticism; he thought all railway charters should have clauses stipulating reversion to the government when the charter expires, and strict control of rates.

Mr. James Norcross would not impose his eloquence upon the audience, but thought the platform all right, and would support it as a whole, heartily and to the best of his ability, but over the platform he would place and consider the wishes of this constituency and his own province. He felt it would be an injury to retain the present government in power any longer than he had been in power. The actions of Mr. Turner and Mr. Pooley were especially disgraceful, in his estimation, but at present the disgraces were their own. If the government were sustained, the disgrace would be ours. He condemned the present system of wholesale bribery by road appropriations, and was opposed to the road and railway policy and the giving away of the country to speculators, and while he would not say that the present government was a bad one, he thought that some radical educational reforms might be made. One item in the Opposition platform, he thought might be worth mentioning, and that was the total abolition of the \$200 deposit. But here some one pointed out that that was not a plank in the platform, so concluding that he had been thrusting a dead horse, he sat down.

Mr. W. C. Duncan spoke by privilege. He was pleased to see the convention honored by the presence of Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cottrill, who occupied seats on the platform; he strongly condemned the government for the way they had treated the electors by using their system of subsidies and appropriations as cranks to keep the government in power; he would like to see the government incorporated, as in Ontario, where such corruption was impossible. He thought the Opposition platform good, but not extensive enough. As they were met to select a man to represent them, he hoped they would raise themselves in the public estimation by voting a good man to represent the district.

Balloting was then proceeded with. Results of the first ballot gave Wm. Herd, 12; J. N. Evans, 10; J. Norcross, 3; second ballot gave Wm. Herd, 12; J. N. Evans, 9; J. Norcross, 4. Mr. Norcross' name was then dropped, the final ballot giving Wm. Herd 15, J. N. Evans 10.

It was then moved by J. N. Evans, seconded by Wm. Herd, that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried. Mr. Herd then addressed the convention, thanking them for the honor they had done him in selecting him to be their candidate; he would do his very best to deserve their confidence, and if elected, to serve their interests; he trusted to them for their hearty support and co-operation in the coming campaign; he looked on the fight, not exclusively as a party fight. We had long been a government constituency, and he hoped that after the elections, when the Opposition came into power, we would be a government constituency again. (Applause.)

Mr. Semlin was called to address the meeting, and was heartily cheered on coming forward. It was a great pleasure for him to be present at the convention to see the earnestness of those who were struggling so long with the Opposition practically confined to the Mainland, and to meet with the sympathy and appreciation they were doing. With regard to the present system of government, we were supposed to have responsible government; the parties were clearly divided, and he did not consider there was any room for an independent party. In putting forward a platform, the party were like men fighting in the open, with their enemy in ambush. The government might be forced to adopt that platform; they might pass reforms which they intended to carry out; but there was this difference—a party were to adopt a platform would never carry it out when they came into power. It was for the people to judge which party would best fulfill their pledges; but there was one plank in the platform there was no fear of the government assuming, and that was the Chinese restriction plank. He went fully into the question, and then secured the government heartily on their financial policy in taxation, borrow-

ing and expenditure, which were all done in the interests of the government. Every four years Mr. Turner was very much interested in the farmer, but after the elections nothing practical was ever done to help them. He condemned the government for its actions in the matter of its land grants to railways and charter holders. Whenever the interests of the public and the charter holders conflicted the charter holders got everything; he instanced the case of the N. & S. railway to prove his point. The government men would say the Opposition were not fit to govern, but he would take any four men from the government, and match them from the Opposition with four men equally fit and capable in honesty and ability. The Opposition were perfectly capable to govern; there was no doubt of it. He concluded by giving the opinion of the Hon. T. Davie when in power, that Mr. Cotton (who was about to address the meeting), was the ablest man in the province at that day. Mr. Semlin, who had been attentively listened to and frequently applauded, then sat down.

Mr. Cottrill, who got a hearty reception on coming to the front, said that he felt embarrassed by the quoted opinion of the late Chief Justice. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Davie's own abilities, and said the brains of the party went with him when he left the government; now they were simply catching at straws to support the government, but they were not to be deterred by that. He was on our guard at the election; the Opposition would be doing anything but to judge the merits of their merits; they had all along worked consistently for the best interests of the province as a whole. He touched on the Chinese restriction plank, and said that the Opposition considered a fair measure of re-distribution. He said it was not the Opposition policy to take away members, but to give fair representation; the case of Esquimalt compared with Comox was shown as one exceeding some allegations. In the case of Victoria and Vancouver he had advocated not the giving of Vancouver four members to equal Victoria, but he had no doubt there would come up the cry of Mainland versus Island, but they were traitors who would bring it. He instanced the case of Cassiar as sufficient to condemn the measure now before the house. After speaking of the government's policy on land, timber and the province, after explaining fully where we stood in this respect and how we got there, he asked to judge the merits of his record as finance minister, and govern themselves by that. Mr. Cottrill, who had very favorably impressed the audience, then sat down, amid hearty applause.

After votes of thanks to Mr. Semlin, Mr. Cottrill and the chairman, the meeting adjourned. Cowichan is to be congratulated on the success of this convention. The delegates who were chosen respondents, commencing with the weather, and this the busiest season of the year, in a farming community. The earnestness, the intelligence, the unanimity of that gathering would have sent a cold shiver up the spine if they have got the Turner government.

In Mr. Herd we have got a man well fitted to carry the Opposition standard. His ability is undoubted, and he is possessed of a sufficient backbone, which some of our representatives have sadly lacked. His record of eight years' service as a councillor well commends itself to many in the municipality and should help to secure the confidence of other districts, where faithful public services held in esteem.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Happenings of a Day—Along the Water Front.

Miss Sadie reports that while on her way back to port from Spanish yesterday afternoon she sighted two American war vessels cruising slowly along the boundary line in the straits toward the island of San Juan, presumably intending to make a landing near the island. The vessel she thinks she is the U.S.S. Monadnock, stationed in the straits for the defence of Puget Sound. The other vessel is a smaller one. Both had their decks cleared for action.

The sailing winds are waiting the scaling schooners back to port. Ten vessels arrived in James Bay this morning. They are as follows: Enterprise, Capt. Todd, with 300 skins; Doris, Capt. McEwen, with 341; Carrie C. W. Capt. Royle, with 188; Victoria, Capt. Brown, with 200; Lass, Capt. McDougall, with 102; Teresa, Capt. Byers, with 288; Beatrice, with 330; and the Ocean Belle, C. D. Rand and Ida Etta. All have the same story to tell. They got nearly seals but the weather was rough and the catches consequently small.

American ship Marion Chilcott, formerly the British ship Kilbrannan, arrived at Havre on April 9th from Tacoma. Capt. W. H. Herd, her master, has been instructed by her owners to remain where he is now until it is safe to venture on the high seas again, and not give the Dons the opportunity of chasing Puget Sound's only iron ship.

C.P.R. liner Athenian will arrive from Vancouver this evening. She will sail for Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea tomorrow night. A large number of passengers have been ticketed to sail on her.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the full court today, the plaintiff's appeal in *Hart v. Hart* was heard. The plaintiff brought an action against the defendants for damages incurred to him by reason of the killing of one horse and injuries to another at or near Hastings on the defendant's railway track. The company contended that the plaintiff's horses were wrongfully on the lot adjoining the track, and for that reason plaintiff was not entitled to recover. At the trial Mr. Justice Irving directed the jury to find for the defendant and the jury so found. The plaintiff now appeals on the ground of misdirection and non-direction by the trial judge.

D. G. Macdonell for appellant (plaintiff) and P. J. Davis, Q. C., for respondents (defendants).

Acting on behalf of James Phair, of Goldstream, A. L. Belyea has issued a writ against the British Columbia Electric Railway Company (foreign), and obtained an injunction restraining them from committing trespass very particularly on sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, Goldstream district. The electric company are erecting a plant at Goldstream, and desire to connect the power to the city by wire and agree with the E. & N. Railway Company for the right to place the poles on the E. & N. Railway for a portion of the distance. Mr. Phair claims the E. & N. Company have no title to the land in question, and that there will doubtless be a lawsuit between him and the E. & N. Co. to settle the matter.

WEAK, NERVOUS, SUFFERING GIRLS

CAN OBTAIN BRIGHT EYES, ROSY CHEEKS, AND PERFECT HEALTH BY USING

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

READ THE STATEMENTS OF GRATEFUL GIRLS MADE WELL.

A TEACHER CURED OF ANAEMIA.

Miss Ada Smith, Publico Head, N. S., says: "I take great pleasure in certifying to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of anaemia. I scarcely know how my illness began, it came so gradually. My first symptom was a tired feeling, followed by a loss of appetite and palpitation of the heart. I continued to grow weaker, and finally could not go upstairs without resting on the way up, and the slightest exertion would cause a pain in the chest. The color left my face, and I became deathly white. As I continued getting weaker a doctor was called in. He told me my blood was all turned to water, and that had I delayed two months longer there would have been no hope for me. He prescribed for me but failed to improve my condition. I was at this time teaching school at Reynardton, and at the Christmas holidays when I returned home I was advised by my friends to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they feared I was going into a decline. I began their use, and on returning to my school I carried a half dozen boxes with me. By the time I had used these I found my health fully restored. I can truly say that I owe my life to your valuable medicine, and am so grateful for what it has done for me that I freely give you permission to use this statement, in the hope that it may bring relief to some similar sufferer."

HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS.

Miss Mary Dowser, Grimby, Ont., says: "Some months ago I was troubled with severe headaches, accompanied by pain in the stomach. These grew worse until finally I was confined to bed. I moved about, I would grow dizzy, and I was also subject to spells of vomiting. A doctor was called in, but the aches and pains refused to disappear. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them for a week or two there was a decided improvement in my condition, and after using the pills for a few weeks longer my health was fully restored, and I have not since had any return of the trouble."

PALE AND EMACIATED.

Miss Mary E. Wilson, Alton, Ont., says: "About three years ago I was afflicted with a disease called anæmia, and he said my blood was turning to water. He gave me medicine, but I found no benefit from it. I then tried another doctor, but with no better results. For two years I suffered terribly. I got so weak I could scarcely stand alone, and was so thin that my friends thought I was dying of consumption. Then my limbs began to swell, and my body to bleed. At this stage the doctors held out no hope of recovery. It was while in this desperate condition that I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and to the surprise of all had not only recovered, but there was a perceptible improvement in my condition. I continued taking the pills and continued to improve, and in the course of a few months felt better than I had ever done before. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I have since had no ailment suffering from poverty of the blood."

A LIVE ORGANIZATION.

No. 2 Company Association Meet and Elect New Officers. The annual meeting of the members of No. 2 Company Association was held at the high school building, last evening, after parade, with Major Williams in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and the interest taken in the proceedings and the business-like manner in which the work was disposed of, under the very able chairmanship of the president, clearly showed that No. 2 Company Association is a very vital organization.

After receiving the reports of the secretary, treasurer and auditors, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary, Gunnar J. W. Speck, treasurer, Gunnar J. W. Speck, auditor, Gunnar N. Short and A. Toller; executive council, Corporal Hitchcock, bombardier McBride and Gunnar Wm. Winsby. Standing committee on athletic sports and rifle shooting, Gunnar Short, Corporal Winsby, Martin, Wait and Winsby.

Representatives to Victoria Garrison Rifle Association, Corporal Richardson and Gunnar Bodley. A vote of thanks was very cordially given to the retiring officers and the meeting adjourned.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The following is a list of cases to be tried at the spring court of assize, which opens on the 8th in this city: Reg. vs. John Johnson—Tall breaking. Reg. vs. John Williams—Stealing money. Reg. vs. William Goellner—Stealing flour. Reg. vs. Shrapnell—Breaking in and stealing money. Reg. vs. John Johnson—Stealing money from the Chicago Post-Office. Reg. vs. Ruthven—Perjury. Reg. vs. Barratta—Shooting with intent to commit murder. Reg. vs. Martha Wolf—Murder. And the Times and Province criminal libel suits.

A MISSIONARY'S WORK.

Rev. David Forbes, whose missionary work in Algona has been productive of much good, writes: "Mrs. McPhail, who resides at Marksville, wishes me to thank you for the great benefit her daughter has derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some months she was very much run down, and looked like death, but as a result of using the pills she is better and stronger than she has been all her life. I have often recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills while on my mission visitations, and can attest the good effects which follow their use."

WEAK AND RUN DOWN.

Miss Jessie Lowry, Marathon, Ont., writes: "It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe but for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. The least exertion would fatigue me, and I was subject to headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. I was pale and my appetite failed. I had not so much as to eat, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that decided to try them—and after using five or six boxes I was once more as strong as ever I had been. I now regularly use a box of the pills every spring as a tonic medicine, and always find myself the better of them."

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Miss Emma Miller, Upper Southampton, N.B., says: "My illness came on almost imperceptibly, and as my mother was unable to work most of the duties of a large household devolved upon me, so that I felt that I must keep up, but I kept getting worse and worse. My appetite failed, my complexion became sallow, and my eyes sunken. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart, until I would almost suffocate. I was also troubled with a terrible pain in the side. I could not go up stairs without resting, and was so afflicted with headache that I was forced to give up my work, and my bed. My friends feared I was going into consumption, but recommended me to remedy after another, which, however, did not help me. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in less than three weeks was able to leave my bed, and after using the pills a few weeks longer I feel that I am as well as ever I was. My appetite has returned as well, and my strength and general health is in every way restored. I feel that in bringing this subject before the public I am only doing justice to suffering humanity, and hope that all afflicted as I was will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

SAVED FROM CONSUMPTION.

Miss Marie Drolet, Quebec, says: "From a strong and robust girl I gradually grew weak and languid. I lost all color, was troubled with a pain in my back, my appetite was poor and temper fitful. Without any apparent reason I would burst out crying and it seemed to me that I would die. An excellent doctor was called in, but I did not improve under his treatment. Finally the doctor told my mother that I was in consumption and that it was impossible to save me. One day a little later, one of my friends from the convent came to see me and told me of an aunt of hers who had been cured of a severe illness by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. My mother sent for some and I began the treatment. It was some time before any improvement was noticeable, but when the improvement came it was steady, and at the end of three months I was fully restored to health. To any who may be in a similar condition I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a means of cure."

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

Passengers on the Islander Express Their Thanks to Commodore Irving. The following testimonial is self-explanatory: Steamer Islander, April 30, 1898. Captain John Irving: We the passengers of the steamer Islander, desire to express our appreciation of the many courtesies shown by yourself and the officers and crew during our trip from Seattle to Victoria, and to thank you and those associated with you for the many ways in which all our needs were met to the enjoyment of a most pleasant voyage: Mrs. Frank Baker, Skagway, Alaska. Mrs. Mary Davis, Wellington, B.C. Mrs. S. S. Gay, Skagway, Alaska. Mrs. A. B. Fassel, Skagway, Alaska. Miss Lillian McVillie.

Mrs. S. Clair Blackett, Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Joseph Floyd, Portland, Oregon. Miss Lillian McVillie. Most Rev. Day, Victoria, B.C. W. H. Warden, Victoria, B.C. Charles Steiner, Victoria, B.C. William H. Wall, Chicago. F. C. Berry, Springfield, Mo. J. W. Ward, Seattle. R. W. Poole, Deadwood, S.D. B. Doyle and wife, Juneau, Alaska. J. O. Connor, T. Shuffield, H. Waring, J. Barry, Minneapolis. John Bolander, Tacoma. W. E. Warren, Portland, Oregon. H. H. Johnson, Butte, Mont. H. Hirschfeld, San Francisco.

Capt. Hodgins, who will have command of the Nelson company who has received instructions from Lieut.-Colonel Peters, B.O.C. for British Columbia, to proceed with the formation of the company and is willing to receive applications from parties wishing to join. Preference will be given to men who have formerly served in the militia. Several months ago a list was sent to the militia department of over 150 men who signified their willingness to serve in a special corps, so that Nelson could be organized at once. While in Ottawa Capt. Hodgins endeavored to get two companies for Nelson, but the minister of militia, Hon. Dr. Jordan, expressed his intention of visiting the Kootenay during the summer and would look into the matter. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen will also visit Nelson this week, and it is expected that the Nelson company of the Kootenay Rifles. As the towns in which the companies will be organized are so far apart, each will be practically independent and it is not likely that

any particular place will be selected as headquarters for the present. Capt. Hodgins spoke to Hewitt, Bostock, M.P., for British Columbia, who would accept the Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, for which he would be admirably fitted, being a young man and being so much of his time at headquarters. He would thus be in a better position to carry out the government view to the fact that they have a special corps in the Kootenay to look after.

STEAMED BRICKS.

A peculiar method of brick-burning has been noted in Corea by M. Henri Chavaler, a French engineer. The bricks are fired thoroughly burnt; then, without cooling, are flooded with water, and the fires being kept up several days longer, the bricks are finished in an atmosphere of superheated steam. The bricks are blue in color and very hard. They have a crushing strength of 370 tons per square foot, and are practically unaffected by frost, but how much their fine quality depends upon the singular burning process is not clear.

AN ANCIENT MOSAIC MAP.

A map of Palestine in mosaic, over 1,500 years old, has been found in uncovering the ruins of an old temple in the city of Neapolis, in Syria. The mosaic map represents the Holy Land, and though many parts of it are missing, the sections containing the city of Jerusalem are still practically intact.

THE KOOTENAY RIFLES.

Special Corps to be Formed—The Nelson Company. Captain Hodgins returned on Sunday evening from Ottawa, where he interviewed the department of militia in reference to the formation of a regiment in the Kootenay district to be known as the "Kootenay Rifles." The proposed regiment will consist of six companies, one each at Nelson, Rossland, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon and Fort Steele. The companies at Vernon and Fort Steele will be mounted, the others ordinary rifles. The regiment will be a special corps of artillery armed in a special way and having a special uniform.

The men will be armed with the most modern Lee Medford rifles of .303 bore, plain brown leather cartridge belt, 2 in. wide with brass buckle; cowboy hat with badge of corps on hat. Each company will have two six-pounders quick firing, and two Maxim guns mounted on protected flat cars, so that they can be taken to any part of Canada wherever required. The uniform will also be a special one. A tunic of Halifax tweed of khaki color will be substituted for the old time red tunic which is easily dirtied and is a good mark to fire at. Each company will consist of a captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, three sergeants, three corporals, one bugler and thirty-five private between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of the best physique obtainable.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The following testimonial is self-explanatory: Steamer Islander, April 30, 1898. Captain John Irving: We the passengers of the steamer Islander, desire to express our appreciation of the many courtesies shown by yourself and the officers and crew during our trip from Seattle to Victoria, and to thank you and those associated with you for the many ways in which all our needs were met to the enjoyment of a most pleasant voyage: Mrs. Frank Baker, Skagway, Alaska. Mrs. Mary Davis, Wellington, B.C. Mrs. S. S. Gay, Skagway, Alaska. Mrs. A. B. Fassel, Skagway, Alaska. Miss Lillian McVillie.

Mrs. S. Clair Blackett, Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Joseph Floyd, Portland, Oregon. Miss Lillian McVillie. Most Rev. Day, Victoria, B.C. W. H. Warden, Victoria, B.C. Charles Steiner, Victoria, B.C. William H. Wall, Chicago. F. C. Berry, Springfield, Mo. J. W. Ward, Seattle. R. W. Poole, Deadwood, S.D. B. Doyle and wife, Juneau, Alaska. J. O. Connor, T. Shuffield, H. Waring, J. Barry, Minneapolis. John Bolander, Tacoma. W. E. Warren, Portland, Oregon. H. H. Johnson, Butte, Mont. H. Hirschfeld, San Francisco.

Capt. Hodgins, who will have command of the Nelson company who has received instructions from Lieut.-Colonel Peters, B.O.C. for British Columbia, to proceed with the formation of the company and is willing to receive applications from parties wishing to join. Preference will be given to men who have formerly served in the militia. Several months ago a list was sent to the militia department of over 150 men who signified their willingness to serve in a special corps, so that Nelson could be organized at once. While in Ottawa Capt. Hodgins endeavored to get two companies for Nelson, but the minister of militia, Hon. Dr. Jordan, expressed his intention of visiting the Kootenay during the summer and would look into the matter. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen will also visit Nelson this week, and it is expected that the Nelson company of the Kootenay Rifles. As the towns in which the companies will be organized are so far apart, each will be practically independent and it is not likely that

STEAMED BRICKS.

A peculiar method of brick-burning has been noted in Corea by M. Henri Chavaler, a French engineer. The bricks are fired thoroughly burnt; then, without cooling, are flooded with water, and the fires being kept up several days longer, the bricks are finished in an atmosphere of superheated steam. The bricks are blue in color and very hard. They have a crushing strength of 370 tons per square foot, and are practically unaffected by frost, but how much their fine quality depends upon the singular burning process is not clear.

AN ANCIENT MOSAIC MAP.

A map of Palestine in mosaic, over 1,500 years old, has been found in uncovering the ruins of an old temple in the city of Neapolis, in Syria. The mosaic map represents the Holy Land, and though many parts of it are missing, the sections containing the city of Jerusalem are still practically intact.

CASTORIA

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PROVINCIAL

Introduction of the Proposed To Aid Railways The Province

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The speaker said he whether the motion was It was so peculiar that what to do with Mr. M. B. agent's withdrawal put in a question to for Friday. Mr. Higgins asked the following question: What were the amounts of British Columbia on the date of 30th April, 1898? A hand at the treasury and agents on the same date as follows: Amount of British Columbia on Feb. 22, 1898, \$2,400,000; cash on hand and in the hands of agents, \$38,251,100; March 31, 1898, \$2,400,000; cash on hand and in the hands of agents, \$38,251,100; March 31, 1898, \$2,400,000; cash on hand and in the hands of agents, \$38,251,100. The minister answered the question as follows: The amount of British Columbia on the date of 30th April, 1898, was \$2,400,000; cash on hand and in the hands of agents, \$38,251,100. The amount of British Columbia on the date of 30th April, 1898, was \$2,400,000; cash on hand and in the hands of agents, \$38,251,100.

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some outsiders had been allowed this courtesy. The speaker replied that he must insist that the only outsiders who would be allowed on the floor of the house were ex-members, newspaper editors and representatives.

The house adjourned at 10:45.

Victoria, May 6.

The speaker took the chair in the legislative assembly to-day at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Semlin moved: That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking His Honor to assent to the bill for the home-ownership of all orders-in-council and all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any other government, or any person, whatever, in reference to the construction of any railroad or railroads from the coast to Teslin lake, Cassiar or Omineca district.

The mover said that short time ago he had asked for the same kind of a return, but that it was refused on the ground that negotiations were going on and it would not be in the public interest. The business had now been completed and he would like to have all correspondence at once, so as to be able to discuss the law in full.

The premier replied that the correspondence asked for could not very well be brought down at present. He would say that negotiations for a railway from Teslin lake to a point on the Pacific coast were near completion. The correspondence would in fact be brought down in a bill. There was no doubt that this would be of any advantage in the discussion.

Mr. Eberts said that the answer of the premier was not satisfactory. He said that the Opposition members were really not in a position to vote intelligently on the bill which was about to be brought down. He thought that the bill should be put off until the discussion was over. The Opposition members were in a position to know as much about the question as the members on the government side of the house.

The premier claimed that the same kind of a bill had been brought down last year, in which a railway into Kootenay was provided for, and no returns were then asked for. He said that he was not in a position to say whether the bill was in any way connected with the bill. The bill was simply for the purpose of putting the government in a position to be able to pay \$4,000 a mile when a suitable contract would be made.

Mr. Williams did not think that the premier had made very happy comparisons. The question here was whether the Dominion or provincial governments should build the road. He thought that the members should be put in possession of the correspondence leading up to it.

The premier promised that when moving the second reading of the bill he would explain all the details. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle.

Mr. Williams then read from the book of proceedings to show that Mr. McPherson was right in his thoughts. He said that the premier had been asked for the correspondence leading up to it. He said that the premier had been asked for the correspondence leading up to it.

Col. Baker said that it had been stated that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle.

Mr. Cotton said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle.

Mr. Higgins thought the house was entitled to the very fullest information on the matter. He said that the house was entitled to the very fullest information on the matter.

Mr. Kelle said the government imagined that the Opposition would be fed with a spoon and made to take their medicine. He said that the government imagined that the Opposition would be fed with a spoon and made to take their medicine.

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Mr. Kennedy objected to being told to have patience, when they had already been told that they had only to wait. He said that the members would only have a little patience and wait till the second reading of the bill was moved.

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knowledge that he was being appointed by the court; or if they disposed with such security, it was presumed that it was on account of the precautions taken for the safety of the house. The amendment was carried.

On the report of the redistribution bill Mr. Keegan moved an amendment to clause 5 which would take all of the Dunsmuir River settlement out of the Revelstoke division and put it in East Coast. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Semlin moved an amendment to strike out clause 7, proposing thereby to take away one of the representatives from Cassiar.

Mr. Williams said he hoped the government would consider this. They had themselves taken out of the bill the objectionable clause which had been put in specially for the new division of Cassiar, and as this took away their chance of having a government supporter returned from Cassiar they ought not now to want the extra representative.

The amendment was lost. The report was then adopted. A bill introduced by Mr. Williams moved the second reading of the British Columbia public works loan amendment bill.

Mr. Semlin protested against going on with the bill. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle.

The premier explained that the larger part of the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle. He said that the bill was not a question of money, but a question of principle.

The premier began: "It has already been stated that this is the most important bill of the session, but there have been some objections to it. It is hard to say which is the most important. This, however, is of great importance. It provides for \$5,000,000, but as the members of the house know, half of this amount was provided last year, which practically means that the bill is putting the government in a position to be able to pay \$4,000 a mile when a suitable contract would be made."

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province when they see the development which is going on, but even if they all go through we are sure to interest some of the province and bring out some as it will next fall. All of them will not have made fortunes, and no doubt some of them will be willing to go to work in a sure and steady way. There will be others who will prosper in the northern part of the province and bring out some of the liberal resources there.

"In connection with the 80 miles of railway from Robson to Boundary Creek provided for in this bill, the proposition is to advance the line from this road to a money subsidy. This road will connect the important district of Robson with Boundary Creek, and also with the line to Pentiction, thus opening up the splendid Okanagan country, bringing the farmers of that section into direct connection with the lines, and thus providing a sure and good market for their produce. It will also greatly benefit the province by forming a through line from the Stikine and Kamiah railroads to the coast, and by opening up a large sum yearly on account of the guarantee. With this connection, however, the government will be able to pay at least its expenses and interest."

The necessity of an all-Canadian route through northern British Columbia to the Yukon has been forced on the attention of this province and of the Dominion, and in completing arrangements to carry out the railway work it has been found that the provisions of the act are not sufficient to provide for, but as the magnificent districts to the north, and in order to carry this out, it is necessary to retain the trade of that part of our own province, it is absolutely necessary to take immediate action. Delay would be to our disadvantage, and therefore, a preparatory agreement, as set out in a letter which I shall read, has, after many interviews and much discussion, been reached. There has, however, been little or no correspondence on the subject, as it was found desirable to discuss the matter fully, and then refer to writing. The agreement is as follows: The premier then read as follows: "The Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier."

Dear Sir:—Referring to my communication to you on the 29th ult. regarding the railway, my understanding of the matter is that on April 20th the terms were agreed to, and the agreement was amended to further meet the government's demands, and that the proposition verbally accepted by the government was stated in the following terms: "The railway to be a through narrow gauge line from Teslin Lake to an ocean port in British Columbia."

The port to be located jointly by the Provincial and Dominion governments. The railway to be divided into two sections. The northern section from the Stikine River to Teslin Lake. The southern section from the Stikine to an ocean port.

The northern section to be commenced simultaneously on both sections at the Stikine before June 1st, next. Northern section to be finished by August 1st, 1896. Southern section to be finished within two and a half years after selection of ocean port to which the railway is to be built. Government to grant cash subsidy of \$4,000 per mile on both sections. Payable upon completion of each section, but not to exceed the aggregate sum of \$1,000,000.

The railway to be assessed at \$2,000 per mile when completed. The government to receive 4 per cent of the gross receipts of the railway. The railway company to have the right of repaying at any time the total amount advanced to the government. The railway to be immediately constructed for the purposes of the railway, a wagon road over the northern section along the route of the railway. To take over and assume all expenses of the road, and to be free to the public for transportation purposes during the construction of the railway. To take over and assume all expenses of the road, and to be free to the public for transportation purposes during the construction of the railway.

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of the government in legislation to develop the province and provide good communication. In answer to a question of Mr. Cotton the premier said that he should have said earlier that under the plans about to be carried out, the government was not so certain that the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern line would be commenced at Pentiction within a few weeks. The line from Rossland to Boundary would be going on simultaneously, and he had little doubt that the preliminary work would also be commenced at the Chilchewack section during the present year. When the premier had concluded Mr. Semlin asked for an adjournment of the debate.

The premier said "No." Mr. Cotton protested against the debate going on until the opposition members had some time to consider the agreement.

The government then agreed to adjourn the debate till Monday next. Committee was resumed on the British Columbia Gold Gravel Mining Co. bill. Progress was reported.

The British Columbia Metalliferous Mines bill was withdrawn on the second reading.

The report on the Cattle Marking bill was adopted. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the report of the Industrial Communities bill, Mr. Sword moved to add the following as an amendment: "The provisions of this act shall not apply to the incorporation of any company or association whose capital stock is in shares of less than \$100 each, or the members in such company or association are transferrable."

This was accepted. The adoption of the report of the government sealing committee, and was about to support the motion with a few remarks when the speaker interrupted him to stop him to his speech short. This somewhat annoyed Mr. Walker, who accused Mr. Hunter of having taken a sufficient interest in the matter, and warned him that there were some loggers in his constituency who would look after him.

Mr. Hunter replied that he was not all right. That he did not look after his five acre lots of it to ensure his reelection as the hon. member for South Yukon.

The report was adopted. The House went into committee on the Private Elections bill, and after some delay, reported progress, and were granted leave to sit again.

At 6 o'clock the house adjourned to sit again at 7 o'clock on Friday.

On Monday next the Hon. Mr. Eberts will ask leave to introduce a bill intitled "An act to amend the investment and loan act."

Mr. Kennedy will move on Monday next "That an order of the house be granted for a return of a copy of the report of the commission on the investigation held by him into the affairs of the provincial jail at New Westminster."

A BOLD ROBBER. The Germana Chosen as the Scene of a Desperate Hold-Up. To be confronted with the business end of a revolver in the uncanny hours of the night is by no means a pleasant sensation. But such was the thrilling experience of Robert Dudgeon, the Germana saloon as related by him to Police Magistrate Macrae. It was about two or three o'clock this morning when a stranger entered the saloon and demanded two dollars and a half. The amount was not large, but the stranger, in Mr. Dudgeon's opinion, was rather impertinent, and he refused to comply.

The stranger then repeated the demand, and when the Germana saloon was closed, the stranger was seen to take over the saloon and to be free to the public for transportation purposes during the construction of the railway.

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B. C. IN LONDON

British Capitalists Much Interested in Development in the Boundary Creek District.

An Interview With Captain Adams - Notes Regarding Provincial Mines.

London, April 6.—Amongst the well known Canadians at present in London is Captain R. C. Adams, of Montreal, managing director of the Adams British Columbia Exploration Company, Limited, and president of the Midway Townsite Company, who is registered at the Hotel Cecil. I met Captain Adams on Thursday last in the offices of his company on Gracechurch street, and obtained from him some interesting information regarding his company. The company was floated in England about a year or so ago, and numbers amongst its shareholders many prominent local financiers and commercial world, the chairman being Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, of Bryant & May, the well known match manufacturers. The company possesses valuable mining properties in different parts of British Columbia, in the Slokan, Fairview, Salmon River and Boundary Creek districts. Development work has been concentrated chiefly on the Mount Adams group on Mount Adams, near Sandon. The claims are above the farm-lands of the Slokan and Bath mines on the summit of the mountain at an altitude of 7,500 feet, and are probably higher than any other claims in British Columbia. There is an unusually large surface showing on the property, but owing to the danger from snow slides, a tunnel to strike the vein had to be started much lower down. It was thought that the vein would be struck at some 500 feet, but at 80 feet the ore body was encountered, and has now been followed some 500 feet through good walls. Both solid galena and concentration have been met with, and a trial shipment sent last year to the Ontario smelter, went 97 ounces of silver and 65 per cent lead to the ton. This, it is stated, was not cleaned or picked over and the concentrates will give at least 120 ounces silver and 80 per cent lead. The value of the mine has thus been proved, and during his stay in London Captain Adams has received a cablegram from his son, Walter C. Adams, the company's engineer, which shows that the quality of the ore is steadily improving. The cable says: "Have 2 feet 6 inches concentrates in proportion of 1 to 1 of original ore. The vein is strong and well defined." Ever since commencing work on this property the company has pursued a conservative policy of steadily continuing development work instead of shipping as much ore as possible. In fact, no more ore was got out than was absolutely necessary. Owing to the danger from snow slides, a tunnel to strike the vein had to be started much lower down. It was thought that the vein would be struck at some 500 feet, but at 80 feet the ore body was encountered, and has now been followed some 500 feet through good walls. Both solid galena and concentration have been met with, and a trial shipment sent last year to the Ontario smelter, went 97 ounces of silver and 65 per cent lead to the ton. 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A TRAGIC SUICIDE

The Body of a Victoria Resident Discovered in Goodacre's Field.

The Victim of Self-Destruction Identified—Driven to Desperation by Poverty.

A Sufferer From Irish Land Troubles Seeks Release in Death.

While crossing Goodacre's field, near her father's ranch this morning, Miss Wilkinson came upon the body of a man, shot through the head, with a revolver still clutched in his lifeless fingers. She called to a policeman and Constables Redgrave and Anderson brought the body to the morgue, where for some time it awaited identification. The body was that of an old man, probably sixty or sixty-five years of age, attired in a gray tweed suit, the coat being a Norfolk jacket, and a peaked cap. In the right hand was a bottle of liquor, fifteen cents in silver, and an old country half-penny and an American one-cent piece. The only article which gave any clue to the identity of the man was a meal ticket of the Dominion Hotel, dated February 21st.

The body was found in a sequestered spot in the rocks and was lying on its left side. The position of the body and the weapon in the dead man's hand indicated suicide. The revolver was a 42 English buldog with every chamber loaded excepting the one that had contained the fatal charge. It would appear that the muzzle had been placed to the mouth and discharged upwards.

Such was the sad termination of a life into which had entered more than the ordinary amount of bitterness which falls to the lot of man. A quarter of a century ago J. A. Knox, for such was the dead man's name, was a prosperous land owner in Hillsboro, and the family name had long been an honored one in that portion of Ulster, and he had contributed to the ranks of both royalists and rebels in the County Down, and had seen the last of the old world, his loyalist brother kept watch and guard with his troops, leaped into a boat and escaped to France.

To the estates of the family the dead man fell heir, and a life of ease and comfort seemed assured to him for the remainder of his days. But dark days came to the family when the Green Isle when Balfour's famous land act was passed. By its operation the rents were revised at stated periods and so drastic was the revision made that many of the land owners were practically ruined. Among these was J. A. Knox. He found himself practically beggarly and sought to better his condition by coming to British Columbia. Here he spent some time on the provincial land survey and in that connection formed a friendship with the present member of the legislature for Comox, Mr. Joseph Hunter. Two years ago he returned to Ireland with the intention of revising the act was made and he found that the latest revision had lowered the rents still more.

In the beginning of the month of February he again returned to Victoria, having a small income accruing from the five farms which he still retained, but altogether insufficient for his support. He sought work in the city, but found that at his age situations are not easy to obtain. Handicapped as he was by the fact that his only addition to one of leisure, in which he had followed no particular calling, he found no means of employment open for him and at last he gave up in despair.

Towards the last of the month he went up to Nanaimo for a few days, but on March 4th he returned to Victoria, lodging at the Victoria Hotel. Disappointed and broken in spirit he sought relief in liquor, and on Wednesday of last week he again became intoxicated. On Saturday a grocery bill was left at his lodgings for goods purchased in Victoria West when he and his family lived there. When he handed this on Saturday he seemed to be much annoyed and shortly afterwards left the house. When last seen he was making in the direction of Cedar Hill, and the condition of the body when found was such as to lead to the belief that it had been exposed for some days. It may reasonably be inferred, therefore, that he took his life last Sunday afternoon.

Deceased was a man of firm mind, exceptionally well informed upon public questions, very gentlemanly in deportment and bearing and would at once impress anyone whom he engaged in conversation as a man who had occupied a good position in life. That his ability was appreciated in his own land is evidenced by the fact that for several years a member of the Irish Land Commission and took an active part in the labors of that important body. His personal baggage, which includes three trunks and several valises, was such as would be owned by a man in good position, and a walking stick, which had been manufactured for his grandfather in London and which he highly prized, was not found on his person, although he always wore it, but if the suicide was premeditated, as there seems every reason

THE SYNOD MEETS

Proceedings at the Annual Gathering of the Ministers and Elders To-Day.

An Increase in all Branches of the Church's Work The New Moderator.

From Thursday's Daily.

The initial meeting of the seventh session of the Synod of British Columbia was held last evening in St. Andrew's church, when the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. Campbell, preached an eloquent sermon on the text, "The Laying of the Hands." Subsequently, on motion of Rev. W. Leslie Clay and Rev. T. Scouler, Rev. J. C. Wright was appointed moderator.

Mr. Wright is pastor of Cook's church, Chilliwack, and has been a life-long Presbyterian. He is a son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister, a graduate of Knox College, Toronto. For many years he occupied the pulpit of King street church, in London, Ont., whence he went to the United States to study for the ministry. On his return from the West Indies he came to British Columbia and for seven years was located at Spallumcheen, in Okanagan district, until he received a call to Chilliwack where he now resides. During his residence in the Kamloops district, Mr. Wright acted as moderator.

To-day's Proceedings.

The Synod met this morning at 9:30 and opened the proceedings with devotional exercises, in which Revs. McEae, Scouler, and Naesmith took part.

The committee on bills and overtures reported the order of business for the day, and the first item taken up was a reference from the Presbytery of Kamloops, regarding the license of Mr. James Nairn, a student, and the consideration of documents forwarded by Mr. Nairn bearing upon the subject.

After some discussion the papers were referred back to the Kamloops Presbytery, who will report to the Synod at a future meeting.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay reported an interesting and interesting, and the following extracts from the report will be read in full to-morrow: "The subject of the Synod there are 19 self-sustaining congregations, 25 augmented charges, 25 mission fields supplied by ordained men, 25 mission fields supplied by laymen, 25 foreign mission work, which engages the services of one ordained man, and 7 unordained helpers; teachers, male and female, 125; students, 125; an increase of 48 over the preceding year, and the total membership reported is 4,248, an increase of 383.

During the year there were added to the profession of faith 205, and by certificate 445, a total increase of 180 over the preceding year. The attendance at prayer meetings and Sabbath schools has increased, and also the work of the Christian Endeavor.

The amount paid for congregational purposes was \$70,850, an increase of nearly \$7,000, during the year. The sums contributed to the various associate schemes of the church were as follows: Home Missions, \$3,386; Augmentation, \$1,388; Foreign Missions, \$1,888; Widows and Orphans, \$1,100; Assembly Fund, \$1,101.

An increase of \$1,776 was reported in the total income. The total expenses were \$50,038, or an average of \$12.73 for the local communicant.

A committee consisting of Revs. McEae, Scouler, and Naesmith, and Mr. Brown was appointed to draft a loyal address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

At the morning session the members of the Synod were photographed at the church in a group, and refreshments were served during the day by some of the ladies.

At the afternoon session reports from the Synod treasurer and on home missions the Sabbath schools were received, and the moderator, Rev. Dr. Campbell, presided over the public and the proceedings will be of an interesting nature.

From Friday's Daily.

At the afternoon and evening sessions of the Synod of British Columbia yesterday considerable business was transacted and a large attendance of the public marked the interest taken in the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Scouler, of New Westminster, treasurer of the Synod, reported in the afternoon and evening sessions of the Synod, and read the report of the committee on home missions. The latter contained much valuable information and led to an interesting discussion.

The following extract from the report, showing the increase during the past year, will give an adequate conception of the work done during the past year:

Edmonton—Increase in preaching places, 6; contributed by people, \$2,002; paid by churches, \$4,800.

Calgary—Increase, 38; by people, \$2,613; by H. M. committee, \$3,403.

Kamloops—Increase, 27; by people, \$6,432; by H. M. committee, \$1,564.

Westminster—Increase 7; by people, \$2,037; by H. M. committee, \$1,250.

Victoria—Increase 3; by people, \$1,250; by H. M. committee, \$1,250.

Total increase in preaching places, 20; total contributions by people \$14,307; total amount paid by H. M. committee, \$15,878.

The amounts contributed to the home mission fund totalled \$1,505. Three mission fields have been raised to the status of augmented charges, viz., Kaslo and Revelstoke in the Presbytery of Kamloops and Sapperton in the Presbytery of Westminster. The assembly's home mission committee has increased the amounts placed at the disposal of the committee for the present year \$1,000 and the general recommendation that the ministers of missions be enjoined to call the attention of congregations to the rapid extension of the work of the Synod is thus laid upon them of devising each year more liberal terms in connection with the work of the Synod.

Dr. Robertson, superintendent of missions, Toronto, being unable to attend the session on account of illness, a committee was appointed to draft a resolution of sympathy and regret, which will be forwarded to him.

In the evening the consideration of the report of the home missions committee was continued. Rev. I. M. G. Gaudier, of Rossland, moving and Rev. Gavin Hamilton, of Campbell River, seconding its adoption. Both gentlemen dwelt at length upon the good results of a vigorous prosecution of the home mission work, and the necessity of counteracting the evil influences of western life by the practical benefits of Christianity.

Rev. John A. Lowan read the report

CAUGHT LIKE A RAT IN A TRAP

That is the Situation of the American Fleet at Manila. According to a Local Theory.

Interesting Interview With a Victorian Familiar With Manila Harbor.

It is now six days since the American fleet under command of Rear Admiral Dewey sailed into the harbor of Manila and vanquished the ships of Spain, and as yet he has not reported the news of his naval victory to his government.

An astounding theory is advanced explaining the delay in reporting the news of his victory, and it is that so well known a Victoria shipping man who at one time was a resident of Manila, and is familiar with the harbor and the protecting forts and batteries situated along its shores, "it will be remembered," said the gentleman referred to in conversation with a "Times man to-day," "that the American fleet entered the harbor at night, thus getting past the formidable batteries on the islands of Merivelle, or as it is sometimes called, Corregido, and Caballo, which stand at the mouth of the harbor, dividing the entrance into two channels, and the fortresses of Talago and San Jose point on the north side and Limboque point and the line of land batteries on the south side, without damage. It is safe to say that no submarine mines had been laid across the entrance, for the channel is about 2,400 feet deep and there is a very swift tide. After entering the harbor—which save for about three miles of shoal in front of the city proper—is a very narrow channel, Admiral Dewey undoubtedly steamed toward the Spanish fleet, which had no course left to them save to engage the bay, or run for shelter into the smaller harbor of Cavite, beneath the sheltering guns of that fort. From the reports received the former plan must have been adopted, with the disastrous results to the Spanish already chronicled.

There is already a large flotilla of foreign merchantmen in the harbor, and Admiral Dewey, in the opinion of men who regularly supplied congregations within its bounds; second, that Presbyteries hold occasional meetings on the subject of augmentation interests, and that an endeavor be made to have some of the best equipped home mission fields transferred to the denomination, as a formal step in their development.

The report of the committee on young people's societies was presented by W. E. Cummings. The committee consisted of members of these societies is now 496 with 299 associate members, a total increase over last year of 208. The number of societies has a membership of 154. These societies have contributed \$475 to the church funds during the past year, which, with the amount donated by a voyage of not more than two days and a half.

At the afternoon session reports were received from Manitoba College, foreign students and their friends, and work committees. The consideration of the last two will be continued at the evening session, when additional reports will be received from Revs. Swartout, Cummings and Wilson.

Yesterday the ladies of St. Andrew's church, in a course which would undoubtedly result in disaster.

Another peril which will in all probability menace the American fleet at this period of the year is the severe south-west monsoons which prevail from May until September, and would seriously threaten their position should they be unable to force their way from the harbor. During the time of the monsoon, vessels of over 300 tons anchored in the harbor usually run into the smaller harbor of Cavite, at the mouth of which, distant seven miles by water and fifteen by land, from Manila, the fort is situated. Cavite is a well constructed fortress and quite imposing in appearance. It mounts a large number of guns, but they are not of a very modern type.

The fort is surrounded by a cordon of land batteries, placed there more for the purpose of protecting the city against attacks from the hills than from the sea. There is, however, a low fort-like wall carrying many guns fronting on the water front.

Merivelle or Corregido, the island fort, lies two miles from the north side of the mainland. It is 620 feet high and mounts about ten guns, but as in the case of Cavite, they are not modern. Corregido, a smaller island near by, with a lighthouse, has four guns. The three fortresses on the north shore at Talago point and San Jose point and the heavy batteries extending along the shore carry a large number of guns, mostly ancient, but fully capable of carrying across the bay. The fortresses and batteries at intervals on the south side extend from the extreme point, called Limboque point, to Manila, and are also capable of doing much damage ere silenced.

The theory, of course, is founded on nothing save the report from Madrid and a knowledge of the defenses of Manila, but is an extremely probable one, and Americans are becoming uneasy about the safety of their vessels.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOLD-UP.

A Victoria Creditor Collects From a "Frisco Newspaperman."

It is said that some man in Victoria has learned that the most effectual method of collecting money from a newspaperman, is to hold him up at the point of a revolver and take whatever the debtor happens to have upon him. P. L. Snowden and F. L. Talbot are two gentlemen who passed through the city some time ago en route to San Francisco. One of them, Talbot, was indebted to a Victorian in the sum of \$50, and for some reason at present unexplained paid a visit to his creditor while here. He alleges that while there the latter locked the door of the room and relieved him of \$50, some small change, a diamond ring, a gold watch with chain and diamond locket. Talbot informed the police, but before they could lay hands upon the novel debt collector, Talbot took the boat for San Francisco. The police compelled the "holder-up" to disgorge the money and returned the property sent it by express to the owner. The following letter is the result:

"San Francisco, April 30, 1898.

"Chief of Police, Victoria, B. C.

"Dear Sir:—I wish to thank you and your department for the very energetic manner in which you handled our case. Two much praise cannot be offered your capable and competent officers, Mr. S. L. Redgrave and Mr. W. E. Allen. We were strangers or guests of your city for a few hours only, and your partner, Mr. Talbot, was held up and when we informed the above officers they immediately hastened to find the guilty party, but before they found him I had to catch my boat. Now, to me it

FREE FROM ICE

The Quadra Reports the Skinkine To Be Open but the Water Too Low for Navigation.

Five Lighthouses To Be Erected—Dangerous Rocks Discovered—First Tracks Ship.

Athenian Sails for Alaskan Ports—Warrimou Departs—Other Shipping News.

After a short cruise in northern waters the Dominion-steamship Quadra returned to port yesterday afternoon. She reported to be open, but not navigable. Four stern wheel steamers were at Wrangell awaiting the opening of navigation. The engineer, one of the Wrangell crew, Mr. J. H. Moore, of the Wrangell, said that the water in the Wrangell was not deep enough to allow the passage of the Wrangell, and that the Wrangell was not deep enough to allow the passage of the Wrangell, and that the Wrangell was not deep enough to allow the passage of the Wrangell.

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Another peril which will in all probability menace the American fleet at this period of the year is the severe south-west monsoons which prevail from May until September, and would seriously threaten their position should they be unable to force their way from the harbor. During the time of the monsoon, vessels of over 300 tons anchored in the harbor usually run into the smaller harbor of Cavite, at the mouth of which, distant seven miles by water and fifteen by land, from Manila, the fort is situated. Cavite is a well constructed fortress and quite imposing in appearance. It mounts a large number of guns, but they are not of a very modern type.

The fort is surrounded by a cordon of land batteries, placed there more for the purpose of protecting the city against attacks from the hills than from the sea. There is, however, a low fort-like wall carrying many guns fronting on the water front.

Merivelle or Corregido, the island fort, lies two miles from the north side of the mainland. It is 620 feet high and mounts about ten guns, but as in the case of Cavite, they are not modern. Corregido, a smaller island near by, with a lighthouse, has four guns. The three fortresses on the north shore at Talago point and San Jose point and the heavy batteries extending along the shore carry a large number of guns, mostly ancient, but fully capable of carrying across the bay. The fortresses and batteries at intervals on the south side extend from the extreme point, called Limboque point, to Manila, and are also capable of doing much damage ere silenced.

The theory, of course, is founded on nothing save the report from Madrid and a knowledge of the defenses of Manila, but is an extremely probable one, and Americans are becoming uneasy about the safety of their vessels.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOLD-UP.

A Victoria Creditor Collects From a "Frisco Newspaperman."

It is said that some man in Victoria has learned that the most effectual method of collecting money from a newspaperman, is to hold him up at the point of a revolver and take whatever the debtor happens to have upon him. P. L. Snowden and F. L. Talbot are two gentlemen who passed through the city some time ago en route to San Francisco. One of them, Talbot, was indebted to a Victorian in the sum of \$50, and for some reason at present unexplained paid a visit to his creditor while here. He alleges that while there the latter locked the door of the room and relieved him of \$50, some small change, a diamond ring, a gold watch with chain and diamond locket. Talbot informed the police, but before they could lay hands upon the novel debt collector, Talbot took the boat for San Francisco. The police compelled the "holder-up" to disgorge the money and returned the property sent it by express to the owner. The following letter is the result:

"San Francisco, April 30, 1898.

"Chief of Police, Victoria, B. C.

"Dear Sir:—I wish to thank you and your department for the very energetic manner in which you handled our case. Two much praise cannot be offered your capable and competent officers, Mr. S. L. Redgrave and Mr. W. E. Allen. We were strangers or guests of your city for a few hours only, and your partner, Mr. Talbot, was held up and when we informed the above officers they immediately hastened to find the guilty party, but before they found him I had to catch my boat. Now, to me it

THE MORNING'S FIRE

Hon. Robert Beaven's Residence Destroyed—An Amateur Fireman.

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

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT CURES PILES.

Fire almost destroyed the residence owned and occupied by Hon. Robert Beaven at Cedar Hill this morning. It is supposed that the fire smoldered all night in the roof of the kitchen, where a slight fire took place about two years ago. The night wind fanned the flames and falling timbers awakened the occupants of the building. Mr. Beaven attempted to suppress the fire with a stream of water from the garden hose while Miss Beaven sought a fire alarm box for the purpose of calling the department. The fire was extinguished by Vancouver street, was the first to reach box 16 on Humboldt, and when the firemen reached the building it was a mass of flames. The streams of water which turned on the fire, but it had gained such headway that little was saved. The building was insured in the Imperial Company, R. S. Day & Co., agents, for \$900, and the contents, including a valuable library, were insured in the same company for \$1,200.

He—Yes; the women of to-day are occupying nearly every walk of life. Still, there is one field in which they never enter. SHE—And why not, I'd like to know? He—Because the cows are grazing in it.—New York Journal.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT CURES PILES.

MR. THOS. DOLPHIN, TARA, ONT., says: "I had itching piles for about ten or twelve years, and tried everything I could hear of, and found nothing that would do me any good. Mr. Hilbert, the druggist, gave me a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and from the first application I found relief, and was able to go to bed and sleep. I cured me so that I have not been afflicted since, and that is over a year ago."

60 CENTS A BOX. By all dealers, or send to the Proprietor, Dr. J. C. Chase, 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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VOL. 17.

DOMINION

Business Is Being Halted With a Prorogation.

A Large Variety of Issues Dealt With at the Meeting of the E.

Ottawa, May 3.—Yesterday the last private meeting of the House of Commons was held, and the House was prorogued.

The opposition were in a very bad mood, and the minister replied by asking: "Does my honor not advise that a by-election should be held on the 14th of the month?"

Mr. Foster had little to say about the writ for a by-election, but the minister replied by asking: "Does my honor not advise that a by-election should be held on the 14th of the month?"

Mr. Sifton also informed that Mr. R. B. Cotton, medical officer of health for the city of Regina, had been appointed to the position of medical officer of health for the city of Regina.

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