

Who Posted Mr. Ludgate?

Millman Says Provincial Claim to Deadman's Island Is No Good.

Hunting Fatality—Employing Tailors Hold Out—The Lady Minstrels.

Yancouver, May 5.—Theo. Ludgate states that he went to Victoria on private business only. He believes the title of the province to Deadman's Island is no good. If he becomes convinced of this, he says he will be tempted to wire Ottawa to give indisputable authority to take possession of the island, as he is getting sick and tired of the never-ending delay. He believes the Dominion government would authorize him to use force.

East End Park Site. E. J. Clark, who gave the city nine acres for an East End park years ago, is to make an attempt to get it back, owing to the city not carrying out their part of the agreement.

Shot Through the Heart. The body of William Sheriff, aged sixteen, was found on the Moodyville beach yesterday, pierced with a rifle bullet near the heart. The boy, it seems, had been out shooting, tripping on a log had accidentally discharged the gun. This is the accepted theory, but the coroner's jury has yet to decide definitely as to how the sad fatality happened.

Lady Minstrels. Local papers speak very highly of the Victoria lady minstrels. They drew large houses and the audiences were very appreciative.

The Tailors' Strike. The tailor's strike is still far from settlement. The difficulties between union and non-union have resulted in the master tailors taking a firmer stand than ever. They have now signed an agreement not to sign the union ticket, the preamble of which states that as at present constituted the union does not provide for the betterment of the tailors' lot, and that they are in a position to get better work at good prices. They deny the rumor that Chinese are employed to take the place of the striking men.

NANAIMO NOTES. Telephone Service Under Reconstruction—Prominent Farmer's Death—The Colliers.

Nanaimo, May 5.—(Special)—The steamer Mineloa sailed this morning for San Francisco with 3,400 tons of coal. The steamer Wyndell arrived this morning from Port Los Angeles for 4,400 tons of coal. The steamer Wellington sailed for San Francisco this evening from Departure Bay.

The steamer Orizaba, Capt. Thompson, arrived from Skagway to-day with 50 passengers aboard and reports no news of any consequence beyond the fact of the ice crumbling up on Lake Bennett.

Mr. McCarthy, construction foreman of the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Company, has arrived in town with a large number of men to rebuild and modernize the telephone service of the city.

American Consul E. D. Schley is sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be at his post again. Those blood and prominent farmer at Nanouee Bay, is dead and will be buried Sunday.

TROUBLE WITH TRANSVAAL. Capetown Correspondent Sends a Story Denied by the Colonial Office.

London, May 5.—The Outlook, in this week's issue, published a despatch from its Capetown correspondent, in which it is stated that the British secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, has demanded a firm worded demand upon the Transvaal republic that it must observe its obligations to the Queen as paramount power, by securing peace and order within the republic. This demand, the despatch says, is supplementary to the demand for cancellation of the dynamite concession, and is taken to mean that the British government deems that the time has come to invite President Kruger to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the London convention. It is not stated how far the demand takes the form of an ultimatum or of a period to be fixed within which redress of the grievances of Uitlanders shall be made.

The reply of President Kruger, of the Transvaal, to the demand of the secretary of state for the colonies for the cancellation of the dynamite concession, is published to-day. President Kruger contends that the concession is bona fide and constitutes no breach of the London convention. The amendment of the concession as asked by the British government, the president adds, would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

The colonial office declares that there is no foundation for the statement made in the Outlook's Capetown despatch and adds that there is no warrant for the allegations that hostilities with the Transvaal have been seriously regarded by the government.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, Carrier's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for sale in the market.

SPAIN COMING TO LIFE. Preparing to Make Demand Upon China for Operations of a Filibuster.

Hongkong, May 4.—Spain is collecting evidence here with a view of claiming a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting the steamer Abbey to leave Canton last autumn with arms for the Philippines.

The little steamer Abbey was seized by an armed despatch boat of Admiral Dewey's squadron on September 23 last. She was of American register, though formerly known as the Paing. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was carrying arms and supplies of war to the Philippines, and he sent the McCulloch to intercept her.

When the American cutter finally found the Abbey in Batangas bay on the southern coast of Luzon the filibuster had landed her cargo of arms and munitions and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abbey was fired upon and the McCulloch was ordered to maintain a heavy gun fire and taken by the McCulloch to Manila in accordance with Admiral Dewey's desire to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the work of the peace commission at Paris.

SAILING CRANK LOST. Providence, R.I., May 5.—Captain Thomas of New Bedford, who recently sailed from this port for Cuba in a nine-foot skiff, probably was lost in Wednesday's gale, while rounding Point Judah, and his boat was found bottom up to-day by the life savers off Quonochontaug beach.

Samoa Has a Quiet Time.

Matafaan Rebels Glad to Stop Fighting After Their Heavy Losses.

Washington, May 4.—A cablegram received from Admiral Kautz dated Apia, Samoa, April 27 confirms the report that truce has been agreed upon in Samoa and that there will be no more hostilities pending the reaching of a conclusion by the commission now on the way to the islands, and due there in about two weeks.

Auckland, N. Z., May 4.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, to April 27 state that the rebel loss by the shelling of the Matafaan stronghold at Vailima by the warships of Great Britain and the United States was quite heavy. Many rebels were killed, and the houses in which the late R. L. Stevenson lived was riddled with shot.

On April 22 there was a skirmish between the Matafaan rebels and the British Gann's brigade near the town of Vailima. In this one Matafaan was killed. The friends were attacked in the darkness of the night, but none were killed.

On April 23 there was some bus fighting. Lieut. Gaunt's brigade, numbering 300 men, advanced under a hot fire. The enemy lost several men, the bodies being dragged away. Of the friends, one was killed and three wounded. British Lieutenants James Hickman, Shuter and Heathcote under Lieut. Gaunt led the Royals.

The New Zealand government steamer Tutuakoa arrived at Apia with despatches announcing the request of the inter-national peace commission that the inhabitants wait for their arrival from San Francisco. In view of this message a meeting of the three consuls was held, but without result, the German consul withdrew his proposal of the other two consuls.

Admiral Albert Kautz, United States navy, and Captain Stuart of the British cruiser Laurana, sent through a French priest to Matafaa ordering him to withdraw his forces outside of a line ten miles long and six miles broad. Matafaa replied defiantly refusing to withdraw unless the German consul and the captain of the German cruiser Falke Gross Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart thereupon sent an ultimatum to Matafaa threatening to compel him to withdraw his forces. In support of the ultimatum a plan of action was decided upon. Lieut. Gaunt's brigade was strengthened by a heavy gun landed at Mulaia and war rockets were placed in readiness.

Being informed of these preparations Matafaa made a prompt reply, agreeing to withdraw immediately. On April 25 an important meeting of the king and his chiefs was held. Hurnagel, manager of the plantation upon which the attack was made on the British and American sailors, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Freeman of the British navy, Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia and two others, are still detained on the cruiser Falke.

The gun carriage from the Philadelphia, lost at the time of the engagement, has been recovered, but the gig is still in the hands of the rebels. Officials and leading residents of Samoa who have been interviewed unite in saying that the charges of inhumanity on the part of the British, made by a man named Laroch, are untrue.

A majority of the inhabitants are highly dissatisfied with the cessation of hostilities. They say Matafaa is beaten now, and the trouble would be ended in a week or ten days were the advantage pushed. The rebels are delighted at the delay, which gives them time to re-fill cartridges and shells and build more forts.

The statement by the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, that Matafaa was unanimously elected king of the Samoa Islands, is denied in Samoa.

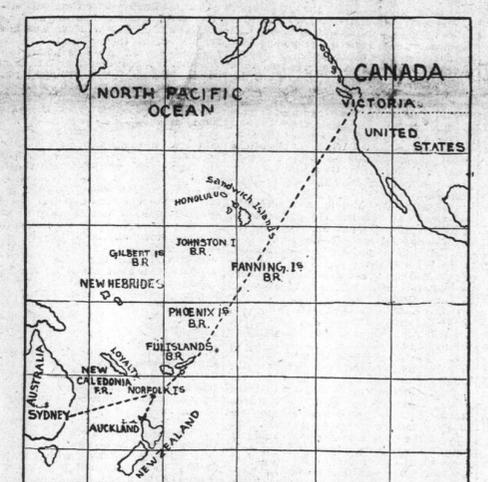
Timely Help For Cable.

British Columbia Makes Substantial Offer to the Projectors.

Will Take Up Nearly Half Financial Burden So Strangely Laid Down by the Imperial Government.

New Life Given to Important Scheme Which Mr. Chamberlain's Change of Front Had Blighted on Eve of Success.

The government of British Columbia has offered to contribute one-ninth of the cost of the Pacific cable, that is, one million dollars, to secure the carrying out of that much-desired project. This offer was telegraphed to Ottawa on Wednesday by Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance, after a meeting of the executive. It is rather a large sum for a province with the population of British Columbia to offer but the government feel that the large increase in business that would result from the laying of the cable and the advertisement to the province would be worth that sum. The estimated cost of the cable is \$8,000,000. The governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Colonist says: "The feeling of dissatisfaction at the action of the Imperial authorities with regard to the Pacific cable scheme was intensified to-day by the published synopsis of the correspondence laid before the Imperial parliament yesterday. "The very opposite feeling was created by the receipt of news of a proposition by the British Columbia government made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by telegram. That government, fearing that Great Britain's departure from the original proposal would delay and thus defeat the Pacific cable scheme, offers to contribute two-eighths of the total cost in addition to Canada's five-eighths. The announcement of British Columbia's



THE ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The dotted line shows the approximate route of the All-British Pacific Cable between Canada and Australia by way of Victoria, Fanning Island, the Fiji Islands and Norfolk Islands to Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, New South Wales.

New Zealand have each offered to contribute one-ninth of the cost or \$4,000,000 in all, and Canada offered to find half the balance or five-eighths of \$2,500,000, if the Imperial government did the same. Now British Columbia offers to find one-ninth or \$1,000,000, leaving two millions each for the Imperial and Dominion governments to contribute.

Premier Selwin and Minister Cotton both confirmed the news last evening, the latter stating that he had sent the offer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by telegraph on Thursday.

A special despatch from Ottawa to action cannot fail to have a stimulating effect upon public opinion in England.

REBUKED BY ROSEBERY. Former Liberal Leader Criticises the "Curious Methods of Fostering Imperialism."

London, May 5.—The Earl of Rosebery, former Liberal prime minister and president of the council, addressed the London Liberal Club this evening, and dilating upon the "present universality of imperialism, in the British possessions," said he thought the government was pursuing curious methods of fostering imperialism when it placed a tax upon Australian wines and offered "only a miserable contribution, tied up with tiresome conditions, to the great Canadian and Australian proposal for an imperial cable."

He added a scathing rebuke to the threats of the radical members of the House of Commons to oppose the grant

Sir Chas. Tupper On the Budget.

Shows How Liberals Now Bank on Great Creations of Their Opponents.

Finance Minister Congratulated on Failure to Pinch the People's Savings.

Ottawa, May 5.—Sir Charles Tupper continued the budget debate, beginning with a reference to Sir Richard Cartwright's remarks to Mr. Foster. Sir Charles would not break the rules of the house by calling Sir Richard "a mischievous demagogue," to quote that member's own words. He would say, however, that Sir Richard Cartwright was formerly a mischievous demagogue, but now he was a reformed man. He had given up agitation and was devoting himself to cultivation of certain family interests, in which he had been singularly successful. (Laughter.) Sir Richard had receded from the disloyal position which had caused Mr. Blake to withdraw from public life. Sir Charles described the pleasure he felt on hearing Mr. Fielding commend three institutions which he had spent all the prime of his life in attacking, viz. the Confederation, the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific railway; and suggested that Mr. Fielding ought to have made his speech in a more penitential attitude. (Laughter.) As Mr. Fielding was borrowing money at 3 1/2 per cent, Sir Charles pointed out that the United States are driving all other countries out of the iron industry, and that Canada had the natural position and resources to share in the development of that industry. If proper encouragement were given, this country might not only take a high position as a producing country, but would become a great centre of industry for the construction of steel ships.

Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, defended Mr. Fielding for reading his speech, on account of its importance and the many figures it contained. The liberals, he said, had only increased the public debt \$2,500,000, and they had many obligations to meet. He affirmed that the Yukon had not been misgoverned, and that the contrary the government adopted a policy which met with the support of the country.

INSURANCE PROFITS. Struggle of Equitable Policy Holders to Share in the Huge Surplus.

New York, May 5.—Permission was granted by the appellate division of the Supreme court, Brooklyn, to-day, in the case of Great against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, to take the case to the Court of Appeals. It involves the question of the distribution of the company's surplus among the policy holders.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. Russia Desires That Proceedings Be Strictly Private—German Appointment Protested.

London, May 5.—The Russian government, according to a despatch to the Daily News from Odessa, has addressed a friendly protest to the German government regarding the appointment as one of the German delegates to the peace conference at The Hague of Professor Stergel, of Munich University, after it issued pamphlets defending war and declaring its eternal peace ought not to be the aim of culture.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, Russia has intimated that it is her wish that the strictest privacy be maintained regarding the proceedings of the disarmament conference. The delegates will, therefore, probably be pledged to secrecy. The newspapers will obviously not be allowed to have representatives present and the confidential information they can obtain, will be contained in the official summary of the proceedings, which it is already announced, the secretaries will supply.

The same correspondent learns that the town council of The Hague has refused to give a festive reception to the congress because the Pope and the Transvaal were not invited to take part in the deliberations.

CARNEGIE'S PHILANTHROPY. He Puts Aside Business Cares to Spend His Time in Helping Fellow Men.

New York, May 5.—Mr. H. C. Frick was seen to-day and made the following statement: "The current rumors that the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., and the H. C. Frick Coke Co. contemplated combination with other steel interests are wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation and what is now practically accomplished is the amalgamation under one corporate organization of all the properties of the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., and the H. C. Frick Coke Co., and their subsidiary and allied organizations."

"Practically the only change in the situation will be the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest. Mr. Carnegie's intention being to give his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his great philanthropic works."

PEACE IN VENEZUELA. Caracas, Venezuela, May 5.—Peace is now established in Venezuela. Gen. Ramon Guerra, formerly the minister of war and marine, who started the revolution last February and was finally severely defeated by the government troops, has escaped into Colombia.

HELPING CUBAN TRADE. United States Government Announces Tariff and Marine Concessions.

Washington, May 5.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, by direction of the President has made the following amendments to the tariff schedules and port regulations in Cuba and Porto Rico: 1st. The tariff rate on butter and oleomargarine to Porto Rico has been reduced from \$4.10 per 100 kilograms to \$2.10. 2nd. The tariff rates on vitrified brick for paving purposes in Cuba have been reduced from 30 cents per 100 kilograms to five cents. 3rd. Temporarily, all vessels, whether American or foreign, are to be permitted to load and clear for the United States from Porto Rican ports, without being subject to penalties. 4th. Hereafter any resident in Cuba of any nationality and any citizen of the United States may serve as master of any vessel engaged in the coasting trade of Cuba without renouncing his allegiance or nationality.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION. Captain Reports Interview With Dr. Frederick Cook in the Extreme South.

New York, May 5.—Capt. Thomas, of the steamer Coya, which arrived to-day from South American ports, reported having talked with Dr. Frederick Cook, of the Belgica Antarctic expedition, of Montevideo. He quoted Dr. Cook as having said: "We have had a most interesting voyage from a scientific standpoint. For 70 days we were in total darkness, and the climate was intensely cold. We lost two men from our crew of 17, one from sickness and one who fell overboard. We were exploring Alexander Land, where we stuck in the ice."

"When the Belgica was returning," said Capt. Thomas, "she went ashore off Beagle channel, south of Terra del Fuego, but no damage was done. "Dr. Cook had not heard a word of news for 18 months. He was very much surprised to hear about the Spanish war. I did not get any specific statements from him. There was to be a meeting of the members of the expedition the day after I sailed, and so Dr. Cook could not leave until he knew what they would do, and I could not wait to see it."

As the reporter was leaving the captain, the sailor remarked: "By the way, I've just posted a letter from Dr. Cook addressed to Miss Anna E. Forbes, his wife, and she is in the city. She's my sweetheart, you know." The captain did not know that Miss Forbes was buried one year ago last Easter Sunday. It is believed that the Belgica is on her way home.

All-British Cable Far Removed. Imperial Government Declines to Contribute Toward Cost of Construction.

London, May 5.—A parliamentary paper containing the correspondence regarding the proposed Pacific cable was issued to-night. Embodied in the paper is the statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons on April 28 to the effect that the British government had made proposals to the governments of Canada and Australia on the subject of the proposed cable, but that no final arrangements had been made. To this is added the statement that the government of Great Britain had always considered that the construction of a cable is of far greater importance to Canada and Australia than to the United Kingdom, and that the government would not be disposed to recommend that parliament grant a vote in aid of the project but for the desire to afford support and assistance by the Mother Land to the great self-governing colonies in a project, the success of which cannot fail to promote Imperial unity.

For this reason the government considers that the responsibility of constructing and operating the cable should be borne by Canada and the Australasian colonies, they taking the profits and the United Kingdom giving an annual subsidy not exceeding £20,000 for a period not exceeding 20 years, the exact subsidy being five-eighths of the shortage of receipts below expenses, and provided that the subsidy be payable only after Canada and the Australasian colonies shall have completed the cable and the cable shall remain open.

Other provisions of the proposed agreement necessitate that priority be given Imperial government messages at one-half the commercial rates, and Imperial approval of the construction and operation of the cable.

The morning papers blame the government, the Liberal organs severely and the ministerial journals mildly, for its lukewarm attitude towards the cable project. The Daily Mail reminds Mr. Chamberlain that if the scheme collapses, American enterprises will probably soon supply the deficiency by continuing the Honolulu cable to Australia, in which event the benefits intended for Canada would be directed to the United States.

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COPPER GOOD PROPERTY. New York, May 5.—It was announced in Wall Street to-day that subscribers to the Amalgamated Copper Company's stock would be allotted 20 per cent of their subscriptions. The stock was oversubscribed more than five times.

THE BRITISH WAY. Sloops Sent to Secure French in Their Treaty Rights in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., May 5.—The British armed sloop Alert will proceed to the treaty coast of Newfoundland next Sunday to enforce the herring fishery laws in the interests of the French. The British armed sloop Blizard will go to the island of St. Pierre, a part of the French colony off the south coast, and the British third-class cruiser Comus, the flagship, will come to St. John's. The French squadron is expected along the coast within a month and French lobster catchers are already landing on the coast. The colonists are eagerly waiting the action of the Imperial government in the settlement of the difficulty.

DENVER HAS THE FIGHT. Denver, Col., May 4.—Telegrams were received to-night by Manager Florio of the Colorado Athletic Association from Brady and Julian, representing Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, respectively, offering a purse of \$25,000 for the fight.

Plain Treachery By Germans.

Trap Set on Plantation and Troops Invited In by Manager.

American and British Lives Lost in Trying to Save the Wounded.

San Francisco, May 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 20th, gives a detailed account of the fighting in which Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the American navy, and Lieut. Freeman of the British navy, lost their lives.

On April 1 a landing party made up of 62 American sailors and marines and 62 English sailors and about 120 natives, proceeded to Vailiee, to break up an assemblage of rebels who had been committing depredations in the vicinity. The party was under command of Lieut. Angus Freeman, first officer of the Tauranga, and with him were Lieutenants Cave of the Porpoise, and Hickman of the Royalist. The Americans were under the command of Lieut. Lansdale, who had with him Ensign Monaghan and Lieut. Perkins of the marine corps. Dr. Lyng of the Philadelphia also accompanied the expedition.

After the party had reached the German plantation, Lieut. Cave asked Captain Huffnagle, the German manager, if there were any Samoans in the vicinity. The manager said that none had been there that day. At that very moment and within a few hundred yards of the expedition was a large body of rebels. Huffnagle advised that a return home be made by way of the main road through the plantation as everything was quite safe and no rebels had been about. Three other Germans were with Huffnagle and his party, but they were not given any warning of danger.

The return march to the beach was commenced. No sooner had the men got out of the plantation, when a band in the road, a large number of rebels were seen. The rebels got off clear and a battle was made by the Colt gun, and the march was resumed.

Misled by the information of Huffnagle, it was decided to return by the main road. On top of the slope just after the last of the troops had begun to march through the gully, the rebels fired upon them. The line was about 300 yards in length. The rebels lying in the grass, while some were in the tops of coconut trees. The Colt gun refused to act and while Lieut. Lansdale was trying to fix it he was wounded in the knee. The allied forces were attacked from three sides, through the scrub and grass. The sailors retired, Lansdale being assisted by his men. The firing of the rebels was severe, and Lansdale, who had been assisted by Ensign Monaghan, and two men, seeing that he could not get away, urged them to leave him to his fate. One of the sailors was shot dead and the other, seeing he could not save his officer, retreated and escaped. Monaghan refused to go and stayed by his fellow officer. Next morning the headless bodies were found on the battlefield. Monaghan's revolver was empty, as was also Lansdale's. Between them lay the dead bodies of three rebels. Monaghan, before the last men left him, shot the chief dead as he was advancing on Lansdale.

Deserters from Matafaa's camp relate how Monaghan stood over Lansdale until that officer was shot dead, and then tried to escape himself, but was unable to do so. The decapitated bodies of the officers were recovered next morning on the field, and on Easter Sunday they were buried with the heads, which had been recovered by a French priest.

All the leading American and British residents and officials were present. The Germans were conspicuous by their absence, the only one present being pastor Matray, who had known Lansdale. The German warship Falke had her flag at half-mast and her officers sent ashore two wreaths entwined with the German national colors. In the fight there were killed on the rebel side forty-three, and fifty were wounded.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD. Next Year's Meeting to Be at Nelson—Overture For Series of Children's Papers.

Calgary, May 5.—(Special)—The British Columbia synod has overruled the general assembly to inaugurate a series of children's papers under the control of the church. J. N. Brunton, of Montreal, was granted a license to preach, and a standing committee for the ensuing year were appointed.

It was decided that the next synod should be held on the first Wednesday in May, 1900, at St. Paul's church, Nelson, B. C. During yesterday many of the visiting members were driven out to the Indian industrial school.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Trans-Atlantic Experiment to Be Made During Great Yachting Contest.

London, May 5.—According to a statement made to the correspondent here of the Associated Press to-day by the secretary of the Wireless Telegraphy Co., the first attempt to transmit trans-Atlantic messages by the Marconi system will be made during the contests for the America's cup. Stations will be established at Sandy Hook and elsewhere along the course laid out for the great yacht race, from which the entire contests will be visible. Messages recording the progress of the races will be transmitted from stations to a post on the Irish coast in the neighborhood of Waterbury. The secretary of the Wireless Telegraphy Co. added that Sir Thomas Lipton and the authorities of the United States and Great Britain had been notified of the project and that all had expressed themselves as being intensely interested.

Sir Charles' Precaution

Wants to See Redistribution Before Too Late for Effective Opposition.

Mr. Foster Scores Government for Sacrifice of Every Principle.

The British Charter for Dawson Cable—No Alaskan Arrangement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 4.—In the house this afternoon Sir Charles Tupper said that on this, the fifth day of the session, the time had come when the progress of business would be greatly promoted by promptly laying on the table of the house the redistribution bill...

Budget Debate. The feature of the budget debate today was a magnificent speech by Mr. Foster, who for two and a half hours had the government upon tenterhooks while he scathingly reviewed their course.

He dealt with the question of expenditure and showed how the totals had run it up until this year it would average \$8 per head. While the Conservatives are in power they have accumulated a deficit of \$16,000,000.

He charged the government with having succeeded in three years in performing as near as possible the exact opposite of what the minister had promised when he contracted to perform.

In closing he congratulated the government upon having accepted the principle of protection, but adopted a policy of Canadianism in its respect.

Sir Richard Cartwright went into a series of judicious remarks upon the increased expenditure of the government. He admitted certain increases, but declared that if the opposition did not vote against these appropriations they had no right to condemn them.

Mr. Sifton told Mr. Gilmour that the government would propose to assist people from Eastern Canada to come to settle in the Northwest, either financially or otherwise.

Mr. Robertson wants the government to give Fenian raid service medals to Canadian volunteers who organized in Chicago.

Dr. Montague is back from the Coast, further impressed with the progress of British Columbia.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. To Deal With Important Questions That Cannot Wait Until December.

SPANISH CREDITORS. French Government Protests Against Reduction of Interest Payments.

Madrid, May 4.—The French government has indicated to the cabinet here that it would regret to see the exterior debt of Spain taxed, or the rate of interest reduced, inasmuch as Spanish stocks are mostly held by Frenchmen.

NO CORSETS IN SCHOOLS. Minister of Education Agitates Feminine Population of Saxony.

Dresden, May 4.—The minister of education of Saxony, Dr. Deseydowitz, has stirred up a hornet's nest in the feminine world by the issuance of a decree yesterday, whereby all girls and young women attending the public schools and colleges in Saxony must abandon the practice of wearing corsets at school.

GRAIN HANDLERS. TIE UP LAKE FLEET. Three Thousand Men at Buffalo Resist a Reduction in Their Wages.

By Associated Press. Buffalo, May 4.—Unless the trouble that has existed for the past ten days between the contractors and grain shovellers of this port is settled by noon to-morrow, it is said that the entire commerce of the Great Lakes will be tied up.

The trouble began when the contractors for unloading grain at this port announced that instead of paying the men \$1.25 per 1,000 bushels, as in the past, they would be paid 25 cents an hour.

The strikers say that now the movement has fairly started, they will return to work until the contractor or middleman has been eliminated and they have secured the appropriation of the Carriers' Association or the owners of vessels.

It is believed that the grain blockade here will have the effect of diverting considerable traffic to the Canadian canal route. Owners of boats now lying in the harbor say that they are losing fully \$200 a day each as a result of the tie-up.

ATLANTA'S WEALTH ENORMOUS. Americans Place Huge Values on Profits They Thought to Reap in British Columbia.

Seattle, May 4.—According to Alaska advice, a syndicate of 86 aliens, excluded from Atlin, has been formed to bring suit against the Canadian government for \$18,000,000.

Severe Earthquake. Athens, May 4.—Severe seismic disturbances visited the southern and eastern districts of the kingdom of Greece, last night. The town of Lardiza was seriously damaged, many houses being thrown down.

Carpenters Are in Luck. Vancouver's Demand Makes Other Artisans Take Up Saw and Hammer.

Fast Connection With Victoria Welcomed—C. N. Davidson Severely Hurt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 4.—There has been a great scarcity of lumber in Vancouver recently, not enough being available to carry on building operations, so that the announcement made to-day that the Ross-McLaren mills, idle for some time, were about to be started up, was hailed with joy.

An attempt is being made to induce the carpenters generally to join the union, without complete success. Of the 500 carpenters in the city, it is said comparatively few are skilled workmen.

Mr. Dunsmuir's proposal to establish a fast ferry has been received with great interest here, every one speaking in the strongest favor of the scheme.

Messrs. A. A. Davidson and W. A. Dier, with F. Bledsoe, newly appointed manager for the Fairview corporation, leave for the Okanagan country on Sunday next to review operations in connection with the Fairview corporation's properties.

Mr. Bledsoe, about \$65,000 is to be expended toward the establishment of a 60-stamp mill and further development work on the Stenwinder property, where according to his report a mile or two has been practically developed.

Mr. C. N. Davidson met with a very serious accident yesterday afternoon, falling off a ladder at his residence. Mr. Davidson was unconscious for several hours, and his injuries consisted of a broken shoulder and several scalp wounds.

SLANDERED BY A BISHOP. Complaint of Europeans in Africa Whom He Accuses of Drunkenness.

London, May 3.—A despatch from Lagos, West Africa, says that the Europeans there are very indignant at the statement made by the Right Rev. Bishop of Sierra Leone, in a letter to the London Times on March 27, to the effect that 75 per cent. of the deaths of Europeans on the coast of Africa are due to drunkenness.

KILLED THE UMPIRE. Attempted to Rule Out a Home Run and Player Wouldn't Stand It.

Birmingham, Ala., May 3.—During a game of baseball yesterday at Lowensboro, Samuel Powell, who acted as umpire, was struck on the head with a bat by Frank McCoy, one of the players, and died almost immediately.

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

Axmisters, Wiltons, Brussels, Riche Velvets, Tapestry, 370 Pieces Carpet, 324 Rugs, 214 Arts Squares

WEILER BROS, Victoria, B. C.

Bringing Out The Facts.

Official Inquiry at Seattle Respecting the Kingston-Glenogle Collision.

Case for Kingston Much Improved by Evidence of Engineers.

Seattle, May 2.—(Special)—The City of Kingston-Glenogle wreck inquiry was resumed this morning before the United States inspectors and before noon the Kingston's case had brightened considerably.

He proved that the Glenogle's stem entered the Kingston's iron hull at least four and one-half feet by showing how the steam pipes could not have otherwise been broken. This does away with the theory that the Glenogle was standing still and that the Kingston suicided by running into her.

Everett seems to be the only man who gave any thought to keeping the steamer aloft. All of the others scrambled for the deck, lifeboats of the Glenogle. Everett dove around through the steam pipes and got the steam turned off.

Quartermaster Molyg testified with Norwegian stolidness. He could not be rattled and did not answer until he knew what he was going to say. Had Pilot Brandow proven half as good a witness his chances for keeping his papers would have been much better.

Robert Camp, deck watchman of the City of Kingston, was the first witness in the inquiry this morning. He first saw the Kingston when she was about a mile and a half from the Glenogle.

Wm. Kinsey, chief engineer of the Kingston, was just going to the engine room when the crash came and he was knocked down. The lights went out and he ran for open deck.

Walter S. Everett, first assistant engineer of the Kingston, who was on the deck, thought the Glenogle was knocking down. The lights went out and he ran for open deck.

Rounding Up The Rebels

Americans Stop Talking Peace and Take Steps to Hasten It.

Plan to Prevent Escape of Insurgents to the Mountains.

Hot Pursuit From Two Directions and Much Shedding of Blood.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 4.—The war department is satisfied from the despatches received from Gen. Otis to-day, that the American commander has put aside the insurgent temporizing over peace and has turned his attention to more aggressive tactics.

The taking of towns is no longer looked on by the authorities here as of chief moment. The main consideration is to intercept the insurgents. Gen. Lawton moved northward to-day to Massin and between them and their line of retreat to the mountains.

Dr. Ireland. Montreal, May 3.—The body of a man found drowned at Isle Aux Corbeaux last Saturday in an advanced stage of decomposition is believed to be that of Dr. Ireland, who disappeared very mysteriously from the wharf at Montreal last October, almost in the presence of his wife.

A Doctor's Trouble. Montreal, May 3.—Dr. Alexander Proudfoot, who made the unfortunate mistake of removing a healthy eye instead of a diseased one, has resigned his position as assistant surgeon at the Montreal hospital, although the operation took place in his private practice and not at the hospital.

Fisheries Protection. Halifax, May 3.—The British gunboat Buzzard arrived to-day from Bermuda, and was soon followed by the war sloop Alert. Both will fit out here and go into service for the protection of Newfoundland fisheries.

Crossed the Line. Kingston, May 3.—It is now certain that Fara and Holden, the escaped bank robbers, have passed through Kingston. They were recognized by a Kingston man who was standing a ride on an early freight train.

Archbishop Installed. Toronto, May 3.—The Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, late Bishop of London, was installed as Archbishop of Toronto, in succession to the late Archbishop Walsh, at St. Michael's cathedral this morning in the presence of a large gathering.

Ready for Mr. Piper. Winnipeg, May 3.—It is understood that Magnus Smith, Dawson chess champion of this city, is not aware of playing a game with Mr. Piper, the Victoria champion, providing Piper visits Winnipeg. It is suggested in the local press that chess players put up a purse of \$200 for a match to take place here during the summer exhibition in July.

NO ALASKAN MAKESHIFT. Washington Irritated Because Canada Holds Out for Proper Settlement.

Washington, May 4.—It is stated here that not much progress has been made towards the arrangement of a modus vivendi to prevent further disagreement respecting the boundary line between this country and British Columbia.

Mining in The Northwest

Review of Development Conditions on Boundary of British Columbia

How Harsh Treatment of Wrath of Dyak in Idaho

Seattle, May 1.—Seattle have received more news of the Klondike boom than they have ever before.

There is great distrust of the United States, especially in the Klondike. I find, moreover, that the Klondike forces have become a commercial movement, particularly so in Gen. MacArthur's advance on San Fernando.

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A copper mine was discovered in the Klondike. I find, moreover, that the Klondike forces have become a commercial movement, particularly so in Gen. MacArthur's advance on San Fernando.

There was one shipment of \$40,000 worth of copper ore from the Klondike to the Alaska Commercial Company. The mine is on an island of the same name.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The important statement comes from Ottawa, and is confirmed by Premier Semlin, that the British Columbia government have offered to bear one-ninth of the cost of the Pacific cable. The offer will require legislation to give it any legal value and make it binding upon the province; but the Colonist thinks itself safe in promising on behalf of the Opposition that such a measure will be unopposed. We congratulate Mr. Semlin and his colleagues upon their prompt and patriotic course.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

British Columbia occupies the third place among the provinces in the magnitude of its trade and in its contribution to the revenue of the Dominion. In population it is in the sixth place. Its per capita payment to the federal exchequer is far beyond that of any other province. The proportion is in the ratio of \$2.50 per capita in British Columbia, and \$1 per capita in the rest of the Dominion. The excess of federal expenditure in this province, inclusive of its pro rata share of the expense of maintaining the general government, is greater per capita of the population of the province than are the gross per capita contributions of the people of any of the other provinces. In view of these considerations, the Colonist appeals to the newspaper press of British Columbia to join with it in a respectful presentation of the claims of the province to more equitable treatment at the hands of parliament and the government than it now enjoys. In making this appeal, the Colonist asks that its contemporaries will bear in mind the very important consideration that all experience demonstrates the profitableness from a revenue standpoint of developing the province liberally for this object, for the increased revenue will repay any outlay in a very short time.

We shall not enlarge upon this theme at present, preferring to leave the field open for treatment by others, but we shall take great pleasure in reproducing the claims and arguments advanced by our contemporaries and supplementing them, if possible, by suggestions of our own. Our desire is to secure a united expression of opinion, to be laid before the government and parliament, so as to strengthen the hands of our representatives in pressing the claims of the province for consideration in connection with such plans for expenditure in development works as will be laid before parliament at the present session, as foreshadowed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his recent announcement to the House of Commons. We are impressed that the time is ripe for a strong presentation of the claims of British Columbia, and we most respectfully and cordially invite our contemporaries to join in making it. Perhaps the fact that the Colonist is the oldest paper in the province will be accepted as a sufficient reason for its venturing to extend this invitation.

We desire to assure our contemporaries that the Colonist has no ulterior political motive in making this request, but that it will use its best efforts to prevent politics from being drawn into the proposed movement. The appeal is directed neither to Conservatives nor to Liberals, but to the people of this grand province, whose development means so much, not only for them but for the whole Dominion. Let us for a time lay aside party politics, let us stand up shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx as champions of our own interests. If we speak as with one voice, we shall make ourselves heard, and once our voice is heard, the reasonableness of our claim, its justice to us as a province, its wisdom when regarded from a broad Canadian standpoint will force themselves home upon the people of the whole Dominion. The people everywhere will see that their interests and ours are identical, that what seems at first sight to be specially and directly for the benefit of British Columbians is of equal, though possibly at the outset of less direct, advantage to our common country. Certain things have recently appeared in print indicating that the present cabinet is not indisposed to recognize the importance of developing this province. We should do what in us lies to strengthen that disposition. We should show to the people of Canada that those who have applied Emerson's expression to this province and told them that "British Columbia is only another name for Opportunity" were wholly right, and that by no one is this more appreciated than by the Colonist. We have little doubt about this appeal being received in the spirit in which it is made, and that the result will be such an expression of opinion as has never yet been presented to the people of Canada of the claims and the expectations of the people of British Columbia.

CONNECTION WITH THE C. P. R.

No doubt the sub-committee has good reasons for withholding Mr. Dunsuir's proposal regarding connection with Vancouver until after they have another opportunity of consulting him. The slight delay caused thereby is immaterial, and another conference may facilitate the discussion of the details. It is per-

haps as well to say that, although Mr. Dunsuir is president of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, he has not taken this paper into his confidence in this matter. We know no more about the proposal than the general public, and in discussing it wish to be understood as speaking from a wholly independent standpoint. The question is one of vital importance to Victoria, and we do not propose to be restricted in considering it because some people choose to think that the Colonist is the exponent of Mr. Dunsuir's views. We will add once for all that Mr. Dunsuir is not responsible for any views that have been advanced in this paper on the subject of connection with the Mainland either of the state of Washington or British Columbia, and that what shall be said on the subject hereafter must be understood as a bona fide effort to consider the question from a public point of view.

We believe that in course of time such a connection as it is proposed to establish with Vancouver would prove profitable to its owner. It will never be very profitable, because the same rates must be quoted to and from Victoria as to and from Vancouver; but it is reasonable to suppose that it will pay, just as the C. P. N. service between the two cities pays. The prospect of profit must necessarily be some distance in the future, for we know that it does not pay the C. P. N. Co. to keep the Islander on the Vancouver run. It must be conceded that business would develop more rapidly over the ferry than by way of the C. P. N. steamers, but how much more rapidly is an open question. There would certainly be for some time a loss on operating the service, that is a loss to the persons operating it, although there would be a distinct gain to the people of this city from the day the first through train reached us. Indeed the profit to the city would begin on the day work was begun on the terminals here. The project is, one, therefore, which means immediate advantage to the city, and temporary loss to those operating it. The advantage to the city would be such that every person, whether he owns a dollar's worth of property here or not, could afford to pay something for it.

No reasonable man can say that the establishment and maintenance of such a connection is attractive as a business enterprise. We do not suppose that any capitalist could be found, who could be persuaded that it would be a wise thing to invest the cost of such a ferry and the deficit in its operation at the beginning, on the chance of making a profit later. With some little knowledge of the attitude taken by capitalists towards transportation propositions, we feel very sure that search for one to undertake such an enterprise without aid from any source would be fruitless. It is perfectly folly to say, as some do: "So-and-so has the money, why does he not put on the line?" We can suggest several combinations of Victoria people who could personally raise money enough to put on the ferry; but we would be very slow about urging them to do so as a business speculation. No one expects them to do so. To enlist the necessary private capital in such an enterprise, some inducements of a financial character must be offered, the risk must be divided between those who will reap the immediate and greater advantage and those who ultimately will get what profit there may be in operating the ferry.

The interests of all the people of Victoria in this matter are greater than those of any one person, no matter how extensive that one person's property holdings here may be. Hence the sub-committee in asking Mr. Dunsuir for his proposition took the right course. They recognized that the first step in a matter of this kind must come from the citizens generally. In complying with their request, Mr. Dunsuir is dealing with a matter to which he has given a great deal of consideration, and the terms upon which he is prepared to provide the desired service may be regarded as the result of a thorough knowledge of the situation. It remains for the citizens to say whether they think the service is worth having upon such terms. The responsibility rests wholly with them. We have made these remarks with the object of clearing the ground for the discussion of the terms when they have been formally made public.

THE MACDONALD EXPEDITION.

It will be recalled that at the time Kitchener was marching up the Nile, there was much speculation as to the probability of Col. Macdonald co-operating with him. Col. Macdonald's departure last set out from Monbassa to explore the region north of the Victoria Nyanza, and south of Abyssinia. His exact destination was not disclosed, but he was looked for at any time last spring upon the head waters of the Nile and as likely to cut off the possible retreat of the Khalifa to the southward. Nothing definite was heard from him for nearly a year, but in March last he returned to Monbassa and reported a very successful expedition. He explored a large area of country hitherto unknown even in an indefinite way to white people, and reports that a very considerable portion of it consists of a high class grassy range-land, intersected with mountain peaks, the whole region being very healthy and admirably adapted for the support of population. As a rule the natives were friendly, but the Nakvali tribe, who were at first inclined to assist the expedition in every way, made a treacherous and wholly unexpected attack upon Capt. Kirkpatrick's party and killed him and five of his men. Col. Macdonald severely punished the Nakvalis for this. Lieut. Hanbury Tracey, who was left in charge of the base of

supplies at Mount Elgon, also had some fighting, but his losses were slight. Capt. Kirkpatrick appears to have been the only Englishman killed on the expedition since it had been previously heard from. Col. Macdonald reports that the results of his expedition both from a political and geographical point of view have been very gratifying. He has established British prestige over one of the most interesting and important sections of Africa.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Much interest is manifested in the proposed harbor improvements now under consideration by the city council. The theory of Mr. Sorby, who is the originator of this scheme, is that the revenue of the harbor will meet the interest and other charges on the cost of the improvements, and the management and maintenance of the harbor. As far as his estimates have been investigated they appear to be reasonable. The important item of the cost of the work remains to receive expert investigation, and until that has been had it is premature to express any opinion upon the proposal, from a financial point of view. In a few days the public will be put in possession of a report on this branch of the case.

Mr. Sorby claims to be able to demonstrate that the improvement will be no charge upon the revenues of the city, but, on the contrary, it might become a source of revenue. His idea is not to take the harbor a direct source of profit to the city, but rather that the revenue increases, charges should be lowered, so far as shipping is concerned, to the cheaper the port, other things being equal, the more shipping it will attract.

The scheme, it will be observed, contemplates the closing of the inner harbor for a year. This would be a temporary inconvenience, but is hardly worth taking into account, if the project is otherwise commendable.

It is urged by some people, who are not favorably impressed with the project, that no business has ever been driven away from this port by the lack of harbor facilities. This is true; but it is also true that no business has ever been driven away from Victoria for the lack of a railway ferry to the Mainland. The C. P. N. has carried every point of the coast, but has never been able to get them out of its tenet, so the latter may pay a tax concerning the imposition of which he has nothing to say. Would it not be better to lighten the burden of real estate and place the incidence of some of the taxation for permanent improvements directly upon the shoulders of the men who, after all, have to pay it? In the long run the taxes added themselves upon the community in some proportion to a man's ability to pay. Why not recognize this fact in providing for the incidence of taxation in the first place?

We make these suggestions in the hope that the people of the city generally will give them some consideration in connection with the several extensive improvements now under discussion. It is something which the non-property owners must take up, if it is ever to be acted upon. It must take the shape of a voluntary request from them to be allowed to assume directly a portion of the responsibility for certain municipal indebtedness. There are some people who will object that there is nothing permanent in security of this kind; but that is a fallacy. It is the only security which is permanent. The people living in a community alone give value to real estate and make it security for anything. It is true that the poll tax man may be here to-day and away to-morrow, but someone is sure to take his place. We do not propose to argue for the suggestion, but simply to make it. If it does not meet with favor, it will at least serve to concentrate public attention upon the very important question of public improvements and who must pay for them.

of a community is the security upon which loans are made, and hence the owners of realty ought to have the only voice in saying whether or not the liability should be incurred. In working out the principle some extraordinary things happen, as for instance the possibility that a man with a small, unimproved town lot may offset by his vote the owner of a dozen business blocks; but unless we are disposed to adopt the principle of cumulative voting, and recognize every property owner as the owner of a certain number of shares in the municipal assets, and give him votes proportionately thereto, there is no way by which this can be avoided, and as long as the burden of taxation for loans falls upon real estate, it is reasonable to permit its owners to have the sole right to say if the loans shall be incurred.

We submit to those residents of Victoria, who are not property owners, if it is not desirable that they should assume a portion of the burden, if not of all loans, at least of certain special ones, and thereby gain the right to say if the liability should be incurred. We have in mind the case of a Canadian city, which was asked to aid a railway. The property owners thought the burden would be too heavy upon them, so the people were asked if they would not agree to pay a poll tax for that particular purpose, and the request met with no opposition whatever. Every laboring man in the community realized that the construction of the railway meant better times for the city, and he cheerfully paid his \$1.00 a year for this specific purpose.

Other methods might be suggested whereby non-property owners might be able to assume directly some of the responsibility for certain loans and thereby gain the right to say if they should be imposed. We are quite aware that, as a rule, it is the tenant of improved real estate who pays the taxes upon it. The landlord tries to get out of his tenant sufficient rent to cover interest, insurance, and taxes, and wear and tear. He may not always get it, but that is the principle upon which rents are calculated, and we are dealing with a principle now. If the taxes on improved real estate are increased, the owner will endeavor to get them out of his tenant, so the latter may pay a tax concerning the imposition of which he has nothing to say. Would it not be better to lighten the burden of real estate and place the incidence of some of the taxation for permanent improvements directly upon the shoulders of the men who, after all, have to pay it? In the long run the taxes added themselves upon the community in some proportion to a man's ability to pay. Why not recognize this fact in providing for the incidence of taxation in the first place?

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A JUST STEWARD.

We print today's paper a resume of the will of the late Baroness of Hirsch, bequeathing the enormous sum of \$124,000,000. We suppose this is the largest sum ever deposited of by will in Europe. The charitable bequests reach the vast total of \$104,000,000, which is, we think, without precedent. The gifts to charitable purposes by the Baroness and her late husband in their country, and the distribution of them is of the greatest moment to the world. We speak now specially of fortunes acquired in commercial or financial operations. Such wealth as is possessed by the noble families of Europe can hardly be regarded as personal estate. The titular owner is more the representative of it than its actual possessor. Its possession carries with it certain obligations, which in the majority of cases are well discharged. We are not of the opinion that a Russian baron was credited with the possession of hundreds of millions. But it is not really his in the sense that the fortunes of the Hirsches were theirs. A great hereditary estate is in some respects like a nation. Its maintenance absorbs most of the income and hundreds of people are employed in its administration. It is somewhat the same with the fortunes of the railway magnates. These are so invested that they support thousands of people, of whom the titular owners are the Duke of Devonshire or the Vanderbilts were to divide up their possessions, no more people would receive benefit from them than do now.

Such a disposition of a great fortune indicates profound wisdom on the part of its late possessor. We live in a time when great fortunes are readily amassed, and the distribution of them is of the greatest moment to the world. We speak now specially of fortunes acquired in commercial or financial operations. Such wealth as is possessed by the noble families of Europe can hardly be regarded as personal estate. The titular owner is more the representative of it than its actual possessor. Its possession carries with it certain obligations, which in the majority of cases are well discharged. We are not of the opinion that a Russian baron was credited with the possession of hundreds of millions. But it is not really his in the sense that the fortunes of the Hirsches were theirs. A great hereditary estate is in some respects like a nation. Its maintenance absorbs most of the income and hundreds of people are employed in its administration. It is somewhat the same with the fortunes of the railway magnates. These are so invested that they support thousands of people, of whom the titular owners are the Duke of Devonshire or the Vanderbilts were to divide up their possessions, no more people would receive benefit from them than do now.

THE NELSON TRIBUTE.

The Nelson Tribune by mistake attributes to the Times of this city a paragraph which appeared in the Colonist in regard to its suggestion about Kootenay "knifing" every Coast man who is up for office. Then it proceeds to ask what the people would think if the people of Nelson were to pass resolutions about the ferry to Port Angeles. In reply we have to say that the people of Victoria would think it rather funny for Nelson to undertake to advise them as to whether they should lend aid to such a project, but they would never think of "knifing" Kootenay people on that account. But the Tribune goes on to ask why Messrs. Prior and Maxwell should oppose a measure that alone affects the interests of a community represented by Mr. Bostock. Does not our contemporary see that the principle underlying this objection would reduce representative institutions to a farce? Surely the Tribune knows that it is not only the right but the duty of the representatives of every constituency in the Nelson to investigate and either oppose or support the Vancouver Province of May 4th, being a part of an interview with Mr. Attorney-General Martin. The Province reporter asked: "You are still acting as solicitor for Mr. Ludgate?" And to this Mr. Martin replied: "Yes, and I will continue to do so."

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Their vast incomes are expended as a rule in employing labor in one form or another. Such fortunes are not a menace to society. The wealth which excites alarm among all political economists is that which is represented by the great financial houses or by the promoters of trusts, the wealth which increases, not through the employment of labor at a profit, but by contributions levied upon the necessities of others. But no matter how they are acquired, the manner in which great fortunes are distributed is of vast importance to society, and the example set by the Hirsches is worthy of emulation by others to whom much has been given. It is true that the Baron and Baroness left no direct heirs and that the \$20,000,000 devised to relatives is itself a great sum, but this does not in any way detract from the magnificence of the charity. These bequests will alleviate an untold amount of suffering, and give aid and comfort to thousands of deserving people. In all parts of the civilized world there are thousands of such, and we can conceive of no nobler duty which wealth can discharge than to make an effort to lift them up to a higher plane. There is grave danger that if wealth does not recognize its obligations in this regard, there may one day come an explosion from the submerged strata of society which will send many fortunes crumbling in the dust. The signs of this are numerous, and the possessors of great fortunes will do well to heed them.

THE TIMES' MARE'S NEST.

The Times has worked itself up into quite a panic over the Cowichan Lake railway, work upon which was begun yesterday, although our contemporary did not appear to know it. The application for this charter was duly advertised in the Colonist, and the object of its promoters, who style themselves the Bobcaygeon Lumber Company, was explained in an interview published in this paper a year or so ago. Representatives of the company have been cruising the district for timber off and on for years. A large Ethiopian may be lurking somewhere in this particular woodpile, but no one appears to have suspected his existence. The promoters said that the railway was intended chiefly to carry lumber. They were not asked why they sought incorporation from parliament rather than the local legislature, but the reason probably was to place themselves in a position to apply for a subsidy from the Dominion. The expression in the charter that the work is for the general advantage of Canada, can be found in many railway charters. It is by making such a declaration that parliament invests itself with the right to grant charters to local railways.

The effort of the Times to connect this road with the proposed ferry to Vancouver is very far-fetched. Mr. Dunsuir's proposal was made, as every one knows, long before the Times' urgent request of the sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty. To suggest that Mr. Dunsuir, with his large interests in Victoria, is hand in glove with a project to build up a rival seaport at Alberni is worthy of the Times, but we think any one else would be ashamed of it.

PASSING COMMENT.

No one who knows him, and certainly no newspaper man, will take exception to the kindly things which the Vancouver World has to say about Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister. But is not our contemporary rather absurd when it claims that Mr. Fielding and his colleagues have given this country "an unprecedented reign of prosperity"? Does the World honestly think that the source of the wave of prosperity now flowing around the earth is in the cabinet at Ottawa?

The Times says that the Colonist has insinuated that Mr. Ludgate is a liar. The Colonist has done nothing of the sort. It has simply published Mr. Ludgate's own words, the actual statements of Mr. Martin and the letter of the firm of Martin & Deacon and expressed its inability to reconcile them. In addition to these things it now prints the following from the Vancouver Province of May 4th, being a part of an interview with Mr. Attorney-General Martin. The Province reporter asked: "You are still acting as solicitor for Mr. Ludgate?" And to this Mr. Martin replied: "Yes, and I will continue to do so."

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Bold Wholesale by the Proprietors: Worcester; Rose & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS: M. Douglas & Co., and G. E. Goslon & Son, Montreal.

Officially

Ann

Bishop Christie Archbishop of Diocese

Scarcely a Year Since Promoted to Be Vancouver B

Right Rev. Alexander Catholic Bishop of Victoria yesterday received official his appointment to the Oregon, vacated by the late Bishop Gross late last pointment did not come the public in fact it was announced in the Colonist. Bishop Christie of the archdiocese, who was, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, and members of his congregation generally will be glad to see some months' rest for some time. It is a great relief to the church in the diocese. When Bishop Christie was consecrated archbishop last year he had a long and arduous journey to the bishopric of Oregon, but in that time he had done much to advance the cause of the church in the diocese. He had secured capital, and he had obtained as much as he could from the Catholic hierarchy in Washington. Then he was sent to the Oregon diocese to take charge of the cause of Bishop Lemmens, and he was able to secure the resignation of Father Althoff was seen to contribute towards the cause of the Catholic faith in Oregon, and in January an appeal to the Dominion government for appropriation for the West Coast of the Island. In this city the improvement have been made already in the orphanage established, St. Louis a new kindergarten etc. It is to be hoped that the idea being to use the money as a Catholic education.

Bishop Christie is a man, where he was born in his childhood was spent in Minnesota, and his foundation of his education decided to take hold of the Benedictine college Stearns county, Minnesota, classical course. He spent at the Grand Seminary where he was ordained his first charge was in where he remained 12 years of which time he was in the parish of St. Stephen, and in 1881 he was appointed to the archdiocese of the former one of the Seghers, who was in Yukon valley. The created in 1850, and the work in most Rev. Fr. D. D., 1850-1880; Mr. J. Seghers, 1880-1884; William H. Gross, 1884-1891 to the last Catholic diocese has 80 churches, seminaries, 2 colleges, 12 orphan asylums, and 8 institutions. The Catholic archdiocese is 35,000.

WEST COAST IS Several Important Tr Property and Mor

An excellent indication condition and prospect found in the fact of a steamer bound from the district is crowded very few from Alberni way—the prospectors country, and are staying in an empty house or in is to be found in either old towns. At the same time Mr. George Brown home by the Williams numerous important tr property have been made others to follow very ab At Harvey's famous property, as it is open which was negotiated by Spokane, a full force of ing, the mine showing was as it is expected. Shore property on Alberni sold for a handsome sum. It will be developed large and systematic secured all the practicable in Alberni. The Anderson lake, was day by Mr. G. H. Hay now a fine spot on dozen other large deals mated within the next Mr. Brown brought with him a number of specimens, the ore belt part from two claims. The "incent" which he off on the west side of He also brought to the the Chamberlain, Hill, and from the St. on Elk river, adjoining property, on which some machinery is now being AN INTEREST

Mr. W. G. Phyll, p hotel, 36 Wellington St te, says: "While living was in a terrible shape bleeding piles. I tried leading physicians and tured in various ways, but to no avail. I sent of money to no coming to Toronto I Chas. Ointment. It and have not been in any shape or form

Officially Announced.

Bishop Christie Appointed to Archbishopric of Oregon Diocese.

Scarcely a Year Since He Was Promoted to Be Bishop of Vancouver Island.

Right Rev. Alexander Christie, Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, yesterday received official notification of his appointment to the archbishopric of Oregon, vacated by the death of Archbishop Gross late last year.

When Bishop Christie goes to Portland to be consecrated archbishop, scarcely a year will have elapsed since his appointment to the archbishopric of Vancouver Island, but in that short time he has done much to advance the work of the church.

In this city the improvements he proposed have largely been commenced, but already an orphanage for boys has been established.

Bishop Christie is a native of Vermont, where he was born 46 years ago. His childhood was spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

His first charge was at Waseca, Minn., where he remained 12 years, at the end of which time he was appointed to the parishes of St. Stephen's, where he remained until his appointment as Bishop of Vancouver Island.

WEST COAST IS BOOMING. Several Important Transfers of Mining Property and More to Follow.

An excellent indication of the present condition and prospects of Alberta is found in the fact that the coal and iron district is crowded with passengers, very few from Alberta are coming this way.

At Harvey's famous Granite creek property, the three wells were sold to a party who has just started off on the west side of Anderson lake.

Mr. W. G. Phyll, proprietor Bodega hotel, 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto, says: "While living in Chicago I was in a terrible shape with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the leading physicians and was burnt and tortured in various ways by their treatments to no avail, being spending a mint of money to no purpose.

Coming Attraction.—That funny musical farce-comedy, "McFadden's Row of Flats" will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening.

Coal and Copper Strikes.

More Rich Mineral Properties Discovered on the West Coast.

"Top Line" Sealer Arrives from the Southern Grounds.

New strikes of copper and coal are reported by arrivals from the West Coast on the steamer Willapa yesterday. W. P. Daykin, the lighthouse keeper at Carmann Point, was one of those who arrived, and he gives news of some of these recent discoveries.

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Victoria West Roadways.

Claimed That Victoria City Owns Thoroughfare Through Indian Reserve.

Resolutions Passed Asking That Craigflower Road Be Kept Open.

Victoria West residents have a new grievance on roadway matters. Last evening a meeting was held in Semple's hall to discuss the property interests on Craigflower road, when Mr. Beaumont Boggs brought up this second issue, contending for the city's ownership of the thoroughfare leading from the "Johns" street bridge to Esquimalt road at the intersection of Craigflower road.

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Hot Stuff for The Volunteers.

How Boston Firebrand Sought to In flame Troops in Philippines.

Their Friends at Home Too Stirred by Picture of Sacrifice.

By Associated Press. Washington, May 5.—The post office department today made public the letter of Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in which the action of the department in seizing his pamphlets was based. Many letters asking information about the subject have reached here, and to-day the following statement was given out by Postmaster-General Smith:

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Save Money By Voting.

Loan Consolidation By-Law Will Make Annual Interest Charge Smaller.

How Victorians May Secure Proper Steamer Service to the Sound.

By Associated Press. Reminding the principal electors that the Consolidated Debenture Loan By-Law will be formally submitted for their approval on Wednesday next, and to urge them to vote for its adoption. My reasons for so doing are, briefly:

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SEND TO DR. SPROULE FOR POSITIVE PROOF.



"The burr child dreads the fire!" Those who have been deceived by quacks and patent medicines fear to make another trial. Are you one of these unfortunate? If so, send to Dr. Sproule for "Weighty Words."

ROSENTHAL'S PERSONALITY. The Musician Keeps Himself in Good Form by Pedestrianism—He is an Admirer of Kipling.

Rosenthal is a good fellow and does not affect the mannerism either on or off the stage that make so many musical geniuses subjects for Lombroso. He has a grip like a bear's paw, and he looks as ruddy and as healthy as an athlete in training.

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Is your trouble deafness? You will find relief in this little book of cases that had lasted fourteen years. Is your stomach affected? You will read of the restoration of a lady who for months had scarcely been able to digest milk. Is it your head, your throat, your kidneys? "Weighty Words" will tell you what has been done for others. From all over the country Dr. Sproule's grateful patients have written him letters of thanks. With their consent he has picked out a few of these spontaneous testimonials. These writers do not merely testify to what Dr. Sproule has done for them; they give their full names and addresses, and offer to answer any letters of inquiry.

WANTED. A New or Second-Hand Full-Sized English Billiard Table and Outfit. State name of Maker, Number of Balls, Cues, etc. with lowest cash price.

By R. E. GOSNELL. Cloth.....\$1 50 per copy. Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy. THEB WHADE SUPPLIED.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD. VICTORIA, B. C.

EPPE'S COCOA. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially prepared for Infants, Invalids, the Sick, and for those who are suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia.

NOTICE. Thirty (30) days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the south of the Victoria wharf on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked F. Petrus, and running thence eighty (80) chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains more or less, west to seashore; thence back to starting point. Dated May 1st, 1899.

NOTICE. Thirty (30) days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the north of the Victoria wharf on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked G. A. S. Potts, and running thence 40 chains south; thence 80 chains more or less, west to seashore; thence back to starting point. Dated May 1st, 1899.

Vertical advertisement on the left edge of the page, containing various notices and company names like 'KNICKERS', '& CO.', 'ACCESS', 'TEA', 'POWDER', 'GRAHAM', 'STEELE', 'WARE', 'VEHICLES', 'SUPPLIES', 'NATURAL', 'MENTS', 'INK', 'PRINTED', 'ROSS', 'TH', 'PEK', 'FIRE', 'ON, MONTREAL'.

