

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Bank of Commerce at Dawson Will Take Gold Dust for Drafts Payable at Par.

Applications for Charters for Yukon Lighting, Telegraph and Banking Enterprises.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 12.—In the arrangement with the Bank of Commerce regarding the branch at Dawson, the government does not assume any responsibility. The bank's officers may travel under police protection in and out not less than three times a year and an escort will be furnished for gold remittances of not less than a thousand. In cases where full royalty is paid the bank will handle the gold dust and issue drafts therefor, which will be payable at par at any bank in Canada, or at New York, San Francisco or Chicago.

ONTARIO WEST AFLOAT

Most Extensive Floods in Forty Years Sweeping Over Brant and Middlesex.

Great Damage in Several Towns and Railway Bridges and Tracks Carried Away.

[Special.]

GALT, March 14.—(Special)—The river has overflowed and there are disastrous floods here. At Paris and at Brantford the Grand Trunk tracks were washed away. Families have fled from their houses and bridges are destroyed. Not such extensive floods have been seen since 1857. The costly iron bridge at Main street and another bridge are partially demolished. The basement of the central church is flooded two feet deep. The English church school room is inundated to a similar extent. The Salvation Army barracks floor was raised while the soldiers were at knee drill. The mills at Paris lose heavily.

THE GERMAN POLICY.

Emperor William Alleged to Have Spoken Against United States Intervention in Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Madrid Correspondence, according to a despatch to the World, prints to-night the following telegram from Berlin, received last evening: "I know from a sure source that last night at a family dinner party in the palace, at which was present Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, who is now in command of the German squadron in the Far East, William II uttered the following really startling words in consequence of a conversation having arisen in regard to Cuban affairs. The Emperor, placing the hilt of his sword on the table, said: 'What I declare is that as long as William II is Emperor of Germany, the Yankee shall not take possession of Cuba.'"

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Allegation of a Settlement Favorable to the United States Contention.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Press has the following from Ottawa: Sir Julian Pauncefote has informed the Canadian ministers officially that he has arranged a convention with the United States whereby the Alaskan boundary dispute has been settled. Under the terms of the convention the British government has conceded the claim of the United States that the three marine leagues should be measured from the shore of the mainland, and should proceed along the shores of the inlets which are thus recognized as arms of the ocean, and not as rivers. The contention of the British and of the Canadian side is that the line should be measured from the point of the three-league limit should begin on the oceanward side of the islands and that the delimiting line should be run across the inlets and not follow the shores. These inlets are numerous, and extend into the mainland a great distance, and the decision therefore is of much importance to the United States. The United States has agreed to the proposed boundary on the limit of Chukot Pass and the White Pass, because, in the Russo-British agreement of 1825, the line of demarcation was fixed as one running along the tops of the mountains. The decision, which is in favor of the United States, is regarded with disfavor. It was understood that the British government was irritated at the forwardness of the Canadian ministry, but it was not thought that the surrender would be so sweeping as this.

GALIANO ISLAND.

The New Spanish's Constituents Proud of the Promotion He Has Received.

GALIANO, March 12.—The honor recently conferred by the members of the legislative assembly on the Hon. J. P. Booth came as a surprise to the majority of his constituents, inasmuch as they had not surmised the true worth of his services to the country. His constituents and opponents alike are pleased to think that their representative has proved himself worthy of the respect and confidence of a whole body of legislators. "If you seek my monument, look around you" was the simple inscription on the commemorative tablet in honor of the renowned architect Wren, whose remains rested beneath the great monumental pile the creation of his own genius; and whilst it is admitted that Mr. Booth until now has kept himself in the background as regards provincial affairs, his most intimate friends and those with whom he has come in contact during the course of a long public career, have always predicted for him a great parliamentary future. Governed by a strong desire to do what is fair to his constituents, acting with impartiality in all matters apart from the good of the community and meeting his opponents in a spirit of friendly argument, he has always commanded the highest respect of the people. His sound judgment and good common sense displayed at all times, apart from the conscientious way in which he has discharged the various duties devolving upon him, will, without a doubt, serve him well at the forthcoming election, when, it may be reasonably anticipated, he will be returned to parliament unopposed.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Women and Children Being Removed from the Sandy Hook Forts—Rushing Armament.

Spain Shows No Anxiety to Fight but United States is Rushing Preparations.

[Special.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.—This was another busy day in the war and navy departments. Secretary Alger was enabled to make an allotment of funds from the appropriation of \$50,000,000, which will greatly facilitate the work of the bureau, which had not been able to conclude any contracts for the procurement of supplies. This afternoon when the ordinance bureau was given \$2,500,000 business went forward with a rush. The secretary also spent a good deal of time at intervals during the day in consulting over the long distance telephone with naval officers in New York and it is believed much of this consultation concerned the procurement of suitable vessels among the auxiliary navy for war purposes. The Colombian Iron Works at Barranquilla has notified the department that it will be able to turn over the torpedo boat Rodgers next Saturday. The new cruiser Amazon, according to present plans, will be manufactured entirely from the San Francisco. That vessel sailed at 6 o'clock this morning from Lisbon, and will arrive at the Tyne about Friday.

THE LOST BALLOONIST.

Another Daring Expedition Planned to Search for Him.

NEW YORK, March 14.—According to advices received from Paris the largest and best equipped balloon ever constructed is being made ready for a trip to the north pole and the rescue of the famous French aeronauts Louis Godard and Edouard Surcouf. The most original feature of this balloon will be a system of 10 small reservoir balloons. It will be much larger than that used by Andrieux and will be capable of remaining in the air. The whole party will consist of seven persons. These will be made up of the chief of the expedition, three aeronauts, one meteorologist, one explorer and one astronomer. Louis Godard will be chief, Edouard Surcouf its first aeronaut and M. Cordt second aeronaut. M. Godard has the following to say: "I believe Andree lives and may be in need of help. That he has not been heard from for six months does not dishearten me, and the example set by this worthy son of the intrepid Vikings should spur us to action. His provisions in the balloon will probably soon become exhausted, and if we can avert it, the crime of allowing this heroic man to endure the torturing hell of a lingering death by starvation must not occur. It is our duty to compose the expedition will be stronger and bigger than Andree's. We will go to Spitzbergen by sea. Then we shall religiously investigate every foothold in the firm hope of finding our brother. In our search for Andree we mean to pay particular attention to the coast of Greenland and to Franz Josef Land."

REGULARS FOR YUKON.

They Expect to Start About the Middle of April.

KINGSTON, March 15.—(Special.)

Preparations are making for the departure of a section of "A" battery for the Klondike. Surgeon Lieut. Foster of the 88th King company battalion has been called upon to look after the medical equipment. Major Evans of Winnipeg will command the corps, assisted by Captain Burdett, of "A" field battery. These officers have been in consultation with the minister of militia, and are now leaving for home to prepare for departure during the second week in April.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Debate on Address Put Through in One Day—No Provincial Authority for Prohibition.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—(Special.)

Northern Pacific announces a cut in passenger rates to Toronto, Montreal and New York. The rate from here will be \$28.20 first class. The public accounts were laid on the table of the legislature this afternoon. The balance on December 31, 1892, was \$674,219.27. The receipts during the year on consolidated revenue account were \$883,706, on other accounts \$243,228, total \$1,126,934. For public works the amount expended was \$180,088; attorney-general's department \$111,257, public works \$184,600. The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was begun and finished in one day yesterday. The Premier promised he would have something to say on the railway question during the session. In the legislature to-day Attorney-General Cameron laid on the table a resolution order last session giving the opinion of Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., on the question of the jurisdiction of the house as to prohibition of the liquor traffic. His answer in effect is that the legislature has no jurisdiction to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale into or within the province of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, that power resting solely with the Dominion parliament. The Crown's Nest Pass road commissioners are still here taking evidence. This morning the storm which raged so fiercely all night had moved on west, and now at Broadway, Regina and Swift Current a blizzard is in progress. At Edmonton it was snowing heavily to-day. Telegraphic and railway communication was seriously interrupted.

SHARKEY AND CHOYNSKI.

Their Fight Declared a Draw After a Brutal Exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The fight between Tom Sharkey and Joe Choynski at Woodward Pavilion last night began and ended like all the fights Sharkey has been engaged in, that is, a disgraceful row. Sharkey's unwillingness to select a referee until the last moment caused many to look upon the bout with suspicion, but notwithstanding this, 7,500 people crowded into the big pavilion when the preliminaries were called. Sharkey and Choynski were booked to appear at 9 o'clock, but squabbling over the referee delayed the beginning of the fight nearly two hours. Choynski wanted to let the newspaper men name the referee, but this did not suit the sailor. George Green was finally selected, and proved himself to be about as bad a man as

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED.

At the dissatisfaction shown by the contractors, who have undertaken to construct the new fortifications along the coast. It is said that only one among the whole number has finished his contract on time. The department has been greatly embarrassed thereby in placing its guns and has been obliged to extend the time allowed these contractors. The department has determined not to submit to further obstruction in prosecuting the work undertaken, but will do the work itself and refrain from entering into contracts.

The enlistment office at New Orleans was opened this morning at the custom house in charge of Lieut. Commander Hawley, Chief Engineer Webster and Surgeon Parsons. Long before the offices were thrown open several hundred men had gathered before the doors, and throughout the morning the crowd increased. Among those who presented themselves the enlistment officers found an abundance of good material, and all applicants were subjected to rigid examination. The promise is that the desired complement of men for the navy will be easily obtained here.

MADRID, March 15.—Lieutenant Commander Sobral, former attaché of the Spanish legation at Washington, in an interview at Barcelona, on his arrival there, is quoted as saying he is convinced that President McKinley and the government of the United States do not wish for war and will resist to the utmost the intrigues of the war party.

Continuing he remarked: "Thoughtful Americans also oppose war, which is solely desired by the adventure and agitator who compose the jingo party. The majority of the house of representatives is composed of men without prestige and of little education, who regard politics as a game, and who would have already voted jingo proposals if they had not encountered the strength of character of President McKinley, whose authority is dictatorial. The business men of the country dread war with Spain, which they believe would be a veritable misfortune as shown by the fact that the new Spanish squadron had hardly started for American waters when a panic seized all commercial and financial circles. The jingo campaign is fomented chiefly by two American daily newspapers whose insolent language is a positive shame to Americans. It is evident that the United States intends Spain shall be the actual declarer of war."

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—The Globe's Washington special says: The President and his cabinet know unofficially the result of the Maine inquiry. They are prepared to act. They have canvassed the course of events so far as they can foresee them and have formulated a policy to meet the emergency. Along its lines the administration expects to move unless it is swept off its feet by a wave of popular dissatisfaction. The Globe's special correspondent is able to present the forecast of events as viewed by the President and his cabinet. It can be outlined thus: 1. The board of inquiry will report this week that the explosion was external. 2. The President will immediately, through Minister Woodford, demand from Spain an indemnification of \$10,000,000. 3. Spain is expected to reply expressing her willingness to pay if she is responsible, but maintaining that her own investigation shows that the explosion was internal and purely accidental. She will therefore suggest reference to an international board of arbitration. 4. In such an event the administration would be disposed to comply with the suggestion unless there is an omenette in Havana or an irresistible demand for war sweeps through congress. 5. If congress acquiesces in the suggestion the attempt will be made to adjourn the body and leave the whole matter in the President's hands. 6. It is expected that a large majority of congressmen will claim that such a matter of honor cannot be arbitrated. It is further expected that the leaders of both houses, including Senator Davis, of Minnesota, will favor arbitration.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A dispatch from Havana says: Two distinct phases of the Cuban question are now before

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SINCE CAPTAIN PERAL, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH BOARD, GAVE UP HIS INTEREST, THAT IS ACCEPTED BY THE SPANISH OFFICIAL VIEW, NO HELP COULD BE EXPECTED FROM THE AUTHORITIES IN DISCOVERING THE CONSPIRATORS WHILE THEY ARE CLAIMING THAT THERE COULD BE NO CONSPIRACY, BECAUSE THE MAIN REASON FOR THE ACCIDENT WAS A MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT. AN ANALYSIS OF CAPTAIN PERAL'S THEORY NOT GIVEN HERE. IT IS ENOUGH THAT IF HIS SCHEME OF RAISING THE HULL BY MEANS OF THE FLOATING DOCK WERE FEASIBLE, MONTHS WOULD PASS BEFORE THE FINAL REPORT COULD BE MADE.

The mud at the bottom has not prevented the American divers from making an examination of portions of the wreck which the board thought necessary. The perfunctory labor of the Spanish divers have not prevented them from finding unexploded ammunition in parts of the ship while an internal explosion could hardly have left it intact. The turret was blown from port to starboard, along with other incidental evidence of an external explosion. Nevertheless no admission of the possibility of foul play will come from the Spanish board. The matter as now presented is that the American court, while probably not feeling justified in indicating suspicion as to the parties to the conspiracy, have sifted the evidence, which its members are ready to submit to the world in support of the claim that the Maine was destroyed by foul play. When that evidence shall be made public it can be judged better in Washington than in Havana.

General Blanco's autonomist government, so far as an autonomist government exists, is reflecting the instructions from Madrid in encouraging the resistance of American intervention on the grounds laid down in the president's message. An abstract of Minister Morrey's speech is published here and one and all classes are exhorted to unite. No result follows, because while Spain might be deceived by the colonial minister's pretensions, the people of Cuba cannot be misled. The claim that the Spanish arms are making progress only draws attention to the failure of the military operations and to the knowledge that in what little fighting has gone on the insurgents are generally successful. Senator Proctor carried back some clear ideas regarding the military campaign. They may be useful to the administration and to his colleagues in the senate. Two months from now the conservative party to take part in the elections might have had influence. Now it is of little consequence, because, while at the time the prospect existed that the autonomy might last till after the election of a Cuban congress, its possibility no longer exists. The government position was that it should have two-thirds of the congress, and the conservative party one-third. Notwithstanding the action of their central committee the mass of the intraneigants bitterly resent the scheme and exhort one another to refuse all participation in the government so long as autonomy is not recognized. They denounce Apetsegula and his followers as traitors to the Spanish government. The intraneigant newspapers complain of the press censorship and ask General Blanco to modify it so that the question of the constitution in the elections may be freely discussed. They will not be granted. The autonomist cabinet, with its internal dissensions, has sunk completely out of sight. The political and military conditions of the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba to-day is described in a single word. It is a condition of paralysis and the United States is feeding the starving inhabitants. Knowledge of a desperate situation apparently is serving the official classes to excite feeling against the United States as a means of covering up their internal weakness. The presence of the Spanish warships serve this purpose. The best of consolation is the honor of the officers of the Oquendo and Vizcaya gives an opportunity for an exhibition of loyalty as intense as that shown by the populace when the ships arrived.

The press censorship does not interfere with the Weyler and other papers exhorting Spaniards to be on their guard against the Americans and to forestall the blow which they say the United States intends to strike in the Philippines. This sentiment spreads while the usual courtesies are exchanged between the commanders of the Montgomery and the Spanish ships. These courtesies do not prevent the usual precautions by the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor, nor do they result in giving the officers of the Montgomery shore leave.

The question has been raised whether when the consular reports are transmitted to congress a demonstration may not be made against the consuls. This is not thought likely. One reason is that some time may elapse before the Span-

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ish populace is allowed to know their full purport. The press censorship sees to that.

The Lee incident was handled by permitting the publication of a few lines, including Sagasta's denial that a "demand" had been made for Lee's recall.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Three hundred artillerymen have been transferred from Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth to Sandy Hook. Under the direction of the army engineers hundreds of soldiers and workmen are busy mounting guns, building ramps and laying other defenses at the Hook. Not since the civil war has such activity been seen there. A train of 21 cars loaded with 12 inch steel mortars, is lying on a siding near the fortifications. It arrived yesterday from the Waterville arsenal. The work of erecting mounts for the mortars is being rushed. Many mortars are already in place. They are out of sight in deep pits with batteries of 16 each, and cannot be reached by an enemy's guns except by shells. Dozens of 8, 10 and 12-inch steel rifles are at the Hook ready for mounting. When the engineers are through the fortifications will be the strongest in the world. All women and children have been ordered from the Hook. The wives of many of the workmen left yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Estimates to meet the cost of the recent addition of two regiments of artillery to the army have been sent to congress by Secretary Alger. The senate has given special precedence to a bill to authorize the construction of eight new revenue cutters not exceeding in cost the sum of \$2,250,000.

The bureau of ordinance of the war department has opened bids for a large supply of armor-piercing projectiles and for 15,000,000 rounds of cartridges. The bidding brought together a number of representatives of large steel and ammunition companies, some of whom took occasion to give assurances that in the present emergency government work would be given the preference over commercial orders. The bids varied only slightly on the various classes of heavy shot, varying from \$116 each for the 8-inch to \$138 each for the 1,000 pounders. Although the department intends to accept only one bid, or to divide the orders between bidders, it afforded satisfaction to the authorities to know that such large supplies could be obtained from so many sources on short notice.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—For the first time landmen have been enlisted for the United States navy at League Island navy yard. Any able-bodied man answering the physical requirements is admitted. The reason for this action, one of the officers of the shipyard says, is that orders have been received from Washington to recruit as rapidly as possible 200 landmen to serve as seamen and coal passers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo Y. Bernabe, has received a number of dispatches from the minister of state at Madrid and from Captain General Blanco. Those from General Blanco stated that the situation at Havana was quiet and satisfactory. The minister of state cabled in substance: "The uprising in the Philippines is so insignificant that it will be ended by the time you receive this." Senor Polo's attention being called to reports from Spain of the prospective sailing of the Spanish torpedo fleet for Havana and to the significance which had been attached to this movement, he said that the movement of the torpedo fleet had been long contemplated, and even before he left Madrid the Queen Regent had bidden good-bye to the captain of the fleet. Their coming had no relation whatever, he declared, to recent conditions, as they were wanted for work along the Cuban coast. Some of them, he said, were designed for use in the Cauto river, while others being sent could be used as dispatch boats between shore points in case land communication was interrupted.

The minister has received no intimations as to the findings of the Spanish naval commission investigating the Maine disaster. He said the commission is proceeding with the same formality and secrecy as the United States court of inquiry, and that any intimation of its findings will not be justified until its formal report is forwarded.

EPSS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA Possesses the following Qualities: DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALED.

In Quarter-Pound Tins Only. Prepared by JAMES EPSS & Co., Ltd., Homage Street, London, England.

SON S SHOES more men for any other retail... in this line... andless... les... Lt... CO... SPECIAL... Victoria... HIP... REVENUE... O'S LTD. HISKY... Mind... BODY! Sleep! Ambition... man, whose... by filling the... BELT. Its electric... Men," sent sealed... REAL, Quebec... NIST... vince... NUM \$1.50

THE PASSING SHIPS.

California's Haste to Obtain Miners' Licenses—The "Islander" Home.

Daily Connection With Vancouver—A Rock in Johnson Straits—Busy Shipyards.

Three steamers—the Victorian, Tillamook and City of Topeka—were in port Sunday and yesterday to enable their numerous passengers for the north to secure miners' licenses before invading the gold land of the Canadian Northwest.

In consequence of the recent slides along the line of the C.P.R. the past few days have witnessed the arrival of upwards of thirty car loads of accumulated Victoria freight in the Terminal City, and it was for the purpose of making quick delivery of this to the consignees that the Yosemite was despatched on Sunday to Vancouver.

Business-like discharging and loading will enable the Amer, which completed a fast passage from Wrangell on Saturday, to get away on her second trip to the North at noon to-day on schedule time.

The steamer Islander, Captain John Irving, completed early this morning a fast and uneventful voyage to and from the North.

The British bark Falkirk, which arrived in the morning, has received a charter to load Washington wheat for the United Kingdom.

Shortly after leaving here on her initial voyage in the Klondike trade, the big steamer Ningchow blew up on the same boiler that was repaired in Victoria, being forced thereby to continue to the Terminal City with one boiler and at a speed of not better than seven knots.

Business appears to be increasing instead of diminishing in the shipyards, each of which is working day and night to meet demands.

Captain Butler, of the Richard III, reports touching a rock in Johnson's strait on or about where the seven fathoms is marked on Ripple's shoal and in the vicinity of the west end of Thurlow island.

The steamer Tacoma, of the N.P. & Ss. Company service, sailing for the Orient on Sunday carried among her passengers six Christian Alliance missionaries, who are destined for work in northern China.

The steamer Mischief, Captain Otto Bucholtz, cleared yesterday for Quatskanie cove, on the East of the island, where she is to deliver logs, hardware and machinery for a near-by camp.

On her return may therefore be looked to bring in particulars. THE "CURACOA" ARRIVES. After a long passage, occasioned chiefly through accidents in the boiler room, the Pacific Coast Co.'s second new Northern steamer, the Curacoa, has arrived in the Bay City from Baltimore, to take her place in the service.

FOUND THE PURSER'S BODY. The mail steamer Curacoa City, just down from the North, fully corroborates the news published in the Colonist a week ago of the finding of a body close to the scene of the Clara Nevada disaster.

MANY CALIFORNIANS ARRIVE. The passenger list by the City of Puebla, arriving yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, included the heaviest in the history of the ship, well toward the record mark, there being in all 470 travellers on board.

THE WATERWAY TO DAWSON. Engineer Hamlin's Report on the Hootalinqua River and Its Outlet. The following report to Mr. W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, received at Victoria on the 9th inst., has been issued as a supplement to the report of the chief commissioner, and presented to the legislature.

Having already submitted a short report on the trail from Telegraph Creek to Teelin lake, shall confine this report chiefly to the water stretch, more especially that portion covered by the Hootalinqua river.

Teelin lake is a beautiful sheet of water. Commencing at the south end of what is now designated the South Arm, the width of the lake varies from 450 feet to half a mile for a distance of 12 miles.

The Hootalinqua is a noble river. The general trend of the river is north-westerly. For many miles the upper reaches of the river has a very regular course, with many long, straight reaches; the lower end has a more irregular course.

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ice-jams. The greatest risk of water appears to be from the west. Many small streams empty into the river, and they may be considered gold-bearing. Colors were found at a few points which were examined. Mountain ranges show in the distance on the sides of the river, the notes taken are very copious, sufficient to fill a very lengthy document, it is considered advisable to annex to the report a rough sketch of the river, with abridged notes, and the distances, widths and soundings in a tabular form. This will furnish a clear and comprehensive knowledge, such as may be required.

At 118 miles intersect the Lewes river. Islands and flats characterize the junction. There appears to be a gravel bar, but the lowest depth of water shows seven feet. From the foregoing statements, in conjunction with annexed sketch and notes, it may be inferred that the Hootalinqua is a magnificent stretch of water, suitable for navigation by light draught, powerful river steamers.

From the confluence of the Hootalinqua and Lewes rivers, general notes were carefully recorded, along the latter as far as Dawson City, a distance of 339 miles. As the soundings taken for a few miles were very satisfactory, and the channel of the river showing a depth of water sufficient for the purpose of navigation, it was not considered necessary to interrupt the delay required to continue taking soundings.

Several bills were advanced a stage or two, including the Vancouver City amendment, which went through its second reading without opposition. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

REPORTS. The private bills committee reported that the bill to incorporate the British Columbia Great Gold Gravel Dredging Mining Co. was not in the public interest and that the preamble was not proved.

QUESTIONS ASKED. Mr. Graham asked the Attorney General: "Can a municipality under provisions of section 41 of the Water Clauses act appropriate water held under records granted prior to 1892."

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RETURN ASKED FOR. A motion by Mr. Hume was carried for returns showing revenue collected in each electoral district from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891.

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REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS. Mr. Higgins, rising to a question of privilege, drew the attention of the Attorney-General to the new form for the registration of provincial voters, which he declared would be cumbersome, vexatious and prohibitive.

ON A POINT OF ORDER

House Occupied in Discussing Whether Mr. Sword Can Discuss Details of Estimates Now.

Several Bills Advanced a Stage or Two, Including Vancouver's Charter Amendment.

The debate started the other day by Mr. Sword on the formal motion that supply be granted took the phase of a point of order yesterday, and a great deal of time was spent debating whether Mr. Sword had a right or not to discuss the general policy of the government at this stage, instead of waiting as usual for the motion to go into committee of supply.

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Before closing this report it is desirable to draw your attention to the immense importance of establishing the route from Fort Wrangell via Teelin lake and the Hootalinqua river. It is a grand project, commencing over 2,500 miles of river navigation with only one portage of 100 or 120 miles, over which a railway can be constructed without any difficulty.

rounds might be authorized to place voters on the list. Mr. Hume had a letter from some of his constituents complaining about the provision referred to, but the suggestions of the attorney-general might do a great deal of good.

The declaration was a safeguard for the voters lists, who would be dissatisfied if the leader of the opposition agreed with Mr. Kellie that it would cause a great deal of inconvenience for people in rural districts to have to hunt up a J. P. Mr. Sword was sure that the stipulation that the declaration had to be made would result in a great many men who had a right to go in the voters lists not registering at all.

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Company's Bill, said it would be a feeder to the Crow's Nest road, and a convenience to the people through whose district it ran. The second reading carried.

Mr. Williams in moving the second reading of the Vancouver Act Amendment bill briefly explained its provisions. The bill among other things provided that candidates for mayor and aldermen must present certificates that they were qualified to run.

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VICTORIA IS THE PLACE

The Leader of the Largest Parties to Come West Over the Canadian Route Says So.

A Veteran of Four Expeditions to the Yukon Who Has Learned by Hard Experience.

"I feel deeply grateful to the people of Victoria for the many kindnesses they have shown to me and my people—I am also glad that we had the opportunity of outfitting in this city."

"We have," he continued, "from the time we started out from Detroit, been shown the greatest consideration by all officials of the Canadian Pacific, over which road we came, and since we arrived here the attention paid us has been particularly kind."

THE CHICAGO WOMEN COMING. They Propose to Invade the Klondike via the All-Water Route—Men are to Be Allowed to Good Behaviour.

Miss Caroline Westcott Rodney, who is well known in Victoria, and who is women's club promoter of Chicago, has now set her mind upon leading a party of 150 or 200 Chicago women into the treasure fields of the Yukon.

ADMIRALTY CHARTS INACCURATE. Dr. Newcombe and Capt. Walbran pronounce the Early Navigators More Reliable Than Recent Surveys.

At last night's meeting of the Natural History Society there was a large attendance, the principal feature of the proceedings being an address by Dr. Newcombe on the results of his exploration last summer of the West Coast of Queen Charlotte island in so far as the topography is concerned.

THE WORKMAN OFTEN EATS HIS LUNCH ON THE SAME BENCH WHERE HE DOES HIS WORK. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table, the workman eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work.

FREE TO LADIES. We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized case of LUXURA, the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the hair at any part of the year.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF A DENY TO PURCHASE THE LOT. The recommendation of a deny to purchase the lot of a railway from a point in Johnson's strait was also of this connection and it was laid the whole matter over.

CYCLE PATHS

Wheelmen Are Willing Them and the Council They Show

The Firehall for Spraying Assistant Caretaker Ross

Ald. Humber said the might have a little of about him he approved of the proposition to vote for anything reaction direction, but he considered it a little of the part of the bicycle part roads from all parts we are writing back telling them what is good for all Klondike pilgrims to know—that Victoria is the best place of all in which to purchase outfits."

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

The actual facts in regard to the conditions existing on the Stikine river were given in the COLONIST on Sunday, and it is quite inaccurate to say that there is no likelihood that any of the parties now on the way will get through the river on the ice. The season has been exceptionally mild and the ice which formed in December has been worn away by the running water. At the same time cold weather sometimes comes in March and if it does, the parties now on the river will get through all right.

Next season there will be a road along the bank of the river from the canyon down, and this will make it possible to travel up all winter, so that if Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann can get their road through to Lake Tealin in September, there will be winter travel up the river and down the Yukon all next winter. There will be no difficulty in operating a line of sleighs down Lake Tealin and the Hootalinqua, and we suppose further on the ice. The only thing to be provided is shelter and food, and these can be arranged. The snowfall in the interior is not great, so there will be not as much trouble in keeping a road open as there is in Quebec. The only part of the work that may present serious obstacles is the lower part of the river, which sometimes is late in freezing; but a way will probably be discovered of getting over this.

It is remarkable that, while further North persons en route to the Yukon have been stopped by the intense cold, those selecting the Stikine have been kept back by mild weather. The news from the river during the next few days will be watched with great interest. Mackenzie & Mann are still sending up supplies and their men are still at work pushing their way along. As we understand it, if the soft snow encountered twenty miles up is once passed, there will be very good travelling for the rest of the journey.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

In spite of forebodings to the contrary, Great Britain has gained considerably in the diplomatic fencing that has been in progress over the Orient. Yesterday's despatches announce that a complete understanding exists between the Imperial government and Japan, which, it is said, is likely to secure peace for the present. As the COLONIST has already pointed out, Russia is in a very poor position to fight even Japan single-handed at so great a distance. It would be impossible to send a sufficient number of troops by land before Japan could seize the Siberian railway, and transportation by water would be out of the question, not only on account of the distance, but because Russia has not a fleet sufficient to convoy the transports. With Great Britain co-operating with Japan, Russia would be powerless on the Pacific coast. Her war vessels could not get there for lack of coal, and her transports would be in the same condition. If Russia insists on war, it would undoubtedly be the policy of the Anglo-Japanese forces to capture Vladivostok as soon as ice will permit, take possession of the railway, keep the Russian forces from reaching the coast, and at the same time drive the Russian fleet from the sea. The position of Japan would be very safe. We do not see how Russia could hope successfully to maintain an aggressive war against Great Britain. She could not hope to do so on the ocean. In fact it is doubtful if her fleet would venture to sea. Russian territory is not coterminous with British territory anywhere, except possibly among the Pamirs in Northwestern India, and we see no reason to suppose that it would be possible for the Czar's government to carry on a successful campaign in those mountains and at the same time defend Eastern Siberia. The understanding between Great Britain and Japan is a guarantee of peace.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The San Francisco Argonaut thinks that the Hawaiian "annexation scheme is wounded unto the death." That the treaty cannot be carried beyond all question. A proposal has been made to carry annexation by "joint resolution." This the Argonaut says would be unconstitutional; but we are not impressed by that idea. We do not see why the United States congress cannot pass a resolution or a statute erecting the islands into a state of the Union, and if the people of the Hawaiian republic choose to recognize such a statute or resolution and act in accordance with it, we do not see what any one else has to say about the matter. But this is not very important, as the Argonaut says, there is not the least chance of the House of Representatives voting for annexation. The people of Canada are considerably concerned in this subject, although it possesses no vital interest to us. At present our commercial connections with the Hawaiian group are not very great, and if the islands should become a part of the United States they would not stand much of a chance of increasing. If the annexation plan fails, it may be possible to secure some commercial ad-

vantages from the island government. There does not appear to be the least intention on the part of Great Britain to acquire the group. Japan was credited with such an idea a year ago, but so little has been heard of it lately, Japan has so many interests in the Orient, and is so desirous of keeping on good terms with the United States, that we do not suppose she would think of interfering. The interests of Hawaii undoubtedly call for the control of some strong government. That of Great Britain would be the best; but as this is out of the question, the United States ought to be the choice of the civilized world. Whether it is desirable, from a United States standpoint, is quite another matter. We are inclined to think that it might be; but a nation with a single outlying possession would be much in the position of a hen with one chick. It would be constantly in trouble without any compensating benefit. The chief benefit to be derived would be from its availability as a way station between America and Asia; but, as such, it would be almost as valuable if independent as it would be if formally annexed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR SETTLERS.

Frances MacNab, author of "On Veldt and Farm" and other books, has written a book entitled "British Columbia for Settlers; its Mines, Trade and Agriculture." It is published in London by Chapman & Hall. There are three maps, and we are sorry to see that neither of them shows the whole of the province. Mr. MacNab has a very high appreciation of the resources of our province, and says many things that are of great value. At times he becomes careless and employs language which is only intended to be funny, but is very likely to be misleading. Opening the book at random, on page 201 we find the following: "It was raining (I am told it rains every day in Nanaimo)." Again, on page 11 of the introduction we read: "Still today the island people are incredulous that mainland cities should be as important as Victoria. Have they not the government buildings in Victoria?" That is to say, Victoria people think the chief thing in British Columbia is the business derivable from the fact that the seat of government is here. He also speaks of the province as "a country whose constitution is scarcely hatched," thereby creating the impression that social conditions here are unsettled. He attributes the excitement over Klondike to the desire to sell groceries and the hope of "inducing men who have good prospects in the Kootenays to sell them for less than their value." On page 88 he says: "It is said that the middleman trade of Victoria is passing into the hands of the Chinese," which will be news to the people of Victoria. Throughout the book there is a very apparent effort to make it readable and racy, and the author is not always particular to see that his facts tally with his pleasantries, or rather he seizes upon exaggerations, which we all understand and appreciate when employed in conversation, and thrusts them forward in cold type, where they look very differently to the way they sound when told in a social chat. Apart from things of this sort the book is well compiled and in view of the haste with which it was got up, and about this there can be little doubt, is an exceedingly good production and its appearance at this time will be of great advantage to the province.

GOLD MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It may be of some interest to our readers to know what gold mining really is and how it is carried on in other countries. Returns from the Transvaal last year, 1897, for the twelve months ending December 31st, for the district of Johannesburg alone, shows the following: Number of companies crushing..... 51 Number of stamps working..... 3,667 Number of tons crushed..... 3,084,676 Number of ounces gold..... 3,084,676 Value in dollars @ \$5 to the oz. \$29,918,080 Average yield per ton..... 11.897dwts Total dividends for the year..... \$13,567,900 This is an enormous amount of wealth to be taken in a single year out of an area no larger than the district between Victoria and Saanich.

We think the Dominion government ought to bring under the notice of the United States government the fact that vessels engaged in the coasting trade of that country are allowed to pass through Canadian territorial waters without customs escort on their way to Alaska. The distances which these steamers ply through our waters is about six hundred miles. Canada has a perfect right under the law of nations to require every vessel passing north out of the Gulf of Georgia to take on a customs escort. The United States has no right whatever in what is known as the "inside route" as far north as Dixon's Entrance. Canadians have rights secured to them by treaty on the lower Stikine and the lower Yukon, but the enjoyment of the privilege to sail north between Vancouver Island and the Mainland, and through the channels, followed by the whole American Alaskan fleet, depends upon the courtesy of Canada and can be revoked at any time without notice. If the attention of the Washington government has not already been drawn to this fact, it ought to be without delay.

The departure of the Spanish torpedo squadron for the West Indies is not favorable to peace. This looks very much like a challenge to the United States, and the temper of the people of that country is not such just now as will permit them to regard action of this kind with complacency. The only possible use that Spain can have for a powerful fleet in Cuban waters is to be prepared to resist the fleet of the United States. This makes the situation more difficult than it has been, for it is tantamount to a defiance from Madrid.

We find on the notice paper a question by Mr. Higgins as to the intention of the government in regard to the salaries of certain permanent officials. What this intention may be we do not know, but we feel satisfied that if the public fully appreciated the situation and understood how the work of the departments are increasing, there would not be a word of objection to the restoration of salaries to their old figures. This province has no wish to have its public servants work for less pay than they ought to receive or their services are worth.

The Golden Era says that "if the Turner-Pooley crowd were worth their salt" they would induce the Dominion government to put on a retaliatory duty to shut United States lead out of British Columbia. We suggest that if Mr. Boston, M. P., who is credited with being the financial father of the Era, would take this question up in parliament, he would simply be doing his duty. While if the gentlemen whom the Era calls "the Turner-Pooley crowd" were to deal with it they would be stepping outside of their prerogative.

The News-Advertiser apologizes for the obstructive tactics of the opposition, and takes over a column to do so. It scents defeat in the air and takes comfort in the thought that "the voters will avenge it." When the voters have had their little say next summer some gentlemen, who are now foremost in advising obstructive tactics, will have abundant leisure to attend to their private business uninterrupted by dreams of political power.

The Kootenaiian thinks the provincial government should not hesitate a moment in extending aid to the Lard-Duncan railway, and gives as a reason that "the return in revenue to the province will be immediate and amply sufficient to repay the necessary outlay." The argument is sound in principle, and we assume is warranted by the facts. We hope the Kootenaiian's logic will not give out when it becomes necessary to deal with other railway matters.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER is reported as having said that, though the Stikine-Tealin railway may be finished by September, we cannot use it if bonding privileges are not granted at Wrangell. Mr. Foster is mistaken. All that will be necessary, if the United States is so discourteous as to refuse bonding privileges, will be for the transportation companies to take custom house officers on board their steamers. This will not be a very serious matter.

While the formalities necessary to secure registration on the voters' lists are under consideration, the COLONIST wishes to say that in its humble judgment the fewer they are the better, so long as fraud can be prevented and every man entitled to a vote has a reasonable chance of getting it.

Some of our American exchanges talk very flippantly about doing away with the bonding privileges. In view of the fact that 443,875 car loads of United States produce passed in bond through Canada last year, it is clear that the advantage is not all on the side of the Dominion.

The Times complains that the COLONIST has not replied to an article which appeared in its columns on Saturday. The only proper answer to such an article is to apply for a writ de lunatico inquirendo, and as the creature is harmless, there is no use in resorting to that.

The country has already evidence of what it has lost by the fact that Mr. Higgins remained so long in the Speaker's chair. Yesterday he compelled the government to admit that it was considering the expediency of offering a bounty for the destruction of horned owls.

Mr. HELMCKEN's motion "that the present condition of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum demands the attention of the government," is of a very unusual character. The usual way to bring matters of that kind up is when the item in the estimates is under discussion.

The Toronto Mail favors the COLONIST idea that if the United States proves unreasonable in the matter of transportation facilities, it will be incumbent on Canada to close the Yukon to United States citizens.

The Toronto Globe says it does not claim the proposed Stikine-Tealin railway to be the best conceivable route to the Yukon. It would be if the line were extended to the Coast.

The Victim—That is a lovely suburban home you sold me. Every time it rains the lot is a sea of mud. The Man Who Sold—Well, don't you know enough to stand in the house when it rains Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE TAX ON FRESH SALMON.

The Dominion has decided to impose a tax of one-half cent per pound upon fresh salmon imported from the United States. The ostensible object of this is to protect the people who are engaged in catching salmon in Fraser river. It is a great mistake and will have the effect of injuring those whom it is intended to benefit.

The facts of the case are that large quantities of salmon, that are bound for the Fraser, are taken in fish traps in United States waters. It would be more patriotic, we presume, if the salmon canners of the Fraser would refuse to buy any fish that were thus rudely interrupted in their journey to Canadian territory, but these gentlemen, whatever may be their views on the question of free trade and protection, in this matter act upon what used to be the fundamental fiscal principle of the Liberal party, and buy their fish where they can get them most cheaply. They will continue to do this, and the duty, instead of compelling them to purchase their fish on the Fraser, will simply drive them over to the United States side of the boundary.

This is no idle threat. Last year one of the large cannery owners said to the COLONIST that, if the duty was imposed, he would at once move his plant to the state of Washington. He said he was waiting to hear what success attended the request of the boards of trade for the withholding of the duty before giving his orders for the summer. If the duty was kept off, he intended to give instructions to go on with preparations for the season's pack. If it was imposed, he intended at once to give orders to dismantle his plant on the Fraser and erect a new one on the United States side of the boundary. Another extensive cannery writes the COLONIST: "There is one thing you may be perfectly sure of, and that is the duty will have the effect of driving a great deal of labor and the manufacture of boxes, labels, etc., and steamboat hire, which properly belongs to this country, to the American side, for the salmon will be caught and packed just the same."

We draw attention to the fact that the fish are not canned for the home market. A very small quantity would supply the Canadian demand. The sale is in Great Britain, Continental Europe, Australia and elsewhere, and it does not make the least difference where the fish are caught and packed, when they are taken to the markets of those countries. Hence it follows that if the business is once driven away from the Fraser it cannot be attracted back again.

The Fraser canneries have been established by enterprising Canadians, who naturally prefer to carry on business in their own country, other things being equal. It will be hard if they are driven to leave the Dominion and erect their plants elsewhere, merely to gratify what is little else than a spirit of demagoguism. The government receded from its position in this matter last year on representations made from the Coast, and we are not without hope that if strong protests are forwarded at once they will produce a similar effect this year. There is, or at least there ought to be no politics in this matter. We have not so many industries in this province that are paying out large sums of money for labor every year that we can afford to drive out the Fraser river canneries.

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

The news from the Stikine is of course made the most of by those persons and newspapers that are seeking to injure Canadian trade. The season has been mild beyond precedent, so that at a time of year when, on all occasions since there has been traffic upon it, the river has been solidly frozen over, the ice is in such condition that a week ago travel was interrupted and no word has since been received, except that if the weather turned cold it would be all right. These being the literal facts of the case, they were made public in good faith by the British Columbia newspapers, which desire to let people know exactly how things are. We do not wish to appear invidious, but we have a suspicion that if Seattle had taken as much interest in the Stikine as Victoria has, the interruption to travel would have been suppressed or else the facts would have been distorted so as to create an impression more favorable than they warranted. An illustration of this method of dealing with the news was shown by a long Post-Intelligencer interview the other day, purporting to have been had with a man from Dyea. He was represented as talking enthusiastically over the outlook for travel there. He told the COLONIST that all he said to the Post-Intelligencer reporter was: "Yes, I came down from Dyea."

The Seattle paper says that the Canadian government decided upon the Stikine route without ascertaining the facts. Such is not the case. The opinion of every person qualified to judge was taken, and all were to the same effect. Major Walsh, of the Mounted Police, Engineer St. Cyr, Engineer Jennings, practical miners, experienced woodmen and others are unanimous in commending the route as preferable to all others. The experience of men who have travelled on the Stikine year after year, both summer and winter, has all been to the same effect. This experience is that for six months every year, and some years for a week or two longer, the Stikine is

navigable, and that for two months every winter, and some seasons for three months the ice is fit for a good winter road. An altogether exceptional winter is not to be set against the record of a quarter of a century. We recall that about ten years ago, railway travel in Pennsylvania was interrupted for a long time by the snow. In the autumn of 1896 railway travel was at a standstill for weeks in Western Washington because of floods. It would be just as sensible to declare that these conditions are normal in Pennsylvania and Washington as it is to condemn the Stikine as a winter route, because it has been bad this year.

The Canadian government in its selection of the Stikine route, has shown excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of the conditions to be encountered. It is this that makes the Post-Intelligencer so angry and leads it to so misrepresent the facts of the case. It began this sort of thing last summer and we suppose will continue it to the end.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS CHECKED.

The obstructive tactics of the opposition met with a decided check yesterday, when Mr. Speaker ruled that it was not proper under the rules of the house to discuss the general policy of the government upon the formal motion "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the motion 'that supply be granted to Her Majesty.'" The plan of the opposition is to talk as long as they are physically able upon all the formal motions, so as to delay the granting of supply as long as possible. No one knows what they hope to accomplish by this proceeding. It is doubtful if they know themselves. They have determined upon such a course in default of any good ground upon which to attack the government. It is a species of tactics which is utterly inapplicable to the conditions existing in our local legislature, where there are a hundred and one ways of introducing votes of wants of confidence, and where there is not the least reason to suppose that any intention exists on the part of the government to dissolve the house as soon as supply is granted. The opposition know perfectly well that after supply has been passed the government will bring down its measures, and may even bring some of them down while supply is in progress, and will afford every facility for the discussion of them. The pretence that the obstructive tactics are resorted to because the redistribution bill has not been brought down is an excuse that deceives no one. There is no necessary connection between supply and redistribution. If the latter measure does not suit the house, the government will be defeated upon it, and that is all that could happen, if it were introduced now. The fact of supply being voted would not alter the vote of a single member on the redistribution measure, and the opposition know it perfectly well. They have taken up the obstructive plan, because they have been induced by the junior member for Vancouver to do so. He thinks it a wondrously clever trick. It is almost as clever as his feat of riding two horses at once, which he performed so gracefully during last session. How he has managed, after that performance, to mesmerize Mr. Semlin's followers into accepting his leadership in this matter of obstruction passes comprehension. How he has persuaded himself that it is good generalship is difficult to imagine. The only explanation that suggests itself is that he realizes his own political career to be about to close, and desires to signalize his general obstructiveness by a record performance, just before the curtain falls.

The opposition were not satisfied to accept Mr. Speaker's ruling, although they must have known it to be in accordance with British precedent, and they challenged it, the result being that they were only able to muster ten votes, the government vote being nineteen, with one member, who usually votes with the government, being absent. If he had been present, the vote would doubtless have stood two to one. Whether the effect of this vote will be to check the obstructive tactics so needlessly begun and badly carried out, we do not know. That it ought to do so, we are sure will be the general verdict of the people. That every reasonable argument is in favor of such an effect is also plain. But we have ceased to look for reason from the opposition.

In view of the claims that have been made during the recess of what charges of incompetency and corruption the opposition were prepared to hurl against the government, we think this policy of obstruction, based upon such flimsy pretences that it could only secure ten votes, is the laziest and most impotent conclusion on record in provincial politics. A combination of politicians can give no better evidence of their usefulness than the expenditure of vast quantities of breath in discussing worn out issues, has given the best evidence that there is no longer any place for it in our public life. An opposition, which after so much boasting, finds itself worse defeated than at any time in its history, has outlived its usefulness.

Windsor Salt Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

900 DROPS CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.-O.-I.A.



ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE.

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will not carry you through the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will count then. There will be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have already started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonderful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for the great hardships. "I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. I am now 53 years old and am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own with younger men," said L. L. JACCARD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving on the Excelsior a few weeks ago. Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," sent, free sealed by mail. Address DR. A. T. SANDON, 156 James St., Montreal, Quebec.

Klondyke Outfits. PRICE LISTS NOW READY. B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

R. P. RITHET & CO. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C. Groceries, Wines and Liquors. KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS. Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondyke Points.

United States Forest Agents Negotiating Brazilia Govern... The New Craft Bank Product of the A Yards. WASHINGTON, March 14.—A correspondent closed to-day chase by the navy department of the two fine cruise building at Elswick for government. Possibly the more pleasure in closing this matter because of that Spanish agents had secured these vessels, it is said, would be of value in case of trouble United States. The next how to get the ships home they've been solved. According to the secretary the United States flag will over the new ships within baby, and just as soon as be put aboard the Amazon for the United States. The will follow at the earliest moment. The terms of secret. The availability of the ships was first brought to of the navy department agent of the Nordenförd building at Elswick, and course of construction in Lane said today that the changed would be a most desiderium to the American navy were the latest and best famous Armstrong yards. ships is complete in every has her coal supplies and on board, and steam can be time. There will be no ironing the ship across as an ad from the local yards can be the service. It is said that ammunition on board that is sale to the United States. nition is not of the kind in American navy, so that the ammunition is a necessary the new ships. The other ship has been la it will take some time to mal for sea. Mr. Lane believes that there will be no difficulty ing her over immediately if make the move without the hull of the ship is so well al could be towed and her own utilized for the trip across. New York, March 14.—A the Herald from Tokyo says correspondent visited the M to-day (Sunday) and asked the Japanese government wo cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to States. The Premier hesitated and replied: "I think that Japan prefers to get pe all the ships building for her possible. Officers have already dered to bring the Kasagi and Japan, and the builders have created a great deal of trouble. However, I wish to have the States understand that Japan the Kasagi and Chitose, not for willingness to oblige her, but Japan needs them herself." "In case of war between the States and Spain, Japan will warships of both belligerent coal at Japanese ports, or both. Whether war is declared two or more years hence, Japan will bear in mind the decided coal question in a manner by decision will affect all bellige her own interests." The Herald correspondent unquestionable authority that a party to the negotiations not between England and Russia Petersburg, and also that alliance exists between Eng Japan, they have a definite up and are acting in harmony diplomatic officer said to the dent: "You may say posit Japan will back up Engla Russia, and if England maint attitude, all immediate danger past unless Russia is resolved once. In view of Engla superiority, she being in pos all the available coal at easte Russia will probably take a c time for the present." The Herald correspondent J land has received an offer land for all the warships bu her in English private yards, of three 15,000 ton battleship first-class armored cruisers of 900 tons each. The offer ha fused. The Mail and Express has f ing cablegram from London acute crisis between the Uni and Spain is the uppermost to where in London. No one seem to believe war can be averted, newspapers are making elabo arations for correspondents. by admiralty officials that tw British war vessels with a school of naval officers on bo detailed to cruise in the vic Spanish and American fleets able to take every possible of the war between Japan and a revelation of the extraordinary of modern marine warfare firmly believed in London. American authorities posse wonderful new discoveries in engines of destruction. Lead papers on the continent are in sympathetic with the with. The destruction of the Main by accident or design, seems toes that. It is believed her goes to war she will be in a utter desolation. The only which would give her more would perhaps be Austria.

TWO WARSHIPS BOUGHT

United States Forestalls Spanish Agents Negotiating With the Brazillian Government.

The New Craft Bank With Finest Product of the Armstrong Yards.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A week's negotiation closed to-day by the purchase by the navy department in London of the two fine cruisers built and building at Elswick by the Brazilian government.

According to the secretary of the navy, the United States flag will be hoisted over the new ships within a week probably, and just as soon as the crew can be put aboard the Amazon she will start for the United States.

The availability of the two Brazilian ships was first brought to the attention of the navy department by the agent of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, who was authorized to dispose of these ships building at Elswick, and two others in course of construction in France.

New York, March 14.—A despatch to the Herald from Tokio says: The Herald correspondent visited the Marquis Ito to-day (Sunday) and asked him whether the Japanese government would sell the cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to the United States.

The Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and also that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have a definite understanding and are acting in harmony.

The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has received an offer from England for all the warships building for her in English private yards, consisting of three 15,000 ton battleships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each.

The Mail and Express has the following cablegram from London: "The acute crisis between the United States and Spain is the uppermost topic everywhere in London. No one seems seriously to believe war can be averted. The great newspapers are making elaborate preparations for correspondents. I am told by admiralty officials that two or three British war vessels with a complete school of naval officers on board will be sent to the vicinity of the Straits and American fleets so far as to be able to take every possible observation. The war between Japan and China was a revelation of the extraordinary powers of modern marine warfare and it is firmly believed in London that the American authorities possess some wonderful new discoveries in the way of engines of destruction. Leading newspapers on the continent are in the main sympathetic with the American. The destruction of the Maine, whether by accident or design, seems to have settled that. It is believed here in Spain goes to war she will be in a condition of utter desolation. The only country which would give her moral support would perhaps be Austria."

Rigby waterproof peajackets, pants and smox. Very heavy. B. Williams & Co.

BOWERY LODGING BURNED.

About Forty Persons Lose Their Lives in Destruction of a Mission Lodging House.

New York, March 13.—Just before 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Bowery Mission, at 105 Bowery. The building, which is a five-story structure, contained about 175 lodgers, and while the majority of these escaped it is positively known that at least 40 men who had gone to sleep there for the night lost their lives in the conflagration.

An alarm was turned in by a pedestrian who saw the smoke coming from the third floor, when a lodger had thrown open a window to escape being suffocated and was hanging half way out to escape flames without a scratch. It is supposed that one of the lodgers accidentally set fire to some paper in the closet on the third floor and the flames were soon beyond control.

While the firemen and police were fighting with those in the hallways, a man made his appearance at the window and was compelled to let go. A cry of horror went up from the crowd below. The man, before letting go, threw a bundle of clothing and as he fell the crowd separated. For a moment he seemed stunned. Then he arose to his feet, felt himself all over and hobbled away, disappearing in the crowd.

The firemen worked inside the building until the heat and smoke forced them out one by one; the scaling ladders and the life nets were then resorted to. Water was poured into the building in torrents, but the flames seemed to increase in fury, and it looked as if the entire building would be a wreck. Many of the lodgers were carried down the ladders. These were almost in every instance rescued just as they were about to jump to the street from the windows on the upper floor.

At 8 o'clock, when the flames were under control, one of the firemen who had made the tour of the entire building emerged and shouted to Chief Bonner that he had seen at least 40 dead bodies. His report was that he had discovered two bodies on the first floor, five on the second, eight on the third, twelve on the fourth, and thirteen on the fifth floor.

A DEFAULTING ELK.

Treasurer of a Portland Lodge Wanted for Making Free With the Funds.

VANCOUVER, March 14.—(Special)—Ockerman, Portland's defaulting Elk, who has been arrested here four times and released three times, comes up on charges of making free with the funds of the lodge. Detective Connor of Portland, is waiting to take the prisoner back. Ockerman was treasurer of the Elks, and it is charged that he took the sick benefit money for his own use.

THE SENATE'S INTENTIONS.

Party Organs Differ as to the Prospects of the Yukon Railway Bill.

TORONTO, March 14.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire's Ottawa correspondent says the Senate will throw out the Yukon railway bill by 16, and the senators will not deal with it on party lines. The Globe's Ottawa correspondent on the contrary says the senate will probably pass it, and says Sir Frank Smith and Senators Forget and Drummond will probably point out how dangerous it would be to the business interests of Canada to reject the bill and make no provision for an Canadian route into the Yukon country.

Mr. Wrangle—Any way, my dear, men don't brag of their virtues like women do. It is only a specialist in the history of medicine. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for

FERRY'S SEEDS advertisement with logo and text: "It is a well known fact that the cost of cultivation is largely due to the cost of the seed. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must retire from active life, I will from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and incurable disease. I will also send you a receipt which anyone is free to accept. Address PROFESSOR J. A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 32d St., New York.

FREE

Let us send you a Free Trial Package of our famous and harmless medicine that will cure you of Catarrh, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Troubles, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments. It cures nine people out of ten. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., Form 30, New York.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of the "Canadian Development Company, Limited."

Capital, \$300,000. I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Canadian Development Company, Limited," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and sixty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The registered office of the Company will be situated in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia. The objects for which the Company has been established are: (a.) To acquire all the rights, properties, assets and privileges acquired and now held by E. J. Platt, of the City, County and State of New York, as agent and under trust for the promoters of the Company (and for the shareholders thereof upon incorporation subject as hereinafter expressed), that is to say: (1.) By purchase from Francis M. York and Samuel Horace Davis, both of Victoria, B.C., of all the properties and assets of the firm carrying on business in British Columbia, as the Tait and Yukon Transportation Company, for the price of \$600,000 in cash and an interest in the capital stock of the same business equal in value to the nominal value of \$120,000 sterling, fully paid-up and non-assessable.

(2.) By assignment from Clarence H. Mackay and H. Maitland Kirby, of the Province of British Columbia, of all the rights and privileges possessed by them under and by virtue of two certain contracts each bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, and made by them with the firm of James Rees & Sons Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and W. A. Fletcher Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey. (3.) By assignment from H. Maitland Kirby of all his right title and interest in and to the wooden steamboat hulls now in course of construction at the Star Shipyard, Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plans obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(4.) To cultivate, improve, and develop the resources, mineral, and otherwise, that may be acquired by the Company, and for such purposes to erect dwelling-houses and other buildings, to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, lands, mines, minerals, and other properties, real or personal, together with any right of real outlets, and surface rights appertaining to wharves, piers, docks, wharves, piers, and other buildings or structures in any part of the world.

(5.) To acquire, construct, or aid in the construction, or aid in the construction, maintenance, and improvement of such ways, roads, canals, railways, telegraph lines, telephones, wells, water-courses, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, saw-mills, hydraulic mines, and other works, and to acquire, construct, or aid in the construction, or aid in the construction, of such works, as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company.

(6.) To acquire, by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or otherwise, mines, mining rights, claims, or other rights, including all kinds of minerals, ores, metals, stamps, smelting and other works for treating ores and minerals, and rendering them marketable metals, including all kinds of buildings, machinery, roads, wharves, tramways and plant useful or supposed to be useful in the carrying out of the objects of the Company.

(7.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in any such company.

(8.) To take, accept, endorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments; to lend money, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, to raise money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or other securities, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the Company.

(9.) To acquire, by grant, purchase or otherwise, any property or rights or privileges from any government, and to perform and fulfill the terms and conditions of any such grant, purchase or other acquisition.

(10.) To pay the costs, charges and expenses of or in connection with the formation and incorporation of the Company, and to remunerate any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered to the Company, either in cash or in shares of the Company, either wholly or partly paid up.

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(5.) To acquire, construct, or aid in the construction, or aid in the construction, maintenance, and improvement of such ways, roads, canals, railways, telegraph lines, telephones, wells, water-courses, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, saw-mills, hydraulic mines, and other works, and to acquire, construct, or aid in the construction, or aid in the construction, of such works, as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Salmon Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Lithy.

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to real estate, mortgages, and land notices—published in the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

RETAIL ADVERTISING—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion, 10 cents. Transient advertising—Per line solid nonpareil, five insertions, 10 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

VANCOUVER.

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings Street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

BICYCLERS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

The bicycle has ceased to be a curiosity, has passed through the stage of nuisance and has become a necessity. Men buy bicycles not as toys, but for business purposes, just as they buy carriages and wagons.

The foregoing observations were suggested by the discussion on Monday night in the city council, when there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some aldermen to treat bicycle riders as though the fact that they like their wheels one in front of the other and to sit astride of them placed them in a different position in the matter of taxation and public improvements to those who put their wheels parallel to each other and have a horse to draw them along.

In regard to the imposition of a special tax upon bicycles, we presume that no great objection would be made, nor do we think it can properly be made, because the use of bicycles is likely to increase the outlay on our streets, but it is not to be forgotten that people who ride bicycles are either taxpayers themselves or they are members of the families of people who pay taxes.

THE C.P.R.'S PLANS.

Sir William Van Horne is credited with the statement that the Canadian Pacific is about to build three great ocean steamships to take the place of the Empresses on the Asiatic route, when the latter will be put into the Australian trade.

cupied in coming from London to Victoria to eight days, which if we add ten days for the trans-Pacific voyage will give eighteen days from London to Yokohama.

The great interest which attaches to the C. P. R.'s plans in this connection is due to the fact that they are evidence of unbounded faith in the commercial greatness of the North Pacific ocean. What this means to British Columbia we cannot hope to estimate.

British Columbia and Canada as a whole produce so much which will find a market in the Orient, when the development of that vast and populous portion of the earth is in full progress, that we will see a greater flow Westward of trade over the Pacific threshold of the continent than has gone Eastward over the Atlantic seaboard.

No person or corporation is more closely in touch with trade conditions than the Canadian Pacific railway. It has its fingers on the pulse of trade. We may feel very sure, therefore, when it prepares itself for rapidly expanding commerce between British Columbia and the Orient, that everything points in that direction.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S QUESTION.

Michael Davitt asked Mr. Curzon, the under parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, whether Great Britain had made any offer to the United States to lead that country war vessels in the event of war with Spain, and Mr. Curzon properly replied that it was inexpedient to answer questions of that nature.

In the event of hostilities between Spain and our neighbors, the position of Great Britain would be one of extreme delicacy. British subjects have millions of dollars invested in the cities on the United States seaboard, but even if this were not the case, it would grate very harshly upon British public opinion to see those cities at the mercy of a hostile fleet.

NEW ALASKA DISCOVERIES.

News was brought down by the City of Seattle of new gold discoveries, and this time some of them are in Alaska. Our readers will be quite prepared for this, because we have repeatedly advanced the proposition that valuable gold finds might be looked for west of the 141st meridian.

year, except through Canada. On all the maps a range of mountains is shown between the waters flowing into the Pacific ocean along the Southern coast of Alaska and the tributaries of the Yukon. We have no reason to suppose the maps to be very accurate, but such scraps of information as are available about that portion of the country indicate that not only is there such a range, but that it is practically insurmountable.

The Canadian trade in dead poultry is growing enormously. On a recent trip of the Gallia she carried 350 tons of Ontario fowls to Liverpool. A fine export trade in eggs seems likely to be built up with Great Britain, which country imports eggs to the value of millions of pounds every year.

The foreign trade of Canada for the year ending June 30th last amounted to \$257,168,862; of which \$137,960,253 was the value of the exports and \$119,218,609 the value of the imports. There was a gain of nearly a million in the latter and of fifteen millions in the former.

The Portland Oregonian thinks the rush to the Yukon shows signs of abating. There has undoubtedly been a slight falling off in the number of people from the Sound ports, but as many as ever seem to be coming to Victoria and Vancouver.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Old Lady—You said the train that I should take leaves at 10:30, didn't you? Booking Clerk—Yes, madam; and I think I've told you that about ten times already. Old Lady—Yes, I know you have; but my little nephew says he likes to hear you talk.—Black and White.

Tramp—Well, yer see, the owner wuz comin' down the road behind me, and the policeman had a rope stretched across in front.—Tit Bits.

Miss Gushington—I, too, Herr Stevewski should like to become a great violinist. What is the first thing to do? Herr Stevewski—Learn to play—Harlem Life.

By the death of James Hutcheon, which occurred at Toronto yesterday evening, Victoria loses one of her foremost business men and most highly esteemed citizens. His long residence here has been characterized by probity of conduct, energy and enterprise.

der Dr. Dawson's direction. Hitherto the great weakness in geological surveys made by the United States authorities has been that they have been technical rather than practical.

A SEATTLE paper says that Canada ought not to complain of Americans taking most of the gold out of the Yukon, because foreigners take most of the gold out of the United States.

THE YOKOHAMA Herald says that Japan is making a mistake in pressing China for the payment of the indemnity for the late war, and seems to think that the right to occupy Wei-hai-wei, as security for the money, is worth more than the indemnity.

WILLIAM the Restless, Kaiser of Germany, has asked the British Censor of Plays to have a music hall singer stopped from chanting a ditty in which Fitzsimmons is represented as knocking him out.

How long has the Prince of Wales been married? Make a guess of it before you read the answer, which is thirty-five years. It hardly seems possible that so long a time has passed since the Sea King's daughter conquered the British Empire by her lovely face and lovable disposition.

The Post-Intelligencer thinks that Canada will probably assent to the onerous conditions, which the United States Senate seeks to exact in exchange for bonding privileges at Wrangell.

The report that France and Russia are preparing for a joint naval demonstration in the Far East must be accepted with considerable allowance.

The United States-Senate committee on foreign relations decided to recommend the method of annexing Hawaii which the COLONIST pointed out a few days ago as a perfectly feasible one—namely, by passing a statute for that purpose.

In Michigan the transportation, telegraph and telephone companies own one-third of all the property and pay one-twenty-sixth part of the taxes.

There is as much demand in Europe for war vessels as there was in British Columbia a few weeks ago for anything that would do to carry freight to northern ports.

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NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Getting Rich in Yukon—Local Art Exhibit—Westminster Enterprise.

VANCOUVER, March 16.—(Special)—H. Berryman, of this city, who went into the Yukon during the first of the rush, a couple of years ago, has written to friends here that he has secured a magnificent claim and is making piles of money.

R. J. McChesney, formerly a compositor here, leaves to-day to start a paper at Wrangell.

An exhibition of the work of local artists was opened here to-day. The exhibition includes some 400 pieces, and shows that a very live interest in art matters exists in Vancouver.

Aulay Morrison, M.P., has promised to make efforts to have the Dominion government buildings at New Westminster enlarged to meet the increasing space requirements.

The New Westminster city council has decided to pay the cost of printing 60,000 pamphlets advertising New Westminster as an outfitting point for the Yukon.

The annual meeting of the Alpha Belle Mining Co. has been adjourned until the returns are in from a sample shipment of ore, which has been sent to San Francisco in order to assure the correctness of the very gratifying assay returns recently made.

MUSIC ON THE MAINLAND.

A Vancouver Organist Makes a Successful Debut—Choir Recital—A Victorian Favorite.

VANCOUVER, March 16.—(Special)—Musical people have been eagerly looking forward to the choir and organ recital given in St. Andrew's church last night, as it was the occasion of the Vancouver debut in recital work of the latest addition to local musical ranks, the organist and choir of Christ church are again at work preparing the programme for a recital, the final one of the season.

Much flattering notice has been attached to the organist and choir of Christ church are again at work preparing the programme for a recital, the final one of the season. The former recitals have been conspicuously successful, but this last one, which takes place about Easter, will be made to eclipse all of the others.

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MAKE OLD DRESSES NEW.

Diamond Dyes the Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dyeing.

Their Great Superiority Over All Other Ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten-Cent Package Will Color from one to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors That Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soapsuds.

Success in home dyeing depends wholly upon the kind of dyes used. With Diamond Dyes, if the simple directions on the package are carefully followed, and the special dyes for cotton are used for cotton and mixed goods, and the wool dyes used for woolen, there is absolutely no chance of failure.

Diamond Dyes are very simple and easy to use, and by using a stick to lift the goods while in the dye bath, there is no need of soiling the hands.

Not so Easy. It is not so easy to cure an obstinate cough; it won't cure itself. Norway Pine Syrup is the remedy indicated, because its record shows that it always cures coughs, colds and all lung troubles.

By the way, isn't Eppert a friend of yours? "Eppert? I have no use for him." "Oh! There of course, he isn't your friend."—Indianapolis Journal.

Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's KIDNEY PILLS act on the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs only. They cure backaches, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, congestion, inflammation, gravel, and all other diseases arising from wrong action of the kidneys and bladder.

There are four millionaires in England to one in France.

Queer Heart Feeling. Queer feelings in the heart are daily complained of by multitudes of people—don't know the cause, but it makes them nervous, irritable and unfit for either work or pleasure.

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Was There Ever a Greater Victory?

Paine's Celery Compound, the World's Famous Disease Banisher, Saves the Life of Mr. Church.

All Other Medicines Had Failed and Death Was Fully Expected.

As a Spring Medicine for New Blood, New Strength and Sound Health, Paine's Celery Compound is Recommended by Thousands.

The complete cure of John A. Church, of Goldbrook, N.S., and the production of his strong letter of testimony in favor of Paine's Celery Compound are of themselves sufficient to convince every sick person that Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine honestly prepared and recommended for the curing of all sick people.



WELLS G. RICHARDSON CO., GUELPH, ONT.—It is with pleasure that I give testimony in favor of your marvellous medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Enderby and Vernon. Brands HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND SPECIAL. R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

KING PINS ON OUTFITS. KLONDIKE CLOTHING. KLONDIKE BOOTS and SHOES. We have outfitted more men the Klondike than any other retail store in town. THE Leading House in this line in VICTORIA. Gilmore & McCandless. JOHNSON STREET.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES. Contains all the News. INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS. PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50. Official Mining Maps at THE COLONIST.

FORTY-FIRST THREE DAYS SU

And Then the World United States' Inte as to Spain.

Precautions to Guard Report Against Attenu cure Advance C

WASHINGTON, March 18. Expense was noticeable in apartment to-day, due to the time for the delivery of the court of inquiry.

It is not known just what ment will come to Washington in view of the report termination of outside participation of it before the report receives the report officials, if they know, say how the papers a brought to Washington. known definitely is that it has suggested that the report as soon as possible, and it is expected to reach this course of two or three days.

The cabinet to-day talked matter and the time state general opinion of the men they had heard all that Sec had to report on the subject. A cabinet officer expressed that the report will require of the cabinet before being public, which would seem publication to some time middle of next week.

ROME, March 18.—All the chamber of deputies have favor of prosecuting Signor Macola, a member of the cabinet on March 6th killed Signor Feltrini a duel growing out of a political matter. They are four seconds who with Signor were also members of the chamber should be prosecuted.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A meeting of railway passenger agents to try and end the rate war between the American and Canadian companies of four presenters, including the arbitration, appointed on or before March 31st decide upon the points in question. All the roads agreed to Great Northern and the North Pacific, whose agents will report to their superiors.

LONDON, March 18.—The Vice-Chancellor of the Admiralty, in an interview with Herr Seeze, inventor of the ferscher, in an interview says it is possible to adapt the ferscher to the installation of manuscripts, but that on photo plates at any rate. For instance, a newspaper at the press in Vienna can be reproduced and reproduced moment in New York. Herr Seeze predicts that telegraphs and will thus be completely superseded.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE TO ACTUAL EXPENSES OF LIGHTHOUSE MARINE PURPOSES. The measure was passed on reading by a vote of 154 to 25.

WINNIPEG, March 18.—Capt. Williams, of the Royal Dragoons here, received order militia department to-day to detain Gardiner, Sergeant Young, Sergeant Harris, clerk and 13 other non-commissioned officers for service in the Yukon expedition in readiness to start at any time. The only cavalry who accompany the Dragoons from the second Grand Trunk road arrived here to-day on board. There was a busy scene at depot last night, the platform crowded for several hours. from the East was in five or about 400 were en route to Klondike.