

The Pacific Cable

H. M. S. Egeria Is to Commence the Work of Surveying at Once.

The Edmonton to Dawson City Railway-Survey Party for the North.

Perrier, Condemned New Westminister Murderer, Breaking Down in Prison.

Vancouver, May 17.—H. M. S. Egeria, survey ship, at present in port, has received instructions to commence at once the survey to Fanning Island for the Pacific cable. All activity on board for a long voyage, and she is expected to sail either the end of this week or the beginning of next.

A man named Lancy yesterday attempted to escape from the island, but was unshipped by the police. The motion to make permanent the injunction restraining Mr. Ludgate from cutting timber is being argued to-day.

V. H. Dupont, of Ottawa, has arrived here with a party to survey along the Stikine river, the object being to obtain a route for a railway between Dawson City and Edmonton. A. T. Kerr is assistant. The party will leave this week for the starting point of the route, which has already been surveyed.

The half-holiday movement was inaugurated to-day, when a majority of the shops closed. A procession of several thousands of people, headed by a band, went out to Brockton Point, where a programme of sports was carried out.

Donald Perrier, who is to be hanged at Westminster on May 30th, is reported to be breaking down. He only leaves his bed for about one hour a day, and lies shaking and cursing everybody that sees him. He shows particular resentment to Sheriff Armstrong, who has visited him once or twice. Warden Armstrong will not allow Perrier to be seen by representatives of the press.

Statement by the Premier.

Ottawa, May 17.—In the House to-day Hon. D. C. Fraser read an extract from the report of the committee on the Pacific cable, which has asked the Canadian government to modify its plans in regard to the Pacific cable and asked the Premier if he had any information on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—The government has received no such information, as contained in the newspaper extract which has just been read, nor do I believe that Lord Strathcona has mentioned or suggested any modification of the plan accepted three years ago by the Imperial committee and the government does not intend to depart from that plan.

TROUBLESOME CHINESE.

A British Force Sent to Drive Them From the Kowloon Hinterland.

Hong Kong, May 15.—A force of about 1,500 infantry soldiers, 100 artillerymen, 50 engineers and 200 marines have gone to the Kowloon hinterland. The greatest secrecy is observed as to the plans of the British authorities, and nothing is known regarding the actual destination of the troops, but it seems evident that two detachments of troops will advance on Tai-Po-Pan and Deep Bay, cut off the rebels and drive them from the ceded territory. The gun vessels engaged in the operations have been provisioned for eight days.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE D.G.S."

Chicago, Ill., May 18.—The Tribune says: "A discovery which it is claimed solves the problem of circumventing old age, has just been made public by Professor Joseph R. Hawley and Alexander C. Wiener, of Chicago Clinical School. The return to youth, it is asserted, is produced by hypodermic injections of the lymphatic fluid of animals, particularly young goats. The discovery was made three years ago and subsequent secret demonstrations of its efficiency are asserted. At one of his experiments at the school Dr. Hawley administered hypodermic injections of fluid from the lymphatic glands of a goat to a child known to be 14 years old. The dog was watched carefully for two months, and at the end of that time the animal was as lively as a puppy. A number of other beings, it is said, have been experimented on in Chicago in the same way and with the same results."

A FAMILY HEIRLOOM.

London, May 17.—Lord Francis Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, and husband of May Yohe, the American heiress, applied to the Chancery Court today for permission to sell a family heirloom, a blue diamond weighing 444 carats, estimated to be worth from \$85,000 to \$125,000. The gem was unique and another one was recently found weighing 45 carats.

Lord Hope's counsel urged that the sale was useless for ornament and that it would be wiser to sell it for the benefit of Lord Hope's income than to allow it to remain in the bank's safe for the next forty years. Counsel for the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Beatrice Lister-Kelcey, eldest sister of Lord Hope, opposed the sale, which the court eventually refused to sanction.

Dumplings, bolts and humors show that the best blood purifier that money can buy.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Proposals by Colonial Agents-General in London Will Be Considered.

London, May 15.—Mr. Chamberlain to-day had a conference on the subject of the proposed Pacific cable with Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the high commissioner for Canada, and other colonial agents-general, who presented certain modifications of the original proposals. Mr. Chamberlain promised that they should receive the best consideration.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Selbourn, under secretary of state for the colonies, in replying to the Earl of Aberdeen, former governor-general of Canada, who urged the importance of the Imperial and colonial governments reaching an understanding with reference to the Pacific cable, said Her Majesty's government were perfectly prepared to review the whole matter in the light of any new representations the colonies might make, with a sincere desire to arrive at a decision satisfactory to all the governments concerned. He assured the House that there was no intention upon the part of the government to throw cold water upon a matter of such great public interest, nor was there any idea of being ungracious.

The conditions proposed, he explained, were merely such as the experience of the post office and treasury suggested as being the most likely to secure efficiency. If the colonies had any objection to urge against the form of the British proposals, the government were perfectly prepared to review the whole matter.

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The Samoan Massacre

Admiral Kautz Sends Full Particulars to the United States Navy Department.

The Failure of the Colt Gun to Work Properly Contributed to Defeat.

Washington, May 16.—Secretary Long has made public so much of the recent report from Admiral Kautz upon Samoan affairs as touches the killing of a number of American sailors by Matafua's adherents near Apia on April 11. The report is an elaboration of the description of the affair which was called at the time by the Associated Press from Auckland. No mention is made at any point of the reported participation in the affair of the German, Hutagael, manager of the plantation, which the light occurred.

It is shown that the failure of the Colt gun to work properly was in a large measure the cause of the American and British defeat.

Admiral Kautz says the expedition was projected by Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise. For several nights preceding sunset had been fired upon by natives, and it became necessary to drive the aggressors away. Admiral Kautz and all officers who had the matter in charge, were of the opinion that the force was ample to do the work without risk, especially as it was to move out along the beach and return the same way, under the protection of the guns of H.M.S. Royalist.

It is safe to say, says the admiral, they did what they deemed best under the circumstances, and the disaster that followed could not be foreseen.

Admiral Kautz appends the reports of surviving officers of the expedition which were transmitted by Captain White, of the Philadelphia.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Sir Richard Cartwright Thinks That All the Companies Should Be Made Public.

Ottawa, May 17.—The fight over the Canada Life Assurance Company's bill commenced at the Banking and Commerce committee to-day. There are two bills before the committee. One was prepared by the shareholders and the other by a proportion of the policy holders, who desire representation on the directorate, and that no shareholders may have more than 40 votes at the company's annual meeting. The company's bill asks that policy holders should have representation on the board of directorate, and that the annual meeting be held in Toronto.

Mr. Foster favored the restoration of the 40 vote clause in the bill, but Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that this would be no protection, and that Senator Cox, if he desired, could get control, although it might cost him a little more, and place him in the same position as he was to-day. To ensure the greater safety of widows and orphans, whom they ought to consider and who were interested in the Canada Life, full publicity should be given to all doings of this and other insurance companies. It was with that view that the Mackenzie government started the insurance branch of the finance department. As for the 40-vote clause, it was grossly exaggerated.

The committee was strongly in favor of the company's bill, and the preamble was adopted without a division. The committee then adjourned.

The Minister of Militia has completed No. 1 Co.'s gun show. New Westminster, for the splendid showing made at the recent inspection. The Minister hopes to visit New Westminster this summer.

Alexander Henderson, New Westminster, has been instructed to watch the government's interest in the Deadman's Island embroglio.

NIPPED IN THE BUD

Former British Officers Alleged To Have Been Concerned in a Plot to Overthrow Transvaal Government.

NOW IN PRISON AT PRETORIA.

Incriminating Documents Have Been Found and Further Arrests Are Expected—Boer Artillerymen Are Held in Readiness For Any Outbreak.

London, May 16.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Capetown says the negotiations for a meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and the British high commissioner for South Africa, regarding the grievances of Uitlanders in the Transvaal, have culminated finally in an arrangement for a conference, which will probably be held in Cape Town.

Arrests at Pretoria.

Capetown, May 16.—The Argus, of this city, to-day publishes a despatch from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, or South African republic, saying N. W. Rietz, secretary of state, confirms the report that a number of unusual arrests have been made there. It is rumored the prisoners are British officers.

London, May 16.—The foregoing despatch probably explains the telegram received by the Argus from Pretoria saying the Transvaal secretary of state confirmed the report that a number of unusual arrests had been made, and that it was rumored that the prisoners were British officers.

Charged With High Treason.

Johannesburg, May 16.—A number of men have been arrested on a charge of high treason.

Further Arrests Expected.

Pretoria, Transvaal, May 16.—The arrest at Johannesburg of seven alleged former British officers on a charge of high treason has caused intense excitement here. The news was then declared to be without significance, but today's news throws a more serious light on the movement, and it is certain there will be great sensation in London when the news of arrests becomes generally known.

The afternoon papers late to-day print special despatches from Cape Town, saying seven men have been arrested at Johannesburg and have been taken to Pretoria.

The government of Cape Colony, it further appears, is considering the matter secretly.

The news has caused great excitement throughout South Africa. The Standard, New York, and Diggers News, the Boer's organ in London, has a despatch from Pretoria which says that the warrants were issued yesterday evening by the state attorney and executed at midnight. The despatch adds that a plot of rebellion is alleged to have been maturing for four months, and that the accused, who are said to have been engaged by the South African League, have already enlisted two thousand men.

RIOTOUS CUBANS.

A Street Fight Results in One Man Being Killed and Seven Injured.

Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, May 16.—About five o'clock last evening a gang of Cuban dock laborers called upon Captain Barker, captain of the port, and demanded back pay. As they were violent, Captain Barker drew his revolver. The laborers retired, but returned soon after with fifty others with a similar demand, using obscene and profane language, insulting Captain Barker and making threats. The Cuban police were ordered to arrest the men, and a general street fight followed, in which one laborer was killed and seven persons, including three of the police, injured. As the Cuban police became very insulting and threatened revenge, an outbreak is expected, and the Second United States Infantry, regulars, have been ordered into the city. Troops are now patrolling the town.

CARNEGIE ANNOYED.

London, May 16.—Andrew Carnegie left London to-day for Siboe Castle. In an interview just published he is quoted as saying: "I am looking forward to protection in my highland solitude, from the army of mendicants which every hour is importuning me for subscription to every conceivable object. Even were I disposed to accede to these applications for promiscuous assistance, my resources for philanthropy are already fully hypotecated, and bombarding me with further appeals is simply adding to the postal revenue."

EX-PREMIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

London, May 16.—Special despatches from Vienna say it is reported, there that Count Radeli, former prime minister of Austria, recently tried to commit suicide on account of losses sustained on the race course. The fortune of the former premier has been estimated at \$2,500,000.

GROWTH OF BELGIUM.

Within the last ninety-five years the population of Belgium has doubled itself, rising from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000. But the records of the larger cities make a still more interesting showing. Antwerp in a century has risen from 53,000 to 257,000, an increase of 383 per cent.; Liege has advanced from 46,000 to 160,000; Ghent from 55,000 to 155,000, and Brussels from 66,000 to 187,000.

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

New York, May 17.—Ex-President Harrison called on the St. Paul for England to-day, where he goes as chief counsel for Venezuela in the boundary arbitration proceedings.

IT RANKLES DEEP.

Sir Hibbert Still Smarting From the Stabbing He Got in the Yukon Debate.

Ottawa, May 16.—It was again made plainly evident to-day when the House met that the government does not intend proceeding with the business of the country until the redistribution bill is down.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, on the orders of the day being called, moved a motion to adjourn, so as to kill time, and proceeded to discuss that public accounts should from staking or acquiring claims in the Yukon. This was a mere pretence so as to permit him to refer to the Manitoba election frauds, a matter which was up before the committee last year and was not closed, and in this way he managed to drag Hon. Clifford Sifton's name into it. He will never forgive the Minister of Interior for the dressing down he gave him (Tupper) on Yukon affairs.

An order on the House for copies of orders-in-council affecting the staking of claims by officials in the Yukon, was answered yesterday. It contained an order-in-council of 29th March, 1890, prohibiting employees of the government from staking or acquiring claims in the Yukon. The remainder of the return consisted of a batch of the orders-in-council since 1882 giving permission to land agents and Indian agents to acquire public lands, etc.

The Edmonton & Slave Lake Railway Bill was read a third time yesterday.

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The Island Dispute

An Injunction Has Been Granted to Prevent Further Work.

The Case Will Be Brought Up in the Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Vancouver, May 16.—The latest development in the Deadman Island situation is the granting of an injunction by Chief Justice McColl to prevent further work. This morning Mr. Ludgate again sent men over to the island to work, but they had only been engaged a short time when they were served with the injunction, which had been granted on the application of Hon. Mr. Martin. The injunction holds "good" until Wednesday, when arguments to make it permanent will be heard.

Mr. Bowser, Mr. Ludgate's solicitor, says the case is now just where he wanted it, as the Supreme Court will settle the vexed question once for all. He says he has no doubt as to the outcome.

As soon as the injunction was served the men were ordered to stop work.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—Winnie Bosch, a Malatto woman, was nearly lynched by a mob of negroes last night. The crime she and her husband are charged with is of brutally burning four children by lighting paper saturated with kerosene, with which their bodies had been wrapped. One of the children had the flesh burned from its legs in several places and will die. The other three were badly burned.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

Her Friends Think They Will Shortly Be Able to Secure Her Release From Prison.

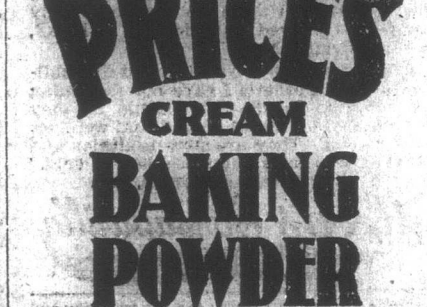
New York, May 17.—A London dispatch says that many developments have occurred which encourage the friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick in their struggle for her release from prison. With much difficulty they have succeeded in bringing the facts to the notice of Queen Victoria herself, and it is believed that she is now disposed to grant a pardon. Mrs. Maybrick's friends intend to lay her case early in July with a tremendous array of recommendations from Queen Victoria herself, and it is believed that she is now disposed to grant a pardon. Mrs. Maybrick's friends intend to lay her case early in July with a tremendous array of recommendations from Queen Victoria herself, and it is believed that she is now disposed to grant a pardon. Mrs. Maybrick's friends intend to lay her case early in July with a tremendous array of recommendations from Queen Victoria herself, and it is believed that she is now disposed to grant a pardon.

MARTINS LEAVE FOR LONDON.

New York, May 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin took formal and final farewell of New York society last night at the Waldorf Astoria. The Martins leave to-day for Europe and will hereafter reside in London.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Orange Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Does This Mean War

News of the Arrest of Englishmen in the Transvaal Confirmed.

One of the Prisoners Makes a Statement Implicating Great Britain.

He Says He Was Acting Under Instructions From the War Office.

London, May 17.—The Consul of the Transvaal here has received the following telegram from his government, dated Pretoria, May 16:

"Richard Nicholls, describing himself as a colonel; Geo. Patterson, a captain; Edward J. Tremlett, Charles Ellis and John A. Mitchell, lieutenants, and Fries and Hooper were arrested yesterday morning on the sworn declaration of three Englishmen, on a charge of high treason in connection with the alleged object of the enrollment of troops to create a revolution, seize Johannesburg fort, and hold possession of the town until British troops from Natal could come to their assistance.

"One of the prisoners alleges he was acting under instructions from the British War Department."

Securities Flat.

London, May 17.—South African securities opened flat on the stock exchange to-day, but the news of arrests at Johannesburg was not taken seriously. The bears quickly covered.

Prisoners Remanded.

Pretoria, Transvaal, May 17.—The seven alleged revolutionists who presented the appearance of ordinary loafers, were arraigned this morning in court and were charged with high treason. They were remanded for a fortnight.

Sworn affidavits allege that two thousand men have been called for military service, that it was intended to arm them and at a given signal, they were to seize Johannesburg and hold it for 24 hours, pending the arrival of British troops.

The press says the government regards the matter as "an unfortunate local incident, which will not effect the political situation."

The government also confirms the report that the arrangements between President Kruger and the Governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, for a meeting at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, are nearly completed. The President's proposed reforms will be presented to the Raad prior to the meeting.

A UITLANDER'S OPINION.

The Statement That Prisoners Were Instructed by War Office "Too Absurd for Refutation."

London, May 17.—A representative of the Associated Press saw a number of prominent South Africans connected with the leading concerns of Johannesburg to-day. They all declared they had not heard a word from their own agents at Cape Colony, indicating they added, that the affair was "trumped up by the Boer police," and that in any case the men arrested were irresponsible nobodies with fictitious military titles affixed by the Boers with the object of discrediting the British in the eyes of the continental powers.

It is now believed that Tremlett was formerly a captain of the volunteers in Cape Colony and that he is now a mining agent. Patterson is described as a butcher and a labor agent; Mitchell is said to be a storekeeper; Hooper is classed as a carpenter; Ellis is alleged to be a private detective and the occupation of Fries and Nicholls unknown.

A prominent Uitlander said to a representative of the Associated Press: "My own view is that a few, unknown and irresponsible people met together to discuss means of defence in case the necessity for such action arose. Those who are acquainted with Johannesburg know that

Such Precautions are Necessary.

There was the greatest unrest and ferment there when I left, but the statement that there has been a conspiracy during the past four months, and that the South African League was connected with it is untrue. No Uitlander is allowed to possess a rifle, yet at every corner are policemen armed with rifles and revolvers. The feeling of alarm on the arrival of the Boer artillery can be conceived. It is a significant fact that the feeling which in 1895 was limited to the capitalist class has now gone lower down and has reached the ordinary working class of shop keepers of Johannesburg."

In response to inquiries on the subject made in government circles, the correspondent of the Associated Press was told to-day that the statement that the men arrested at Johannesburg acted under instructions from the British War office, was "too absurd for refutation."

Fighting Northward

Lawton's Force Has Captured the Town of San Isidro.

The Filipinos Are Reported To Have Suffered Severely in Recent Engagements.

Washington, May 17.—The following dispatch was received at the war department to-day: "Manila, May 17.—To the Adjutant-General, Washington: The situation is as follows: "Lawton, with tact and ability, has covered Bulacan province with his column, and driven the insurgent troops northward to San Isidro, the second insurgent capital, which he captured this morning. He is now driving the enemy northward into the mountains. "He has constant fighting, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few casualties. "The appearance of his troops on the flanks of the enemy behind their entrenchments thrown up at every strategic point and town is very demoralizing to the insurgents, giving them no opportunity to reconcentrate scattered troops. "Kobb's troops with gunboats are proceeding up the Rio Grande. (Signed) O'D.

Sharp Fighting at San Isidro.

Manila, May 17.—Colonel Sumner's command, consisting of the 22nd Infantry on the left, the Minnesota regiment in the centre, and the Oregon and North Dakota regiments on the right, proceeded by scouts and accompanied by Scott's battery and artillery, advanced from Baluarte at 6:30 a.m.

The troops first encountered the enemy two miles from San Isidro, the rebels retiring when our artillery opened fire.

Just outside the town a rebel force estimated to be 2,000 men was entrenched. It made slight resistance, but entrenched its position when the American troops turned its right flank.

The enemy's loss was fifteen men killed and twenty wounded. Our troops also captured three prisoners and many rifles.

The American side lost one soldier of the Oregon regiment. One of the Minnesota regiment was wounded.

After capturing the town Colonel Sumner's troops continued their advance pursuing the retreating rebels for several miles.

American Outpost Attacked. Manila, May 17.—The trains will undoubtedly be running through to San Fernando in a few days. The only natives there are some Filipinos from Marikina, who are trading with our soldiers.

At daylight to-day Lieutenant Hill, who with 25 men of the Fourth Infantry, was concealed in the trenches near San Isidro, was attacked by a force of rebels, who evidently imagined they could capture one of our outposts because only a few shots had been fired by the American force. A few volleys put the enemy to flight, the rebels losing five men killed and a number wounded.

The army gumbast Napidan has returned here from the lake, having been disabled by a cannon shot from the rebel position near Santa Cruz, which broke her rudder post.

Natives Returning Home. Manila, May 17.—Although the rebels still threaten San Fernando in considerable force, a large number of natives, a majority of them being families with their household goods, are returning daily to the towns inside the American lines, at which point the trains are running to the back country. Many of the richer Filipinos are coming to Manila, and laborers are resuming work in the rice fields. The latter show their respect for American sovereignty by removing their hats to the passing trains.

At the same time the condition of the roads the work of repairing the railway is being actively pushed. All broken bridges have been trestled, and only a few excavations remain to be filled up.

Another Town Has Been Occupied by British Troops. Hongkong, May 17.—Saam Chun was occupied yesterday without any casualties. There is an unconfirmed report that rebels are occupying Sunon city.

Saam Chun and Sunon are situated in the hinterland of Hongkong. Saam Chun was occupied without resistance. The British troops found the gates of the town open. The boundary of the new British territory was not otherwise extended. The villagers along the route welcomed the troops and some peaceable.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET. Montreal, May 17.—Stock market—Mining: Wain, Eagle, 380, 372; Payne, 400, 391; Montreal and London, 20, 15; Republic G. M. Co., 131, 130, 20; War Eagle, 1,000 at 373; Payne, 20, 19, 391; Montreal and London, 400 at 17, and 390 at 15; Republic, 1,000 at 130, 500, 1,000 at 130 1/2.

SEVERAL FREIGHT CARS. Chicago, May 17.—The Times-Herald to-day says an immense plant for the construction of steel freight cars will be added to the Westinghouse establishment. It will have a large capacity. A corporation with capital of \$15,000,000, will be organized within the present month, and will go out with contracts already secured for the construction of 700 cars.

ARMED MURDERER EXECUTED. New York, Pa., May 18.—James A. Anderson was hanged in the jail yard this morning. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser on the night of October 28, 1896. The husband of the murdered woman hired Clemmer to murder the wife in order to secure the Kaiser's fortune shortly afterwards. Anderson was sentenced to death for the crime.

Paris, May 17.—The Figaro, containing its summary and analysis of the evidence before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry, says it is in a position to give the exact composition of the secret dossier. This package, it asserts, contained seven documents, each of which it proceeds to analyze. Regarding the forged letters attributed to the Emperor William, the paper declares they existed but were subsequently destroyed. M. Hanotaux, the former minister for foreign affairs, learning what was going on, protested against these on the grounds that they were forgeries. But General Meyer, former minister of war, refused to suppress them. M. Hanotaux's protest, according to the Figaro, still exists in the war office.

The Figaro says: "When, in November, 1897, the intrinsigant alluded to these letters, Count von Münster, the German ambassador to France, went to the foreign office and said, 'My sovereign does not concern himself with your forgeries, but this is too much. It is beyond all bounds; make your press shut up. The matter was settled by an official denial of the existence of the letters.'

The other documents in the dossier were those already made public. The Figaro then goes on to show that when they were not forgeries, they did not refer to Dreyfus. The Brussels correspondent of the Figaro says a sensation has been caused there by the discovery that the chief of international espionage was on terms of intimate friendship with the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. This functionary secured election to the French Chamber of Commerce in Brussels. When the fact of his connection with Henry came out he was asked to resign, but refused. The French minister to Belgium, M. Gerard, begged the committee not to press the matter, whereupon the entire administrative council of the chamber, with one exception, resigned.

BROWN EXECUTED. He Spent Last Night Singing and Praying. London, May 17.—Marion Brown was hanged this morning for murder of Constable Twiby on the 24th June, 1898. The drop fell at 8:01. "Yesterday the prisoner requested that Salvation Army people be allowed to hold a song service, and this was done continually up to 2:30 this morning. Fred Matthews and Rev. W. M. Walker, Baptist minister, remained in the cell all night praying with the prisoner. Brown put in most of the time praying and singing, and at three o'clock he lay down on his bed, but slept little, getting up at daybreak and joining in the service. At 6:30 he prepared for execution. Breakfast was provided for him, but he ate little, though he seemed remarkably cheerful. At 7:50 he left the cell and proceeded by Sheriff Cameron, Rev. Dr. Johnston and Rev. W. M. Walker, walked to the scaffold with a steady step. His last words were a prayer to his maker. He made a confession to the Rev. Dr. Johnston, but requested that nothing be made public. The black cap was adjusted at 8 o'clock, and the drop fell at 8:01.

Brown shot Constable Twiby while the latter was attempting to arrest him for making a brutal and unprovoked assault on a Grand Trunk night watchman.

Forged the Kaiser's Name

To Letters Which Were Among Documents in the Dossier.

The Paris Figaro Prints Further Evidence in the Dreyfus Case

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Drawing to a Close

General Otis Reports That Aguinaldo is Seeking For Peace.

United States Officials Pleased With the Latest News From Manila.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—A special cable to the Globe-Democrat from Manila says: "It is reported here that Aguinaldo has decided to accept the terms of peace offered by the American Philippine commission and has started representatives from San Isidro for Manila. He is said to have reached the decision at a conference held at San Isidro the day before Lawton's attack, and that the fight took place after the decision to accept peace had been reached. "It is believed final peace is assured." Despatch From Otis. Washington, May 18.—General Otis cables the war department that representatives of Aguinaldo are seeking terms of peace, and that the forces of the insurgents are scattering in the mountains.

The following is the cable from General Otis:

Manila, May 18.—Representatives of the insurgent cabinet and Aguinaldo, who is in the mountains 12 miles north of San Isidro, which was abandoned on the 15th, will send in a commission tomorrow to seek terms of peace. "The majority of the force which was confronting MacArthur at San Fernando has retired to Tarlac, leaving only three miles of the railway. This force has decreased to about 2,500. "Scouting parties and detachments are moving today in various directions. "The great majority of the inhabitants in the provinces over which the troops have moved are anxious for peace, supported by members of the insurgent cabinet. The aspect of affairs at present is favorable. "Great satisfaction is expressed by the war department officials with the news contained in the despatch from Manila. The belief was expressed that the end of the insurrection was at hand." London, May 18.—No rumor of the surrender or the approaching surrender of Aguinaldo is current in this city. Filipino here reiterate the latest cable despatches from Aguinaldo emphatically repudiating any intention to submit and which contained the phrase: "We demand absolute independence or will fight to the death."

Dewey's Return. New York, May 18.—A despatch from Hongkong says Admiral Dewey has notified Consul Wildman that he will arrive at Hongkong on May 25. A Spanish Version. Manila, May 16, 4:50 p.m.—Two Spanish prisoners who have just arrived from Nueva Ecija say Aguinaldo has lost prestige with the rebels, which is described as being completely demoralized, short of food, suffering from diseases, afraid of Americans and rapidly dissolving into armed bands of pillagers. "The prisoners add that Generals Pilar and Luna are the only influential Filipinos continuing resistance. Aguinaldo's personal retinue was recently relieved of its baggage and money while on the way from San Isidro to Cobanatan, by marauders. The Chinese are being victimized everywhere by the rebels. Suenoaming, a prominent Filipino leader, who was friendly to Spain and joined in the compromise arrangement whereby the Spaniards hoped to conciliate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much, is reported as saying that Aguinaldo is sitting indoors crying. He blames himself for the miserable condition of the country and is afraid to surrender.

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CAREY CASTLE DESTROYED

The Residence of British Columbia's Lieutenant Governor Burned to the Ground.

DEFECTIVE CHIMNEY THE CAUSE

The Flames First Discovered Shortly Before Nine O'clock Spread With Amazing Rapidity—Willing Helpers Save Much Property, but Jewelry and Valuable Papers Are Lost.

Carey Castle, the picturesque residence of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas R. McInnes, situated on the bluff at the head of Belcher street, which, since the early sixties, before the days of confederation, has been the home of the governors of the province, was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

A roaring furnace of fierce flame raged for hours, rapidly eating up the picturesque and historic castle.

The cause ascribed is the same as given for six of the seven fires which have occurred there since the occupation of the castle—four being in the time of the present Lieutenant-Governor—defective chimneys.

The first blaze, during the regime of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes occurred about eighteen months ago; another about a year later, and the third about three months ago. In each of these instances the blaze was discovered by the gardener's mother, who lives in the lodge near the Governor's staff were enabled to extinguish the blazes before they had gained much headway, and until the present disastrous conflagration no very serious results ensued.

The blaze this morning was discovered by the private secretary, Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, who telephoned to the fire department, saying that the castle was being burnt down. The firemen hurried to the hill top, but notwithstanding their speedy arrival and their arduous attempts to quench the flames they were unable to save anything but the west and most recently added wing—the ball and reception room.

Of the remainder of the castle nothing now remains but some tumbling and ragged looking walls, bounding a big mass of still smouldering debris. The building is a Complete Wreck.

and presents as pitiable a picture as was ever seen. The ancient looking circular tower, built of rubble masonry, stands like the ruin of a castle described by Anthony Hope, Barr or Pemberton, after an invading enemy had passed through the land. Behind it the crumbling walls are falling fragment by fragment, leaving a tumbled-down ruin which threatens at any moment to crash down and swell the heap of debris within. The roof is gone as clean as though a cyclone had carried it away, so completely have the flames done their work.

Of the two-story farm building at the rear, where the servants' quarters were situated, nothing is left but a forest of broken-off, charred and blackened scantlings. The back wall on the east side is almost all down. It fell with a crash about 10 o'clock. The conservatories, in which were some of the most valuable plants, were almost totally destroyed. The coal sheds, into which eighteen tons of coal had been put but a few days ago, were also swept away, together with nearly all the out-buildings, sparks from the main building having ignited their dry-as-tinder roofs.

When the firemen arrived, so dry was the building that although scarcely more than ten minutes had elapsed since the alarm was given, the roof was a sheet of Cracking and Noisy Flames.

leaping and jumping as the fresh breezes from the sea fanned them onward to eat up more of the historic residence. From the attic at the front of the building, and close by the round tower, where the fire is thought to have originated, they sped across the roof, showers of sparks flying to the adjoining structures at the back, until the building in which the laundry is situated and where the servants have their quarters, was practically a solid mass of flame in a few minutes, and in less than an hour all that remained was

A Row of Blackened Uprights

standing like the totems of an Indian cemetery in the track of a forest fire. Almost coincident with the burning of this building a hot wave came from the

coal shed where the supply of coal was being burned prematurely.

At the front the tower was spitting out flames like the smokestack of an over-taxed steamer, and the wood-work burning fiercely. The tower, however, stood intact, but the walls, near by tumbled piecemeal by the flames shot upward, and as that which they fed upon was destroyed, seemed to turn downward greedily, jacking up everything within reach. In the east wing the flames spread rapidly, sweeping all that was burnable out of existence, despite the efforts of the hard-working firemen to stay the flames. The two streams playing on the building with good force, all things considered, seemed not toadden the flames momentarily, so great a headway had they obtained, sending up

A Shower of Sparks

and clouds of smoke; the sound of the crackling, as the fire progressed, being varied by the occasional crash of falling masonry and lumber.

The firemen fought hard. With scaling ladders, parties mounted to the roof and threw their streams into where the flames were the fiercest. Despite the blinding smoke and terrible heat they threw tons of water on to the burning mass, the new chemical rendering efficient aid with streams of acid.

As the firemen fought the flames volunteers were doing salvage work. With coats off and shirt sleeves rolled up, neighbors, business men, express men and all kinds of willing helpers hurried to the scene, carrying into the burning grounds' Here and there were little heaps of drawing-room bric-a-brac, silver and odds and ends dumped in a heap like a job-lot corner in a second-hand store. The sides of the drive-ways were lined with bureaus, tables, chairs, lounges, and every conceivable article of furniture, littered about promiscuously.

At the back a similar scene presented itself. On the lawn boxes and

Heaps of Paraphernalia

of all sorts was lying about.

The rocks near by were also crowned with goods, and along the plantation side furniture was strewn with the shrubbery as a border for the drive-ways.

Lieut.-Governor McInnes

sat on a bench in front of this array of salvaged furniture, with Premier Selin by his side. He was collarless and unless he can find a collar in the small tin-box of clothing which contains his uniform, the only clothing he has saved, he will wear a new collar when next he puts one on.

"I do not think I have any more than I stand in," he said to the Times man, "save my uniform, which I managed to throw out when the alarm was first given. I have lost all my clothing and a great deal else besides."

"How much? I really could not give any information on that point. Some of the furniture was saved, quite a lot, thanks to the workers who helped to remove it. Some of that in the bedrooms and the upper parts of the building, though, will be lost. Mrs. McInnes has lost considerably. Besides her clothing, and other things, she has

Lost Her Diamonds

and jewels.

"As to what papers have been lost I cannot say now. Some of the original papers have been lost and some were saved. As to what has been destroyed and what has not, nothing can be learned yet."

Had the fire occurred during the night time, the Lieut.-Governor said, it is a question whether he or any of his household and staff would have lived to talk of it. "Had the conflagration occurred at night I believe, we would have

Been Burned to Death.

"The fire was caused," said His Honor, "the same as have the previous three, since I look up my residence here, defective chimneys. It undoubtedly originated in the roof, through the falling of sparks from the chimney. Time after time efforts have been made to repair the chimney, the last being made but two weeks ago. Some time since I had a chimney built with a long metal cap to carry the sparks away above the building, but lately I noticed that whenever there was any wind, the sparks dropped down to the roof. The gardener's mother has given the alarm in three cases of fire and we have always been able to extinguish it without loss."

The present fire was discovered by the private secretary, as stated before. When interviewed by the Times

Mr. T. R. E. McInnes

said "I was coming down to breakfast about a quarter to nine this morning when I heard a crackling noise as though there was a big fire in the dining room. I hurried down, but found no fire anywhere. I then ran upstairs, and as I ran the sound of the crackling grew louder

and louder. On entering the attic I was nearly blinded by the smoke and then I realized that the castle was on fire, and running to the telephone I called the brigade.

The cause was a defective flue, which caused all of the previous fires to have their start since the castle was erected. "Some of

The Official Papers

have been saved, but not all. As to what has been saved and what lost or their value I cannot say. There was no insurance on the furniture, some of which will be lost."

The heaps of furniture scattered about the grounds were looked after by Sergt. John Langley and Constable Murray, of the provincial police, and Constable Walker, of the city police force. Sergt. Hawton and other officers arrived later. They carefully watched all the heaps of goods, and furniture and the sneak thief had been on hand, would have been speedily detected.

Sergt. Langley, while patrolling the grounds, had

A Narrow Escape.

He was passing the east wing while the flames were at their height, when suddenly he heard a roar and shouts from the bystanders, and had scarcely time to spring aside before the walls crashed down.

Another narrow escape was that of Frank Smith, foreman of the new chemical, Alex. Stewart, which had its baptism of fire to-day. He was recharging his cylinders and had not noticed there still remained some acid in the tank. He was unscrewing the top preparatory to taking out the cylinder to replenish it, when it blew out with a roar and

Shot Past His Face

with terrific force, going twenty or thirty feet in the air. Had he been bent an inch or two further forward, the flying cylinder would have killed him. As it was the only injury he sustained was a slight burning of the skin by the escaping acid. The firemen say he did not open the escape valve when unscrewing the top.

The firemen did not have the new engine—the Charles E. Bedford

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Ludgate was called in the police court on Monday, but it was announced, on behalf of the prosecution, that the city had withdrawn its case.

Mr. C. G. Major's offer to sell 17 acres of English Bay for \$15,000, with 200 feet water-front, came up again at Monday night's meeting of the council.

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The De Cosmos Proposal

The Old Scheme Revived at a Meeting of Business Men Last Night.

Engineer's Figures Indicate that the Line Can Be Built for \$700,000.

His Worship Mayor Redfern, T. W. Patterson, J. Stuart Yates, Dr. Milne, Noah Shakespeare, D. R. Ker, E. Crow Baker, J. Dunsmuir, C. E. Renouf, Alex. Wilson and Ald. MacGregor and Beckwith—these twelve good men and true, were selected at a large and representative meeting of citizens held last night in the Board of Trade rooms to go into the entire subject of railroad connection via the V. & S. and a ferry to Point Roberts.

The chairman in opening the meeting recalled the circumstances attending the original project of the same scheme—known as the De Cosmos scheme—ten years ago. He thought it offered innumerable advantages over that submitted by Mr. Dunsmuir, and was a unit of passengers from Victoria being landed in New Westminster in two hours.

He pointed out that the present scheme was somewhat a modification of the original plan in that it did not contemplate connection alone with New Westminster, but with the whole valley of the fertile Fraser—a territory which it was very essential to lay tribute to Victoria.

Mr. Renouf, one of the conveners of the meeting, pointed out that 75 per cent. of the produce of the Fraser valley is sold in Victoria, and that the other hand to that valley from Victoria. Mr. De Cosmos at the time the scheme was first proposed asked \$500,000 from the city, which was refused.

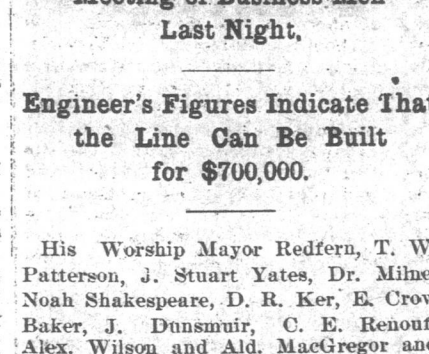
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Free Medical Treatment For Weak Men

Who are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.



SCIENTIFIC combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedy, and application—without advance payment to any honest man.

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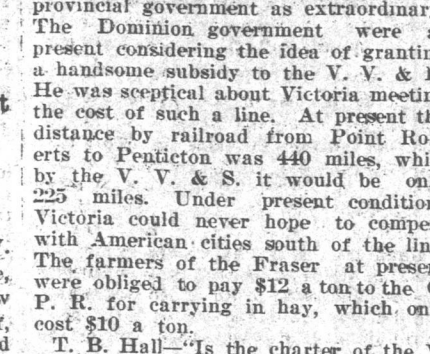
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Roofs for the Barns

A good barn is not a good barn unless it has a good roof.



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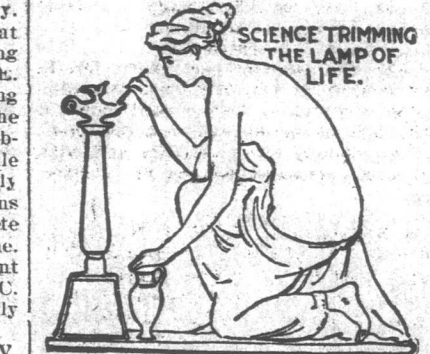
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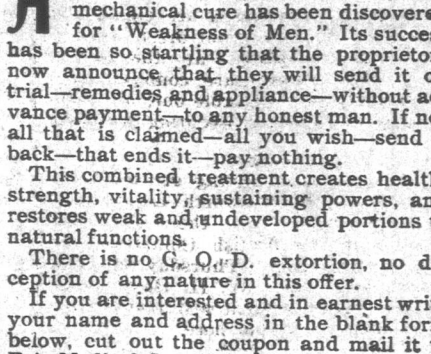
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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like 'The returns from', '29 days, 11 hours', '412', '75,532.61', '80,751.13', '118.28', '238', '823.60'.

His Worship Mayor Redfern, T. W. Patterson, J. Stuart Yates, Dr. Milne, Noah Shakespeare, D. R. Ker, E. Crow Baker, J. Dunsmuir, C. E. Renouf, Alex. Wilson and Ald. MacGregor and Beckwith—these twelve good men and true, were selected at a large and representative meeting of citizens held last night in the Board of Trade rooms to go into the entire subject of railroad connection via the V. & S. and a ferry to Point Roberts.

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Another sidewalk and crossing are being put up from the Ymir hotel to the railway platform.

The Dundee mine headgear, etc., are getting into good shape and should be in thorough working order very shortly.

The miners' union are giving a grand ball on the 24th of May.

Ed. Lind, of this town, has secured the contract for hauling the ore and concentrates from the Ymir mine to the railway station.

A gang of men are busy working at the reservoir of the water works company. The full plant for the installation, consisting of pipes, hydrants, etc., is expected to leave Chicago next week, and the system will be in running order by the end of June.

Charles Davis of the Rio Grande is in town on Saturday and reports steady drifting work being carried on.

Mr. Flettout, one of the directors of the Executing Gold Mining Company, has taken over J. A. Whittier's residence on B avenue, and has paid the sum of \$3,000 cash therefor.

Fred. Sherman leaves for the Lardo to act as bookkeeper for contractor Carleson on the Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan.

The fire brigade has just received their new horse reel and 1,000 feet of new hose.

Secretary Anderson of the celebration committee has been notified by the Trail football team that they will participate in the sports at Kaslo on the 24th.

Several inquiries have been made by those in search of houses during the past week. There are none in town for rent or sale.

The bank house at the Vancouver mine was destroyed by fire last week. The warehouse and cookhouse which adjoined the building burned, were saved through the efforts of the men, and the company's loss is consequently small. The crew lost part of their clothes.

Rapid progress is being made with the grade on the branch line to Deadwood and Copper Camps.

H. C. Shaw, barrister, of Vancouver, arrived in the city last week, and has decided to locate here.

The Greenwood branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been removed to the Flood-Nadon block.

Personally he was not aware what harbor facilities existed on the mainland, but that data could easily be obtained. If the line were extended to Chilliwack, Victoria would control the Fraser valley trade. He knew this from the fact that he had frequent conversations with settlers there and they would almost to a man prefer to deal in Victoria rather than in Vancouver and New Westminster. (Applause.)

D. R. Ker explained his remarks at a previous meeting, in which he appeared to support both a ferry and a fast steamer. A line such as they were called together to discuss would give Victoria the local trade of the Fraser. But there was the passenger trade between here and Vancouver and Victoria, which had to be considered, and would have to be met by a fast steamer to do the trip in three hours. The freight would have to come over another line—just such a line as was projected in the V. & S. ferry. If speed could be made on any line it was on this. It might be handled cheaply on any line in British Columbia. It would give Victoria the matter should be taken up by a committee and if possible have the citizens form a company to operate the road.

Dr. G. R. Milne operated himself as one of the financial informants who went into the V. & S. scheme. If Mr. De Cosmos was living to-day he would say that he wanted not only his scheme but a line to the Boundary country. With others he had been instrumental in obtaining a subsidy for a line from Point Roberts to Pentiction, and to Midway. Work had been prosecuted on the Pentiction branch, where \$20,000 had been expended, but the provincial government had cancelled the subsidy. That company's charter, called for the

construction of a daily ferry between English Bluff and Vancouver Island. This was cancelled by the provincial government, and why didn't the citizens of Victoria come together and protest against it. His company was still prosecuting work, but the government would recall their action. His company had a good case in court against the government for their action. They were appealing to the Dominion government for redress of the action of the provincial government as extraordinary. The Dominion government were at present considering the idea of granting a handsome subsidy to the V. V. & E. He was sceptical about Victoria's meeting the cost of such a line. At present the distance by railroad from Point Roberts to Pentiction was 440 miles, while by the V. V. & S. it would be only 250 miles. Under present conditions Victoria could never hope to compete with American cities south of the line. The farmers of the Fraser at present were obliged to pay \$12 a ton to the C. P. R. for carrying in hay, which only cost \$10 a ton.

T. B. Hall—"Is the charter of the V. V. & E. still controlled by the original owners?" D. Milne—"Yes, it is controlled by the original owners."

T. W. Patterson asked if McKenzie and Mann had bought the charter, and had made all the expenditures in connection with the building of the road to which the last speaker had referred. D. Milne—"No."

T. W. Patterson—"Is it not true that McKenzie and Mann made a payment to the Mayor Redfern, and they expended the money on it?" D. Milne—"They were engaged to finance the scheme and also to take up construction."

C. E. Renouf asked if there would be any objection to the city building the ferry and the V. V. & E. using it the same as any other road.

In reply to Dr. Milne said he supposed there would not be any objection. Continuing, Mr. Renouf said that 4,000 men put up \$50 a piece \$200,000 would be available and he thought it would pay any working man to put up the amount he had mentioned.

The chairman then read the figures submitted by Mr. Bell at the time the scheme was first projected. Mr. Bell had stated to him that a deduction of about 10 per cent. should be made from the original estimate owing to the altered financial conditions. His estimate was as follows:

Cost of the line from Victoria to Swartz Bay, 28.8 miles, including cost of wharves, pontoons, etc., \$550,000. (Sixteen miles of this road is already built.) Ferry from Point Roberts to New Westminster, including motive, breakwater, equipment and water service complete, 18.5 miles, \$1,687,500. Bridge across Fraser river at New Westminster, \$500,000.

This amount would be materially reduced by running into Boundary Bay instead of English Bay.

Actual cost from Victoria to New Westminster, \$1,250,000. Deduct ten per cent. leaving about \$1,125,000.

Mr. Patterson here said that \$400,000 might be deducted that amount being the actual cost of the line already built to Sidney; while \$300,000 (cost of bridge at New Westminster) would also be taken off the general bill.

The actual cost therefore from Victoria to English Bluff, including wharves and ferry complete is about \$700,000.

The chairman also quoted Mr. Bell's statement that the Gulf where the ferry would cross offered no obstacles to navigation, and that a similar ferry across Chesapeake Bay, a sheet of water very subject to storms, where no difficulty was encountered in prosecuting the service.

Alex. Wilson said that Mr. De Cosmos had three attempts to establish the line indicated. When it was decided to terminate the C.P.R. at Port Moody, Mr. Lozier, Minister of Public Works, promised on the floor of the House that a ferry should be established between the terminus and Victoria. Mr. De Cosmos brought up the matter again and again but unfortunately only a verbal statement had been made and no written assurance given. He canvassed the town for subscriptions to build a railway to Saanich and thence by ferry to the mainland. About 50 men responded to the appeal and a charter was obtained to build a ferry across the straits together with a telegraph and telephone line. Surveys were made and H. P. Bell, Perry and Bell Irving made plans, submitted them to Ottawa and a charter was granted.

The City Council was asked to implement a bond by a narrow majority of 3, guaranteeing interest on bonds to the extent of \$500,000. This was put in court and kept there for eighteen months. Mr. De Cosmos was offered \$50,000 for the shares which Mr. Morris had purchased \$150,000 to the stock, but with no success. In the meantime the local government granted a charter to the V. V. & E. guaranteeing 2 per cent. on \$300,000 to five men. The City Council rescinded the former by-law and guaranteed 3 per cent.

Mr. Jos. Sayward seconded the motion. A. L. Belyea said that although he had taken no part in the discussions heretofore he had long ago made up his mind as to what was the best course for Victoria to pursue. As the drafter of the original charter of the V. V. & E. he knew that it was not a Vancouver scheme, and was objected to by people there because in the original draft Vancouver was not mentioned. The scheme they wanted was the one which would give the largest market. Would the Port Angeles one give us this connection? He didn't think so. Would the Dunsmuir's scheme do so? No. It would give Vancouver access to the only market left to Victoria, and would not give Victoria any corresponding advantage. Who had the trade of Nanaimo and Union to-day? He ventured to say "Victoria" hadn't a per cent. of it. Where would we get new markets? In the Fraser valley and the Kootenays. We have at present the first link of connection to that valley in the V. & S. railroad. Between Sidney and Point Roberts was a comparatively short distance and back of the latter the fertile valley of the Fraser, and some time in the future the Kootenays into which he hoped to see a line parallel to the C.P.R. connecting with southern British Columbia. The only line which

would do Victoria any good and increase its trade was one to get into the Fraser and Boundary.

Another thing, the mainland is advancing by leaps and bounds, and Victoria living on the crumbs from the mainland? Had we not resources on the island? Had we not prospects as good as on the mainland? Had we not timber resources? He believed the island was retarded by the land grant to the E. & N. railway. Victoria lost sight of what they had at home, and which was more important than anything they had on the mainland. Nevertheless there was no scheme before the people which at all equalled the one before the people in the V. & S. ferry proposal.

A. G. McCandless said he was originally interested in the V. V. & E. railway, and a revulsion of feeling had taken place owing to the belief that McKenzie and Mann had acquired the line. The citizens were as strongly in favor of the line as ever, provided the C.P.R. did not have the control of it.

The resolution then carried unanimously.

The committee whose names have already been given and of whom five will constitute a quorum, was then appointed, and at the close of the general meeting held a preliminary session.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been successful in my case and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD.

APOLIOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the court for a writ of mandamus to incorporate a company with power to construct and operate a railway and telegraph and telephone from some part in British Columbia eastwardly through either the Yellow Head Pass or the Peace River Pass to a point at or near Fort Saskatchewan in the District of Alberta in the Northwest Territories, and for other powers and privileges incidental thereto.

Dated at Ottawa, this first day of May, A.D. 1899.

Another Rich Gold Strike

Miners With Bude Implements Taking Out \$200 a Day at Cape Nome.

Dawson Excited Over the New Strike—Many Will Stampede.

Attempted Murder at Atlin—Exciting Times on Dawson Creeks.

Americans Think That the Comparison of Flags is Odious.

Steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, is back from the North. She brings news that the anticipated early runs of the river steamers are "off" for the time being, as the northern country has experienced another cold spell and the thaw is not yet. A change was daily anticipated and the travel will soon begin again.

Perhaps the most interesting news received by the steamer was of new and exceedingly rich discoveries of gold at Cape Nome, near St. Michaels. Miners who have reached Skagway from Dawson say that hundreds will go down to the new fields from there. There are several river steamers at Dawson which will start down the river at the very first opportunity. Just how soon the steamers from Dawson will reach Cape Nome is problematical. The Yukon is free of ice before St. Michaels harbor is clear; but an anchorage near Cape Nome may be open before St. Michaels is free, and it is expected that hundreds will rush northward by steamer. The strike which has created so much excitement in the northwest is on Snake river and its various tributaries. It is about twenty miles from Cape Nome and one hundred and twenty miles north of St. Michaels. It is just outside the United States military reservation near St. Michael. The ground is all American territory and is comparatively easy of access, being on the coast.

The miners already on the ground are using ordinary packing cases and cracker boxes for rockers and with these crude implements work out \$200 a day. There are stories of claims that run to even \$1,000 a day. Bedrock is down only six feet and the ground pays from the first scratch made in its surface. The people of St. Michael are in a frenzy over the new diggings. Corporations were formed as soon as reports of the discoveries were received. Employees of the Alaska Commercial Company at once sent two men out of the snowbound region to order supplies and lumber necessary for working the claims they have taken.

In October of last year the miners of Snake river organized the new mining district. The name chosen was Cape Nome mining district. The outlines of the new goldfields were fixed as follows: Extending from Cape Nome in a north-westerly direction along the coast for twenty-five miles inland, making a district twenty-five miles square. It was decided that placer claims shall be located 1,200 feet by 600 feet. Claims may be located by power of attorney, but this power of attorney must be recorded prior to the location notices. All claims must be recorded within forty days after the notice is posted. It was decided that water used for mining or otherwise taken from the natural watercourse must be turned back into the natural watercourse at the lower end of each claim. Dr. A. N. Kittleson was elected district recorder for the term of two years, his fees to be \$2.50 for recording any kind of a document.

Officials of the Alaska Commercial Company, although somewhat conservative in their estimate of the value of the new diggings, admit that another rich district has been opened. Their representatives send these reports of the strike, and they believe another such rush as that which marked the stampede to Dawson City will be seen next spring. They do not know the extent of the rich deposits as the district has not been thoroughly gone over by any one. That their employees have faith in the strike they believe is evidenced by the fact that they sent out two representatives with authority to turn all the money due them from the company into supplies and lumber.

The new diggings are said to be part of a strongly defined belt which includes the Klondike country, the Fifty Mile, Circle City mines, the Koyukuk strikes and thence on through this Snake river region into Siberia.

According to advices received at Dawson men from the surrounding country have been flocking to the new district since early in December. The big rush from the outside world is expected as soon as the navigation will permit. There is a great scarcity of wood for fuel and other purposes, the only available wood being that which drifts ashore. Men are already sawing this against the time when the demand for it will be so great as to make it command a fancy price. It is expected a camp of 3,000 people will be on the ground before many months. All the ground in the vicinity of the point of discovery has been staked, including the land on the creek emptying into the Snake river on the east side. Cape Nome is the extreme southern point of the peninsula which extends to Cape Prince of Wales, which is the eastern point of Behring Strait in the north and Norton Sound on the south. The ships and steamers make Cape Nome and then stand in to St. Michael to avoid the shoal water caused by the discharge of debris from the Yukon river. The country about here has not been prospected, the efforts of the miners being for many years directed to inland points and along the Yukon river. The present strike here will result in a thorough prospecting of the coast region and inland from the shore line on all sides of Norton Sound. The new district will be comparative-

ly easy of access as soon as the ice breaks next month. Vessels of any draught can reach a point of the coast, though the bluffs are said to be sheer and the anchorage ground a dangerous one. Small stern-wheel steamers can navigate the Snake river, along which the new diggings are located, thus solving the question of transportation, which has been so serious a one to the people at Dawson City.

News has reached Skagway from Dawson of the following deaths: Mrs. John Daniels, of Seattle, died of typhoid fever at the cabin of her father, Dr. R. G. Caldwell, in Dawson, on April 19th. She was 22 years of age and leaves a husband and young son. She was very well known here. The body will be embalmed and brought out on the first steamer.

Paul H. Lassonde, of Kiona, Wn., aged 32, died of pneumonia at the Good Samaritan Hospital on April 13. John Nelson, of San Diego, Cal., died of scurvy at Dawson. He was 48 years of age.

Skagway was very quiet when the Danube sailed; Bennett, however, was decidedly lively. Her citizens were busy preparing for the opening of navigation. Lots which sold there for \$50 are now selling for \$400 and \$500. A Skagway paper says the provincial government of British Columbia some time ago asked for tenders on the sale of townsite lands at Lake Bennett. These lands were sold a few days ago to the Bennett-Lake & Co. Navigation Company. Rattenbury is the manager of the company.

The population of Bennett is steadily increasing. W. L. Siegel, who has reached Skagway from Dawson brings word that bedrock on Sulphur and Quartz creeks is richer than the placer claims, and the government officials are puzzled as to whether they should be recorded again or warrants claims or not. In the meantime the operators are guarding their property with shotguns to prevent their being jumped.

News comes from Atlin of an attempted murder by a German who lost his partner's eye with a shotgun, blinding him and possibly fatally wounding him. The police have offered \$200 reward for his apprehension. The names of the parties and the cause of the quarrel were not learned.

The Skagway Alaskan complains of the Stars and Stripes on the summit in comparison with the British flag. He says: On the Summit of White Pass within a few feet of each other wave the flags of United States and of Great Britain. To the British subjects no flag is dearer than that of England. At the Summit a bright, new flag flies to the breeze and every night it is taken down by a detail of the Northwest Mounted Police and again raised the following morning. On the American side flies a torn, tattered piece of bunting, all that is left of a once beautiful flag, yet the American crescent which has been long in the British territory and under the flag of England, the sight of the stary blue union with a few tattered stripes still clinging to it, is a dear one, when it is seen for the first time on the way from the interior. Although the stormy winds of many days and nights have whipped it into ribbons; although the bright banners of old England fly but a few feet away, yet the old tattered piece of bunting is dear to them, for all that it represents.

The Summit of White Pass is not the boundary line from the American point of view and that old glory floats there 'due to the patriotism of some unknown citizen. Neither the United States customs officials nor any officers of the government are authorized to keep the flag flying there. But American patriotism cannot down the odious comparison between the care taken of the British emblem and the neglect of the American. Night and day, as though nailed to the mast, the American colors fly. But it is the duty of America's sons to see that the flag is still there. Among the American residents of the Summit can easily be found some one who will care for the flag, and will see that it comes down at retreat and goes up again at dawn.

Skagway should provide a flag for the Summit of the pass. It will not help to solve the boundary problem, neither will it engender an unfriendly feeling between the two disputing countries. The proud banner of old England wave on the Summit until an adjustment of the boundary question places it back to the "thirty mile limit," but above all let us see that our flag is still there.

The Skagway gold excitement has abated considerably. Hundreds crossed the bay and staked claims in the deep ravine that cuts down across the foot of Sphinx mountain. Prospectors claim to have discovered dirt that runs ten cents to the pan. This result was obtained from a hole sunk in the frozen ground to the depth of two feet. As yet most of the country is covered with snow to a considerable depth so that a good idea of the worth of the new diggings is impossible. The discovery party report seeing some fine timber, lots of snow and plenty of rooms to stake claims. However, the steamboat men who carry miners across the bay have earned the most by the stampede.

Among the returning passengers on the Danube were Percy R. Peole, the Canadian customs officer at Log Cabin, who is down to recuperate; M. Nodack, G. Mahoney, of Atlin, I. Marks, of Log Cabin, Dr. Rusch, of Nasa, who is down in connection with the Indian manslaughter case; F. B. Bourg, P. K. Lindsay, C. Abbott, P. Laundrs, J. J. McNeill and J. Maher.

The stern-wheel steamer Sybil was assailed by the Danube off Egg Island lighthouse, Queen Charlotte Sound, and the Tees was sighted at Lowe Inlet.

Purser Bishop—the genial Harry—says that both the tramway and railway companies are doing considerable business.

THE FRASER. Queneville, May 18.—The river rose three inches here this morning.

Queneville, B.C., May 17.—The river rose five inches during the last 24 hours. The weather is showery. Lillooet, May 17.—There has been no change in the river since yesterday. Weather cool.

Conference Concluded

Final Draft of Stations Decided Upon for the Ensuing Year.

The Next Meeting of the Conference To be in New Westminster.

Nanaimo, May 17.—(Special.)—The final sessions of the annual conference of the Methodist Church in British Columbia were held to-day.

Following is the final draft of the stations for the ensuing year: STATION LIST—FINAL DRAFT.

Victoria District. Victoria Metropolitan, James C. Speer (chairman Victoria district); Victoria Central, William H. Barraclough, B.A.; Victoria West, Thomas W. Hall; Nanaimo West, John D. Knox; Victoria James Bay, one to be sent (B.H.H.) under superintendent Central; Victoria Chinese Mission, Chank Sing Kai, under superintendent Victoria Japanese Mission, under superintendent Metropolitan; Saanich, Joseph W. Winslow; Cowichan, G. Howard Osborne, Chas. W. Nelson; Salt Spring Island, David W. Scott, under supt. Cowichan; Nanaimo, Haliburton street, Wellington, Charles W. Haliburton street, Walter W. Bae; Nanaimo, Chinese Mission, one to be sent, under supt. Haliburton street; Nanaimo Japanese Mission, to be supplied under supt. Wallace street; Wellington, Charles W. M. Sutherland; Cumberland, William Hicks; Cumberland Japanese Mission, under supt. Cumberland; Denman, John P. Hicks, chaplain to the Westleys H. M. fleet at Esquimalt, (financial secretary Victoria district); by permission of conference, Victoria District.

Vancouver, Home street, Edward B. Scott; Vancouver, Prince street, Robert Whittington, M.A., B.Sc., president of conference, chairman Vancouver district; Vancouver, Mount Pleasant, Alfred E. Green; Vancouver Chinese Mission, including Richmond, one to be sent, under supt. Mount Pleasant; Vancouver Japanese Mission, including Sapperton and Steveston, Goro Kaburagi; Richmond, Arthur N. Miller, financial secretary Vancouver district; Texada and Howe Sound, Aykroyd Stoner; Maple Ridge, Allen K. Sharp; Mission City, Robert Wilkinson; Agassiz and Hot Springs, one wanted; Atlin (under General Board of Missions), Jaw West, under superintendent.

New Westminster Central, John F. Betts; Willford, J. Sippell, B.A., B.D., principal C. M. College; Thomas D. Pearson, superintendent, New Westminster West End, John P. Bowell, secretary of conference; New Westminster Sapperton, to be supplied under supt. on the way from Westminister and Lower Fraser, one to be sent (T. C. T.); Ladner, Elihu Manuel; Cloverdale, one wanted; Langley, William L. Hall; Sumner, one wanted; Chilliwack, James H. White, financial secretary Westminister district; Cheam, William G. Mahon; Joseph Hall, principal of Coquitlam Institute by permission of conference, chairman New Westminster district.

Kamloops District. Kamloops, Charles Ladner, chairman Kamloops district; Kamloops Japanese Mission, to be supplied under supt. of Kamloops; Thompson River, to be supplied; Nicola, Thomas Neville; Salmon Arm, one to be sent (R. H. P.); Revelstoke, Samuel L. Hall; Sumner, one wanted; Chilliwack, James H. White, financial secretary Westminister district; Cheam, William G. Mahon; Joseph Hall, principal of Coquitlam Institute by permission of conference, chairman New Westminster district.

Kootenay District. Rossland, George H. Morlan; David D. Hicks, superintendent; Trail, James Calvert; Nelson, John Robson, B.A., financial secretary Kootenay district; Ymir, James Hicks; Kaslo, James A. Wood, chairman Kootenay District; Sandon, Albert M. Stanford, B.A.; Lew Denver and Slocan City, E. A. Roberts; Grand Forks, one to be sent (G. K. B.); Cascade City, to be supplied; Greenwood, B. Hedley Balderston, B.A.; Cranbrook and Fort Steele, Geo. E. Smith, S.T.L.; Ferale, R. Forbes Stillman.

Simpson District. Port Simpson, S. Stanley Osterhout, Ph. D., chairman Simpson district; Albert E. Bolton, M.D., medical missionary; Nasa River, William T. Ross, M.D., medical missionary; native agent under superintendence of the chairman; Skidegate, C.C.I., Barbara C. Freeman; Port Essington, Dennis Jennings, financial secretary Simpson district; Klaskan, to be visited from Port Essington; Hartley Bay, missionary teacher, under superintendence of chairman (G. R. B.).

Agner's Hair Vigor will restore gray or faded hair to its original color. This is the whole story, and an ounce of fact is worth a ton of argument.

How to Get Plump and Rosy

Nature meant woman to be plump, rosy, and well developed, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to strive for this ideal. Thinness denotes disease. It is the thin, bloodless girl that becomes the pale, nervous, faded woman, who suffers from nervousness, headaches, backaches, pains in the sides, sleeplessness, irritability, and despondency.

When the nerves are weak, digestion is impaired, the blood becomes thin, watery, and diseased, the woman suffers all the misery caused by the irregularities of her peculiarly feminine organism. You can supply nourishment to both the blood and nerves by using

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

It makes women plump and rosy by vitalizing the wasted nerve cells and putting into the blood the very ingredients required to make it rich and pure.

Pale, weak women, and thin, bloodless girls find themselves steadily gaining in health and strength while using DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD, the greatest spring restorative. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price by Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Klahpax, William H. Pierce; Kitzguella, native agent under superintendence of chairman (F. R.); Huxford, missionary teacher, under superintendence of chairman (R. H. C.).

Bella Bella District. Bella Bella, Richard W. Large, M.D.; River's Inlet, lay agent under superintendence of chairman (B. N.); China Hat, native agent under superintendence of chairman (G. B.); Kitimat, George H. Baley, financial secretary Bella Bella district; Kitlope, to be visited from Kitamat; Bella Bella, John C. Spencer, M.D.; Kimsquit, to be supplied by native agent under superintendence of chairman; Cape Mudge missionary teacher (R. J. W.); Lower Fraser (Sardis), Thomas Crosby, chairman Bella Bella district; native agent (Capt. J.); Cowichan Tribes (Duncan), Charles M. Tate; Victoria, lay agent under superintendence of Covichan (W. H. G.); Nanaimo, missionary teacher under superintendence of Covichan (G. R. W.); Nitinat (Clo-osey), William J. Stone; Closoomat, one to be sent (medical missionary); Nootka Sound, to be visited; Glad Tidings left in hands of Missionary Board.

During the evening session votes of thanks were passed to the various transportation companies, the Nanaimo ministers and friends who helped to entertain the delegates. The recent action of the Dominion Temperance Alliance was endorsed by a unanimous vote of conference. Conference then adjourned to meet on the second Thursday in May, 1900, at New Westminster.

A Horrible Massacre

Savage Head-Hunters of Formosa Slay and Decapitate Unarmed Villagers.

Carry Their Heads Home and Feast With the Ghastly Trophies Near By.

News was received from Formosa by the Empress of India of a horrible massacre, 120 unarmed villagers being ruthlessly slain and decapitated by a band of Formosan head hunters—Malay savages who inhabited the interior of southern Formosa.

The horrible event is reported to have occurred on April 7th, in the vicinity of Taiko town, central district. The villagers were on their way back to Taiko after feasting at the shrine of one of the gods, when the savages—who were not so strong numerically as the villagers, but were all armed—suddenly rose from an ambush and directed a terrible charge against the unarmed villagers. Out of the party of 120 only three were able to save their lives. The remainder were cruelly massacred, every head being placed triumphantly carried off by the savages. The news was soon brought to the village by the terrified survivors and has since been creating a tremendous sensation among the Japanese as well as the natives.

Strangely enough the cause of the massacre is alleged to be a dispute between savage tribes over a love affair, says the Hongkong Press. A girl of the assailing tribe became pregnant and afterwards died. As to the identity of the adulterer suspicion fell upon a man of Taiko, and compensation was demanded from him. He denied the allegations and peremptorily refused to make any amends. Then the alleged violated tribe resorted to the head hunting expedition to obtain revenge.

A Chinese interpreter is reported to have paid a visit to the tribe after the massacre. The party had returned home with their ghastly trophies and on his

FREE! This lovely Wash, a Little Lady's chaperon for evening dress. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

Advertisement for Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for women's health.

Advertisement for R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. Wholesale Merchants, Liquors and Groceries, featuring Whiskies (Seagram's, Thorn's O.H.M.S., Thistle Blend) and Brandies (Bonnaits, Zynkara).

Advertisement for Columbia Flouring Mills Co., featuring an illustration of a woman and text about flour products.

Advertisement for J. Piercy & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about various goods.

Advertisement for Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about the medicine's benefits.

Advertisement for Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about the medicine's benefits.

Advertisement for By Leaps and Bounds, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about a product.

Advertisement for Trade of the Dominion to Grow in a Manly Manner, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about a product.

Advertisement for Premier Laurier, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about a product.

Advertisement for It Comes High But We Must Have It, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about a product.

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co., featuring an illustration of a woman and text about a product.

Advertisement for A Fiery Skin, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about a product.

Advertisement for Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about the medicine's benefits.