

The Semi-Weekly Economist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY MAY 7 1896.

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THE NEW CABINET.

How It Is Regarded by Leading Newspapers in Montreal and Toronto.

The Quebec Contingent Specially Acceptable—Compliments for Hugh John Macdonald.

MONTREAL, May 2.—(Special)—The general feeling in this district in regard to the new ministry is that Sir Charles Tupper has succeeded in forming the strongest possible government. The new blood introduced into the ministry is regarded as most beneficial. The Quebec representation is looked upon as particularly strong.

The Gazette says: "Altogether it will be a cabinet of good men that will appeal to the country under the banner of the National Policy, and the leadership promises to realize those expectations of success that its followers feel justified in entertaining. The most prominent figure politically in that province to-day is Hon. A. R. Angers. Some time ago when he withdrew from the Bowell administration it was predicted that he would prove a thorn in the side of the Conservative party when they went to the polls; but the reverse has proven to be the case. Associated with him is Hon. Mr. Tupper, who, as premier of Quebec, has given that province an honest administration, which it never received under Liberal rule."

Mr. Tisdale, who comes in to take charge of the department of militia and defence, has a knowledge of the militia which will make the discharge of his duties something more than theoretical. "The cabinet has gained strength through the addition of Hugh John Macdonald, not only in Manitoba but throughout the whole Dominion, and his presence will do much to sustain the old enthusiasm which has made the Conservatives so successful in the past. It is understood that at an early date the departments of customs and inland revenue will be restored to their former status."

"There is every reason to believe that during the time he was reconstructing his cabinet, the Premier has had confidential communications with leading Conservatives all over the country."

OTTAWA, May 2.—Mr. Tisdale arrived here this morning and was sworn in as Minister of Militia at noon. The treasury board has a protracted session, and this afternoon the cabinet was revising the draft of the manifesto to the people of Canada. It will be published on Monday.

Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, and Quebec ministers went to Montreal to-night, but will return here on Monday. Sir Charles Tupper fires the first gun of the campaign under Mr. Greenway's windows at Winnipeg.

When the experimental shipment of jobbers is being conveyed to the Pacific a consignment of live Tommy cod will be sent to the territories and be placed in one of the saline lakes there as an experiment.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell went to Belleville to-day. Only three of his friends saw him off. Chief Justice Allan of New Brunswick has resigned. He has been succeeded by C. M. Beecher of Westminster interviewed Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster and Hon. Mr. Prior to-day, to urge that some protection be granted to the lumber industry on the Pacific coast.

Hon. Mr. Daly will fulfil an engagement to address the sons of Ontario at Chicago next Wednesday. Mr. Metcalfe, M. P., will be warden of the Kingston penitentiary.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Sir Charles Tupper has made the following engagements: Winnipeg, Friday next; Toronto, May 14; Montreal, May 18; Quebec, May 20. He goes thence to Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia, and after that to Ontario.

An important meeting of council was held this afternoon. It is reported to-night that several appointments were made, including the following, but the report lacks authoritative confirmation: L. Z. Jonas, ex-M.P. for Gaspe, to be agent of the marine department at Quebec, vice Gregory superannuated; J. H. Metcalfe, ex-M.P. for Kingston, to be warden of the Kingston penitentiary; Dr. Ryan, Kingston, surgeon of the Kingston penitentiary, vice Dr. Strange, superannuated; Justice Tupper to be Chief Justice of New Brunswick, vice Chief Justice Allen, who has resigned the position. Mr. McLeod, ex-M.P., to be judge of the Superior court of New Brunswick, to fill the vacancy created by Judge Tuck's promotion.

An extensive seizure of American nets has been made by the Dominion cruiser Petrel in Lake Erie.

MONTREAL, May 4.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper, in an interview, said he had no apprehension as to the coming elections. Information from the Maritime Provinces goes to show that the government will come back as strong as it was in the last house, and everything indicates that Quebec will nobly respond to duty's call. He thought Ontario would furnish the greatest surprise and

would certainly send as strong a government deputation to the next as to the last Parliament. The acceptance of office by Mr. Hugh John Macdonald had produced the best possible effect, and the Premier predicted a decisive triumph in the Northwest for the Conservative party.

In an interview Hon. Hugh Macdonald said he has no doubt that Mr. McKay would easily defeat Mr. Laurier in Saskatchewan. Mr. Taillon will, he said, contest Mr. Chapleau's old constituency, Terrebonne.

Mr. Bergeron, the deputy speaker, in an interview, said that he was perfectly satisfied with Quebec's representatives and expects a great victory.

Sir Adolphe Caron's paper, La Minerve, in an article eulogistic of the French members, said the exigencies of the situation required them to displace Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and Sir Charles Tupper could not have made a more acceptable change. It is said Sir Adolphe Caron does not care for the high commissioner-ship and will devote himself to journalism.

TORONTO, May 4.—(Special)—Sir Oliver Mowat has accepted an invitation to join his forces with Mr. Laurier in the coming campaign. This announcement comes in the shape of a letter published to-day, which he sent to Mr. Laurier. The most significant feature of it is that Sir Oliver will not resign the Ontario Premierships just now. This is construed to mean that while he yields to Mr. Laurier's urgent solicitations for help, he is not willing to run any risks and will hold on to the Premierships until he sees Mr. Laurier Mowat's move is considered here to convey a forecast of defeat for Mr. Laurier. Sir Oliver announces his general sympathy with the policy of the Liberals and hopes that Mr. Laurier will have a longer term of power than fell to the lot of the late Alexander Mackenzie. It is probable that until Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick returns from California, Hon. A. S. Hardy will be acting Premier and Attorney-General.

The World discussing Sir Oliver Mowat's letter to Mr. Laurier, which it prints simultaneously with the Globe, says it is one of the most important political pronouncements made in Ontario for years. The World gathers from the determination of Sir Oliver to join Mr. Laurier, that the move of Sir Charles Tupper to secure the solid Catholic vote must be met by a contrary one on the part of the Liberal party, and it has reasoned out that Sir Oliver, who has the large bulk of the Catholic vote in the province of Ontario, can hold that vote for the Liberal party in Dominion affairs if he makes a personal appeal for it.

WINNIPEG, May 4.—(Special)—There is already great activity in political circles here. Both parties have opened committee rooms in the city and are beginning what promises to be the bitter contest of the Dominion elections. The Conservatives are making extensive preparations for the welcome to Sir Chas. Tupper and Hugh John Macdonald, who will reach the city on Thursday night. The speech by Sir Charles on Friday night is looked upon as highly important from a campaign standpoint, as it will be the opening in the fight from the Conservative camp.

At a Liberal convention held at Morris to-day Mr. A. F. Martin was nominated to oppose Mr. Lariviere, Conservative, in Provencher. Mr. Martin was formerly leader of the opposition in the legislature.

HAMILTON, May 4.—The temperance executive committee has decided to nominate W. W. Buchanan, editor of the Templer, for the House of Commons.

LONSDALE, May 4.—Dr. Vrooman, of Little Britain, ex-Warden of Victoria county, has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for South Victoria.

MILTON, May 4.—The Conservatives of Halton have renominated David Henderson, late M. P., for the House of Commons.

MAY DAY CELEBRATED. LONDON, May 1.—Advices received from throughout the continent of Europe show that there have been small socialist and labor meetings incident to May day, but there has been little suspension of work in spite of the apprehension which was felt that the day would be characterized by widespread labor disorders. There has been no disorder whatever, except at Vienna and Bilbao, Spain. In Vienna all work was entirely suspended and meetings of laborers were held in every quarter of the city and were very largely attended. These meetings adopted resolutions in favor of universal suffrage. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon enormous crowds proceeded along the Ringstrasse to the Prater, where the restaurants were crammed full of people, 90,000 people. Notwithstanding this vast concourse quiet obtained until a dispute arose in the evening between some Bohemian women and the landlady of the big Swoboda restaurant.

A fierce fight ensued with the mounted and foot police. Numbers of persons, including women and children, were seriously wounded by sabres, and the hand of one person was cut off. The military was summoned by telephone, and two squadrons of lancers with drawn sabres galloped to the Prater, followed by the mounted police. The scene at 8 o'clock was hastened to the scene at 8 o'clock. Intense excitement was caused throughout the city by the rioting and by vague fears of arrests were spread and ninety persons injured were taken to the hospital, while large numbers of those who were hurt were carried to their homes by friends. Orders were finally restored in the city by 8 o'clock. At Bilbao, in Spain, in the district struck and became riotous that the gens d'armes were obliged to fire upon them to suppress the disturbance.

LATEST FROM LONDON. AN EXTENSIVE PLOT.

South African Company's Charter May Be Revoked—Short Life for French Ministry.

Britain May Occupy the Upper Nile Country and Evacuate Cairo.

LONDON, May 2.—The disclosures made by the publication at Pretoria of the telegrams captured by the Boers when Dr. Jameson was made prisoner, continue to be the one great subject for comment of the press and among people of all classes. The newspapers are full of references to the affair, and they scarcely dare to predict what will be its eventual outcome. Everybody seems to be waiting for events and it is believed that still more startling developments are coming. The general public and the newspapers, as a rule, are partially ashamed of the whole business, and are calling for the punishment of Cecil Rhodes and his associates high and low. It is expected that the statement which the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, will make on the subject in the house on Monday next, will decide the fate of the British Chartered South African Company. The general opinion is that its charter will be revoked and that steps will be taken to punish all those who were concerned in the raid into the Transvaal. It is recognized on all sides that President Kruger is master of the situation, and that Great Britain will have to steer most skillfully in order to avoid a racial war in South Africa.

According to the London correspondent of the Novosti of St. Petersburg, who claims to have obtained his information from a British Cabinet minister, Great Britain in the Sudan campaign is to reoccupy the Equatorial province, and when she establishes herself on the Upper Nile evacuate Cairo and the Lower Nile. Continuing, the correspondent of the Novosti claims to have been informed that the operations against the dervishes will be conducted jointly by Great Britain, the Congo Free State and Italy. From Dongola, Suakin and Uganda, a railway is to be built across the desert, from Suakin, and thus Great Britain will still have a hold on Egypt by her occupation of the Upper Nile, even if Europe insists upon her evacuating that country. It is further stated that Great Britain is not object to the neutralization of Egypt, although she will not allow any other power to establish itself in that country.

A very short life is predicted for the new cabinet ministry. Its very existence depends entirely upon playing one group against another, and with the exception of M. Hanotaux the cabinet is composed of men to patch up a compromise with the senate and introduce a series of state socialism proposals in which public works and old age pensions will take a leading part.

M. Hanotaux is a pronounced Anglophile and has always been opposed to the English interests. Consequently his appointment as minister of foreign affairs has been received with little pleasure in Great Britain. On the other hand, the Russian cabinet did not like M. Hanotaux's appointment especially, and the change of the ministry as a whole, have been very acceptable. The impression is, however, followed by others who may last until the present elections. In the meantime the Socialists are getting more violent; the Conservatives and Republicans more alarmed, and the revisionists campaign more acute, indicating that President Faure will soon have to face an exceedingly difficult situation.

The private view of the academy display of the year is fast declining in popularity as a fashionable function. Yesterday's view attracted comparatively little interest.

The shipbuilding business on the Clyde is the best attained in years. All trade differences have been settled and there is enough work to keep the yards busy during 1896. During the past month twenty vessels, aggregating 43,000 tons, have been launched on the Clyde, making seventy-three vessels, aggregating 142,000 tons, launched since the new year.

Among the reforms of the new kitchen committee of the House of Commons will be the substitution of waitresses for waiters.

Robert Gomez, the Emperor William's sailing master, has arrived at Patrick on the Clyde, with the object of superintending the fitting out of His Majesty's new yacht, which will be launched about the middle of the month. Lord Salisbury is always present at the yacht club, and for that reason has gone to Berlin to consult with His Majesty. In connection with Lord Londsdale's visit to the German capital, it is reported that his trip is also connected with the Emperor William's desire to hear just how English society really feels towards him. The yacht which it is understood will be named the Meteor, after his old yacht boom, similar to the cutter Meteor, will make her debut at the South End regatta. Her design is still a secret. It is hinted that an extraordinary departure has been made in carrying the least of air. Her fittings are representative of the latest fashion of the lightest possible character, but she has a handsome ladies' cabin and several staterooms. The new yacht will have a steel men's boom, similar to the cutter Meteor, except that it will be round instead of hexagonal.

It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury has decided to appoint Lord Lansdale, better known as Mr. Henry Matthews Q. C., formerly the Marquis of Dufferin as British Ambassador to Paris.

The Late Shah the Victim of a Liberated and Long Planned Conspiracy.

His Successor Enthroned Without any Disturbance—Full Confession by the Murderer.

TEHRAN, May 4.—The enthronement of the new Shah, Mozaffer-ed-Din, at Tabriz on Saturday was accomplished without any disorder. His Majesty started shortly after to attend the funeral of his father, whose body has been embalmed and will be interred at Koom. The new Shah has also been proclaimed here by the chief priest by order of the grand vizier, who has guaranteed to maintain order pending the arrival of his majesty. Telegrams announcing the allegiance of the governor, the prince's ministers and officials, are being received from all parts of the country.

The new Shah's elder brother, Massoud Mirza, governor of Isfahan, was one of the first to profess allegiance to the new Shah. No ground whatever has been found for the report that he was in any way connected with the fatal conspiracy. Massoud Mirza, in fact, sent a second telegram congratulating the Shah upon being notified of the election as governor of Isfahan. The grand vizier has also been confirmed, and with the exception of some disturbance upon the part of troops at Shiraz, who asked for arrears of pay, there have been no disorders, and none are apprehended.

It has been definitely ascertained that the assassin of the late Shah is Mollah Reza, a follower of the well known agitator, Sheikh Jem Alledin, who was expelled in 1891, after having been convicted of high treason. Later Reza was also imprisoned for treason, but was liberated subsequently. After his release he continued his attacks upon the government, was again imprisoned and once more released. He actually granted a clemency shown him, Reza continued his agitation against the government, and when warned that he would again be arrested suddenly left the city. He is heard of in Constantinople, and instructions were telegraphed to that city to have the Persian agitator closely watched.

Additional reports from Constantinople advised the government here that Mollah Reza, corresponding with Sheikh Jem Alledin, and it is there that the plans for the assassination of the Shah are believed to have been laid. About two months ago Reza quietly left Constantinople, and actually met with him was lost, but recently his presence has been known to the police authorities, who are now blamed for not having caused his arrest. They excuse themselves on the ground that the Shah's clemency to the assassin was exercised under the belief that Reza was of unsound mind and not responsible for his actions. Consequently it was believed that if he was taken into custody more it would have been to be released again by the Shah's orders. The police therefore contented themselves with watching the Persian agitator.

Since his arrest Reza at first professed to have a confession of his own account and in the interests of his people, to whom, he claimed, reforms to which they were justly entitled had been refused. Later, however, the prisoner confessed that the assassination of the Shah was the outcome of a deliberate and long-planned conspiracy, and that he was chosen to do the deed. He added that he waited for two months for a favorable chance to shoot the Shah, who he said he had succeeded in approaching the late Shah under various disguises, but that it was not until Friday last that he was near enough to fire the fatal shot.

The murderer has admitted that there were eight persons concerned in the conspiracy, two of those arrested are the prisoner's nieces. Both are domestics, employed until made prisoners in the harem of the Shah. Reza confessed that the girls kept the conspirators posted regarding the movements of the Shah. Friday, the morning chosen, the assassin was informed that the Shah intended to visit the shrine of Sultan Abdul Hazin. Reza then decided to make another attempt to get near enough to shoot his victim with no risk of missing his victim. Finally Reza informed the authorities that he intended to murder the grand vizier. It is also believed that the plot was more widespread than Reza ever knew, and it is admitted that some time must elapse before all the facts of the case are made public.

WOMEN AND METHODISM.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Three thousand people were in the hall yesterday morning when the great quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was called to order by Bishop Bowman. Nearly every country on the globe was represented. Bishop Bowman announced that the Bible which he used in the services was one which was used by John Wesley in his study in England. This history of the church was presented to the conference some years ago. Bishop Ninde read from this Bible the 104th psalm. Bishop Vincent read the hymn,

after which prayer was offered by Bishop Foster. Rev. Dr. Upham, of Drew Theological seminary, closed the devotional services.

When the name Lydia A. Trimble was announced a delegate was immediately on his feet and moved that this name be omitted until the committee should determine whether her election was legal. For a minute it looked as if the fight had started. Bishop Bowman, however, refused to entertain the motion, as he declared the convention was not organized. The tumultuous applause which followed the ruling of the chair indicated the strength of the woman suffrage faction of the delegation. This was the first skirmish, and as other names of women delegates were called no exception was taken. The secretary continued to call the roll. The conference decided to fill vacancies from the reserves and to adopt the rules of the last conference.

The fight over the rights of laymen on the floor of the convention was precipitated by Daniels, an Indiana who presented resolutions claiming the right to choose committees on which to serve in the same manner as ministerial delegates have made choice of committees on which they will serve, any previous arrangements notwithstanding. When the tumult following the presentation of these resolutions had subsided, Bishop Bowman ruled them out of order, still contending that the organization of the convention had not been perfected. The actual fight for the admission of women delegates was precipitated when Mr. Planet, of North Dakota, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed. This brought Dr. Buckley to the front, who challenged the right of women to seats in the convention. A scene of wild confusion followed. The question was finally disposed of by referring all questions of eligibility to a special committee consisting of twenty-eight members. The committee will report Monday, and in the meantime the women will be allowed seats in the convention.

Seven district conferences were declared unconditionally for seating the women delegates, and two others gave one delegate each to the same cause. This makes a vote of 17 to 11 in the committee in favor of seating the women. The committee includes Judge John F. Caples, of Portland, Or.

SWORD, FIRE AND FAMINE.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The National Armenian Relief Committee has received a document from Mrs. Grosvenor, showing the feeling of many of the survivors of the Armenian massacres. It says: "It is now more than five months that sword, fire, famine and cold have been doing their fearful work among us. Not less than 200,000 people, largely men and women from the industrial productive classes, have fallen victims to the fury of our persecutors. More than 60,000 have, under threats of instant death, been expelled from their homes, and their wives and children have been violently carried off to the harems of the Turks and Kurds."

"Not less than 5,000 of our principal men, including many Gregorian priests, Protestant pastors and teachers, are languishing in Turkish dungeons, arrested on utterly baseless charges and given no opportunity to vindicate themselves. A very large part of our property has been stolen or destroyed, and all our business is paralyzed; what property we still own is largely worthless." It is then shown that, though massacre and robbery have been forbidden, no thought of security can be entertained.

Regarding the future the message says: "Three possible courses of action are open to us: First, we can surrender all that our fathers have clung to during their many years of oppression and sufferings, we can abandon our faith, profess Islam and lose ourselves and our children in the mass of Moslem monasteries; second, we can go on patiently dragging the chains of our oppressors and bearing their insults and our strength in ignoble servitude; or, third, we can seek in other lands and among liberty-loving people, new homes and new hopes of enterprise and hope."

After reciting the terrors attending the first two alternatives, the document says of the third: "First, two things we need to know: 'First, will our Sultan permit us to emigrate? Second, will the Christian nations who have been witnesses of our sufferings grant us an asylum in their borders, and give us aid in time of our distress?'"

Dr. A. Monroe Lozier, executive surgeon of the Ray Crockett hospital in this city, has a letter from Miss Clara Barton, dated Constantinople, April 21, in which she states that contagious diseases have spread very much at Zeitoun and Marash, in the interior of Anatolia. "The first news of the trouble," Miss Barton says, "came from the assemblage of foreign consuls at Zeitoun to Sir Philip Currie, and a request for me to try and reach there with help. The patients are in need of everything, and as the mountain roads were impassable, being covered with snow, eight physicians from the medical college at Beyrout, Syria, under the direction of the American physician, Dr. C. L. Harris, volunteered to go and attend to the patients." Miss Barton writes that Dr. Hubbard, in charge of an expedition at Marash, telegraphed that more doctors were urgently needed, and that a great stock of medicines and concentrated foods were also needed. The diseases prevalent are typhoid fever and typhus, smallpox and dysentery, and the death rate is very large.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, May 1.—Common reports say that more grouse, both blue and willow, have been seen in this locality than for several years past. Trout are now in good season in the Cowichan lake and plentiful, and steelheads, silver salmon and trout are being taken daily in the Cowichan river. Mr. Leather recently made the fly-fishers' record in Quamichan lake with ten trout weighing over twenty pounds. Dr. Dickson, during the same week, caught several good fish, the heaviest scaling about three and a quarter pounds.

IN THE FATHERLAND.

Cabinet Trouble Over the Military Tribunal Bill—Hohenlohe's Health Shattered.

The New Cure for Consumption—Its Discoverer and His Record.

BERLIN, May 2.—Rumors of another cabinet crisis have been current throughout the week, and some of the newspapers have even gone so far as to predict the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and the minister for war, General Bronsart von Schellendorff, immediately upon the return of the Emperor to this city. The cause of the conflict is said to be the proposed reform of the military tribunals. According to information obtained from inner circles, the military court procedure is antiquated, dating from 1848, is full of abuses; publicity is rigorously refused, and trials are only conducted in public in the case of the Bavarian army. General Spitz, who is looked upon as likely to be appointed chief of the imperial court martial, drafted a bill to remedy these defects, and the measure outlined was approved by the cabinet and Bundesrat. The bill is now before the Emperor, who so far has not come to a decision in the matter. The King of Saxony, whose counsel is greatly valued by the Emperor, opposed the bill, and so does Gen. von Hahnke, chief of the military cabinet, and Lieut.-General von Blessee, who is the Emperor's favorite aide-de-camp.

In spite of this opposition it is believed to be likely that the Emperor will ultimately approve the bill. He is, however, greatly annoyed at the Press campaign on the subject, which is looked upon as intended to put him at variance with the cabinet, and the more so because he half believes that the projected reform will weaken the discipline of the army. It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health has been shattered. He cannot attend to his duties in the Reichstag and Bundesrat, and his resignation of the office of chancellor cannot be far distant. But the Emperor is unable as yet to decide upon his successor. Count Philipp von Eulenburg, General von Waldersee and General von Alvensleben are mentioned in this connection. The latter two are committed to military reforms.

Dr. Langheld, the discoverer of the anti-microbion against consumption, is soon to publish a history of his discovery with details of his treatment. Dr. Langheld's preparation retains the ozone unchanged after a long exposure to the air, and the ozone is introduced into the blood, and exercises a strong anti-microbic influence. He has treated successfully several advanced cases of consumption and his treatment is now employed in the charity hospital. Dr. Langheld is the son of the chief naval chaplain at Kiel. He is not quite 30 years old and has travelled in East Africa, Brazil and Venezuela for several years, studying many interesting features of his profession. Many German physicians are skeptical as to the efficiency of the anti-microbion, and others warmly praise Dr. Langheld and are trying to interest the government in the discovery.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—Mr. Armstrong, C.E., arrived here to-day with a staff of assistants to begin work on the Lake Dauphin road.



James E. Nicholson.

Almost Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with

CANCER ON THE LIP, AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to eat into the flesh, spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a

Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair. AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Benefits of Confederation and of the National Policy to the Dominion.

Improved Mail and Steamship Service—Canada's Australian and Oriental Connections.

The Pacific Cable—Government Shamefully Misrepresented on the School Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, May 5.—Before his departure for Winnipeg to-day the Premier handed us his electoral manifesto. It reads as follows:

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN.—With a deep consciousness of the gravity of the issues before me, I feel I can confidently appeal to the calm judgment of my fellow-Canadians at this important juncture in the history of our common country. It is not my purpose to present at length reasons which should guide you to a hearty support of the Liberal-Conservative cause in the national crisis. It seems to me you will clearly see without persuasion that the best interests of the Dominion are identified with the

TRUMPHE OF CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES in the coming struggle. You will see that the policy of the party I have been called upon to lead has been marked by an abounding faith in Canada and by a spirit of aggressive progress; we have pushed great enterprises to a successful finish, directly against the opposition of the men who now ask you to entrust them with the reins of government. We have steadfastly striven to make Canada a united and prosperous country. I invite you to compare the record of the two parties before you, and with all the facts in view, dispassionately to declare which is the better entitled to your confidence.

The Conservative party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of government as being the best adapted to the needs of the country; while the course of the Liberal party has been vacillating and uncertain, whether in relation to fiscal matters or the general development of the Dominion. Our policy has many times had your endorsement and I trust may still command your hearty approbation. I feel that I may safely appeal to your cordial and direct support in maintaining the National Policy as a measure essential to the

CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

In doing this, it is not necessary to enter upon an elaborate series of arguments in support of that proposition. The people of Canada may be trusted to express their convictions upon this supreme issue, with clear understanding. On the one hand the Conservative party stands definitely and clearly committed to the continuance of a fair measure of protection to the industries of the Dominion involving an equal measure of protection to the labor represented in those industries. On the other hand, the Liberal party has declared for "Free trade as it is in England, and for the maintenance of the every vestige of protection." The issue is therefore sharply defined and you are once again judges between the parties. With your verdict in favor of the government, the duty laid out in 1878 and the progress of Canada is assured, whereas a declaration in favor of the Liberal party will undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the fiscal policy which has obtained since 1878, and to a disastrous revolution in the industrial business of the country. I cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance of keeping this momentous issue directly and steadily in view. It is with pride that I ask you to contemplate the position of Canada to-day and measure the causes which have combined to bring about the happy conditions everywhere apparent. When first entered public life Canada was represented by a few scattered provinces having little of cohesion and feeble in national strength. We are now

A STRONG CONFEDERATION,

stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and commanding the admiration of the world for our progress, stability and immeasurable resources. The mere act of union, however, has not brought about this result. From 1867 until 1878 we made but slow and uncertain progress. Something was wanted to give effective and general stimulation to the life of the Dominion, and that something was found in the National Policy. It was my privilege to be directly associated with its introduction and development, and in the light of the result so self-evident as not to require statistical corroboration at this time, I ask you to assist me in keeping its fundamental provisions intact. At the colonial conference which met in Ottawa in 1884, a series of resolutions was adopted in favor of closer trade relations within the empire, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements. This opens a hopeful view to Canada. During the past few years our export trade with Great Britain has undergone

GREAT EXPANSION,

and particularly in the produce of the farm. Our total trade with that country has increased from \$67,288,848 in 1879 to an average of \$181,011,304 during the past five years; while the annual exports of farm products alone has increased from \$32,028,611 to \$50,108,898 in the same period. With a tariff based on mutual concessions it is reasonable to expect a still greater development of trade in that market, and we should at the same time be rendering material assistance towards the unity and strengthening of the empire, without involving the lessening of protection to our industries. On patriotic and commercial grounds, therefore, this measure is worthy of your cordial support.

You have been kept well advised of the positive steps taken by the government to secure a better steamship service on the Atlantic, between Canada and Great Britain. At the present time we are at serious disadvantage in this respect, much of our business in freight and passenger traffic being done by way of American ports, involving heavy loss to Canadian

interests and Canadian prestige. We are now engaged in concert with the British government in establishing a service that shall be capable of competing in speed, comfort and general facilities with the best fleet of steamers now plying on that ocean, and if we are enabled to carry this plan into execution it is certain that great benefits will accrue to Canada. We shall not only be in a position to command the trade of the Dominion without foreign help, but by reason of our geographical position, and the speed of the proposed service it may fairly be assumed that we shall also receive a share of the traffic of the Western states, with all the advantages attached thereto. The boards of trade of Canada without exception have declared strongly in favor of an improved

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE

between this country and Great Britain, and in giving effect to their demands the government feel they are entitled to the co-operation of the electorate at large. It is an undertaking which concerns all classes, the farmers whose products need to be marketed abroad in the best possible condition, quite as much as the man of general affairs. In a word, Canada cannot afford any longer to occupy an inferior position in the matter of steamship service on the Atlantic. Closely associated with improvement of our steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and Australasia and between Great Britain and the East. The means for accomplishing this great undertaking are at hand, and with the assistance of the Canadian people at this juncture, success is assured.

At the present time our great transcontinental line of railway affords to Great Britain the best and quickest means of reaching the Pacific. From that point on our Western coast two lines of steamers ply, one to China and Japan, and the other to Australia. Each has been established by the practicality of being the best and speediest line of communication between the metropolis of the world and the points indicated. The Imperial government clearly grasps the importance of this fact, and has already given tangible evidence of its desire to make the plan effective by affording direct financial aid to the Atlantic link of the chain, as well as to the service

BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND THE ORIENT.

Among the things which, however, remain to be done is the laying of a cable in the Pacific as an essential complement to transportation facilities, and at this time Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Donald A. Smith, the High Commissioner for Canada, aided by Mr. Sandford Fleming, have been commissioned by the Canadian government to meet representatives of the Imperial and Australasian governments in London, England, for the purpose of arranging the terms upon which this very important undertaking may be carried out. It is my earnest desire that Canada should hold the proud position in which the accomplishment of this Imperial scheme would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years.

It is unnecessary that I should attempt to review the position of the government in relation to the

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Although shamefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or who have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of this question, the fact is recognized that the government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believed to be right in taking up the duty laid out in 1878 and in the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. The monarchical movement in Brazil is beginning to take a very serious turn, which obtain among the Republicans by reason of foreign and domestic troubles, the Monarchists are picking up courage and openly threatening to restore monarchy. It may be long ago as November 15th they made a considerable demonstration at Rio and San Paula in favor of restoration.

Gen. Thomas Pompey, professor in the military school, Port Arthur, has invited his pupils and colleagues to join the Monarchists. The Republic can Journal of Paz recently demanded that the soldiers and sailors should stand by their faithfulness to the republic. Very few army officers have responded and many are suspected of sympathy with the conspirators.

A dispute over the Amapa territory is not as well settled as it is sought to make it seem. There is a Bolivian question concerning the Bolivian frontier which has been almost forgotten when a Bolivian government asking the Brazilian government to name its commissioners to act with those of Bolivia in ascertaining the true boundary. President Morales has just received a commission to begin work on the frontier on May 15.

PROTECTED THE HOME MARKET

for agricultural products and encouraged export trade, an important fact which can be easily proven. It has been the policy of the government to provide railway and shipping facilities throughout the Dominion so that the products of the farm may be marketed to the best advantage and with the best results to the producer. In addition to this the government has undertaken during the past year to establish cold storage centres in which perishable products intended for shipment abroad may be kept in the best possible condition for the market and at the lowest possible cost to the producer. Particular attention has been given to the development of the great dairy interests of the country. In short, the government has left nothing undone which could assist the farmers of Canada in making the most out of their labor and skill, and this course it is proposed to follow in the future.

You are aware that the government, realizing the relations we bear to the empire, proposes to strengthen the national defences. For this purpose a substantial vote was asked from parliament during its last session. The first element of national sentiment involves a spirit of self-reliance and a readiness to make sacrifices for the common good. I propose, therefore, with the means at our disposal to make the perfecting of our militia one of the first considerations of the government, in order that when it is called upon to do its duty, it may have all the advantages that proper

TRAINING, ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT can give. This step, I trust, may have your hearty approbation. The government fully appreciates the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the West, and proposes to take all practicable steps within our means to induce a large and desirable immigration.

We contemplate resumption at an

early day of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, which we regard as a desirable and important Canadian confederation, and to attain which end we are prepared to make all reasonable concessions.

In conclusion, I ask you to rejoice with me in viewing the high credit which Canada has won in the great money markets of the world. Our securities stand at the highest premium as the direct result of prudent methods of administration and confidence in the measure of the country. It is of the first importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by exposing the country to the revolutionary policy of the Liberal party. Our credit is the measure of the confidence of the world, and the foreign market is most sensitive as to change. It seems to me, therefore, that you will realize the part of discretion and keep the control of the affairs of the nation in the hands of those who have done so much for the development of

OUR GREAT RESOURCES.

and whose adherence to the sound principles followed by the late Sir John Macdonald is capable of bringing about still better results.

I have been charged as a reproach that I have had too much confidence in the possibilities and destiny of my country, and that I have been guilty of looking too often to the bright side of things. I do not regret this, for I have always cherished the deepest faith in the future of this great confederation, and have given the best years of my life to the realization of those hopes. I return to you with the belief that you will help me carry on the work of making Canada a great, a prosperous and a happy people.

I remain, gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

NANAIMO SPRING ASSIZES.

NANAIMO, May 5.—(Special)—The spring assizes opened here to-day, Judge Drake presiding. There were only four cases on the docket, viz.:

Regina vs. Planta—Fraudulent conversion of \$2000 to \$3670 from the Hardy and Blakeway estates respectively, in the capacity of official administrator.

Regina vs. Drabble—Obtaining money under false pretences.

Regina vs. Fleetloosh—Unlawfully

Regina vs. Ballo—Concealment of birth.

The grand jury returned no bill in Regina vs. Drabble, and true bills in Regina vs. Ballo, and Regina vs. Fleetloosh. Both prisoners pleaded guilty. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow.

The grand jury has not yet made any return in Regina vs. Planta.

An indictment was not preferred in Regina vs. Graham, the prisoner being at the terms this afternoon. Graham, it will be remembered, was arrested at Wellington three years ago, and found on investigation to be a prisoner being a prisoner's statements were pure fabrications, since several of the parties implicated have proved conclusively that at the time of the explosion he was innocent.

The only explanation of Graham's conduct seems to be a morbid desire for notoriety on his part, or more probably still a well developed taste for intoxication.

At the time of which he divulged his sensational story by instalments to a credulous though conscientious detective.

BRAZIL'S MONARCHIAL MOVEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, dated April 9, says:

The monarchical movement in Brazil is beginning to take a very serious turn, which obtain among the Republicans by reason of foreign and domestic troubles, the Monarchists are picking up courage and openly threatening to restore monarchy. It may be long ago as November 15th they made a considerable demonstration at Rio and San Paula in favor of restoration.

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DESPERATE FIGHTING.

General Inclan's Forces Have a Severe Encounter With Those of Insurgent Maceo.

Rebel Incendiaries Shot—Reported Outrages Perpetrated by Government Troops.

HAVANA, May 4.—All Havana is anxiously discussing the battle in the mountains of Pinar del Rio province. It is believed that the insurgents, who persistently attacked Gen. Inclan's troops far back from Cacarajara to the sea were led by Maceo in person. The stronghold stormed by Inclan's forces was not properly speaking a fort. There is an old ranch on the top of the stony hill at Cacarajara, whose sides form a precipitous descent to the road, which winds through bold rocks and are not wide enough for a column to spread out to advantage. There is little timber or brush around there. The insurgents fortified the road in two places with barricades, one above the other, with the intention of preventing the Spanish troops from reaching the hills where the main rebel camp is located. The officials say the insurgents fought desperately, and that every advantage of the situation. They poured down shot from above upon the troops, who were practically shut in a cut in the ravine. It is supposed that the rebels sent a messenger to Maceo, who hurried forward to attack Inclan. The official report says that he was repeatedly repulsed.

Pedro Casanova, a Cuban, was driven from his plantation near San Miguel de Jaruco by Spanish soldiers. Casanova's family consists of his wife, three children, the oldest a girl five, the youngest a babe in arms, and a nephew, Julio Vidal, a young man, and a native-born American. Casanova's story is as follows:

"I have suffered great outrages at the hands of the Spanish soldiers. Soldiers recently passed on the road and my wife and I were obliged to take refuge in a house where had broken into a vacant house where valuable property was stored, and were pulling things to pieces. Just then I saw two officers coming toward the house. I went to the door and invited them to enter and refresh themselves. They accepted and said they liked coffee. While they were drinking one or more soldiers came and spoke to the captain, who asked: 'Who are the men in the house?' 'My employees,' I replied, 'including one engineer. They are engaged in repairs.' The captain said: 'I hear that rebels are hidden there. I must take the men before the major for examination. The major himself will be here to-morrow.'

"After he left I found the door of the house on the hill broken open. A quantity of bottled beer had been taken, and my saddles and bridles and many other things. I went to the station. The drugstore looked as if it had been visited by a mad bull. All the shelves and drawers were thrown open and smashed. An empty store opposite was the same condition. A counter was thrown down and the door posts hacked by machetes. A large coffee mill was broken, and all was in disorder. An accident of this sort was what the soldiers officer had remarked to me with a sneer: 'The insurgents are very kind to you, as no harm has been done here.'

"I was surprised, and the following morning to hear of acts of several volleys of musketry. About 300 soldiers, infantry and cavalry, had surrounded my house. Soon an officer appeared, and, under command of Capt. Gomez, ordered all the men in the house to go outside. The soldiers rushed in and dragged me out by the collar. My wife, with her baby, was taken out, a rifle being pointed at her breast. A negro servant, who was badly frightened, tried to hide. He was pulled to the front, and before my eyes a soldier struck him a heavy blow with a machete, cutting the point of his head. An order was then given to take into custody all the men on the estate. Near a tree beyond a hill a hundred yards from the house I stopped, about forty paces from the house. I talked to the captain who had been at the house the week before.

"At that moment a young negro, Manuel Febets, made a dash to escape. He was surrounded by soldiers and they fired. He fell, and they mutilated his body, taking out his eyes. The officers, enraged at the negro's flight, pulled out his sabre and shouted to others to do the same. 'Get down on your knees,' they obeyed, and he had them bound and kept them in that position a quarter of an hour. While I was talking to the captain my wife and 5-year-old child were begging for mercy for me. The officers helped themselves to corn for their horses, and finally started. The officers told me that my nephew's life and my own were spared only because we were Americans, and they did not want to get into trouble with the United States. They ordered me to San Miguel without waiting a moment.

Their explanation of the raid was that the rebels had fired upon the troops, and that they saw one man run as he fired, into my house, and that under the major's instructions the whole family should have been killed. My wife and children were in agony while I was

awake.

"My employees were all taken by the troops. Their names were Thomas Linars, Ceriano Linars, Elutrie Zanabria, Felix Cardenas, Juan Duarte and Elvira. An officer of high rank in the Spanish army passed my place after I left and came to me here and said: 'I know what happened. The man in command is unfit to be an officer. He reports that my men had been taken to the Spanish camp and shot while eating breakfast.'

Key West, May 5.—A passenger recently arrived from Cuba reports that the late Gen. Maceo, lieutenant-colonel of the local guerrilla of Cruces, Cienfuegos, has been shot by order of Capt. Albra, of the Spanish forces. The passenger alleges that he was in Cruces and saw the dead body. He reports that there were some appalling stories in circulation as to the cruelties of Mastro. He

is alleged to have killed over 150 peaceful peasants. This, it is said, came to the knowledge of the government through his killing of the cousin of the uncle of Gen. Suarez Valdez. The people of the Cruces are reported to be terrified at the presence of Mastro and Albra. Albra is said to be the same man who insulted the German charge in the Caroline islands affair. The Spanish government offered to shoot him in order to make reparation to the German government, but it is said it did not do so.

PHYSIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

LONDON, May 2.—A topic now freely discussed by certain Sunday papers is "Should girls learn physiology?" Every phase of the question has been discussed, even expressions akin to that set forth in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her innards. It ain't no good, and besides it's rude."

Of course there have been aired a great many views of those who think that all the fair sex needs to make it what it perhaps be the knowledge of itself, but should be the most womanly virtue, published in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her innards. It ain't no good, and besides it's rude."

"Yet," she says, "I find in 1896 all these wise lessons have been absolutely thrown away, the waste is still the type to which feminine beauty aspires, and it is also one which the masculine mind (which knows quite well the deadly and disagreeable mischief involved) persistently admires."

The strongest argument Mrs. Cobb makes is as follows: "The physiological knowledge which might possibly save mothers from dying in child-birth, or causing the death of their infants by unskillful management, is not possibly communicated by class lessons to girls of fourteen and fifteen at board schools. At least we are yet unprepared to see lectures on obstetrics and gynecology delivered by board school masters or mistresses. It is assumed that physiological lore may save many a young girl from being ruined by unscrupulous man. Again, I fail to apprehend how such knowledge could with the slightest regard to common decency be communicated to girls in public schools instead of by their mothers in private; and, further, I am convinced that all the physiology in the world will be of small avail as a protection unless backed by moral principles and by the modesty and delicacy which this school instruction seems intended to break down. When lovely woman stoops to folly it is not physiology, but piety, purity, and a sense of duty which should be her safeguards."

BANKRUPTCY IN THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The house on Saturday, after five days of debate, passed the Henderson bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, by a vote of 157 to 81. The majority in favor of the bill was greater than its advocates anticipated, owing largely to the fact that quite a number of members who desired only a voluntary bankruptcy bill, after being defeated voted for the measure as reported. There were but two amendments, the non-payment of a note for thirty days an act of bankruptcy. The bill as passed is based upon the Torrey bankruptcy bill, which has been urged before congress for several years. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. Under its terms there are eight acts for which a debtor can be forced into involuntary bankruptcy, as follows:—If a person has concealed himself with intent to defeat his creditors for forty-eight hours.

Second—Failed for thirty days while insolvent to secure the release of any process levied upon for \$500 or over.

Third—Made a transfer of any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Fourth—Made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Fifth—Made while insolvent a transfer of any of his property for the purpose of giving a preference.

Sixth—Procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against himself with the intent to defeat his creditors, and suffered the same to remain unpaid ten days.

Seventh—Secreted any of his property to avoid its being levied on under legal process against himself.

Eighth—Suffered while insolvent an execution for \$500 or over to be returned, "no property found."

On motion of Spaulding, Rep. Mich. the bill, was struck out, as follows: "Suspended and not resumed for thirty days."

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

DR. PAIN-KILLER

VEGETABLE

DR. PAIN-KILLER

DOMINION POLITICS.

Conservative Prospects in Ontario Encouraging—Sir Oliver Mowat's Course Criticized.

Organization of New Conservative Club in Montreal—Speech by Sir Adolphe Caron.

TORONTO, May 5.—The prospects for the success of the Conservative party throughout Ontario are brighter than the Liberals give credit for. Encouraging reports from outlying constituencies give assurance of victory.

The World says: There is an undertone of disappointment in the Liberal rejoicings over Sir Oliver Mowat's step, because that step proved so half-hearted. The Reform party has been for weeks counting on the Premier cutting loose altogether from provincial politics and resolving to make a break for Mr. Laurier. Though willing to lead the Ontario Liberals in the pending campaign, he will not resign his present premiership until Mr. Laurier really has a portfolio to offer him. This fearfulness on Sir Oliver's part, it is felt, will greatly detract from the weight he would otherwise carry in the country. It is pretty well understood that if the Liberals win the elections Sir Oliver would become minister of justice. This is Mr. Laurier's suggestion. The World further asserts that the numerous influential Liberals are endeavoring to get Hon. Samuel Blake, brother of the ex-Liberal leader, to stand for an Ontario constituency.

The Mail-Empire, editorially discussing Sir Mowat's letter, contrasts his course with that of Mr. Taitton who gave up the premiership of Quebec, while Mr. Mowat pleads old age and holds tenaciously to the salary which he increased a few years ago. He makes no sacrifice in the understanding that if they win he will be suitably remembered. This is precisely, it says, what he has done in the past, save that hitherto there has been no bargain as to remuneration.

MONTREAL, May 5.—(Special)—The new Liberal Conservative Club, which will form the headquarters of the Conservatives during elections, was organized last night. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, Sir Charles Tupper; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Hons. L. O. Taillon, A. Desjardins, L. A. Nantel, John S. Hall and Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn, G.C., and Donald McMaster, Q.C.; Hon. Secretary, J. H. Joseph. Sir Adolphe Caron was present at the meeting, and made a speech in which he declared he was still a loyal Conservative, and whether a private in the ranks, or

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



THE CITY.

Dr. George H. Duncan, assistant quarantine officer, has by telegram from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, been placed in charge of the station at William Head.

The writ for the forthcoming election for the Commons was received by the returning officer, Sheriff J. E. McMillan, yesterday morning, and preparations are now under way for receiving nominations on Tuesday, June 16, the polling day being one week later.

The amateur minstrels have decided to pay a visit to Vancouver, where they will give a performance on May 16 under the patronage of Mayor Collins, Messrs. Harry Abbott, Campbell Sweeney and Major T. O. Townley and officers of the Fifth Regiment.

An order was made by the Chief Justice yesterday bringing into the Supreme court from the Kootenay County court actions instituted against the owners of the Pilgrim mining claim at Trail creek by the owners of the Monita, Red Mountain, Mugwump, along the Coast, and Tiger Fraction claims. The plaintiffs claim that the Pilgrim claim infringes on their properties.

The council of the British Columbia Medical Association yesterday elected as officers for the present year Dr. John A. Duncan, Victoria, president; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Nanaimo, vice-president; Dr. W. J. McLaughlin, Vancouver, treasurer; and Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria, registrar. The examination of candidates for permission to practice medicine in the province opens this morning.

Capt. H. G. Morse, of San Francisco, formerly in command of the steamship Alameda, arrived yesterday by the Kingston. After a varied and stirring career of fifty years at sea, Capt. Morse has given up the quarterdeck for the lecture platform, and has already made quite a success of his undertaking. He is well known all along the Coast, and at one time was engaged on the Sound route to Victoria. He intends delivering a lecture here.

The full court yesterday heard argument in the appeal of C. P. R. Co. v. McBrum. The defendant in this suit damaged up a water course on his ground, and plaintiffs brought action against him for damage done to their right-of-way in consequence of the water backing up over it. The plaintiffs at the trial were awarded \$125 and an injunction against the defendant. From this judgment the present appeal is taken. Judgment was reserved. Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for appellants; Mr. E. P. Davis, for respondents.

After a very short illness Dr. William Macnaghten Jones, superintendent of the Dominion quarantine service, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon of hemorrhage of the brain. Dr. Jones was one of the best known professional men in Victoria, where he first landed exactly thirty-four years ago yesterday. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and, graduating in medicine, came to British Columbia and after practicing here some years was appointed physician at the Wellington mines. Returning to Victoria he subsequently became Dominion health officer and quarantine inspector for the province and took charge of the quarantine station at William Head when it was completed, residing there ever since. He was sixty-four years of age and is survived by a widow, one son, Mr. Leslie Jones, now at Alberni, and two daughters, one married to Mr. Heyland of Nanaimo, the other residing with her widowed mother. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 2:30 p. m. from the residence of Mr. R. Jones, 110 Superior street, and from Christ Church cathedral half an hour later.

LEAGUE RIFLE MATCHES.

The dates of the Canadian Military League rifle matches, which are fired simultaneously all over the Dominion are fixed for this year as follows: May 16, May 26, June 13 and June 27. For these matches the ammunition is supplied free by the Dominion government in order to encourage rifle practice. At least 125 teams consisting of ten men each will be entered and of these Victoria will contribute six from the head-quarter companies of the Fifth Regiment, while Westminster and Vancouver will also be represented. The dates of the Fifth Regiment spoon competitions at Clover Point have been altered to make the first two correspond with those of the league matches, so that the one score may count for both events. The spoon competitions will be shot on May 16, June 13 and July 11.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. W. R. Pringle, of Toronto who organized the league about six years ago, is at present a guest at the Driad, having arrived from the East on Sunday evening. When Mr. Pringle suggested to the Dominion government that it should be induced to give free ammunition for the league matches, he got laughed at for his pains; but Mr. Pringle is a drummer by occupation, and though at the time his rank in the militia was simply that of a full private, he was successful in persuading the head of the department to agree to the desired grant, which since then has been unquestioningly continued from year to year.

THE FATAL BONFIRE.

An accident peculiarly sad in more respects than one occurred at Sonenon on Saturday last, as a result of which little Charlotte May, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas May of the railway town, died early on Sunday morning. The family were engaged in the spring cleaning, and for the purpose of destroying the accumulated rubbish, a fire had been built out-of-doors beside which the baby lingered with delight. She finally ventured too close, and her light cloth-

ing catching fire, it was entirely consumed before help came. The child even then did not appear to be suffering much pain, and as she lingered for nearly a day it was hoped that her life might be saved.

The burns and the nervous shock were, however, too severe for the child's delicate constitution, and she expired early Sunday morning. An inquest held by Coroner Wellburn yesterday resulted in the verdict of accidental death from burning.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The city council had their regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding and all the aldermen present.

The market superintendent's monthly report was received and filed. Clive Phillips Wolley called attention to the fact that while he had "been very properly fined because of his heifer had got into the pound, other people's cattle are habitually at large, constituting a nuisance and a danger to the tramway company along Oak Bay avenue.

Next Saturday at the Caledonia park Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing the local amateur work against an equally expert and capable nine from Wellington, the contest promising to be a close and scientific one. The Amity battery will in all likelihood be lentest and Zerkis will hardly be finished in time for the Queen's birthday. The same racing rule as last year will be in force this season again, the new Y.R.A. rule not yet having been adopted by the local club. The present rule is 1 w.l. multiplied by square feet sail area divided by 6,000 gives the rating.

The yachting committee have already asked the celebration finance committee for the usual appropriation, and it is expected that the races will be held on Saturday, May 23, in view of the fact that the 25th and 26th are taken up with the sham fight and rowing regatta. The racing committee meet again in a day or two to select the sub-committees, judges, starters and other officials. It may be noted that another large yacht about the size of the Zuleika is being built at the marine ways. Equipped, for Mr. W. F. Bullen. She will be completed in a month or six weeks.

THE WHEEL. NANAIMO OFFERS GOOD PRIZES. Bicycle men who follow the races and whose attendance will do much towards promoting the success of the meet at the Oak Bay track on the afternoon of the 23rd, should not lose sight of the fact that the meeting is one of a series of fixtures making up a profitable circuit. Seattle opens the ball with a meet on Saturday the following Saturday with \$500 in prizes; Nanaimo offers eleven races on the 25th with \$450 in prizes; and Vancouver closes the circuit on the 30th. The programme prepared by the Black Diamond Bicycle Club for the meet includes six events for amateurs—novice mile, half, one, two, three and five mile handicaps—and professional quarter (standing start), and one, two, three and five mile handicaps. There is also a ladies' race on the card, but as such an attraction is forbidden by the C.W.A. and L.A.W. rules, it is probable that a burlesque, such as the Burrards made a hit with last year, is intended.

GOLF. UNITED SERVICE GOLF MATCH. The monthly medal of the United Service Golf Club was played for on Macaulay Point links last Saturday with the following results:

Table with columns: Name, Gross, Net, Score. Includes Mr. Collings, Mr. Van Milligen, Mrs. Rawstorne, Mr. Poole, Mr. Beaven, Mr. Brant, Mr. Heyman, Col. Peters, Mr. Bransden, Mr. Coombe, Mr. Pooley.

YACHTING. VICTORIA'S FLEET. Victoria yachtsmen are now as busy as bees preparing for the annual yacht races on the Queen's birthday. The club house has been thoroughly repaired, and excepting a coat of paint on the lower portion the building is almost as complete as previous to its chapter of accidents last winter. Several of the yachts have been refitting at the club house, but these will be finished during the coming week, when the club house as well as the yachts will be put in complete order for the season. All the Sound and British Columbia yacht clubs will be well represented as usual this year, and it is expected the races will be very keenly contested, as the Americans have several new and powerful boats to send over. However, in the meantime the Victoria men have not been idle, and are using their best endeavors to get

FROM EDMONTON. The South Edmonton News of the 23rd ultimo contains the following under the head "The British Pacific Railway—The Future Market for the Country Depends Largely on Its Construction":

R. P. Rithet of Victoria is to be congratulated and commended for his services to this country (the Northwest Territories) when we see the vigorous manner in which he is working for our interests. To show that the settlers here and himself are deeply interested in its construction, we publish below a letter received by Malcolm McKinley, of Stony Plain, re the progress now being made:

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo, in reference to the British Pacific railway, and am exceedingly pleased that the people in your section are disposed to take an interest in the matter. I regard it as one of great importance, not only to British Columbia but to the Northwest and the whole of Canada, and I hope that whatever you do, or whatever public stand you may take in connection with it, you may do so in such a way as to impress the government with the great necessity for this undertaking being seriously taken in hand, and without any delay.

Three parts of the whole province are now simply closed up, so to speak, because it has not got railway connection. Cariboo is promising wonderfully well, and the whole country through which this railway would pass is one of great promise both for agricultural and for mineral development, so that I am still, in spite of the rejection of my recent proposals for the provincial government, and in this respect, I am not alone. I am sure that the Dominion government will use their influence, and that other sections will be induced to do the same, and in this way assist in inducing the Dominion government to make good the amount of cash subsidy which the Provincial government did not see their way to undertake last winter. Several of the yachts have been refitting at the club house, but these will be finished during the coming week, when the club house as well as the yachts will be put in complete order for the season. All the Sound and British Columbia yacht clubs will be well represented as usual this year, and it is expected the races will be very keenly contested, as the Americans have several new and powerful boats to send over. However, in the meantime the Victoria men have not been idle, and are using their best endeavors to get

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SPRING ASSIZES.

The spring assizes of the province begin to-day at Nanaimo, where Mr. Justice Drake will preside, and Mr. A. S. Smith, deputy coroner, will appear for the crown. The list of charges on the various dockets is very light, really serious crimes being few, comparatively speaking. There are only two murder charges, those against Beech and Garrow at Victoria in the James case, and that of two Indians at Kamloops, who are suspected of last fall killing an Indian and laying his body across the railway track so that it would appear as if the train had run over him. The dates of the assizes and the cases are as follow:

NANAIMO, May 5.—Regina v. Keetlooh, Indian stabbing case at Alberni; Regina v. Planta, breach of trust; Regina v. Drabble, obtaining money under false pretences; Regina v. Balo, concealing birth; Regina v. Brabo, causing a dangerous explosion. The last case is in connection with the attempt to blow up Mr. Sharpe's house at Wellington a couple of years ago.

WESTMINSTER, May 12.—Regina v. Potts, seduction; Regina v. Gung Ning, theft; Regina v. Lee Hong, perjury. VANCOUVER, May 13.—Regina v. Harris, false pretences; Regina v. Ah Sam, keeping gaming house; Regina v. Barker, arson.

CLINTON, May 25.—Regina v. Grouse, indecent assault; Regina v. Williams, theft. VICTORIA, May 28.—Regina v. Farrell, shooting with intent; Regina v. Garrow and Creech, murder; Regina v. Reid, theft.

KAMLOOPS, June 1.—Regina v. Petris and Petelouch, Breking; Ah Sam, indecent assault; Regina v. Kilikeeta and Swite, horse stealing; Regina v. Garcia, false pretences.

VERNON, June 8.—Regina v. Black, cattle stealing; Regina v. Evans, cattle stealing; Regina v. Booth, bringing stolen property into Canada; Regina v. Leddy, shooting.

NELSON, June 15.—Regina v. Langford and Connor, attempted murder; Regina v. Morrison and Cumming, conspiracy. DONALD, June 23.—Regina v. Daly, assault.

ROUGH ON RATS

Mr. Joseph Peoples, better known as Joe, is a Portland man at present visiting Victoria who firmly believes that to be successful in the rat business, one must be a specialist and who, in his own peculiar avocation, is making both celebrity and a fair percentage of fortune, with few, if any, business rivals to offer him opposition. Joe is a "professional ratter," and came here strictly on business. He has now completed the contract of riding the C.P.N. steamer Danube of rodents for a period of one year—the long guarantee he ever gives—and this morning he is about to depart for home. Like his unique specialty Joe Peoples' methods are peculiarly his own, and involve a knowledge and use of chemicals as well as a long study of the tastes and habits of rats and mice. When a warehouse is to be cleared his procedure is simple, while for a ship the system is merely adapted to the changed structural requirements. He begins at the top floor or the hurricane deck and works down, sprinkling his secret preparation everywhere that a rat could hide. The preparation is a caustic, and is so strong that it is not only immediately accepted by the rats, but is unhesitatingly accepted by the rats, and is unhesitatingly accepted by the rats.

There are, however, other ways than this of getting rid of the long-tailed pests, and one of the best is to refer to the expert to apply a coat of phosphorus to a number of his trained rats and release them. In the darkness of attic and walls the phosphorus gleams with an unholly light, and the long-tailed rodents flee in terror from the place bewitched.

People's home is in Portland, where he has an extensive business connection. He is at present on his way to the Puget Sound and British Columbia cities, picking up considerable business in each.

FROM EDMONTON.

The South Edmonton News of the 23rd ultimo contains the following under the head "The British Pacific Railway—The Future Market for the Country Depends Largely on Its Construction":

R. P. Rithet of Victoria is to be congratulated and commended for his services to this country (the Northwest Territories) when we see the vigorous manner in which he is working for our interests. To show that the settlers here and himself are deeply interested in its construction, we publish below a letter received by Malcolm McKinley, of Stony Plain, re the progress now being made:

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Them Strong Nerves, Pure Blood and Healthy Bodies.

IT PLANTS THE FEET OF THE YOUNG ON THE SURE ROCK OF HEALTH.

It is now an established fact that the majority of boys and girls who are ailing and sickly, suffer from a weakened condition of the nervous system.

It should be remembered, that a boy's or girl's nervous system is exceedingly delicate, sensitive, and very easily deranged. When the young people are nervous, irritable, do not sleep well, have headache, variable appetite, salowness of skin, and eruptions on face, be assured the blood is disordered and the nervous force weak.

When your children show signs of any of the above mentioned troubles, give them Paine's Celery Compound, as there is no other medicine so well adapted to their peculiar ailments. It will soon banish every symptom of disease, give natural appetite, sweet sleep, and clear, healthy complexions.

From every part of our Dominion, fathers and mothers have sent in thanks and grateful letters testifying in unmistakable language that their children were saved from disease by Paine's Celery Compound. Many cases are on record of young people snatched from the grave, whom the physicians had given up as incurable.

Dr. Phelps, upon whom colleges conferred their highest honors for his deep and valuable investigations in medicine, knew from ripe experience that his wonderful prescription Paine's Celery Compound was just suited for the needs of all little sufferers.

Now is the time to build up the little ones in health so that they will be able to bear up against the hot weather when it comes. To accomplish this desirable and necessary work, Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe, sure and certain agent.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The first week of professional ball is proving a disastrous one for the Victoria league team, for out of four scheduled dates at Portland they have only been able—owing to the incessant rain—to play one match, "Glenalvin's Gladiators" winning Sunday's fixture by a 10 to 4 score. The ground was a sea of mud, the attendance decidedly slim in consequence, and the ball ragged in patches though of good general quality when the state of the ground was taken into consideration. Yesterday it rained again in Portland and there was no game; at Seattle the Tacoma nine received the verdict of Saturday, winning from Count Campatt's combination by 11 to 9. The batteries were: Clarke and Frary, for Tacoma; Ferguson and Donovan, Seattle.

AMATEURS TO PLAY SATURDAY. Next Saturday at the Caledonia park Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing the local amateur work against an equally expert and capable nine from Wellington, the contest promising to be a close and scientific one. The Amity battery will in all likelihood be lentest and Zerkis will hardly be finished in time for the Queen's birthday. The same racing rule as last year will be in force this season again, the new Y.R.A. rule not yet having been adopted by the local club. The present rule is 1 w.l. multiplied by square feet sail area divided by 6,000 gives the rating.

The yachting committee have already asked the celebration finance committee for the usual appropriation, and it is expected that the races will be held on Saturday, May 23, in view of the fact that the 25th and 26th are taken up with the sham fight and rowing regatta. The racing committee meet again in a day or two to select the sub-committees, judges, starters and other officials. It may be noted that another large yacht about the size of the Zuleika is being built at the marine ways. Equipped, for Mr. W. F. Bullen. She will be completed in a month or six weeks.

THE WHEEL. NANAIMO OFFERS GOOD PRIZES. Bicycle men who follow the races and whose attendance will do much towards promoting the success of the meet at the Oak Bay track on the afternoon of the 23rd, should not lose sight of the fact that the meeting is one of a series of fixtures making up a profitable circuit. Seattle opens the ball with a meet on Saturday the following Saturday with \$500 in prizes; Nanaimo offers eleven races on the 25th with \$450 in prizes; and Vancouver closes the circuit on the 30th. The programme prepared by the Black Diamond Bicycle Club for the meet includes six events for amateurs—novice mile, half, one, two, three and five mile handicaps—and professional quarter (standing start), and one, two, three and five mile handicaps. There is also a ladies' race on the card, but as such an attraction is forbidden by the C.W.A. and L.A.W. rules, it is probable that a burlesque, such as the Burrards made a hit with last year, is intended.

GOLF. UNITED SERVICE GOLF MATCH. The monthly medal of the United Service Golf Club was played for on Macaulay Point links last Saturday with the following results:

Table with columns: Name, Gross, Net, Score. Includes Mr. Collings, Mr. Van Milligen, Mrs. Rawstorne, Mr. Poole, Mr. Beaven, Mr. Brant, Mr. Heyman, Col. Peters, Mr. Bransden, Mr. Coombe, Mr. Pooley.

YACHTING. VICTORIA'S FLEET. Victoria yachtsmen are now as busy as bees preparing for the annual yacht races on the Queen's birthday. The club house has been thoroughly repaired, and excepting a coat of paint on the lower portion the building is almost as complete as previous to its chapter of accidents last winter. Several of the yachts have been refitting at the club house, but these will be finished during the coming week, when the club house as well as the yachts will be put in complete order for the season. All the Sound and British Columbia yacht clubs will be well represented as usual this year, and it is expected the races will be very keenly contested, as the Americans have several new and powerful boats to send over. However, in the meantime the Victoria men have not been idle, and are using their best endeavors to get

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RICH ROSSLAND.

[From the Rossland Record.] Assays from one taken from the bottom of the Le Roi shaft are said to be astounding. Two assays from "grab" samples ran over \$280 in gold to the ton. The Commander mine, Trail Creek, has been bonded to H. Abbott, representing a syndicate of railway officials, for \$40,000.

Ten mines will be shipping ore this summer from Trail Creek, viz: The Le Roi, Josie, War Eagle, Jumbo, O. K., Centre Star, Cliff, Nickel Plate, Crown Point and Lily M.

The machinery for the Josie is about in place, and it is thought will be in operation in about two weeks.

The St. Elmo will resume work on May 1 with a full force, Bert Cook will be superintendent.

The Cliff will commence its shipment of ore soon, thirty tons having been contracted for to the Nelson smelter. The Le Roi is shipping but a small quantity of ore on account of the bad roads.

Good Hope property seems to be in demand. The Poorman had a run in sales of shares this week, also the Nest Egg.

The Josie is being steadily and systematically developed, and a large pile of mixed ore shows evidence that the work has been done to good purpose. The face of the main tunnel shows three feet of good ore.

Progressive work in the crosscut tunnel of the Tiger, which adjoins the Crown Point, is being made. The ledge has not yet been struck, though the face of the tunnel must be close to it.

The Green Crown Mining Company has ordered a diamond drill, and it will be out to work as soon as it arrives. Prospecting on the Morning Star has begun in earnest. A diamond drill is now en route from Northport.

The diamond drill at the Le Roi disclosed during the trip a rich grade. In the level to the west of the present shaft a body of ore ninety-one feet in extent. It is all high grade, running about \$70 to the ton.

The Victoria people who have bonded the Georgia are well satisfied, and realize that they have purchased one of the most valuable properties in the camp. A force of men has been put to work on the property, which will be rapidly developed.

A strike of vast importance was made during this week in the main tunnel of the Josie. The ore in the face of the tunnel is of a superior grade. In the back the ore is not solid, but is a quartz mixture of iron and copper sulphides, the bottom is perfectly solid the full width of the drift.

The owners of the North Star mine near Fort Steele intend to erect their own smelter this season, and also to construct a tramway connecting the mine with steamboat navigation in the Kootenay river. The daily output of ore averages fifty tons.

The outlook on Greenwood mountain is very bright. The drift on the Gold Drop is in 111 feet in solid mineral and reported to be of a much richer grade than was expected. The diamond drill on the Snowshoe is in place and has been started. Machinery for the development of the Great Western and the Golden Chariot has been ordered and will soon be put in place. Rapid development work will be the order of the day.

The Home-Payne company of capitalists will soon be in possession of the Cliff, when interviewed, said that he had no doubt but that the company would make large investments in this camp.

On Monday, E. J. Kelly, superintendent of the Evening Star, put a large force of men at work on the property and the Evening Star will be a shipper of ore at once. The mine lies between the Georgia and Monte Christo. It has a well defined vein with large croppings.

There are eleven feet of ore in the face of the O.K. and for the last twenty feet in the drift, the ore is of the richest character. The body is now a temporary expansion, but runs clear through. The ore in sight figures up at \$388,000 net.

VANCOUVER ISLAND DISTRICT.

NANAIMO, May 4.—[Special.] The announcement that James Lagart was the Conservative candidate for Vancouver Island electoral district was premature. The candidate will be named at a convention to be held on Friday.

May 15, here of delegates from all portions of the constituency. Andrew Haslam, M.P., has consented to allow his name to go to the convention and if nominated by the convention will run. The feeling is very strong that the entire constituency should be consulted and any attempt to bring out local candidates to represent any particular point will not meet with general approval.

P. T. JOHNSTON, seedman and nurseryman, has assigned to George H. Maynard for the proportionate benefit of creditors.

A SEVERE

BY FRANK

[Copyright, 1896.]

CHAP

"Stand aside, stepping to the fore win. 'This is my answer for it with breast' (tearing 'Strike, for I wrong, this child instrument to my Mr. Godwin's and the knife slip 'Speak,' says ment of horrible the sound of the 'If this is your lied to me—what truth? Who are you? 'John Davidson seeing the time is Mr. Godwin in turns his eyes to before him with hands, wrung to with shame, rattle and for a terrible but the deep, pit poor, overwrought 'You are my w 'Follow me.' A about and goes Moll, without a word, her face set with agony, with catching at table for support.

Davson made would have over held him, shuddering seeing 'twas in a chair and spread the table hides his groan of despair.

Moll totters for finds her husband way, his figure patch of gray light was risen, though of cloud. He sees side, that she has to protect her face and lays it on her neck, a ray of mumbled soul, and husband's hand to yet can bid never gratitude. But he and he draws it in with obvious regret love in this little outcome of that which doth constrain.

So he goes on like a whiplipped reach the court gate fast locked, on a wicket gate. And is about to enter. Pity, that sturdy old Simon's.

"Thou canst not say he in his his foot against the 'Know you who Godwin.

"Ye, friend, a woman is also. I Simon, the true at Mistress Godwin's her house and some evidence of every spot of their d Lord's help," add eudged, "that will 'Tis true, fellow win. 'I have no r And then, turn resolute, as true, shall go to find she own shame in do village inn to be servants and land must catch the flyin full condition and light in the lattice her door, still hum Moll. There he gone from the known sign that on a nursing. So strong he wots d within, and the d A rush is burning the table, casting a the empty room, when Moll has en fore the hearth and gether to give her 'Forgive me, O Moll, casting her turns and claspi stricken heart."

"Forgive you! 'Forgive you for the level of rogues ing me party to t plunder! A consp me not beneath th blast my name and know not what y you bid me take y night in drunken of your gang."

"Oh, no, not Moll in agony. A day long hence give me back the with the old man."

"That hope's n have known men with depravity, sense of shame t light of sins that Who knows but th give you, chat eas maybe regret I we 'O God, forbid doing' cries Moll. 'Broken as forgiveness on s I'm like those pla who, of wanton y their beds to infe foul ill? Not I!"

"I spoke in hea

A SET OF ROQUES BY FRANK BARRETT

(Copyright, 1886, by Macmillan & Co.)

CHAPTER XXXI

"Stand aside, Moll," cries Dawson, stepping to the fore and facing Mr. Godwin.

"This is my crime, and I will answer for it with my blood. Here is my breast" (tearing open his jerkin).

"Strike, for I alone have done you wrong, this child of mine being but an instrument to my purpose."

Mr. Godwin's hand fell by his side, and the knife slipped from his fingers.

"Speak," says he thickly, after a moment of horrible silence, broken only by the sound of the knife striking the floor.

"If this is your daughter—if she has lied to me—what, in God's name, is the truth? Who are you, I ask?"

"John Dawson, a player," answers he, seeing the time is past for lying.

Mr. Godwin makes no response, but turns his eyes upon Moll, who stands before him with bowed head and clasped hands.

"You are my wife," says he at length. "Follow me." And with that he turns about and goes from the room.

Moll, without a look at us, without a word, her face ghastly pale and drawn with agony, with faltering steps obeys, catching at table and chair as she passes for support.

Dawson made a step forward, as if he would have overtaken her, but with a wild cry, she turned back and herself seeing 'twas in vain, she dropped into a chair and spreading his arms upon the table hides his face in them with a groan of despair.

Moll totters down the dark stairs and finds her husband standing in the doorway, his figure revealed against the patch of gray light beyond, for the moon was risen, though veiled by a thick pall of cloud.

So he goes on his way, she following like a whipped dog at his heels, till they reach the court gates, and, these being fast locked, on a little farther to the wicket gate.

"Thee canst not enter here, friend," says he in his canting voice as he sets his foot against the gate.

"Know you who I am?" asks Mr. Godwin.

"Yea, friend, and I know who thy woman is also. I am bidden by friend Simon, the true and faithful steward of Mistress Godwin in Barbary, to defend her house and lands against robbers and evildoers of every kind, and without respect of their degree, and with the Lord's help," adds he, showing a stout cudgel, "that will I do, friend."

"This true, fellow," returns Mr. Godwin. "I have no right to enter here."

And then, turning about, he stands irresolute, as not knowing whether he shall go to find shelter for his wife. For very shame he does not take her to the village inn to be questioned by gaping servants and landlord, who, ere long, must catch the flying news of her shameful condition and overthrow. A faint light in the lattice of Anne Fitch's cottage catches his eye, and he crosses to her door, still humbly followed by poor Moll. There he finds the trampier gone from the latch, and to him a well known sign that Mother Fitch has gone out a-nursing. So, pulling the hidden string he wots of, he lifts the latch within, and the door opens to his hand.

A rush is burning in a cup of oil upon the table, casting a feeble glimmer round the empty room. He closes the door when Moll has entered, sets a chair before the hearth and rakes the embers together to give her warmth.

"Forgive me, oh, forgive me!" cries Moll, casting herself at his feet as he turns and clasping his knees to her stricken heart.

"Forgive you?" says he bitterly. "Forgive you for dragging me down to the level of rogues and thieves, for making me party to this vile conspiracy of thine? A conspiracy that, if it bring me not beneath the lash of justice, must blast my name and fame forever. You know not what you ask. As well might you bid me take you back to finish the night in drunken riot with those others of your gang."

"Oh, no, not now—not now!" cries Moll in agony. "Do but say that one day long hence you will forgive me. Give me that hope, for I cannot live without it."

quickly. "I repent even now what I said."

"Am I so steeped in infamy," continues she, "that I am past all cure? Think," adds she piteously, "I am not 15 yet. I was but a child a year ago with no more judgment of right and wrong than a savage creature. Until I loved you I think I scarcely knew the meaning of conscience. The knowledge came when I yearned to keep no secret from you. I do remember the first struggle to do right. 'Twas on the little bridge, and there I balanced awhile 'twixt cheating you and robbing myself. And then, for fear you would not marry me, I dared not own the truth. Oh, had I thought you'd only keep me for your mistress I'd have told you I was not your cousin. Little as this is, there's surely hope in't. Is it more impossible than that you, a strong man, should lift me than that I, a weak girl—no more than that—should drag you down?"

"I did not weigh my words," says she. "Tis bred in my body—part of my nature, this spirit of evil—and 'twill exist as long as I. For, even now, I do feel that I would do this wickedness again, and worse, to win you once more."

"My poor wife," says he, touched with pity, and holding forth his arms she goes to them and lays her cheek against his breast, and there stands crying very silently with mingled thoughts and now of the room she had prepared with such delight against his return, of her little table in the corner, with the chiney image atop, and other trifles with which she had dreamed to give him pleasure—all lost! No more would she sit by his side there watching, with wonder and pride, the growth of beauty 'neath his dexterous hand, and then she feels that 'tis compassion, not love, that hath opened his arms to her; that she hath killed his respect for her, and with it the love. And so, stifling the sob that rises in her throat, she weeps on till her tears, trickling from her cheek, fall upon his hand.

The icy barrier of resentment is melted by the first warm tear—this silent testimony of her smothered grief—and bursting from the bonds of reason he yields to the passionate impulse of his heart, and clasping this poor sorrowing wife to his breast he seeks to kiss away the tears from her cheek and soothe her with gentle words. She responds to his passion, kiss for kiss, as she clasps her hands about his head, but still her tears flow on, for with her readier wit she perceives that this is but the transport of passion on his side and not the untaxed outcome of enduring love, proving again the truth of his unmediated prophecy, for how can he stand who yields so quickly to the first assault, and if he cannot stand her, can he raise her? Surely and more surely, little by little, they must sink together to some lower depth, and one day, thinks she, repeating his words, "we may chat easily upon this villainy and regret we went no further in it."

Mr. Godwin leads her to the adjoining chamber, which had been his, and says:

"Lie down, love. Tomorrow we shall see things clearer and think more reasonably."

"Yes," says she in return, "more reasonably," and with that she does his bidding, and he returns to sit before the embers and meditate, and here he sits, striving in vain to bring the tumult of his thoughts to some coherent shape, until, from sheer exhaustion, he falls in a kind of lethargy of sleep.

Meanwhile Moll, lying in the dark, had been thinking also, but, as women will at such times, with clearer perception, so that her ideas, forming in logical sequence and growing more clear and decisive, as an argument becomes more lively and conclusive by successful reasoning, served to stimulate her intellect and excite her activity. And the end of it was that she rose quickly from her bed, and looked into the next room, where she saw her husband sitting, with his chin upon his breast and his hands folded upon his knee before the dead fire. Then, wrapping his cloak about her, she steals toward the outer door, but passing him she must needs pause at his back to stanch her tears a moment and look down upon him for the last time. The light shines in his brown hair, and she bending down till her lips touch a stray curl, they part silently, and she, with yearning affection, bids him from her very soul a mute "Fare thee well, dear love!"

But she will wait no longer, fearing her courage may give way, and the next minute she is out in the night, softly drawing the door to that separates these two forevers.

"For some time we spoke never a word, Dawson and I, he with his head lying on his arm, I seated in a chair with my hands hanging down by my side, quite stunned by the blow that had fallen upon us. At length, raising his head, his eyes puffed and his face bedaubed with tears, he says:

"Hear! you a word of comfort, Kit, for a broken hearted man?"

I stammered a few words that had more sound than sense, but indeed I needed consolation myself, seeing my own responsibility for bringing this misfortune upon Moll, and being more heartily ashamed of my rognery now 'twas discovered.

"You don't think he'll be too hard on poor Moll, tell me that, Kit?"

"Aye, he'll forgive her," says I, "sooner than us, or we ourselves."

"And you don't think he'll be forever a-casting it in her teeth that her father's a—drunken vagabond, eh?"

"Nay, I believe he is too good a man for that."

"Then," says he, standing up, "I'll go and tell him the whole story, and you shall come with me to bear me out."

"Broken as I am, I'll not accept forgiveness on such terms. Think you I'm like those plague-stricken wretches who, of wanton wickedness, ran from their beds to infect the clean with their foul ill? Not I!"

"I spoke in heat," says Mr. Godwin

child she was when we pushed her into this knavery, and how we dared not tell her of our purpose lest she should draw back. He shall know how she was ever an obedient, docile, artless girl, yielding always to my guidance, and you can stretch a point, Kit, to say you have ever known me for a headstrong, masterful sort of a fellow, who would take denial from none, but must have my own way in all things. I'll take all the blame on my own shoulders, as I should have done at first, but I was so staggered by this fall."

"Well," says I, "if you will have it so."

"I will," says he stonily. "And now give me a bucket of water that I may soak my head and wear a brave look. I would have him think the worst of me that he may feel the kinder to poor Moll. And I'll make what atonement I can," adds he as I led him into my bedchamber. "If he desire it, I will promise never to see Moll again. Nay, I will offer to take the king's bounty and go a-sailing, and set betwixt sickness and the Dutch, there'll be an end of Jack Dawson in a very short space."

When he had ducked his head in a bowl of water and got our cloaks from the room below, we went to the door, and there, to my dismay, I found the lock fast and the key which I had left in its socket gone.

"What's amiss, Kit?" asks Dawson, perceiving my consternation.

"The key, the key," says I, holding the candle here and there to seek it on the floor, then giving up my search as it struck me that Mr. Godwin and Moll could not have left the house had the door been locked on the inside. "I do believe we are locked in and made prisoners."

"Why, sure, this is not Mr. Godwin's doing!" cries he.

"This Simon," says I, with conviction, seeing him again in my mind, standing behind Mr. Godwin, with wicked triumph in his face.

"Is there no other door but this one?" asks Dawson.

"There is one at the back, but I have never yet gotten that for lack of a key. And now setting one thing against another and recalling how I had before found the door open, when I felt sure I had locked it fast, the truth appeared to me—namely, that Simon had that key and did get in the back way, going out by the front on that former occasion in haste upon some sudden alarm."

"Is there never a window we can slip through?" asks Jack.

"Only these above stairs. The lower are all barred."

"A fig for his bars. Does he think we have neither hands nor wits to be hindered by this silly woman's trick?"

"This noisily trick. He's not the man to do an idle thing. There's mischief in this."

"What mischief can he do us more than he has done, for I see his hand in our misfortune? What mischief, I say? Out with it, man, for your looks betray a fear of something worse."

"Faith, Jack, I dread he has gone to fetch help and will lodge us in jail for this business."

"Jail!" cries he in a passion of desperation. "Why, this will undo Moll forever. Her husband can never forgive her putting such shame upon him. Kneese yourself, man, from your strop. Get me something to eat, for I'm starved."

"For God's sake, that we may burst our way from this accursed trap."

I bethought me of an ax for splitting wood that lay in the kitchen, and fetching it quickly I put it in his hand. Bidding me stand aside, he let fly at the door like a madman. The splinter flew, but the door held good, and when he staid a moment to take a new grip on his ax, I heard a clamor of voices outside—Simon's, higher than the rest, crying, "My new door, that cost me seven and eightpence!"

"The lock, the lock!" says I. "Strike that off."

Down came the ax, striking a spark of fire from the lock, which fell with a clatter at the next blow, but ere we had time to open the door Simon and his party, entering by the back door, forced us to turn for our defense. Perceiving Dawson armed with an ax, however, these fellows paused, and the leader, whom I recognized for the constable of our parish, carrying a staff in one hand and a lantern in t'other, cried to us in the king's name to surrender ourselves.

"Take us if you can," cries Dawson, "and the Lord have mercy on the first who comes within my reach!"

Deftly enough old Simon, snatching the fellow's cap who stood next him, flings it at the candle that stands flaring on the floor and jostles the constable's lantern from his hand, so that in a moment we were all in darkness. Taking us at this disadvantage, for Dawson dare not lay about him with his ax, for rascals closed at once, and a most bloody, desperate fight ensued.

For, after the first onslaught, in which Dawson, dropping his ax, as being useless at such close quarters, and I grappled each our man, the rest, knowing not friend from foe in the obscurity and urged on by fear, fell upon each other, this one striking out at the first he met, and that giving as good as he had tak-

ing, and so all fell a-mangling and belaboring with such lust of vengeance that presently the whole place was of an uproar with the din of cursing, howling and hard blows. For my own lot I had old Simon to deal with, as I knew at once by the cold, greedy feel of his leathern jerkin, he being enraged to make me his prisoner for the ill I had done him. Hooking his horny fingers about my throat, he clung to me like any wildcat, but stumbling shortly over two who were rolling on the floor we went down both with a crack, and with such violence that he, being undermost, was stunned by the fall. Then, my blood boiling at this treatment, I got astride of him and roared his ribs royally, and with more force than ever I had conceived myself to be possessed of, and groving beside myself with this passion of war I do think I should have pounded him into a pulp but that two other combatants, falling across me with their whole weight, knocked all the wind out of my body, oppressing me so grievously that 'twas as much as I could do to draw myself out of the fury and get a gasp of breath again.

About this time the uproar began to subside, for those who had got the worst of the battle thought it advisable to sneak out of the house for safety, and those who had fared better, fearing a reverse of fortune, counted they had done enough for this bout, and so also withdrew.

"Are you living, Kit?" asks Dawson then.

"Aye," says I as valiantly as you please, "and ready to fight another dozen such rascals," but pulling the broken door open, all the same, to get out the easier in case they returned.

"Why, then, let's go," says he, "unless any is minded to have us stay."

No one responding to this challenge, we made ado to find a couple of hats and cloaks for our use and sallied out.

"Which way do we turn?" asks Dawson as we come into the road.

"Whither would you go, Jack?"

"Why, to warn Moll of her danger, to be sure."

I apprehended no danger to her and believed her husband would defend her in any case better than we could, but Dawson would have it we should warn them, and so we turned toward the court. And now upon examination we found we had come very well out of this fight, for save that the wound in Dawson's hand had been opened afresh we were neither much the worse.

"But let us set our best foot foremost," says I, "for I do think we have done more mischief tonight than any we have before, and I shall not be greatly surprised if we are called to account for the death of old Simon or some of his hirelings."

"I know not how that may be," says he, "but I must answer for knocking of somebody's teeth out."

(To be continued.)

THE WONDERFUL DELAWARE

(From the Rossland Record.)

Nine assays have just been made from different parts of the tunnel of the Delaware, giving the following results, \$54.57, \$24.86, \$53.76, \$61.20 per ton in gold alone. It is safe to say for the amount of work done no such results have ever before been obtained in this district.

All who visit the property come away with astonishment at its richness and extent. In addition to the main ledge, which is ninety feet wide extending over a thousand feet, there is another ledge 60 feet wide extending to the westward, apparently of equal richness. The property is composed of over fifty acres, it has abundance of timber for building and mining purposes and adjacent to it are a large mountain stream with sufficient volume to operate mining machinery.

Mr. W. A. Crane, a miner and assayer of fifteen years experience and for five years a resident of the West Kootenay previously, reports on the property as follows:

"Last March I was instructed by Glass & Glass, of Rossland, to examine and report on the Delaware mine. I found the property to consist of about two and a half miles from Rossland, lying north of the LeRoi and War Eagle mines, and immediately beyond the Jumbo and Gold Hill properties. I found the development work to consist of an open cut through rock, about five foot wide and twenty feet long, in the surface of the vein, followed by a tunnel in similar rock, extending about twenty feet into the ground. The vein which was found this vein to be filled by an exceedingly rich quality of sedimentary gold bearing rock. The size of the vein could not be determined by the surface, but I have seen the same quality of ore matter. I took three samples, from the sides, bottom, roof and face of the tunnel. These samples were as accurate as it was possible to obtain without an actual milling test. These samples had assayed by Mr. Waite, the result being \$40.80, \$54.90 and \$56.70 respectively. I have since visited the property twice, and made careful examinations of the surface of the vein, which is from fifteen to one hundred feet wide, extending from the south end of the property and distinctly traceable for over a thousand feet, showing gold-bearing rock the entire distance. I also took another sample from the tunnel subsequently, which I had assayed by Mr. Ordway, the result being \$61.20 in gold per ton. The property can be easily and cheaply worked by tunnels, it is admirably situated for this kind of development. The Rossland and Trail railway is now graded to the Le Roi and War Eagle and will no doubt be extended to the Jumbo and Delaware. By sorting the ore in the usual way the property could at this moment be worked to advantage. I may say that there is considerable free gold in this ore and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a very valuable property, from its great strength of vein and high value of the ore, in fact the greatest prospect I have examined in British Columbia."

FLOODS NOT PROBABLE.

No Danger Apprehended of High Water in the Fraser River.

VANCOUVER, May 4.—(Special)—The following cables have been received to enquire made regarding the probability of high water in the Fraser:

SODA CREEK, May 4.—The river is rising slowly, but there is not likely to be high water this spring. The weather keeps cool.

QUEENELLE, May 4.—The water is rising, but very slowly; the weather is cool. There is no likelihood of high water unless the two rivers come together.

BARKEVILLE, May 4.—I think there is no danger whatever.

GRAVE COMPLICATIONS.

Much Anxiety Over the Aspect of Foreign Affairs—The Transvaal Disquieted.

Mr. Chamberlain to Communicate With Cecil Rhodes—Italian Movements in Africa.

LONDON, May 4.—Britishers are at the present moment very uneasy, very anxious and even alarmed. The following extract from the Observer shows why the engagements in Egypt, the sudden death of the Shah of Persia, the complications in the far East, Venezuela and the growing ambitions of Russia and France furnish sufficient material for reflection by the most patriotic of orators or writers on the South African question:

"Foreign affairs have rarely borne a more disquieting aspect than at the present time and although the embroilment of England with the Boers might please Russia, France and Germany, as much as it did enchant our own jingoists, a wiser policy will be followed by the government. Much of the interest that has lately been centered in the operations in the Sudan is now diverted to Paris. If France and Russia come to a mutual agreement respecting these two countries, which is extremely likely, since their interests do not clash, and only a policy of bartering one co-operation is necessary. Great Britain would find herself on both continents in a serious predicament. Another great trial of strength between European diplomatists is believed to be coming, and the believers are by no means sure of the result. Lord Salisbury, at all events, seems to be keeping a cool and level head."

A long telegraphic correspondence between Sir Hercules Robinson, Dr. W. A. Leyds, secretary of state of the Transvaal and Sir Jacobus Dewitt, a press agent at Pretoria, dated April 20 to April 30, has been published. In brief it shows the extreme disquietude prevailing in the Transvaal in regard to the alleged massing of British troops on the western border of the Transvaal Republic, or in the vicinity of Mafeking. It appears that President Kruger was not inclined to accept the assurance of Sir Hercules Robinson that the gathering was not one of hostile intent and that the troops were not being held at Mafeking, but were being started as promptly as possible for Bulawayo and elsewhere. Sir Jacobus Dewitt finally proposed, with the approval of President Kruger, the sending of joint commissioners, Boers and Englishmen, to inquire into the reported gathering of British troops at Mafeking. To this Sir Hercules Robinson replied that he trusted he would have no more such "preposterous proposals."

The Standard expresses the belief that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is trying to communicate with Cecil Rhodes, who is now on his way with a column for the relief of Bulawayo, about the so-called Transvaal cryptograms.

A financial report of the Cape Colony has been published. It shows that Alfred Beit has resigned his directorship in the British South Africa Co. on account of his connection with the Jameson raid, as shown by the telegrams published by the Transvaal government. This paper also reports that the minor reformers who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment have been pardoned. There is no confirmation of this report.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the French municipal elections leave the position of the parties practically unchanged. The public was sympathetic, and there was no sign of the feeling against the Senate which was predicted by the Radicals and Socialists.

The Standard's Madrid dispatch says: The Spanish government has declined the Pope's mediation in Cuban affairs on the ground that the Pope has kept the news of this discovery quiet now for over eight months, for, as he explains, "it is time enough to talk about it when things have matured."

In the interval, however, he has been learning what demand there is in Hawaii and California for silt—a decomposition of fish, animal bones, etc. In South Carolina he has had considerable experience in the use of such a fertilizer and in fact it is there recognized as about the only cotton producer found. While engaged prospecting in behalf of a large iron company in Alabama years ago, Mr. Anderson was fortunate in discovering a large quantity of the land fertilizer. At Barclay Sound he has made another similar find and he is now endeavoring to interest capital for the working of the peculiar deposit. The property situated close to the water, covers a square of 50 acres and the silt runs in depth from four to thirteen feet. Its surface is smooth and somewhat resembles sandy loam. Its gentleness Mr. Anderson is so sorting for he not only analysed it himself but has had samples examined by some of the best chemists on the coast. It possesses all the ingredients of the best silt and it can be refined or mixed with guano to suit any soil or any demand, and it can be got ready for shipment at about \$6 per ton, just twenty dollars less than it sells for in California.

Immense quantities of this manure are used on arid lands of the South. Such beds of silt as found on the West Coast are formed usually through earthquake disturbances, the sea depositing animal and fish remains in the valleys to decay in the process of time.

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

(From the B. C. Mining Journal.)

There is much comment in regard to the rich quartz discovery made on the mountain above and on the left hand side of Cayoosh creek. A ledge about eight feet in width, extending through several locations, was discovered last week by two prospectors. The ledge shows gold in any piece of quartz broken off anywhere across the surface, and some of the specimens are marvellously rich. The discovery has been visited by many people, and the entire mountain side is staked off. Mr. Hughes, agent for the Lillooet, Fraser river and Cariboo Gold Fields Company, has made the owners a proposition to purchase the same.

The usual quietness of Queenelle was disturbed last week by the report of a most daring robbery. Large quantities of goods, principally groceries, were taken from the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store and from Senator Reid's store. Suspicion pointed to James Frank Williams, blacksmith, the booty having been located in William's premises, a warrant for his arrest followed, and Williams was placed in jail for safe keeping.

Williams came from Eastern Washington nearly three years ago, and passed the Cariboo road under the assumed name of Murphy. He appeared on Monday before Messrs. Johnson and Barlow, Hams, 12 sacks of flour, beans, bacon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cranberries and shorts, filling two of the cellars, were in as evidence. Williams confessed to having stolen most of the articles, and also stated that there were many things hidden that had not yet been found. He was committed for trial.

Mr. Norton, of the San Juan, has arrived. Mr. Tuttle, of Tacoma, accompanied him. Mr. Tuttle has taken a large interest in the mine.

A scow loaded with pipe was taken from here to Messrs. Fry & Johnson's hydraulic diggings, nine miles down the Fraser.

Chinese with rockers are washing gold near the mouth of Queenelle river, and are reported to be making \$4 a day.

Charles Lual is working his ground across the river at Lytton with a small hydraulic plant, and is doing very well.

The looked for opening of the Van Winkle claim across the river from Lytton has not taken place yet. It was expected that the waters of Stein creek would be brought on this spring, and with a large head of water might be made to pay.

The small dredger is still working successfully on Mormon bar, where it has been in operation some weeks. The large dredger is at anchor near this bar waiting for a rise in the river so that it will be able to get up the river to its point of destination near Lillooet.

Cataline's pack train of 36 animals is loading at Ashcroft for the Peace river country. After this he packs from Queenelle up. The distance to be packed from Ashcroft to his destination is about 420 miles.

Some rock recently brought down by William Keatly, from a ledge recently located on Cayoosh creek is well studded with gold, said to be not richer than any piece taken at random across this eight foot ledge.

WEST COAST WEALTH.

A gentleman who places great faith in British Columbia's natural resources and ultimate development into one of the richest districts in America is Mr. Anderson, the well known Barclay Sound mine owner and prospector, who fifteen years ago crossed the Rockies with Col. Middleton and has since then made his home in Victoria. Five years ago Mr. Anderson's attention was attracted to the mineral prospects along the west coast of Vancouver Island, and to-day he is probably better acquainted with that section of the country than any other Victorian, having during the greater part of the time been prospecting and studying generally the nature of the land.

He has discovered several small and beautiful lakes, teeming with trout and visited by every kind of large and small game; he has located many mining claims, and is now loaded with mining properties, but his last find is something out of the ordinary and is liable to develop in time into an industry, both remunerative and important and at the same time new to British Columbia.

Not wishing notoriety he has kept the news of this discovery quiet now for over eight months, for, as he explains, "it is time enough to talk about it when things have matured."

In the interval, however, he has been learning what demand there is in Hawaii and California for silt—a decomposition of fish, animal bones, etc. In South Carolina he has had considerable experience in the use of such a fertilizer and in fact it is there recognized as about the only cotton producer found. While engaged prospecting in behalf of a large iron company in Alabama years ago, Mr. Anderson was fortunate in discovering a large quantity of the land fertilizer. At Barclay Sound he has made another similar find and he is now endeavoring to interest capital for the working of the peculiar deposit. The property situated close to the water, covers a square of 50 acres and the silt runs in depth from four to thirteen feet. Its surface is smooth and somewhat resembles sandy loam. Its gentleness Mr. Anderson is so sorting for he not only analysed it himself but has had samples examined by some of the best chemists on the coast. It possesses all the ingredients of the best silt and it can be refined or mixed with guano to suit any soil or any demand, and it can be got ready for shipment at about \$6 per ton, just twenty dollars less than it sells for in California.

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ISLAND.

en from the boat-... are said to be assays from "grab" in gold to the ton, mine, Trail Creek, H. Abbott, representative railway officials,

shipping ore this week, viz. The Lele, Jumbo, K., Nickel Plate, Crown

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A Fleet of Six Sealers Returns—The "Dora Siewerd" Runs Ashore.

Anxiety Entertained for the Sch. "Lincoln"—R.M.S. "Miwera" Outward Bound.

Within the last forty-eight hours six of the Coast sealers have returned home, nearly if not all having failed during the season, which closed on the 1st inst., to make running expenses. The first three to arrive were the Fisher Maid, Pachewalis and Amateur, which got in on Monday night. These cruised between Cape Flattery and Cape Beale, and respectively brought home in catches 63 skins, 152 skins and 109 skins. No particular incident of importance happened during their expeditions except that to the Fisher Maid, which arrived in Port San Juan, where she sank along-side the wharf a month or more ago. The other schooners which arrived in port during yesterday afternoon and evening were the Dora Siewerd with 37 skins; the Victoria with 70 skins; and the Kilmeny with something like 100 skins. On Saturday last at 6:30 a.m., when working down Uchelet Arm the Dora Siewerd got suddenly becalmed and before an anchor could be cast went ashore. She became unmanageable and the swift current running at the time carried the vessel upon a reef off Round Island. At rising tide the vessel was floated, but the damage she sustained is unknown. Rev. R. M. Stewart of Uchelet was a passenger to Victoria on the Siewerd.

ANXIETY ENTERTAINED.

The schooner Lincoln, which sailed from Seattle on March 8 with a party of twenty-five prospectors bound for Cook inlet, has not been seen or heard from since that date, and much anxiety is felt among shipping men for her safety. The vessel was heavily loaded with both passengers and freight and may have capsized during a squall. The news of her non-arrival was brought by the Lakme which arrived on the Sound a few days ago from Coal Bay, where all the passengers bound for Cook inlet have been landed, and where they will have to remain until the ice in the inlet breaks up sufficiently to allow them to reach Six-Mile. The schooners W. J. Bryant, Stella Erland and Helen had arrived and landed their passengers, but nothing had been heard of the Lincoln. The Bryant, according to the Lakme people, sailed into Coal Bay during a stiff breeze on April 24, having made the trip from Seattle in a little less than twenty-two days. All on board were well and in fairly good spirits, although the wind and what disconcerted them was the fact that they could not get into the inlet and begin prospecting. The officers of the Lakme do not say much regarding the condition of many of the gold hunters at Camh Anderson's. One of the officers stated that a number of the argonauts begged Captain Anderson for a sail and poles with which to make a tent. The site of the camp is on an open beach, and the wind at times howls along at a frightful velocity, carrying with it biting coldness. There are large quantities of coal along the beach and much drift-wood, so the residents of the camp will not suffer from cold to any extent. The Excelsior people, who were the first to land, are well housed and have stores enough for several years.—Seattle P.-I.

THE "MIWERA" OUTWARD BOUND.

It will probably be at daylight this morning when the Canadian-Australian steamship Miwera sails for Southern seas. Her freight from Victoria consists of 1,000 barrels of lime, 348 barrels of beer and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous cargo. Owing to the great demand on the ship's freight space she was unable to carry from the Terminal City all the cargo offering. Among the passengers embarking here on the Miwera were Mr. Achilles and family, who are going to Honolulu from Tacoma; Mr. Wickelman, who is also going to Honolulu; and Messrs. Ingram and Webb.

THE "TRANSIT" REPAIRS.

The repairing of the steamer Transit has been completed. The work was done by the Puget Sound Dry Dock Company, and has cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Twenty-four new plates were put on her stem, and some minor repairs made on her prow. Some of the cargo discharged when she entered port yet remains to be loaded.

MARINE NOTES.

The sealing schooners Columbia, J. G. Swan and Deakins, all manned by Indians, have returned to Port Townsend. The Columbia had 240 skins; the Swan 120, and the Deakins 80.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

The British Columbia Stock Exchange of Victoria was organized last night by the adoption of the constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers: D. R. Harris, president; Thos. Shotbolt, vice-president; Geo. Byrnes, chairman; J. T. Bethune, secretary and treasurer. The standing committees for the year are: Executive—Dr. T. J. Jones, P. R. Brown, John Bryden, M.P.P.; H. Dallas Helmeck, M.P.P., and Captain John Irving, M.P.P. Mines—F. J. Claxton, Geo. Sheddin, Chas. Hayward, Wm. Wilson, Henry Saunders, and T. H. Prosser. Finance—P. R. Brown, Richard Hall, and A. L. Bell.

Membership—Beaumont Boggs, G. B. Marvin, H. A. Munn, Geo. Riley and A. H. Harman. The exchange starts with a membership of 41 business men and brokers. The premises on Broad street occupied by Mr. A. H. Harman have been leased for the purpose of the Exchange, and extensive alterations will be made to fit them up for the convenience of the members. Applications from mine-owners on the Island and Mainland for listing have been received, and the Exchange will be opened for business about May 25.

THE CITY.

The annual business meeting of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., has been convened for June 7 at Nanaimo.

The schooner Carrie C. W. was spoken by an Alaskan bound steamer on or about the 5th of April, with 75 skins on board.

YESTERDAY while digging at Mrs. Lavender's, Camosun street, a gardener uncovered portions of an old skeleton, the skull of which might prove of interest to phrenologists, some characteristics being marked in an especially strong manner.

The clerical and lay delegates from this city to the annual session of the Presbyterian Synod left by the Charmer this morning for Vancouver, where the meeting is to open to-day, continuing in all probability until the end of the week.

LAST evening the closing concert of the season in Colquhoun hall was successfully treated. Considerable city talent took part in the programme, and the drive out from town was not the least attractive feature of the occasion. The programme was made up of the operatic, musical, and dramatic selections predominating, but varied in a way suited to all tastes.

The trial of Lenz & Leiser v. Smith & Moss opened before the Chief Justice yesterday, the plaintiff suing for some \$1,200 for goods supplied, the defendant denying the name of the plaintiff. Vancouver Oil Co. Moss has gone away and Smith denies that he was a partner at the time the goods were purchased. The case goes on again to-day, Mr. Dennis representing the plaintiff, Mr. F. B. Gregory for defendants.

CAPT. RUDLIN, of the steamer Charmer, was a little indignant upon his arrival from Vancouver last night over the treatment he received from parties ashore at Trial Island. They signalled him with a lantern light as he was passing there, and believing someone was in distress the captain brought his steamer to anchor, expecting further directions. These, however, did not come, and annoyed at his waste of time and the seeming mischievousness of those ashore he proceeded to Victoria.

The loss by the recent fire at L. White's commission house on Yates street has been finally adjusted at \$550-\$200 on the building and \$350 on stock. In connection with this fire the Chief Justice yesterday gave a pleasant surprise yesterday when a letter reached him from Langley & Co., wholesale druggists, enclosing a check for \$10. "Herewith please find \$10," the letter read, "donation toward your department's coffee fund, in recognition of the good work done by your department at our neighbor's fire a few nights ago."

EARLY yesterday morning Capt. Barrie, of the tug Sadie, was sought to go out to the rescue of the little steamer T. W. Carter, which had gone ashore on Ripple point, Trial Island, at midnight. The Sadie succeeded to the scene of the accident at 4 o'clock, but the tide being unfavorable to the vessel's removal no rescue work could be accomplished, the Carter at the time being well out of water. About 11 o'clock last night the Sadie again went out to the disabled craft and it is expected will be successful in floating her. The Carter belongs to Messrs. Spratt & Gray, and is one of the smallest tugs belonging to port.

The "alert" sounded soon after midnight brought out the entire establishment of the Work Point barracks for drill. It was not a false alarm this time, as the wash house was found to be in flames. The little building was completely destroyed, but the fire was kept from spreading and the loss will not be many dollars. At 12:35 the "cease fire" and "retire" were heard, and the drill was over. The flames and their reflection as seen across the harbor at first gave the impression that serious work was before the soldiers, and quite a number of prospectors gathered along the water front during the few minutes that the blaze was at the brightest.

The Bishop of Columbia gave a most interesting lecture last evening at St. James hall, describing the famous cathedrals of England, the old abbeys also the great university of Oxford and its historic and charming surroundings. The lecture was illustrated with lantern views, and in touching on the various ancient buildings, the speaker drew some valuable lessons from the church's history. He told about the monks of the good work that the monks of old had done in teaching the people agriculture and other useful pursuits. A short history of the buildings and general life at Oxford, the Bishop's own university, was also given. A vote of thanks by Rev. Mr. Sweet, expressing the pleasure that he and the audience had enjoyed, was tendered to the Bishop at the close of his eloquent address.

REV. A. B. WINCHESTER left this morning for Toronto to attend the meeting of the Foreign Mission committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting held before Mr. Winchester's departure in the Chinese Mission hall by teachers and friends: Moved by Mr. J. Meston, seconded by Mr. J. Frank: "That we rejoice at the progress made in the mission and the interest taken in the work this year than any previous one; and that we would urge, through Rev. A. B. Winchester, on the General Assembly's Foreign Mission committee, the desirability of securing a desirable building in Chinatown, so that the work may be even more successful, for at present much of the labor of the superintendent and the voluntary helpers from the Christian congregation in the city is lost by virtue of a much smaller number of Chinese attending the meetings in this hall than would attend meetings in a hall suitably located in Chinatown proper."

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valued journal, that if any sufferer from nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, and general weakness, will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, have nothing to sell, and know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise every absolute secrecy and will not divulge the name of any person who writes to me, unless he or she writes to me, either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

The Case of Cook v. Cook Results in Favor of the Petitioner.

Mrs. Cook Gets Her Decree and the Children Are In Her Keeping.

The suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Maria Cook against her husband, George J. Cook, was tried before Mr. Justice Walkem and a jury yesterday, the petitioner being represented by Mr. W. H. Langley, while the respondent conducted his own case and with some ability for a layman. The petition set out that George J. Cook in 1886 married the petitioner, then Miss Annie Maria Mesher, at Greenwich, England. They have lived in Victoria since 1891, and have two children—a boy and a girl. The petitioner alleged that the respondent was guilty of frequent acts of cruelty against his wife, that he had been guilty of several years very cruel in his treatment of her. He had, she said, struck and kicked her and had behaved in an unnatural way, the details of which were disgusting.

In his answer the respondent denied the charges of cruelty, adultery, and other offenses against the petitioner, and also alleged was guilty of adultery, a Miss Lipscombe and a Miss Traynor.

The evidence of J. D. Prescott, a blue-jacket, was in effect that Cook and Miss Lipscombe had lived as man and wife, but there was no proof of any misconduct with Lillie Traynor, the other respondent. Cook tried in his cross-examination to prove that the Deasy was not Mrs. Cook, but she had acted improperly, but altogether failed. A number of other witnesses were examined, though most of them had nothing material to offer. Cook himself took the stand and while denying the charges of adultery, he admitted that he had struck his wife, claimed in extenuation that he had received great provocation, his wife having acknowledged to him improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Cook, however, and the court charged strongly in favor of the petitioner.

The jury had a list of questions submitted to them and after a short absence brought in a verdict to the effect that George J. Cook had committed adultery with Miss Lipscombe; that Mrs. Cook did not condone the offense; that Lillie Traynor, and that Mrs. Cook was not guilty of adultery with J. F. Prescott, or of improper conduct with him.

The verdict being entirely in favor of the petitioner, Mr. Justice Walkem granted her a decree of divorce and gave her the custody of both children.

MR. McPHILLIPS EXPLAINS.

To THE EDITOR:—I wish to state that since my letter of the "cease fire" and "retire" was better acquainted with the provisions of the bill re subdivision of polling districts, and my statement that there was only to be alphabetical subdivision is not quite correct. It may be stated that districts 10 and 11 were to be subdivided so that the number of voters in the new polling districts should not in any case be over 100.

The present list of voters was to be taken in preparing the subdivision lists, and subdivision lists were to be at once made up. The act contemplated that the voters should be entitled to vote where they resided or in the immediate vicinity thereof. Care was taken in framing the act that no voter should lose his vote, it being the duty of the deputy returning officers when a vote was tendered, and the name of the voter did not appear on the subdivision list where tendered, to inform the person tendering the vote as to the new polling district, if any, upon the voters' list on which his name was to be put on. It was intended that the voters should be notified of the change, and I have previously stated, would not accord one party different treatment from the other. There could be no surprise as to names on the list, as the names of all voters have never stopped working since the last contest. This being so, they must be familiar with the voters. Therefore, to advise them that they voted at such a place was all that would have been necessary. The Conservatives would have had to do the same. This procedure is the usual course anyway. I write this letter of explanation to demonstrate clearly that nothing was intended to be kept back. That good faith prevailed in all that was intended to be done. A. E. McPHILLIPS.

The Victoria Stock Exchange opened for business yesterday morning in the Board of Trade room, with good attendance of members and brokers. The list of stocks and bonds was called and offers were made by a number of holders. The list may be seen in another column and will be published daily in the Colonist. The stocks listed will be called every morning at half-past ten and the offers and bids will be posted up in the Board of Trade reading room at noon. The share lists comprises provincial stocks and bonds, banking and commercial institutions and mines, and now that the exchange is fairly under way no doubt a good business will be done.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a purifying and invigorating blood, is in the most favorable condition to resist whatever disease may be floating in the air. Beware of imitations.

AN INTERESTING SOUVENIR.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society last evening no paper was read, but business of a miscellaneous character was informally discussed. The discovery was reported of an old cannon found near the mouth of the Somass river, Alberni, imbedded in the mud in the flats. It was impossible to give an exact estimate as to its age as it was very badly rusted, but it evidently belonged to the last century. How it came to be there, is of course, highly problematical. The gun carriage was also found, and it is understood to be in a fair state of preservation.

There was exhibited to the members the original manuscript edition of the "Soldier's Gazette and Cape Howe Chronicle," published on board the "Thames City," which brought the Royal Engineers to British Columbia in 1858-9. This interesting historical souvenir has been presented to the Legislative Library by Capt. Wm. Roberts, into whose possession it came some time ago. The entire issue consists of 17 parts, the matter having been prepared by officers and transcribed in very neat handwriting in newspaper columns, and by the clerk of the ship, doctored in council assembled at stolen intervals aboard ship.

It will be of interest to know that Col. Wolfenden, the Queen's Printer, has one of the "Thames City" newspapers reproduced in printed form at the government printing office, New Westminster, and a number being sent out, of which, however, he has only one or two extant so far as known. The generosity of Capt. Roberts in presenting the original to the library will be appreciated by those who take an interest in the preservation of such reminiscences.

The society intends having another scientific expedition on the 16th of May and will probably take in Sooke Bay and vicinity. The membership has been largely increased of late, and a season of useful work is looked forward to.

HARD STUDY IN SCHOOL.

BRINGS ON NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Young Lady Prostrated for Five Years From This Cause—Had to Carry Out a Lesson Parents Should Heed.

Hard study at school brought on nervous prostration and St. Vitus dance. This is a very frequent occurrence in these days of high pressure study, and one of the many unfortunate results of it. It was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Miss KATE HILL, daughter of W. H. Hill, of H. M. customs at Sault Ste. Marie, died yesterday at the residence of Mr. D. Stevens, Lake district. Miss Hill had been in the province for the last two years, having come here for the benefit of her health.

The anniversary services of the Centennial Methodist Sunday school will be held next Sunday, when in the morning, Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Toronto, will preach. The afternoon service will be addressed by Rev. J. P. Hicks and others, and annual reports of the school will also be read. In the evening the pastor, Rev. F. Betts, will address the teachers, officers and parents. The children will take an active part in the singing at all these services.

It is believed that the third vessel forming the British Behring Sea patrol fleet this year will be H.M.S. Icarus, now en route from England. The Phleasant was sailed for the North on Tuesday morning and it is expected she will be joined probably by the Satellite in July. It is believed that this will be the Satellite's last service on this Coast, and that she will be relieved by the Phaeton, which, it is said, goes into commission next month. The Royal Arthur has returned to Esquimalt from Vancouver, having held gun practice in the Straits on Monday.

Mrs. IDA WEAVER, supreme chief officer of the Rathbone Sisters, whose home is in Des Moines, Iowa, arrived in the city last evening to pay an annual official visit to the local lodges of the society. She was met upon her arrival on the City of Kingston by Mrs. George Moss, Mrs. C. Bush and Mrs. L. Hall. F. Betts will address the teachers, officers and parents. The children will take an active part in the singing at all these services.

Many friends, among whom were the members of the Pioneer Society, of which the deceased had been a member, attended the funeral of the late Dr. W. Macnaughton Jones yesterday, and as a mark of respect a number of vessels in the harbor had their flags at half mast. The services at Christ Church cathedral were conducted by Rev. Canon Beauland, and appropriate hymns were sung by the choir. The pall-bearers were Sir Henry Crease, Senator Macdonald, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Dr. E. B. C. Hanington, Hon. J. S. Helmeck, M. D., Captain Lewis, Mr. Thos. Earle, M. P., and Mr. J. Loewen.

A serious accident, which emphasizes again the danger of careless driving, occurred at the Victoria West school on Tuesday last, as a result of which little Claude Wild is confined to his bed at the home of Sergeant Major Tennent, of the Royal Engineers. During the recess hour several of the children amused themselves by stamming close to the wood cutting machine which happened to be in the vicinity, watching its work. They were so employed when a cart belonging to the Plymouth bakery rushed by, knocking down and running over a boy of ten, the son of Master Gunner A. J. Wild, R.A., who had only arrived the previous Tuesday from Halifax and was in but his second day at the school. Dr. O. M. Jones was summoned by telephone and the injured lad was conveyed as quickly as possible to the residence of Sergeant Major Tennent on the Esquimalt road, where his parents are making their home pro tem. It was found that no bones had been broken, but the lad is so seriously bruised and shaken up that it will be some time before he can possibly recover entirely from the effects of the accident.

GOLDEN PROMISE.

The Ledger on the Alberni Consolidated Getting Wider and Richer.

Some Remarkable Assays—A New Company to Begin Work.

The latest news from the Consolidated Alberni mine on Mineral Hill is of a very satisfactory nature. The shaft on Monday last was down nearly forty feet, and the ledge had widened out to three and a half feet. At this depth the ore was of the same remarkably rich character as that found at the surface, the gold being freely distributed through it, visible to the naked eye, while pieces of rock which seemed barren give most surprising assays. One made at the government assay office gave \$526 in gold per ton. Another made by Mr. Saunders of Alberni gave \$800 per ton, and still another in Victoria went over \$600 per ton. Reduce the rock to a pulp and "horn" it out, and hundreds of fine colors are shown. Mr. H. Saunders received several large pieces by Tuesday's mail which show the free gold and fine sulphurets scattered through the rock. At the surface the vein was only eight inches in width. At thirty feet it had doubled that size, and is gradually widening out. The walls are well-defined, with a thin deposit of "gangue" or clay intervening between the mineral and the country rock, proving it to be a true fissure. Work is progressing night and day under the direction of Adam Ross, and, when development has still further proved the extent of the ore body, the necessary panning, drilling and hoisting machinery and mill plant will be erected.

Another group of two claims adjoining the Alberni Consolidated will shortly be exploited. These are the Last Chance and Ophir, which have been acquired by the Quadra Mining Company, of which Messrs. J. Bryden, G. A. Kirk and Thos. Shotbolt are the trustees. Only surface work has been done on these claims, but a large ledge has been shown and the quartz assays well.

THE CITY.

JACKSON, a Portuguese negro, accused of indecently assaulting an Indian woman at San Juan, had a speedy trial before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

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Your Physical Condition Needs attention at this time. If you are tired, nervous, or feel generally run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the remedy. They are the best medicine for all ailments of the blood, and will restore you to perfect health. They are sold everywhere, and cost only 25 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or sent post paid on receipt of price by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. JOSEPH NOWICK, of 68 Soranum Ave., Toronto, writes: "My husband has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured several long-standing coughs. I have several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness."

See Our Prices. California Hams 13c. per lb. Sugar-Cured Hams 15c. per lb. Back Bacon 15c. per lb. Long Clear Pork 10c. per lb. " " (per 1 lbs.) 9c. per lb. Canadian Cheese 12 1/2 c. lb. Glasgow Peas Meal 35c. per cwt. Genuine Newfoundland Cod Fish - 10c. per lb. Finnan Haddie 10c. per lb. Cottaheen 12 1/2 c. lb. MM Tea \$1.35 - 5 lb. Dr. Price's Baking Powder 40c. Victoria Rolled Oats 35c. lb.

R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with White Star Baking Powder WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to by Times, July 19, 1886. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN DRUGS FOR COLIC, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, BILIOUSNESS, etc. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1888. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, 23 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1 1/2d., 2s., 9d., 4s., 8s. & 7s.

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:— 24th April, 1896. JAMES MARSDEN LINDSAY ALEXANDER, of Fort Simpson, Esquire, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate within and for the County of Nanaimo. JAMES MARSDEN LINDSAY ALEXANDER, of Fort Simpson, Esquire, S.M., to be a Coroner within and for the County of Nanaimo. EDWIN ABLETT BRAD, of Alert Bay, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Nanaimo. my7-115W

AN INVESTMENT Mr. Horne Payne and Pro. Means for Co. Electric. What the Cro. Means for Co. Electric. An Interesting I Detractors W. Strange.

Mr. R. M. Horne terday of the Obj. of his party to Brit. some length his v. prospects of Canad. vestment of Briti. "Yes, we have h. trip across. Ever on March 11 our fr. each other in their. and it seems i. time we left until I. been allowed to pay. drink. Most of our. travelled in other p. and Mitchell-Innes. own, have interests. Empire to the othe. all agreed that we. country where the. seem to be so. real maxims. as here, where. consider and think. you made before. has made us feel m. little we are able. when they come to. perhaps I should s. from this side w. glad enough to be. Englishman coming. part of the Empire. out what would be. I find with regard. they have the wret. themselves away at. chance of doing any. hospitality when t. rarely letting us ge. do for them what t. here.

However, we sh. get even with them. Oh, yes, my firm. besides their Cana. personally had the. on the Canadian. are just as much. Australia and Afric. persuade them he. pleasant my work. latest things that. nected with the. Railway of the Sou. of which the 4 p. shares are guarant. ment, the shareh. per cent., and the. Railway Company. guaranteed by the. India, which is p. thing as the. the shareholders. interest they divid. with the governme. these enterprises. 1880, and the la. July, 1885, and bot. tion of being great. in active course. was scarcely our fir. commenced 12. enterprises in Bom. bourne, Australia, which came first. was even a clerk in. Well, I don't kn. tell you as about our. done already. Yes, triumphal progress. ness of everybody. particular. We let. 11 in a beautif. of a dining car. at our disposal. Northwestern railw. an ovation at E. making a record. give us a send off. a suite of charming. deck of the Teuton. Majesty, I think. ship aloft, and arr. March 18. A day. York and then on. passed a very en. We embarked on the. lent us, together w. the Canadian Pacif. 7 and lived on the. ciously for nearly. arrived in Vancouver. stopped in Ottawa. Toronto for the de. taken charge of. the Railway, who took. lightful excursion. to North Bay to. press. In order the. Toronto Horse sho. some of the ted. railway journey. Ge. kindly ran our. we caused quite a. making a record. on. leaving Toron. getting to North. Trunk, is a very cl. railway man thro. think his joining. difference to share. Trunk railway. At. able to see what the. able of, as under h. have every one. unfortunate career. must expect too. Hays' appointment. benefit to the whole. Canada, it will. will be almost as. as the Grand Trun. will be the signa. understanding bet. railways and that. in the future. will be avoided, w. will be cemented. really never have. -one time Grand. power with their. against a new ra. doubtedly plenty of. think that Sir Will. Mr. Hays will be a.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Lumber Factory at Hastings Destroyed by Fire—The Spring Salmon Run Improving.

Queen's Birthday at Nanaimo—Fishing at Cowichan—Accident in a Sawmill.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 4.—Buse's lumber factory and kiln at Hastings were destroyed by fire early this morning.

The mill was saved, and the rest of the buildings would have been saved had not the fire department been four miles from the scene of the fire.

The insurance companies interested are the Phoenix, \$1,500; National of Ireland, \$1,500; North American, \$500. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

The mill had been idle for some time. Ernest Buse, until a year ago a wealthy Vancouver lumberman, has been succeeded by a New York matrimonial agency for \$1,000 commission for obtaining a wife. Mr. Buse paid \$40, and thought it ample. The court decided that he must pay the additional \$900.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 4.—C. C. Fisher has been appointed assessor and collector for Westminster district.

The city band will receive the moral and financial support of the present council.

Wholesale liquor licenses here are to be increased to \$150 and it will be optional with a wholesale dealer whether he takes out a shop license. It is suggested that shop licenses permitting the sale of liquor in small quantities be increased from \$100 to \$300.

Hotels in Chilliwack, calling themselves clubs, have been selling liquor to so-called members and conducting card games. In an effort to close these so-called clubs complaints have been laid. On Saturday William Venard, of the Queen's hotel, was charged with keeping a gaming house, and fined \$25.

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "drowned" in the case of Cheam Joe, whose body was found after a long search by the provincial police. The government has offered a reward of \$100 for the finding of the body, as murder was suspected. The coroner's jury have decided otherwise.

The spring salmon run is improving. A carload of fresh fish was sent East by the Texas Lake Fish Co. on Saturday.

A quartz gold claim has been discovered near Lillooet and it is a rich one. Many gold claims have been discovered recently in that vicinity.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 4.—The Ellwell sailed at daylight on Saturday morning, less than ten days from San Francisco at 4 o'clock that afternoon. With a strong wind from the north, therefore, Capt. Ryder may possibly beat the Wilna's record.

In view of the approaching celebration of the Queen's birthday, the waterfront presents a scene of great activity. The yacht, the Venus, has been launched, but will not be fitted up completely for a few weeks. Foreman & Campbell's new racer is making rapid progress and will probably be ready for the start next week, and S. Wallace is entirely renovating the Whisk.

Thomas Goldworthy, a pioneer resident of this city and district, died at the Nanaimo hospital on Saturday afternoon. He was 80 years of age and had been in the city for many years. For many years the deceased has been employed at Somerset house, Comox road, kept by J. Dixon. He was a native of Camborne, Cornwall, England, and had been in this country about 30 years. He was well known, and his jovial temperament made him many friends.

NANAIMO, May 5.—Provincial Constable Cox, of Alberni, came down by Pinkerton's stage, accompanied by W. Watts, an interpreter, and a number of Indian witnesses in the stabbing case in connection with which Keetloosh, the alleged assailant, is under arrest.

The whalback City of Everett arrived on Saturday night on three days eight hours from San Francisco, an exceptionally rapid passage.

Steamship Progress arrived at Departure Bay yesterday morning, having completed the trip from San Francisco in eight hours' better time than the Everett.

Application was made yesterday before Judge Heston by C. H. Beever for the dissolution of the Citizens' Building Society of Nanaimo. The application will be considered at 11 a.m. on Monday, June 8.

More than twenty-six claims were stated and recorded in this district last month, the majority being situated near Nanaimo, Nanaimo lakes and Valdez Island. C. F. Anderson has recorded a quartz claim called the Lincoln, situated in Nanaimo district, on the branch of Harry creek, about six miles west of Nanaimo bay, and J. P. Anderson and F. A. Olberg also recorded the Acme Nos. 1 and 2, and the Acta Nos. 1 and 2, situated in Nanaimo district.

The examination for coal mine managers' certificates will be held at the old court house adjoining the government offices, on Tuesday morning, May 12. There are six candidates in all. Messrs. R. Adam, J. McKenzie, J. Bowden and W. Johnson left for the Cassiar country yesterday in quest of gold. They will make the journey via the C.P.R. and along the Old Cariboo trail. They will purchase pack horses and provisions en route.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 4.—About \$600 damage was done at Lloyd's saw mill, Westholme, by the bursting of a fly wheel, which caused a smash up of the belting and part of the mill building. It is expected that gold in the Nit-nat river district is being evaded by way of Cowichan lake.

Mr. E. B. McKay, Mr. C. H. Dickie and Mr. D. McGillivray had some good trout fishing at Cowichan lake last week. The last named two gentlemen getting over 40 pounds in a day. The water at the lake is now in good order and fish

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

are plentiful. The Lakeside stage is running regularly from here to the lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. W. F. Burton, Mr. A. W. Jones and other Victorians had good sport with the trout in the Cowichan river, Quamichan and Somenos lakes on Saturday last.

GOLDEN.

(From the Era.)

The s.s. Duchess made her first trip of the season on Tuesday, though the water was low for the time of year.

They had a very large amount of freight including machinery for the Wild Horse hydraulic mines.

Mr. Dollinridge arrived at the beginning of the week from Toronto. He is interested in some mining properties in this neighborhood and went to Ottertail on Thursday to examine some galena claims. He also reports that Mr. Townsend is preparing to commence active work on the International gold mine. Mr. Askwith is also making the same preparations for the Bobbie Burns mine in the same district.

Capt. Armstrong has commenced to bring his ore from the Vermont creek silver mine down the river per s.s. Duchess to Golden, and will ship it from here to one of the smelters.

W. J. Rooke Cowell writes as follows: Last summer at the request of a gentleman who was likely to acquire an interest in the property, I made a series of experiments on the Vermont creek bismuth ore. The result of several assays showed the percentage of bismuth to vary from 25 per cent. to 0 per cent. In only one instance did I fail to find bismuth though in several others the percentage was very small. I turned my attention to the profitable extraction of the bismuth and in one case succeeded in extracting bismuth in the pure state, but on estimating the cost of plant and working expenses for this process, I found they would be prohibitive and so was obliged to abandon the method. This ore has, I understand, been submitted to various experts in England, Germany and America, with a view of finding a suitable process for reducing the bismuth, but without success. It is to be hoped, now Mr. Leake has taken the subject, that the matter will attract the attention of the metallurgists of this province and some fresh light be thrown on the much vexed question of what is locally known as the "conundrum ore."

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledger.)

Work has been commenced on the Congo and Little Daisy, two claims on Eight Mile creek.

In New Denver, during April more than a quarter million dollars' worth of mining claims were bonded, principally in the dry ore belt at the foot of Slocan lake.

Blunkett & Dunbar bonded the Bondholder, Pine Log, Rosebud and Lone Star for \$40,000, paying \$500 down. These claims are owned by Charles Martin, Dan McCuaig, John McFarlane and John Shephard. They are situated on Ten Mile and Springer creek slopes, about six miles from Slocan lake.

Last week was a great time in New Denver for the bonding of claims. Punnett & Dunbar, of Vancouver, did a handsome business in that line. Dunbar bonded most of the Two Friends group for \$50,000. The Oxberry group went to R. Marpole for a \$25,000 option. The Crusader group, owned by Clay Fass and the government, was bonded for \$50,000. Particulars of the bonding of other claims are given elsewhere. The amount of cash paid down was small, most of the next payments falling due in July, October, next April and May.

When the finishing touches are completed at the Slocan Star concentrator power will be turned on and the mill commence to grind, probably next week. Another tunnel, which makes the fifth at this great mine, was commenced on Thursday. It will tap the ore at a depth of 660 feet, and will have to be run 800 feet before the ledge is reached. This summer vast amount of development will be commenced and completed. A contract was recently made for the shipment of twelve thousand tons of ore. The C.P.R. will carry eight thousand tons of it and the K. & S. the balance. The ore goes to Omineca, and it will take eight months to complete the contract, on a daily output of fifty tons.

On the first of last November W. K. Richmond, and Max Heckmann, who were grub staked by Hiram Clever and Charles Fass, located what is known as the Alpine group. The group consists of four claims, the Berne, Swiss, Highland Chief and Kootenay Pass. The claims are on an unnamed creek, about seven miles from the arm of Kootenay lake and about sixteen miles from Slocan lake. The ledge matter is from 18 to 56 inches, and assays showed 28 ounces in free milling gold, with about two ounces in silver. Two of these claims, the Highland Chief and the Swiss, were bonded last week to R. Marpole, for \$35,000; \$400 in cash, \$2,600 on the 15th of July; \$10,000 October 1, and the balance in a year. If it has been possible to locate the claims a greater cash deposit would have been made. At present it is impossible to reach them owing to the snow.

KOOTENAY.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

Four claims have been located at Arrowhead.

Three claims have been located by Glendenning and partner between Pingston and Foxall creeks, on the westshore of Arrow lake.

A rich ledge, two feet wide, of gold ore has been located by Charles Bullard on Fish creek. It will be worked this year.

Charlie Norlie came down from the Hidden Treasure, on Gold stream, on Saturday. He had some placer gold with him.

Mr. Ballegard has sold his house and lot on Front street, to Messrs. Vandall & Norton for a consideration of \$1,000. Terms, one third down, balance in six months.

A site has been chosen for a bridge to cross the Illecillewaet river, which, with a trail, will give access to the North Fork camp. On this camp there are several properties on which work to the extent of \$1,500 has been done, and three carry crown grants. All that has held it back was egress to railroad. Mr. McCallum, of the Round Hill claim, in Illecillewaet, will now get out 100 tons of ore.

H. S. Howard Letendre and Ed. Bloem are down from the Big Hole

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

claim on Gold Stream. They have put in an immense piece of work, having now 800 feet of fluming, 20 feet wide at the mouth, and averaging 12 feet in width throughout. They put this all in by hand, using whip saws and round timber.

FORT STEELE.

(From the Fort Steele Prospector.)

We have been informed that there are many men on their way to Fort Steele in search of employment. This is no place for men in search of work, as there is nothing for them to do, and at least two men for every job that turns up here at the present time. Men that wish to prospect and have funds enough to carry them through the season will find that this is just the right place to come to, as we have a mineral country that has not been prospected to any great extent, but for mechanics and laborers there is absolutely nothing for them to do.

An offer of \$35,000 has recently been made for the Sullivan group by an English syndicate. The terms are 10 per cent. down, the balance in three payments of \$10,000 each. Should the proprietors decide to accept the offer, an expert will at once be sent out to examine and arrange for development work. This property is situated on the same belt of mineral as the North Star.

It is reported that there is a whiskey den, close to the line at Tobacco Plains, in full blast. The attention of the Montana authorities is called to it, in hopes that an effort will be made to close it up, as it has a demoralizing tendency and will cause trouble.

The result of Mr. R. O. Jennings' visit to Spokane was the formation of a company to work the Deane and the All-Over. The company has plenty of capital, and will commence work as soon as the necessary preparations can be made.

Work has commenced on the bridge. It will take about five weeks to complete the draw.

The Banks brothers are down from the Dardanelles. They report the mine in good shape, and the lead increasing in width.

It is an assured fact that American capitalists from Spokane will visit Fort Steele during the coming season to look over the situation, and to invest in mining property. At the present time there are three American companies interested in this section.

The steamer R. P. Rithet, which has lain idle during the winter months, takes the place of the Princess Louise on the New Westminster-Victoria route to-day.

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