

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. The unfortunate was but a child, about two weeks ago, having nursed her through a long illness. He and his father lately moved to Moodyville, where the father had secured work in the lumber mills. The family have resided in Vancouver for eleven years.

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 best interests of the tailors, 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.

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 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. Scheky is sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be at his post again.

Those blood and prominent farmer at Nanouco 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 the 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 to maintain a way to Manila, and was 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.

Surprised at Deadly Nature of Modern Warfare—German Intrigue.

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 replying that the proposal of the other two consuls.

Admiral Albert Kautz, United States navy, and Captain Stuart of the British cruiser Lauranga, 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 Mullaia 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 Samoan Islands, is denied in Samoa.

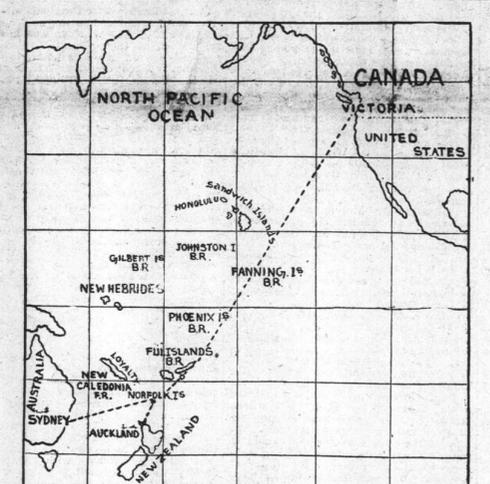
Timely Help For Cable.

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 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 resuming 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, Professor Stergel, of Munich University, after it issued pamphlets defending war and declaring that eternal peace ought not to be the aim of culture.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, Russia has intimated to the United Kingdom that strict privacy be maintained regarding the proceedings of the disarmament conference at The Hague, which 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.

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, 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.

But in Motherly Interest Would Help to Meet Annual Deficits.

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 £200,000 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.

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, accepting his offer of 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 plantation 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 he had this conversation, and no one gave 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. 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 and then they fled. There 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 man 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.

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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.

He closed his congratulatory the government upon having accepted the principle of protection, but adopted a policy of Canadianism in that respect.

Telegraph to Dawson. Col. Pines went to ask representatives now in Ottawa of the Northern Commercial Telegraph Co. have communicated to the government their readiness to commence forthwith the construction of a telegraph line from Skagway to Dawson under the charter granted last session, and whether the government was prepared to accept the same.

Minor Notes. 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.

Washington, May 4.—There is a growing belief among the prominent members of congress that the President will call congress to meet in extraordinary session this fall, probably early in October.

SPAIN'S 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. Already there are between fifty and sixty Great Lake vessels lying in the harbor here loaded with grain, and men cannot be had to unload them.

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, plus the men's claims, which was equivalent to a 25 per cent. reduction and they refused to go to work.

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.

IRON MASK SUIT. Court Order as to Huge Costs of Adjudgment Yet to Be Settled.

Rosland, May 4.—In the Iron Mask and Centre Star case, the evidence of Dr. Raymond was concluded to-day and the court adjourned sine die.

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. Damages are claimed for property loss by exclusion of plaintiffs from the mining district.

FOOLISH REGULATIONS FROM OTTAWA MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO SECURE LABOR REQUIRED.

Vancouver, May 3.—(Special)—A prominent canneryman states, as an illustration of the harm done by the new salmon regulations, that while 4,000 boat-pullers are required for the 47 canneries on the Fraser, but 125 boats are registered, and only a small fraction of the remaining necessary number are expected to register.

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.

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 years, were to be put in operation, is being received with satisfaction by builders.

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.

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. It seems that there was at least one man on watch who did his duty and did it thoroughly.

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.

The Province publishes a rumor that certain citizens opposing the erection of a mill dam on the island have offered to purchase the island from the province for \$200,000, or to lease it for 25 years for \$1,000.

The family of Lee Coy are being detained on the steamship Empress of China for head tax. Lee Coy is of New Westminster and his family home here four years ago.

There are two feet of snow at Kamloops, according to latest arrivals. The Anderson concert was postponed to the Alhambra theatre last evening.

Mr. C. N. Davidson met with a very bad accident yesterday afternoon, by 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.

Another Chinese thief was caught red-handed last night attempting to open the door of a store at the corner of the street.

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.

CANNERS PARALYZED. Foolish Regulations From Ottawa Make It Impossible For Them to Secure Labor Required.

Vancouver, May 3.—(Special)—A prominent canneryman states, as an illustration of the harm done by the new salmon regulations, that while 4,000 boat-pullers are required for the 47 canneries on the Fraser, but 125 boats are registered, and only a small fraction of the remaining necessary number are expected to register.

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.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE. Athens, May 4.—Severe seismic disturbances visited the southern and eastern districts of the kingdom of Greece, last night.

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.

ing toward the Kingston. While going forward from his room the ships came together. He had no time to give orders. He thought the Glenogle's bow entered the Kingston about sixteen feet, and the way the houses were broken up it was a very hard matter to decide the vessel went down and her house came up again.

He did not know whether the Kingston was going ahead or astern, nor whether she moved after she struck the Kingston.

Capt. Brandon was then called. He steered the usual course the morning of the collision. The weather was beautiful and clear, except for the fog bank that hovered off Brown's point, toward Tacoma.

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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 most aggressive tactics. The wisdom of this course was fully approved by officials here who have foreseen that the rebels need further chastisement in order to bring them to a realistic sense of their position.

The later despatches showed that had been not won in the recent operations, particularly so in Gen. MacArthur's advance on San Fernando. The defeat of Luna at St. Thomas and the scattering of the insurgents by Gen. Otis' plans.

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.

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Mining in The North

Review of Development Conditions on the Coast of British Columbia.

How Harsh Treatment of the Wreck of the Bunker Hill in Idaho.

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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 upon such terms 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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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 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."

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. Fielding, Prior and Maxwell should suppose 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 to endeavor to investigate and either oppose or support the measure proposed in parliament. Our contemporary is wrong in thinking that the matter in question, namely, the Kettle River railway charter, is purely local in its interest.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The government has decided upon the enforcement of the eight-hour law as applied to workers underground in metalliferous mines, and the next Gazette will contain a notice thereof, to take effect on June 12. We earnestly hope that the mine owners will be able to so adjust matters with their employees as to avoid any interruption of work.

MR. MARTIN AND MR. LUDGATE.

In its usual innocent and unsuspecting way the Colonist accepted Mr. Ludgate's statement that Attorney-General Martin "has never been strictly speaking" a solicitor, inasmuch as he has never received any fee, and might have received income in the contemplation of Mr. Martin's generosity in thus lending his great mind to the elucidation of Mr. Ludgate's difficulty without fee or reward or the hope thereof, if it had not been awakened from its dream by happening to see the following letter in the report of the Vancouver city council.

Vancouver, B. C., May 1, 1899.

A. St. G. Hamersley, Esq., Barrister, Dear Sir,—Mr. Theodore Ludgate has handed us your communication of the 28th ultimo, and in reply we may say that Mr. Ludgate declines to further negotiate with your city council as at present constituted. Yours truly, M. MARTIN & DEACON.

In Henderson's Vancouver Directory for 1899 appears the following on page 649:

Martin, Hon. Jos. O. C., M. P. P. Attorney-General for B. C., of Martin & Deacon, room 7, McKinnon Building, Vancouver Hotel.

We submit that here at least is prima facie evidence that the firm of Martin & Deacon, and that on May 1st the firm of Martin & Deacon were acting as solicitors for Mr. Ludgate. It is quite probable that they have not yet been paid for any services rendered in that behalf, but it would not be difficult to find a number of solicitors who would be willing to act for Mr. Ludgate and not render any bill until the services were ended. We are not prepared to suggest that Mr. Ludgate was drawing a distinction between a payment made to Mr. Deacon of the firm of Martin & Deacon, and one made to Mr. Martin of the same firm.

If the public find it difficult to reconcile the above facts with Mr. Ludgate's statement "that he has received advice freely from Mr. Martin, but has spoken freely to several other lawyers in precisely the same way," they will be in exactly the same position as the Colonist is. The undisputed and indisputable fact remains that on May 1st Mr. Ludgate was being advised by Attorney-General Martin, and that Mr. Martin's law firm were acting in the capacity of Mr. Ludgate's solicitors. We claim that this relationship is inconsistent with Mr. Martin's position as Attorney-General, and that in spite of everything that can be alleged to the contrary, or any more or less attenuated explanations that may be put forward, the government will be advised in regard to Mr. Ludgate's application for a lease of Deadman's Island by a gentleman who until three days ago was Mr. Ludgate's solicitor in the very same business.

There are certain newspapers which think such a state of things to be none of the public's business, and that it is insolent on the part of a paper to draw attention to it. Indeed the Times of this city thinks that it would be quite proper for Mr. Martin to kick out of his presence the man who ventured to ask him on behalf of the public on May 2nd if he proposed to continue to act as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor, seeing that the provincial government, of which he is a member, had become a party to the dispute. The public will readily admit that the Colonist's conduct in this respect in the premises was the correct one.

We draw attention to another aspect of this matter. On May 1st, Mr. Skinner, timber commissioner, took possession of Deadman's Island under direction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. On that day, which it will be observed was the day that it was proposed to continue to act as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor, seeing that the provincial government, of which he is a member, had become a party to the dispute. The public will readily admit that the Colonist's conduct in this respect in the premises was the correct one.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Only an outline of the Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to China has been given to the public, but sufficient has been told to show it to be of very great importance. In a general way the understanding is that Russia will not seek to acquire any concession in the valley of the Yang-Tze-Kiang, and that Great Britain will abstain from interfering in northern China. There is no definite agreement as to the dividing line between the two spheres of influence. The motive of Russia in coming to such an arrangement is said to be in order to secure the co-operation of British capital in the completion of the Siberian railway and the development of her great Asiatic dominions. The tremendous magnitude of the domestic problems of Russia is admitted to have had great in-

fluence in determining her present foreign policy. So influential a person as Baron De Witte, the Russian chancellor, is quoted as saying that his country must look to British markets for customers for her surplus. It is undoubtedly a great gain to the Czar's government to have a guarantee from Great Britain which will permit the carrying out in its entirety of the Siberian railway project, and this necessarily includes the occupation of a portion of northern China.

We are naturally more interested in the aspect of the agreement relating to British interests. The Yang-Tze-Kiang is one of the great rivers of the world. It is upwards of 3,000 miles in length, from its source in the mountains of central Asia to its mouth at the opening of the Yellow Sea. One writer has said: "If regard be had to its tributaries and to the cities to which its waters give access, to the richness of the soil and the variety of products along its banks, and above all to the vast population scattered far and wide over the valleys, plains and hillsides drained by it and its confluents, the Yang-Tze has no equal on the globe." Several of its tributaries are themselves more than 1,000 miles long. The Yang-Tze is navigable by large vessels to 900 miles from the sea and by smaller craft for at least 600 miles further. On the upper reaches of the river there are long navigable stretches there are also many of its tributaries.

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The Yang-Tze valley extends in one place to within about 250 miles of British Burma, a fact of extreme importance, because it renders possible the opening of direct communication with British India. The Burma-Yunnan railway was projected with the object of tapping the interior of China from India and now that British control of the Yang-Tze valley is not likely to be disputed, we may expect to see the connection established, which means that the opening of China will proceed from the rear as well as from the front.

We have said that the limits of the respective spheres of influence of the two countries has not been defined; but the examination of the map of China shows that such a definition is hardly necessary. Russia has no present interests below the Hoang-Ho, the great river of northern China, and moreover she has attempted to make such a definition would be an interference with Chinese sovereignty, with which Great Britain would have nothing to do.

PASSING COMMENT.

Speaking of the report of the Minister of Mines, the Seattle Times says the printing was done by Richard Wolfenden and is a credit to the publisher. It certainly is, but the Seattle paper must not run away with the idea that Col. Wolfenden runs a publishing house.

The Cascade Record says that judging from the tone of many of the provincial government's late supporters "it is not giving that sweeping and general satisfaction which was predicted of it." The Record is quite right, but what else was to be expected of such a combination? Take the eight-hour law for example. No administration in so short a period of policy made so many and so great blunders as that of Mr. Semlin.

The Columbian says that the relations of the Colonist and Globe are those of father and son. It is said to be a wise child that knows its own father, and we suppose it must also be a wise father that knows his own son. If the Colonist is father to the Globe, it does not know it. But speaking seriously, the Globe has nothing whatever to do with the Colonist except that it sets the type for it and prints the paper, and that it is the same for the Columbian, if it is a good commercial agreement to that effect can be made. The Colonist does a general publishing business at prices and in a style which cannot be surpassed.

The Province and the Westminster Sun are discussing to some extent what Sir John Macdonald's personality played in maintaining the supremacy of the Conservative party. That is a point which always must remain a matter of opinion. Our view of the matter is that Sir John's great strength with the public lay in his being identified in the popular mind with the national idea of the progress of the country, and that his strong personality enabled him to succeed in harmonizing differences between politicians, which would have overthrown an ordinary man. He was a remarkable compound of the statesman and politician. The talents which he possessed would have made him successful in the politics of any country.

TO AMUSE VANCOUVER.

The Merry Minstrels Are Now "En Route"—A Return Engagement Discussed.

By the steamer Charnier this morning the members of the Young Ladies' Jubilee Minstrel company, under the management of Mrs. H. Dallas Helmecke, are to play to-night and to-morrow, visiting Westminster on Saturday. It is well known to all who are conversant with the city, that the supply of young men at a rate equal to the demand. New blood must be provided to take the place of that which becomes impoverished by the various influences of city life. A portion of the supply needed by the large cities of the Eastern States is drawn from the near-by Canadian communities. This will always be the case, as it always has been since means of communication have been opened between the two countries, and the general prosperity of the country have temporarily reduced its being.

ever wholly arrested. On the contrary we expect it to continue and to offset in large measure by immigration into Canada from the United States.

Some one having asked Rudyard Kipling how the world "chanty" is pronounced, he replied that superior people pronounce it with the same sound to which "ch" as is given it in "chant," but that people who know what they are talking about call it "shanty." Kipling is right according to usage, although the dictionaries give both pronunciations. But we do not think the dictionaries are right even as to the definition of the word. They spell it in both ways. They say it means a song with a rollicking chorus sung by sailors. Perhaps it does, but it also means one of the long ballads which are sung in lumber camps in the East. It is in fact a descriptive word. Some of the shanties of the lumbermen are full of pathos, and have a weird melody fitting the words. And yet you must not say "shanties," but just plain "chanty."

NELSON.

From the Tribune. H. B. Walken, a member of the Canadian Pacific's engineering staff, arrived in Nelson Thursday evening on his way to Lardo, where he will have charge of the construction of the bridge across the Pacific, which is to be built on the proposed line from Lardo to Trout Lake.

The fruit ranchers and vegetable gardeners along Kootenay lake are getting rather anxious about the backward spring, as it increases the chance of high water. There are upwards of 200 ranches here, and Nelson and Balfour, and should they be flooded out the loss would aggregate as many thousands of dollars.

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Mr. Westmorely will commence work on Monday on the job of straightening out the Columbia & Kootenay line between Nelson and Balfour, and should they be flooded out the loss would aggregate as many thousands of dollars.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

The annual election for road master for the north end of Salt Spring Island took place Saturday, April 22. The voters were a large attendance as feeling ran high among the settlers. Mr. A. Walter took the chair. After a spirited contest Mr. Joe Nightingale was again returned an easy winner. The vote stood: Mr. Nightingale, 27; Mr. Caldwell, 17; Mr. Sampson, 3.

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CHANGES IN THE BRIGADE.

New Waterworks Engine to Be Tested Today—The Re-arrangement of Forces.

The new Waterworks steam fire engine which has just arrived from the East to increase the fire-fighting resources of the city of Victoria was seen on the street for the first time yesterday, when it was taken up to the emergency tank on Pioneer street and six call men, through it in the presence of Chief Deasy, several of the aldermen and fire wardens, and Messrs. A. S. Long and H. B. Gilmore, representatives of the manufacturing company.

Y.M.I.R.

Another company has been successfully formed in connection with Y.M.I.R. called the Rossland-Ymir Mining & Milling Company, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000, and a share of 25 cents each. The property of the Y.M.I.R. consists of the Bruce, Colville, Canadian, Simcoe and Hope mineral claims. A very large amount of money has been raised, and assays high values. As soon as an engineer's report can be obtained and the property surveyed, development work will be commenced. All those interested in the group are planners of the Y.M.I.R. and the necessary instrumentality of Eugene Crockett, of this town, that the deal has gone through.

One of the Great Western and Great Northern properties which have been purchased, continued on account of too much water, which is now rapidly melting. On the Elcho creek, the water is being pumped out by Hank Noll and his brother, and they are being employed in the recent work on the Elcho creek. The hoisting plant was put into good running order, and the mine and mill should be in good shape to resume operations early in May.

The water works company expect the shipment of supplies for the installation of the plant about the middle of May. One relief driver and hoseman, and one call man caretaker, for the James Bay station, with driver and hoseman. One exercise wagon, in reserve. One engineer, in reserve. One hose wagon, for the James Bay station, with driver and hoseman. One call man caretaker.

One Preston aerial truck, with driver, tillerman, foreman and six call men. The districts which will be under demand attention are Oaklands and Victoria West, the latter more particularly deserving improved apparatus, and a largely equipped and manned station similar to that at James Bay or in construction at the corner of Yates and Camosun streets. The new structure has now reached the second story and is progressing very satisfactorily. It is expected that the new station on Yates street will be vacated on Saturday of this week.

Removal from No. 1 station at the market building will require more time, as the fire alarm system and other auxiliary machinery must be properly installed, and there does not appear to be any occasion for special haste in vacating the premises now in use.

Of course, the opening of the station on upper Yates street and the bringing into use of the new apparatus necessitate a material change in the composition of the force at Chief Deasy's command, and the addition of a number of men to the permanent department.

At the suggestion of the Chief, Mr. A. Murrain's resignation, appointing A. E. J. Murrain as his successor. The permanent force will be composed of the following: Chief Deasy, George E. J. Murrain, Norman and F. J. Shepherd. Four extra call men to replace these transferred fire fighters will be selected after a trial of applicants, and the 16-year-old son of the late Driver Kinsey goes on the roll as call man caretaker at the central station. He will remain there until the fighting force is called away, to protect the property at the station, and be ready to receive and communicate any second fire alarm, should it come in.

GOLDEN.

Mrs. F. P. Armstrong left Golden on Tuesday to take up her residence in Victoria. Falk, who was so severely injured on the night of the late fire, was struck by a flying stone, in now doing well, though he was in a critical state for a time, and had undergone a delicate operation, which Drs. Taylor and Golden, and Kidd, of Calgary, removed the broken portion of the skull.

Relief Driver Coffey was brought into the Golden hospital this week from Petercock's camp at Moberly suffering from a severe case of the leg. The accident happened by John Harbottle, while shooting logs down the side to the river. The injured limb was set by Dr. Taylor, and will be amputated.

On Tuesday Capt. Bacon ran the Hyak up the Columbia river as far as Carbonate bridge, where he was met by the navigation. He found the water very low, and on his return was stopped by a log jam and had to leave the boat some distance up the river. It was reported that the season's navigation would have been opened during the coming week, but owing to the continuation of low water and the low state of the water it is impossible as yet to say when the boats will open regular communication for the season with Windermere.

COAL SHIPPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 30th April, 1899: NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. Tons. 1—88. Amur, Alaska, 152; 2—88. New England, Alaska, 30; 3—88. Siam, Los Angeles, 4,394; 4—88. Tintina, Frisco, 5,068; 5—88. Weyfield, Frisco, 5,131; 6—88. Minocla, Los Angeles, 4,280; 7—88. San Mateo, Los Angeles, 4,220; 8—88. Weyfield, Frisco, 5,131; 9—88. New England, Alaska, 30; 10—88. Siam, Los Angeles, 4,394; 11—88. Weyfield, Frisco, 5,131; 12—88. Minocla, Frisco, 4,314; 13—88. San Mateo, Los Angeles, 4,218; 14—88. Weyfield, Frisco, 5,131.

WELLINGTON.

1—88. Richard II, Juneau, 1,750; 2—88. Bristol, Frisco, 2,560; 3—88. C. G. Cherry, Mary Island, 10; 4—88. Wellington, Frisco, 2,550; 5—88. Parallon, Mary Island, 50; 6—88. Bristol, Frisco, 2,550; 7—88. Tye, Chemains, 200; 8—88. A.R.I., Mary Island, 200; 9—88. Wellington, Frisco, 2,550.

UNION.

1—88. Glory of the Seas, Frisco, 6,225; 2—88. Tartar, Frisco, 1,400; 3—88. Siam, Los Angeles, 4,394; 4—88. Aorangi, Vancouver, 630.

IDAHO MINE ROTERS.

Sixty of Them Gathered in by the Military—Swedes and Italians Prominent. Wardner, Idaho, May 3.—Sixty rioters concerned in the disturbance of last Sunday have been arrested since the arrival this afternoon of Company M, Twenty-Fourth infantry.

As soon as the serving of the warrants began, the rioters scrambled over the hills in frantic efforts to escape. About thirty were caught and others will be promptly overpowered. The prisoners were marched to camp. Nearly all are Swedes and Italians.

KILLING AND BURNING.

Another Town in the Philippines Experiences the Horrors of War.

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On Tuesday Capt.

Methodists in Annual Meeting.

Sessions of the District Boards - Native Delegates From the North.

Ladies of Centennial Church Provide a Memorable Fancy Fair.

No fewer than three district conferences of the Methodist denomination were in session yesterday at the Centennial church here, about thirty ministers and quite as many lay delegates attending from the church divisions of Port Simpson, Bella Bella and Victoria. A great part of the work of each district board was purely formal—preliminary to the sitting of the general conference at Nanaimo next Tuesday—but one session of the Victoria district board possesses a public interest, it being the measure of the conference that the recommendation to the conference that Salt Spring Island (heretofore identified with the Cowichan district) be detached therefrom, to form a separate and independent mission.

The Port Simpson district board met first on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Rev. S. S. Oosterhout, continuing its session yesterday with Rev. D. Jennings as secretary, assisted by Rev. C. Freeman. One decidedly interesting and unusual feature of this district's meeting was the representation of Salt Spring Island by native lay delegates, David McKay, a full-blooded Indian, attending from Naas river (the most northerly mission station) and John Bennett, another typical aborigine, coming from Port Essington.

The reports presented during the two days' sessions show a considerable increase to have been made to the membership in the district during the year, especially along the coast, and the old-time customs of their forefathers and embraced the Christian religion. There are now about eight or ten missions in the district, and all making encouraging progress.

The Bella Bella district board also had a most interesting session, dealing largely with routine business, adjoining to meet with the Port Simpson district board at the Metropolitan church today. Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of the Methodist church in Canada (who arrived from the East by Tuesday night's steamer) will be present to discuss with the clerical and lay delegates matters common to all the Indian work of the church.

While these important church meetings were in progress at the Centennial church proper, the lecture room was given up yesterday to an equally interesting and very profitable function of quite another character. This was the discussed fancy fair arranged by the members of the Ladies' Aid, who were in a very large number.

The room had been tastefully decorated with Japanese umbrellas and lanterns, festoons of ivy, potted flowering plants, and a wealth of spring-time blossoms; while the visitors of the day embraced citizens from the northern fields, and a cosmopolitan shading in the presence of Chinese and Japanese from the home missions, and wondering Indians from the northern fields.

The evening's entertainment took the form of a promenade concert, at which the Misses Bone, the Misses Spence, the Misses Davy and Mr. Percy Shaw, spare contributed piano solos and duets, and Dr. Large sang with his accustomed taste.

Getting On Ready for the Smelter in Course of Erection.

The steamer Claycoot returned last evening from Texada Island. Capt. Magnusson says the "Miners' Island" at present presents a very lively appearance. A large amount of ore is being raised in preparation for treatment at the smelter now being erected by the Van Anda Company.

THE FULL COURT. Appeal Allowed in Cordingly vs. McArthur—Other Cases Heard.

The Full court yesterday gave judgment allowing the defendant's appeal in Cordingly vs. McArthur. The original style of the action was McArthur vs. Cordingly. The latter was in possession of the land and had been in possession of the land for some time. The court found in favor of the defendant, allowing the appeal.

JAPAN SENSITIVE. Imposition of Heavy Duty on Tea Would Interfere With Trade Relations.

The Japanese tea merchants, alarmed at the report as to the proposed imposition of a heavy import duty on green tea by the Canadian government, have started an agitation with the object of preventing the proposal from becoming a reality, says the Japan Gazette. The members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, who have held a meeting on Tuesday, presented a memorial to the Canadian government, signed by Mr. Otani Kabei, and unanimously passed a resolution to ask the Canadian government to reconsider the proposed duty.

PEAS FOR AUSTRALIA. Second Shipment From Victoria Leaves To-day on the Aorangi.

The Canadian-Australian steamship Aorangi will leave for South Sea ports today with its second cargo of peas. The cargo consists of 1,500 barrels of peas, which were shipped from Victoria on Tuesday. The Aorangi is a large and comfortable steamer, and is expected to arrive in Australia in about two weeks.

SAIL FOR SKAGWAY. Steamers Danube and Rosalie Leave Victoria Yesterday for Lynn Canal.

There were two sailings from this port for Lynn Canal yesterday. The Rosalie was in the Sound at noon, and went out on an hour or two later with a very large load. The Danube did not arrive until late in the evening. She carries a large portion of her load at the following time: Victoria: Mrs. A. Gagg, G. W. Cawley, Mrs. Mrs. A. Gagg and family, B. W. Messrs. McInnis, Campbell and Campbell and McConall.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION. Movement on Foot to Secure Lines to Ross Bay and the Gorge.

Two representative business men who have large property interests on the thoroughfare leading to Ross Bay and the Gorge are reported to be at the head of a movement to secure an extension of the street railway system, via Humboldt street, to Ross Bay cemetery—or rather to this to this objective point from Government street. A proposition has also been initiated looking to a line to the Gorge by the way of Garbally road. As yet no definite proposal has been made for the tramway company by the promoters of either line.

TEXADA LIVELY. Getting On Ready for the Smelter in Course of Erection.

The steamer Claycoot returned last evening from Texada Island. Capt. Magnusson says the "Miners' Island" at present presents a very lively appearance. A large amount of ore is being raised in preparation for treatment at the smelter now being erected by the Van Anda Company. Work on the smelter is proceeding apace and today the Claycoot will take up a cargo of the same to the island for the blast furnaces. Both the Queen Bess and Captain brought back many fine samples of ore taken from the 270 foot level of the first named property. An excursion from Victoria to Texada is spoken of for a week or two Saturday.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that are cured by Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Columbia Incorporated.

Proclamation of the Fact Published in Yesterday's Official Gazette.

Appointments to the Provincial Civil Service—Sale of Atlin Lots.

A proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor incorporating the town of Columbia, Osoyoos district, is published in the current issue of the Provincial Gazette, the incorporation going into effect yesterday. It was to prevent the issuance of this proclamation that a deputation from the town of Grand Forks spent several days in the city during the week. Columbia is situated a few miles from Grand Forks, and there has been considerable rivalry between the two cities. The municipal government of Columbia is to consist of a mayor and six aldermen, and four will constitute a quorum. Nominations are being held for the office of mayor, and the election will be held on Thursday, May 18, at noon, and the election a week later.

NEW OFFICIALS. The following appointments are announced:

George Munro, to be a member of the boards of licensing commissioners and commissioners of police for Kamloops, vice R. H. Lee. Jas. P. Armstrong, For Steele, government agent, to be collector of votes for the South riding of East Kootenay, vice C. M. Edwards, resigned. The appointments are being held for the office of mayor, and the election will be held on Thursday, May 18, at noon, and the election a week later.

Little Talks With Travellers. Appropriations for North-East Kootenay—Kaslo Wants a Mining Road.

P. H. Donegan and O. C. Carr, owners of the Kaslo and Osoyoos mines, returned last night from a visit to Port Townsend and are staying at the Queen's, en route to the coast. They confirm the news that the Lenora "shut down" one week ago, for reasons known only to the owners of that valuable property. The mine has been paid off, and a number of them were seen in town on Tuesday, while the majority of the new arrivals are in the city to a thorough exploration of the Cowichan lake district in their own behalf. The only workers still in service are those engaged on the building of the ore, whatever the reasons for closing down may be, Messrs. Donegan and Carr admit that it is certainly not through any failure on the part of the owners to redeem their promises. The ore body improves, while the quantity in sight is land, capital \$500,000; Canadian Mining Company, Limited, of Victoria, capital \$1,500,000; Wilson Saw & Planing Mills, Limited, of Nelson, capital \$50,000; Dominion Copper Company, Limited, of Vancouver, capital \$500,000; John Irving Navigation Company, Limited, of Victoria, capital \$50,000; and the Cowichan Iron Works, Limited, of Victoria, capital \$100,000.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS. The examination of candidates for teachers' certificates will be held at the South Park school, Victoria, on July 3.

MORE DISTRICTS. The results of the examination of candidates to practice dentistry in this province are announced, the successful candidates being: Dr. Morrison, New Westminster; Dr. Grice, Victoria; Dr. A. Holland, Grand Forks; and Dr. F. G. Moody, Victoria.

ATLIN LOTS FOR SALE. According to a notice given by Mr. J. D. Gorman, assistant commissioner of lands and works, a section of Atlin lots will be held on Wednesday, May 17.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE. At the request of Mr. J. Stuart Yates and others the minister of agriculture has authorized the formation of a farmers' institute for Victoria district. The organization meeting will be held at the Royal Oak on the evening of June 9.

MISCELLANEOUS. School districts have been created at Elk lake, Albert bay, Cranbrook and Exton, and the districts of Lakelse, Saanich, Prospect and Alexandria, among which the new districts have been taken, are defined.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

Thomas Young, of Seattle, who has just returned from the North and is making his headquarters here for the time being, looks upon Skagway as the town of the future. He says that the town is doing exceedingly good quartz propositions in the North, and that the town is doing exceedingly good quartz propositions in the North, and that the town is doing exceedingly good quartz propositions in the North.

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Robert F. Green, M. P. P., of Kaslo, who with Messrs. Fleuret and Mansfield, of the Excelsior mine, has been at the Driford for several days past, has left for home yesterday by way of Port Sound. They regret very much that their representations to the government were not of avail in preventing the incorporation of Columbia as a city. They claim—and informed the government—that incorporating Columbia is practically impossible, and that the population of the town is too small to support a city.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

A. R. Macdonald and family, who arrived from Seattle, California, by the last direct steamer, are guests at the Queen's. Mr. Macdonald being one of the best prospectors in the province, he is well known to the public. He is well known to the public, and is well known to the public.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

W. C. Wells, M. P. P., the representative of the district, is registered at the Hotel Driford, and will be in the Capital for several days. His business here is largely to do with the present session of the legislature, is registered at the Hotel Driford, and will be in the Capital for several days.

COLD STORAGE WORKS. Arrangements Made for the Handling of Chilled Beef From Calgary.

The British Columbia Cold Storage and Ice Works, Street street, has recently undergone some important changes in its equipment, making it one of the best equipped cold storage works in the province. The new equipment includes a large number of refrigerating machines, and a large number of cold storage rooms. The works are now in a position to handle a large quantity of chilled beef from Calgary.

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Just now an interesting experiment is being tried by the British Columbia Cold Storage and Ice Works. The experiment is to see if it is possible to keep chilled beef in good condition for a long time. The experiment is being conducted by the British Columbia Cold Storage and Ice Works.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

Wm. H. Lilly, of Sandon, for the Sloan division. Augustus Carney, of Kaslo, for the Alnworth district. Jos. K. Johnson, of Grand Forks, for the city of Grand Forks and within a radius of ten miles therefrom.

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Mr. Ludgate's Enterprise.

Has Been Unfairly Treated by Vancouver's Council, Not the Citizens.

Mr. Martin Has No Retainer—Applying to Province for Lease.

Theodore Ludgate, of Vancouver, the gentleman whose lease of Deadman's island for a sawmill site has been the cause of so much excitement and so many legal complications at the Terminal City, was a passenger to Victoria by last night's steamer. He is accompanied by Hon. Joseph Martin, who has advised him in the now celebrated case of possession right—and is a Driford guest. He will to-day meet the provincial government in connection with the latest development of the situation—that is, the claim of the province to ownership of the island and Stanley park reserve, his future movements being yet indeterminate to be determined by circumstances.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

While disclaiming ability to furnish any information regarding his plans that could be classed as "news," Mr. Ludgate in conversation invests the dispute in which he is a central figure with several new features. In the first place, he states that he has abandoned the negotiations that were in progress with the city council of Vancouver. He feels that he has not been treated with any degree of fairness by the city council, and he has decided to apply to the provincial government for a lease of the island.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

After a careful and thorough examination of the site of the proposed mill, Mr. Ludgate has decided to apply to the provincial government for a lease of the island. He has decided to apply to the provincial government for a lease of the island.

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Will Reach Twenty Million.

Detailed Estimate of Gold Output of Klondike and Stewart River.

Work Being Done on Rich Creeks of the Yukon Basin.

"The time has arrived when it is possible to give a fairly correct estimate of the gold output in the Klondike, Indian and Stewart river districts, for the season of 1898 and 1899," says the Yukon Sun. "The Sun's representative has made a survey of the field and believes there will not be less than twenty or twenty-five millions taken out. It is not probable that the royalty collected will show anything like these sums, but that will not be material so far as the general prosperity of the country is concerned. The past year has been one of unusual activity, particularly in hillside and bench properties. New strikes have been made in the most unexpected places, demonstrating truly that gold is where one finds it. Many gulches which 12 months ago were pronounced worthless are to-day showing up wonderfully rich, and there are still miles of ground practically unexplored. Those who one year ago looked upon Dominion and Sulphur as largely blanks are amazed at the present prospects. Slow but continuous panning away has developed the gold-bearing strata in many rich gulches, and another season will see the two in a close finish for first place among the gold-bearing strata of the Yukon valley. It has been difficult to obtain absolutely reliable information concerning Stewart river district, but there is no doubt that the gold output of that district will ultimately prove to be that which its partisans claim. Herewith is given a summary of the work on the principal creeks, with adjacent benches and tributaries:

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG. Large and Critical Audience Enjoys the Excellent Programme Provided at the Church of Our Lord.

There was an audience at once large, critical and well satisfied at the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal) yesterday evening, the occasion being a sacred concert for which arrangements had been in progress during upwards of a fortnight, and which did not in any way disappoint the most sanguine anticipations. In order that as well as possible the programme should be as complete as possible, a partial screen of tulle was placed in a semi-circle around the conductor's desk, and a profusion of tulips, wild lilies and other blossoms utilized elsewhere in the sanctuary. The programme was a most excellent one, and the singing was of a high order. The concert commenced punctually at 8.15, the singers taking their places upon the raised platform erected in the chancel for the occasion. The first number, a set of light airs blended harmoniously with a solo accompanied throughout by Mr. Giles (who opened the concert with a solo accompanied throughout by Mr. Giles) was much appreciated, and was followed by an anthem by Mr. Giles, which was well received. The next number, "Abide With Me," sung by Miss L. Loewen, was accompanied by Mr. Giles, and was well received. The concert was a most successful one, and the singing was of a high order.

THE LENORA MINE CLOSES DOWN—Bennett Outstripping Skagway.

Mr. Ludgate has decided to apply to the provincial government for a lease of the island. He has decided to apply to the provincial government for a lease of the island.

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Will Reach Twenty Million.

Detailed Estimate of Gold Output of Klondike and Stewart River.

Work Being Done on Rich Creeks of the Yukon Basin.

"The time has arrived when it is possible to give a fairly correct estimate of the gold output in the Klondike, Indian and Stewart river districts, for the season of 1898 and 1899," says the Yukon Sun. "The Sun's representative has made a survey of the field and believes there will not be less than twenty or twenty-five millions taken out. It is not probable that the royalty collected will show anything like these sums, but that will not be material so far as the general prosperity of the country is concerned. The past year has been one of unusual activity, particularly in hillside and bench properties. New strikes have been made in the most unexpected places, demonstrating truly that gold is where one finds it. Many gulches which 12 months ago were pronounced worthless are to-day showing up wonderfully rich, and there are still miles of ground practically unexplored. Those who one year ago looked upon Dominion and Sulphur as largely blanks are amazed at the present prospects. Slow but continuous panning away has developed the gold-bearing strata in many rich gulches, and another season will see the two in a close finish for first place among the gold-bearing strata of the Yukon valley. It has been difficult to obtain absolutely reliable information concerning Stewart river district, but there is no doubt that the gold output of that district will ultimately prove to be that which its partisans claim. Herewith is given a summary of the work on the principal creeks, with adjacent benches and tributaries:

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AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG. Large and Critical Audience Enjoys the Excellent Programme Provided at the Church of Our Lord.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS. Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price.

Table showing gold output estimates for various districts: Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunk, etc.

