

STILL MORE WARLIKE

United States Senate Resolution Asks Cuban Independence and Spanish Evacuation.

Madrid Ministers Declare That Spain Will Certainly Resist any Interference.

Military Preparations of Both Countries Being Pushed—Attitude of Europe.

Washington, April 13.—Following is the majority resolution reported by Senator Davis, immediately upon the convening of the senate at noon to-day:

"Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to congress on April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress is invited, therefore,

Resolved—First, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. Second, that it is the duty of the United States to demand and it does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish authority and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, that the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into active service the United States militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

London, April 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing at 5 o'clock this evening says: Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war, and Count Xiquena, minister of public works, both in Madrid, have this afternoon declared that the government was firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect, on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They also said that the government was determined to carry out this line of conduct on the part of Spain would certainly be supported by the European powers.

SPAIN'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Madrid, April 13.—El Liberal, hitherto so favorable to the present cabinet, criticizes in the sharpest manner its surrender to the powers, and urges an energetic attitude on the part of the United States. It is clear that only recognition of the rights of Spain in Cuba and the cessation of assistance from America, to the Spanish army, would bring the cabinet in the eyes of a nation that is morally sad and weary of successive humiliations.

The impartial boldly asserts that the honor of Spain can only be vindicated if the truce is short and the time devoted to complete naval and military preparations and the sending of a powerful fleet of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and torpedo vessels to Havana.

The Madrid telegraphic papers and Conservatives like the Epoca do their best to ally public opinion and military displeasure by showing that the Spanish position has been strengthened for its developments in Cuba, by having ascertained the proposals of the Pope and powers. They try to make out now that all concessions must come from America, by withdrawing war vessels, ceasing to give insurance to Spanish vessels, and respecting the rights of Spain and the new autonomous regime in Cuba.

New York, April 13.—A cable to the World from Madrid says that the censor again stops all news of the Spanish navy and military preparations from being sent abroad, though Madrid papers publish the same daily. The ministers of war and marine have publicly stated that a suspension of hostilities will not stop the Spanish preparations, especially at the naval arsenals of Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, where men are working night and day to prepare war stores and guns ready.

The Cortes, directly it meets, will be asked for considerable credits for buying ships and completing others building for Spain abroad. Crews have been sent out to take out two fine, large steamers bought at Hamburg. The government is negotiating for the purchase of several vessels for Spain. The minister of war is pushing work actively on the defense of the Balearic and Canary Islands, also the Moroccan coast on the coast of Morocco. In military and naval circles it is believed that the truce will be unlikely to last long.

orders to his regiment to prepare for war service. Similar orders will, it is said, be received by other regiments, and before many hours every National (Guards) in the city will know exactly what he will be expected to take with him on a campaign.

Washington, April 13.—The navy department has determined to buy the trans-Atlantic liners St. Paul and St. Louis.

Old Point Comfort, Va., April 13.—The flag and our colors will be at 2 o'clock under sealed orders for the south.

Portland, Me., April 13.—The United States cruisers Topanga (formerly the Dolphin) and the United States torpedo boat Sommers which put in here owing to the severity of the weather on Sunday last, are leaving Weymouth, sailed again to-day.

THE INFLUENCES FOR PEACE. Madrid, April 13.—A report is current that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, telegraphed to the Madrid government an assurance that peace between Spain and the United States would not be disturbed.

London, April 13.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has again telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, begging him to use his influence with the other sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

Berne, Switzerland, April 13.—The national council has suggested that the Bundesrath consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain. The question will be considered tomorrow, but the suggestion doubtless will be rejected.

AS SEEN IN LONDON.

London, April 13.—The Daily News says editorially this morning: "We do not desire to detract from the credit that justly belongs to the Pope, but neither the spiritual nor temporal machinery of Europe would have been put in motion to stop the horrors in Cuba, but for the United States. A Weyler would be invaluable in America's resolve that Cuba shall be free from her butchers and tormentors. If the Pope really desires peace he should exert the whole of his great influence with Spain, who cannot in the long run, disobey him, while Spain would not suffer humiliation in submitting to the pontiff, who has no physical force behind him."

The Times says: "Optimist critics of President McKinley's message have lost sight of the fact that both Washington and Madrid, that those whose chief preoccupation is at the least, is not the maintenance of peace, are playing with fire in a powder magazine. General Fitzhugh Lee's influence will tend to aggravate the bitterness felt for the loss of the Maine—a natural cause of suspicion and anger, but to lose these smoldering fires into flames at the present critical moment is a rash act, not easy to be condoned by the conscience of the civilized world."

In the afternoon papers in this city unanimously express the opinion that both the United States and Spain are heading straight for war, and there is also a disposition to blame President McKinley for his alleged indecision.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 13.—The report accompanying the resolutions presented in the senate this afternoon was voluminous, and nearly fifty minutes were taken up in reading it. It was a terrible arraignment of Spanish atrocities. Following the presentation of the report and after Mr. Hoare, of Massachusetts, had insisted that consideration of the resolution go over until to-morrow on a point of order, came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker of the United States, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, both brilliant and impassioned orators, presenting different phases of the Cuban situation. Mr. Foraker advocated the direct recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic and with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the senate, splendidly maintained his position. A sharp colloquy between him and Mr. Elikins, of West Virginia, caused excitement.

Mr. Lodge followed with an appeal for action in preservation of the national interest.

ROSSLAND MINES.

New Shippers Causing Trail Smelter to Re-open War Eagle Waiting Lower Rates.

Roseland, April 2.—The Centre Star commenced shipment of ore to Trail yesterday, having about 100 tons available. The electric hoist will be installed soon. Other mines are arranging to ship to Trail smelter, which will be blown in about June 1st.

One shipment for the past week were 1,338 tons, as compared with 865 during the corresponding period of last year. From January 1, 20,447 tons have been shipped from Roseland mines, which, according to W. A. Gardner's estimate of \$20.48 per ton, represents a value of \$262,224. Since January 1, 1897, the shipments from this camp have amounted to 93,367 tons, valued at \$74,463.

Blackstock, of the War Eagle mining company, arrived here to-day. He says that a small settlement of the mine can be made with the smelters. He would much prefer to see the ore go to local reduction works, but says shipping to United States smelters must be done unless the C.P.R. can be induced to quote lower rates. He thinks the C.P.R. should lose no time in carrying out the proposition.

NEWS OF CHILLIWACK.

Interest Centres in Working Operations—Politicians Active—Local Improvements.

Chilliwack, April 11.—A. S. Vedder, M.P., has returned from Victoria to spend the Easter holidays. At the same time, he is doing his level best to impress on the minds of the electors that he has done all that has been done to secure to the island here the dyke, which will be under construction in a few days. As to his action in the house of Commons, his power of speech is well known, and he has done further the interests of this municipality by making the case of the power of the dyke, has opened up public offices to the district block for the convenience of those interested.

Dr. Cooper, who left here last week on an official visit to Adair's Landing and returned a few days later to finish his tour of inspection.

A very large and influential meeting of the supporters of the provincial administration was held last Saturday and Sunday, and a wholesome work was accomplished.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY.

New York, April 13.—With the departure of the steamer City of Washington to-day, the postal service from the United States to Cuba will close for the present.

Colonel William Seward has issued

TARTE AGAINST CORBIN

The Minister Opposes Kettle River Charter as Against Canadian Interests.

Northport Smelter a Living Object Lesson of What the Proposal Means.

An All-Canadian Service Simply Natural Protection—The Bill in Jeopardy.

Ottawa, April 13.—One hour was devoted tonight to a consideration of the Kettle Valley railway bill, but no decision was reached as Mr. Oliver, fearing defeat of the measure talked it out. The debate was characterized by a noteworthy speech from Mr. Tarte, who strongly opposed the measure. He held it was always the policy of parliament to refuse to charter two railways over the same ground.

"Oh! Oh!" said Wood, Liberal member for Hamilton (who is an ardent advocate of the bill).

"Order," cried several Liberals; "Don't interrupt the minister," called delighted Conservatives; and Mr. Tarte went on.

"We must have Canada for Canadians," said he. "We have," he went on, "the pledge of the C.P.R. to build a Boundary Line. That line will be altogether on Canadian territory. Would it not be better to depend on that?"

The Northport smelter was a living answer to his hon. friend's interruption. There it is, a few steps across on a line of the C.P.R. to the north. Four wharves, the great company, Jubile B., and Freeman were sipped in the lee and were wrecked. The men took shelter in the C.P.R. wharves, and Walker started out alone to carry news of the disaster. The men, nearly 300 in number, have food supplies sufficient if relief reaches them early in the summer. Walker secured food for his trip down from the various Hudson Bay posts.

MANUFACTURERS' REQUESTS.

A Fixed and Definite Policy of Protection and no Tariff Concession Without Like Favor.

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NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Salmon Fishery to be Reserved for British Subjects—Yukon Tramway Companies Annaginate.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 13.—The Lewis River and Canon tramways companies have amalgamated their interests. They are to build around the rapids on the right bank of the Yukon, while the Victoria syndicate controlling the Miles-Canon road, which was recently sold to the Lewis River, will build on the left bank. Both bills passed committee to-day. The tramways must be constructed within two years.

The Canadian Pacific was refused a charter to build branch lines in British Columbia without specifying their location. Mr. Morrison held that the giving of such power would enable the company to squeeze an independent line like the Kaslo & Slovan. The Makusop & Slovan extension bill was considered, briefly, but eventually postponed.

Mr. Sifton informed Mr. Maclean that 10,832 miners' certificates had been issued in Canada up to 31st March and 22 in the Great Britain.

The question of sending a geological survey party to Yukon has not been decided. Neither has the rate of compensation to the Bank of Commerce for Yukon business.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Peterson & Tate have succeeded in forming a strong syndicate for the Miles-Canon line and he believed that by July 1st the vessels would be under construction.

The fishery department is considering new regulations affecting the salmon fishery of the Fraser. One clause proposes to make stricter regulations concerning the fishing to British subjects. American boat pilots will not be allowed.

PAKSHAN BRINGS GOLD.

One Montana Man Has Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Stikine Report—Gold Open.

Nanaimo, April 13.—(Special.)—The Pakshean, which arrived at Union to-night with a big crowd of passengers with many thousands of dollars worth of dust. Ellis, of Montana, has \$40,000. The report from Union says the rivers are open for navigation. This must refer to the Stikine, which was reported in bad condition a few days ago and the ice break-up.

The latest reports of the snowdrifts that 34 bodies have been recovered and travel has been suspended for a week or more.

THE ROUTES TO YUKON.

Chief Government Organ Believes a Traffic Arrangement May be Made with United States.

Toronto, April 13.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent discussing the negotiations started between Washington and Ottawa for the settlement of various questions between the two countries says: The moment is regarded by diplomats alike at Washington and Ottawa as most favorable for the drawing together of the Anglo-Saxon people. When the Cuban affair is off the President's hands it is expected he will send a mes-

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Canadian Pacific Plans Cause Disappointment—Several Officers Transferred to Winnipeg.

A Popular Prospective Candidate—Outfitting not so Bush—Teachers' Institute.

Vancouver, April 13.—(Special.)—There is much dissatisfaction felt in Vancouver in regard to the fact that the C.P.R. is getting its supply of dressed rock for the new terminal buildings from far away Calgary, instead of from quarries on the coast. The British Columbia quarries which there are several, containing ample supplies of suitable building stone within cheap and easy reach of Vancouver by water, are being neglected.

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Another Whaler Arrives. Walked From the Arctic to Edmonton With Assistance from Hudson's Bay Posts.

Winnipeg, April 12.—(Special.)—A despatch to the Free Press from Edmonton reports the arrival of Charles Walker from one of the shirked United States whalers in the Arctic seas. Walker says he walked from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Herby, on the mouth of Mackenzie river, and thence up the Mackenzie and other rivers, a distance of 3,000 miles to Edmonton.

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DIED IN THE SERVICE.

The Veteran Members of the Police Force Succumb to Old Age.

"Hoodlum" who has been connected with the police force for many years, died last night at his home. He was a man of many years ago, turned up his toes last night and passed out in a few minutes. For the past few days he has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which has been his affliction for some time.

Fraser went rushing down to accomplish anything. For some time past "Hoodlum" has been in the habit of going on duty and spent his time growing older on the mat in the main office. It was only a matter of time till his earthly troubles and responsibilities would be over and this was consummated at 6:15 yesterday. The announcement of the death of the dog that saw every member of the present staff enrolled can have but little interest to the outside world, but it has a great interest to the members of the force from the chief down, the news has a sad interest about it, and this in spite of the fact that during the last year of his life "Hoodlum" presented a most unobscure attitude towards everyone. In the absence of the dog, the force will be deprived of a member who has been a very valuable asset to the force.

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

The annual ball of the Knights of Pythias, held in the O. V. U. hall on Tuesday evening, was an event which will be long remembered. Nothing in the management of the dance was omitted to make it an affair of the greatest pleasure of the guests of the evening and for this the committee in charge consisting of Messrs. Bos, Randolph, chairman, Frank, J. B. (secretary), Greenwood, Nathan, P. Phillips, J. Penketh, W. P. Smith and T. Gold, had done well.

The fifth regiment orchestra of five pieces furnished the music very efficient caterers presided over the supper given in aid of the fund for the relief of the poor. The supper was very attractively decorated for the occasion.

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THE ARMISTICE PLANS

Cubans Declare That They Will Scorn Anything Short of Independence.

Hostilities Expected to Open Very Soon—Will the War Be Carried Into Spain?

Washington, April 9.—To-day brought no change in the Spanish situation and save for unconfirmed reports that the Queen Regent of Spain was about to issue a decree of armistice was the most uneventful since the present crisis began.

Some of the Continental powers have cast their influence in behalf of an armistice, but an actual decision by the ministry had not resulted so far as known here.

The military and naval operations continue without abatement in activity and the strategic experts are formulating plans of campaign.

Mr. Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, was seen this afternoon by an Associated Press reporter with regard to the constantly reiterated report from Madrid that the Queen Regent might agree to an armistice.

Mr. Quesada has a letter from General Gomez, showing his hopeful view of success and speaking of the utter futility of attempting negotiations with Spain.

Madrid, April 9.—A visit of the foreign minister, Senator Gallon, to the minister of foreign affairs, resulted in a meeting of the cabinet at which a decision was reached to grant an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Humanity Demands That Its Great and Powerful Neighbor Shall Intervene in Cuba.

Awful Course of Devastation and Death Must End Through Outside Influence.

Not Politic at Present to Recognize the So-Called Cuban Republic.

Washington, April 11.—The following message was sent to the congress of the United States to-day by President McKinley:

"Obedient to a precedent in the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to congress information of the state of the nation and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body regarding the grave crisis which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba.

"The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba and extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, subjected the island to a reign of terror and expense in enforcing the neutrality laws, causing enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practice of warfare, has done to the island what has been done to the human sympathies of our people.

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CANADIAN WHEELMEN

Winnipeg Awarded Annual Race Meeting—Finances not in Flourishing Position.

Good Roads and Railway Privileges Agitation Bearing Fruit—Mr. Beaman President.

Toronto, April 8.—(Special)—At the C. W. A. meeting to-day the total vote represented by delegates was 5,274 out of a total possible of 7,016.

The business of the day was the reception of President Orr's report. He expressed regret that membership did not grow somewhat faster and get nearer the 15,000 mark, aimed at. He referred to the Baggage bill and expressed the opinion that the agitation over it had produced good results by compelling concessions from the railways.

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UNCLAIMED LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed for at the Victoria Post Office on April 11th, 1898.

A—Edwin Abbott (2), J. H. Adams, Alaska Trading Co., Alberti Gold Dvpt. Co., Mrs. G. J. Adams, N. S. Anderson, Anglo-Am. Can. Co., J. Archibald, Geo. Atkinson.

B—T. M. Baird, B. C. Min'g. Invest. Agency, W. H. Bainbridge (4), Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. C. Beare, E. E. Beal, Joseph Bennett, Wm. Boswell, Arthur Boulton (2), B. Booker, H. J. T. Brand, George Brimston, George Bradley, C. Brown, Mr. Brown, Mr. Buckingham, David Burke, J. Busch, C. L. C. Calvert, E. L. Cady, James Card, C. M. Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, M. F. Campbell, C. M. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, C. Christodero, R. C. C. Caplan, John Clarke (2), Collins, A. Congdon, Wm. Cook, F. N. Costin, Richard C. Creed, C. G. Cunningham, C. Cunningham & Son, Geo. Callih.

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FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized 22 cent LUXURA the only toilet article in the world that will give the skin the soft, smooth, and glowing complexion that is so desirable to all women. Write to-day for it. G.M. WIGGINS, 12 N.W. 2nd St., New York.

Remainder of the page contains various notices and advertisements, including 'FREE TO LADIES' and 'ANGLO EGYPTIAN'.

ANGLO EGYPTIAN

Zareba and Uthmond's Signal Gallantly Troops and Marines on the

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BRITISH SIEGE OF HAVANA.

Successfully Carried Out Last Century But the City Traded Off Soon Afterwards.

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A BRILLIANT VICTORY

Anglo Egyptian Troops Storm a Zareba and Utterly Rout Mahmound's Army.

Signal Gallantly Displayed by All Troops and Many Promotions on the Field.

A Weird Night March Ending in a Glorious Charge in Face of a Terrible Fire.

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—The British and Egyptian brigade has defeated the Mahomeds at Athara and has captured Mahmound, the British commander, and 4,000 of his followers, with loss of 10,000 men and five of many killed and wounded. The Egyptians lost 51 men killed and 14 officers and 319 men wounded. The derivish lost about 2,000 men killed.

The Anglo-Egyptian force returned to Aladar last evening and the wounded were all placed in hospitals under tents. All the troops will return to their quarters in the Nile. The force of Mahmound is completely broken up, part of them being toward the Nile and the remainder in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them by the Egyptian cavalry and horse battery difficult. The bodies of 2,000 derivish, including the twelve important emirs, were counted. Notable among the number of Emirs who were slain is Wadibonah, formerly Emir of Dongola. It is believed that 1,000 other members of Mahmound's army were killed. Ten guns and a quantity of rifles were captured. Mahmound says his army consisted of 12,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry.

Mahmound's zareba, rifle pits and entrenchments are literally chock full of dead, while the ground outside is covered with hundreds of bodies. The most striking feature of the engagement was the picturesque storming of the zareba. General Hunter himself, cheering with helmet in hand, led the Soudanese and Egyptian troops against the zareba. They lost heavily in the rush.

In recognition of their signal gallantry, the sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, personally promoted on the field the close of the battle the sergeant-major of each native battalion which crossed the zareba, to a subaltern rank.

The British and Egyptian troops were first to reach the zareba. Private Cross of the Cameron Highlanders was aiming point blank at General Catarce. Piper Stewart, while leading the Cameron Highlanders, Private Cross was struck through his body. Piper Mackenzie of the Seaforth Highlanders bears the marks of six bullets, but is practically unharmed. Numbers of officers among them Colonel Money of the Cameron Highlanders had bullets through their helmets.

The last word of Capt. Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders were "Never mind me, lads, go on."

The Sirdar after the battle said to Colonel Money, "The slow steady advance of the Cameron Highlanders under the withering fire of the derivish, it was one of the finest feats of arms performed in many years. You ought to be proud of such a regiment."

There was an impressive scene when three British officers and eighteen men were buried in front of the Zareba where they fell. All the available officers and detachments from the various battalions were in attendance. The Highland pipers played a lament. The Soudanese troops celebrated the victory by singing and dancing and drum-beating.

The British and Egyptian troops cheered each other until late last night over the capture of the zareba. The river bed and the thick brush down the river are full of the derivish dead. Late Thursday night the Sirdar issued orders that he was anxious to see the men of his force would do his duty, but he hoped they would all remember God.

The derivish fire was very heavy, but too high, and the zareba was mostly before reaching the zareba. Colonel Murray had his horse killed under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy behaved with the greatest coolness and British strove to be first in the glorious rush. The derivish claim the honor. The enemy opened with such terrific fire that our men dropped on all sides. It was as venomous a fusillade as troops were ever called upon to face. Mahmound's army was practically wiped out. Four thousand of his followers have been taken prisoners, and he himself has been caught hiding in a hole under a bed. He is tall, dignified, sensuous-looking black Baggara, about 35 years old, with shaven head. When taken he was dressed in a richly embroidered robe.

The rockets set the enemy's camp on fire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the zareba. Kinshair Reed fell at the head of his men. Ten muskets were captured. The prisoners say that Osman Digma fled early during the bombardment. The authorities call yesterday's battle the most brilliant ever fought in the Soudan, everything having been carried straight through without hitch or check. While the position was shelled by Maxim's, No. 4s and Snappers, the derivish hardly attempted a reply.

AN EARLY OPENING. Slickie Steamers Expected To Be In Operation by the 15th Instant.

Wrasel to-day is very lively and businesslike. Though the weather is not the sure-thing men who make it their business to meet every boat and escort them all arrivals around town, showing their points of interest, generally their sorrow. Wharves are being erected, new buildings are present everywhere, and the means point to a thriving city. At the present time the river is navigable for twenty-five miles above Cottonwood Island at the mouth

AWFUL STATE OF CUBA

Women and Children Herded Like Cattle and Left to Die in the Ditches.

Tens of Thousands in the Provinces Facing Starvation Without Prospect of Relief.

Brutal Order by General Weyler—Doomed to Misery a Self-Supporting Population.

Washington, April 11.—Accompanying the President's message to congress to-day was the consular correspondence with regard to the situation in Cuba, which was prepared in response to the resolution of inquiry adopted for transmitting to congress just before the blowing up of the Maine and has been held, now includes communications to April 12th. It is from Consul-General Leve of Havana; Consul MacCar of Cienfuegos; Consul Bruce at Matanzas; Consul Hyatte at Santiago de Cuba; and Consul Nerken at Sagua la Grande. The communications make about 60,000 words. They deal largely with the distress and suffering which exists in all the districts. General Lee deals quite fully upon the decrees of the government with regard to autonomy and other political phases of the situation. In preparing the correspondence for transmission to congress considerable portions of the important communications, and especially those marked confidential, are omitted. The resolutions to which they are the response in each instance asked only for such communications as it was deemed inadvisable to place in the public interest to make public.

On November 27 General Lee sent to the department the communications of two gentlemen whose names he says are suppressed for obvious reason, but whom he knows personally, standing high in the community, concerning the conditions in the foros (the ditches in Havana). One of these communications, among other things, says: "Four hundred and sixty women and children were thrown on the ground heaped pell mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others in a state of unconsciousness, the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty, without religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him." The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcentrados averaged forty or fifty daily and that on an average there was but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures received no medical attention, and that they were crowded into the ditches during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the derivish threw on horseback. Instances of the distress witnessed are given: "Among the many we saw," says the communication, "there was one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of eighteen, whom I found lying on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother cold and rigid but with her young child still clinging to her breast in her left side was the corpse of a dead woman holding her son in a dead embrace. A little further on a dying woman having in her arms a daughter of thirteen crying with pain, who, after twelve or fourteen days, died in spite of the care she received. If any one snoring came in or any other attractive or nice looking she was infamously condemned to the most abominable of all deaths. The communication says that 17,000 persons had entered the foros since August and that 243 were then living. It states the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent.

Under date of December 7 General Lee sent a communication to the department regarding the measures for relief of the reconcentrados, much of which is not made public. In the portion which is referred to the following is no effect of the governmental distribution to the reconcentrados. I am informed that only \$12,500 in Spanish silver had been allocated to the Havana province out of the \$100,000 said to have been set aside for the purpose of relief on the island, and that reports from all parts of that province show that 50 per cent. have already died and that many of those left will die and most of the women and children. I am informed an order has been issued in parts of the island suspending the distribution of reconcentrados. The condition of these people is simply terrible. I hear also that the Spanish merchants in parts of the island are placing their establishments in the name of foreigners in preference to having their provisions purchased by the military administration. In some parts of the island I am told there is scarcely food for soldiers or citizens and that even cats are used for food purposes, selling for 30 cents a pair. It is a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that it is impossible for the Governor-General to relieve the present situation with the means at his disposal.

December 13 came the following: "The contest for or against autonomy is most unequal. Indeed there is the greatest disparity concerning autonomy in any form. I don't see now it could be even put into operation by force, because as long as the insurgents decline to accept it they will not progress made them during the past few years, and the building up of many new branches of industry for the island. For an island comparatively small the constructive ability of the inhabitants are unrivalled. Their interest achievement in this direction being the introduction of the telephone, whereby communication through this process may be had over the whole district. A political infusion of new blood will be introduced during the coming campaign in the North Victoria district, the new aspirant for parliamentary honors being Mr. Alex. Hamilton, of New Westminster, who was elected in the last provincial meeting held on Pender Island last Friday. The schooner Atlanta, of Seattle, having on board the representatives of the party being led by H. J. Willard, of Washington, will be on the coast on Monday, and they will proceed to Mary Island, Alaska, where they intend leaving the schooner to travel inland."

A Nanaimo special to the Colonist states that "The Islander was captured by anchor off Skagway wharf when the Willamette put in to make dock and the Islander, in the leader, was blown into the Canadian boat is not of a very serious nature, although it will cost about the needs of the repair. The accident brought down from Skagway regarding the recent avalanche is no more than already published, with the exception of the work of the Chinook trail being under the supervision of the Mounted Police, and up to April 6th, fifty-four bodies had been recovered. The Islander had a collision with the Islander had a plate broken below the water line and was making water fast when the Topeka

MR. SEMLIN'S DENIAL

He Laughs at the Canard That He Has Been Asked to Form a Coalition Government.

In reference to a report in a Mainland paper which last week stated that Mr. Semlin, leader of the opposition, was to join the government in a coalition, Mr. Semlin stated yesterday that he wished to give the whole story an unqualified denial. There was not a particle of truth in it and for his part he could not see how the story originated. The leader of the opposition laughed good-naturedly over the matter and wondered how anyone who pretended to know anything about provincial politics could be so foolish as to print the story or to put any credence in it.

Mrs. Dearborn—Do you remember how many times Miss Marion had when she was a child? Mrs. Wash—Yes; I think she had six or seven. "Did she marry any of them?" "She's married all of them," I believe." Yonkers Statesman.

Grand Millinery Opening on Thursday and following days at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF Dr. Agnew's Ointment, 35 CENTS. Mr. James Gaston, merchant, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been afflicted with skin diseases, generally itching and burning. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. My skin is now moist and soft and free from every blemish. The first application gave relief."

EUROPE THE ARBITER.

Spain Granted the Armistice at the Powers' Suggestion and now looks to them.

United States Intervention Therefore Has Become a More Involved Proposition.

Madrid Asserting That New Turn of Affairs Secures Her in Possession of Cuba.

Washington, April 12.—The diplomatic phase of the Spanish situation is in status quo. There are no new negotiations and no further developments in the old ones. There is the expectation that this status will continue at least until congress considers the subject. A definite understanding has been reached by the representatives of the six great powers that no action from that quarter would be opportune at this time. This is not the result of any meeting of the plenipotentiaries for they have not met in a body since the President's message went to congress. But their personal exchanges have been productive of a common understanding, and their advice sent to the capitals of Europe are that the situation calls for no further movement by the powers.

The armistice has gone into effect in Cuba but up to a late hour to-day no word had come as to the attitude of the insurgents. If they accept, the so-called appears to be strong. If they do not accept it, the expectation of the Spanish government will be made manifest within the next few days by the commencement of hostilities by the forces of Gomez and others. It developed to-day that Gen. Blanco's proclamation of the armistice specifically stated that the plenipotentiaries for the Pope and the great powers of Europe. The text made available referred to the Pope, but omitted the great powers of Europe. The text was, however, exactly as received. It had the effect of creating some feeling among the representatives of the powers who led to the development that Blanco's proclamation had in fact specified the influences of the great powers as well as those of the Pope and that the omission was through inadvertence.

General Blanco's language is regarded as suggestive of the respect shown in showing that Spain yielded to the great powers and the Pope; second, that the United States was not included in the influences which brought about the concession.

Word reached here to-day that the Spanish consuls at Key West had retired from the consulate there because of threats said to have been made against his life. The consul at Key West retired to the consulate at Havana. The Spanish minister at Washington, and said the feeling extended beyond the consul and included those Spaniards at Key West who supported the home government. As a result the consul and some Spaniards who have been living in the United States have been advised to return to Spain. The Spanish minister, Señor Polo, feels that his prediction of a more hopeful future for the home government, there are no signs of the impending departure of the minister and his staff.

GENERAL LEE'S RETURN.

Washington, April 12.—Consul-General Lee arrived here from Havana at 10 o'clock. Large crowds of enthusiastic admirers gathered at the Pennsylvania station, and when the General stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs, men their hats, and all cheered and sang. A large number of admirers were present, and the General was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. The train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty that he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the General, among them some ladies, pressed forward and succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him with a bouquet of roses tied together by ribbons of national colors and bearing a message of welcome. Immediately the crowd began to cheer and round after round of applause greeted him as he stepped from the train. The General was rapidly driven up the avenue. The three vehicles which accompanied the General were again cheered by a big crowd who had already assembled. General Lee's return to the city was a triumphal procession. He was accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three vehicles were driven very quickly to the White House, where General Lee received an ovation on his way to the White House.

THE MESSAGE IN HAVANA.

Havana, April 12.—The city (full of political rumors, warfare and otherwise) and decidedly conflicting in tone. The newspapers of Havana print extracts from the President's message on the Cuban question and comment on it from various standpoints. The Diario de Marina, in an article concerning the proposed armistice, generally referred to as an armistice, says this action upon the part of the Spaniards has removed the pretext for the intervention of the United States in Cuba which now, it says, would be arbitrary and impossible to tolerate from physical conditions of hostilities. In every case the proposal to intervene, with no definite date fixed, instead of intervening immediately, demonstrates that the suspension of hostilities has disappeared. The United States has been avoided by the suspension of hostilities—brought about by the mediation of the great powers which represent a failure for the United States.

The Diario de Cienfuegos ridicules the work of the Chinook trail being under the supervision of the Mounted Police, and up to April 6th, fifty-four bodies had been recovered. The Islander had a collision with the Islander had a plate broken below the water line and was making water fast when the Topeka

Washington, April 12.—Secretary of State Olney this afternoon that he thought it quite likely that Woodford would leave Madrid to-day, before the receipt of the President's message. Kingston, Jamaica, April 11.—It became known to-day that a few nights before Mr. Hyatt, the U.S. consul at Santiago de Cuba, left Cuba under the name of "Juanito" to go to a demonstration in Havana. He was accompanied by a lot of Spaniards made a demonstration before the consulate and threw tomatoes, eggs and stones at the state and stripes floating over the consulate. The crowd which took part in the demonstration just before the consulate performance had taken place for the purpose of raising funds to increase the size of the United States navy. The Spaniards surrounded the consulate shouting "Death to Americans." "Long live Spain," etc., and in so doing pelting the consul with stones. The crowd was eventually dispersed by the police. Tampa, Fla., April 11.—Gen. Lee left for Washington at 11 o'clock on a special train for Washington.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Day Spent Chiefly in Advancing Private Bills a Stage or Two.

The Mining Committee Bring in Recommendations on Placer and Mineral Acts.

TUESDAY, April 12.

The legislature spent most of the day in committee on private bills, a good many railway bills being forwarded a stage or two. For the first time this session there were no prayers at the opening.

After the house opened the mining committee presented reports recommending amendments to the Placer and Mineral Acts.

WANTS RECONSIDERATION. Dr. Walkem moved that the 21st report of the private bills committee be referred back to reconsider a bill entitled the B. C. Cold Travels Co. The bill had been thrown out because it was considered by the committee that it contained features against the public policy. The promoter had offered to eliminate these objectionable features and on this account he would move for its reconsideration by the committee.

Mr. Sword asked that in the absence of several of the members of the private bills committee the debate be adjourned to the next day. This was agreed to.

NEW BILL. Mr. Kellie introduced a bill entitled "The Trunk Act" which was read a first time.

RETURNS ASKED FOR. Mr. Semlin moved for further correspondence on the protection of the banks at Revelstoke. This was agreed to.

RETURNS ASKED FOR.

Mr. Sword moved for a copy of the order in council referred to in the letter of the Hon. G. B. Martin of Dec. 1, 1897, to J. B. McArthur, of Rossland, and also a statement of the conditions arrived at with that gentleman as mentioned in the letter. This correspondence, Mr. Sword said, showed that Sir Charles Ross's company in South West Kootenay could have obtained the power required by taking 10,000 inches of water with 300 feet fall at less cost than the location they actually selected, where they had only 30 feet fall and required 100,000 inches of water. The regulations laid down by the government ignored the question of the head of water. What was wanted was that the charge for water privileges should be proportionate to the power obtainable.

Hon. Col. Baker said there seemed to be a wonderful change in the opinions of the gentleman opposite since last session, judging by Mr. Sword's remarks. Last year the opposition said they wanted the government to charge an adequate fee for the use of water for power purposes; now they seemed to be willing to allow companies to get water free for a time. Mr. Sword, in his remarks, too, had taken into consideration the factor of the head of water; whereas Hon. Col. Baker pointed out that the cost of utilizing a head of water was a very material factor and should be taken into consideration as well.

Mr. Sword said that what he believed in was not so much the question of revenue to be derived as to see that the water was conserved for the utilization of everyone who might need it.

The resolution which he would like some further correspondence brought down on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway and grant and also that plans referred to in the correspondence be brought down, before he moved his resolution on the head of water, he would like to see the correspondence in connection with the Currie pre-emption included in the return.

Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that he had endeavored to get the correspondence down as quickly as possible and if anything had been overlooked it was unintentional. The government had not the slightest objection to bring down every particle of the correspondence, but he could not see what object would be served in bringing down that relating to the Currie pre-emption. A dispute as to the ownership of the pre-emption had arisen between the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway and J. J. Currie. This was brought before the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who had given a decision in favor of Mr. Currie. From this decision an appeal was taken by the railway to a judge of the Supreme court and that was where the matter now stood. The government was ready to lend every assistance to bring down every particle of correspondence, but he did not consider that the Currie pre-emption had anything to do with the case. He hoped Mr. Williams did not mean to suggest that the government were willing to keep back any of the correspondence.

Mr. Williams—I did not suggest that.

The resolution was carried. In answer to a question by Mr. Higgins, the Provincial Secretary stated that the manuscript of the Songhees reserve correspondence had been handed in on March 31.

RETURNS PRESENTED. Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of clergyman who were justices of the peace in the province.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS. The house went into committee of the whole on the Provincial Elections Act. Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the following amendment, which he believed would enable the carrying out of the registration of voters as conveniently as possible and to enable those who had sent in their applications on the old forms to have these applications validated:

"Where any application to vote has been sent in to a collector, but such collector has omitted to place the name of the applicant upon the list of claimants appended thereto in accordance with the provisions of section 15, hereby repealed, such omission shall not prejudice the applicant, but his name shall be forthwith placed upon the list of claimants, and shall be deemed to have been inserted thereon upon the date upon which his application was received by the collector; and the name of such person shall at the proper time be transferred to the register of voters. If the interrogatories that it is in accordance with the provisions of this act or with the provisions of the Provincial Elections Act, hereby repealed, in order to give the members a chance to see the amendment printed the Attorney General moved that the committee report and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

This was agreed to. PRIVATE BILLS. The report of the Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway bill was adopted. The report of the North Star & Arrowhead Railway bill, Mr. A word moved amendments to make provisions of the Railway Act apply.

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This was carried and after another small amendment had been put in by Mr. Cotton, who had charge of the bill, the motion was adopted.

CANADIAN YUKON RAILWAY. The house went into committee of the whole on the Canadian Yukon Railway Co. Mr. Macpherson in the chair.

Mr. Sword moved to insert in the bill the usual security clause to ensure the commencement of work on the road. This was carried.

The committee rose, reported the bill complete with amendments.

IN COMMITTEE. On the motion to go into committee of the whole on the Revelstoke & Canadian Railway bill, Mr. Sword moved that his security clause be referred to the committee with instructions to consider into committee and the house went into committee of the whole on the bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The house went into committee of the whole on the C. P. N. bill, Major Mutter in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Downie Creek Railway Co. bill, referred to the committee for consideration.

The committee rose and reported progress and the house rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS. The house resumed committee on the Downie Creek Railway bill, on which progress was reported.

The Skeena River Railway, Colonization and Exploration Co. bill was next committed, with Mr. Kidd as chairman, this measure being reported complete with amendments.

The Nanaimo Electric Light and Power company's bill went through the same stage.

PRIVATE BILLS. On the motion of Major Mutter, the Cowichan Lumber Co's bill was given its second reading, to which there was no opposition.

Dr. Walkem moved the second reading of the Stickney & Portland Railway company's bill, which was intended, he explained, to permit of the building of a railway from the Portland canal to the Stickney river, the intention being to have the coast terminus at a port within the limits of the British Columbia. The company was prepared to proceed with the work immediately, and the necessary capital was already subscribed.

The second reading carried without debate.

The house went into committee on Mr. Kennedy's Liquor Traffic Regulation bill which was advanced through committee and reported without amendment.

FIRE PROTECTION. Mr. Kellie in moving the second reading of the Fire Escape Act Amendment bill, said it was intended to provide increased means by which persons might escape from buildings in case of fire. The second reading carried.

The Tramway Company Incorporation bill was next committed with Mr. Forsyth as chairman.

Mr. Macpherson in committee moved that no Japanese or Chinese be allowed to be employed on any works authorized under this act.

This was agreed to and the committee rose, reporting and asking leave to sit again.

Dr. Walkem was appointed to the municipal committee in place of the Hon. Mr. Eberts.

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some point on or near the south end of Teslin Lake. Mr. Higgins wished to place the power of designating the port in the hands of the provincial instead of the Dominion government.

The bill was accordingly laid over.

BILL FILING.

Mr. Kennedy, on a question of privilege, drew attention to the annoyance caused by the continued "pops" made by the members preparatory to filing the papers. This was very often not impossible for members to hear what was going on.

Mr. Williams suggested that the holes might be punched before the bills were brought into the house.

Hon. Col. Baker sympathized with Mr. Kennedy and remarked that his regulations were worthy of consideration.

COWICHAN LUMBER CO. The house went into committee of the whole on the Cowichan Lumber Co's bill. Mr. Kidd in the chair.

The bill was reported with amendments and the committee rose and reported.

ANSWER TO QUESTION. Hon. Mr. Martin, in answer to Mr. Semlin stated an application had been received from F. J. Jolmie on Aug. 14, 1897, for a parcel of land which had been selected by the Kado & Stewart Railway Co. in July, 1896, and designated upon survey as Lot 873, Group 1, Kootenay district. The application was not granted and the deposit money, \$100,000, was refunded. No crown grants were issued in consequence of the application. A list of correspondence on the question was given by the Chief Commissioner.

RETURN. Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of all requisitions returned to the Lands and Works department as requested by circular letter issued by the department on November 15, 1897.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a bill respecting the municipality of Grand Forks, the intention being to hold a special election for mayor and aldermen in the municipality, there being doubts as to the validity of the last election. The bill was read a first time.

PRIVATE BILLS. The house went into committee of the whole on the Vancouver City act and the bill was reported to the house complete with amendments.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Skeena River and Eastern Railway bill, Mr. Sword's security clause being referred to the committee with instructions to consider it. Mr. McGregor was in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The C. P. N. Co. bill was passed through committee and reported with amendments.

The Red Mountain Tunnel bill was put through committee of the whole, Mr. Huff in the chair. Mr. Macpherson's amendment relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese on the works was placed in the bill.

The Provincial Elections bill was put through committee of the whole and reported complete with amendments and the report on the Liquor Traffic Regulations bill was presented.

The Fire Escape bill was partially put through committee and the committee was given leave to sit again.

The Premier moving that the house stand adjourned until 2 o'clock next day. Mr. Williams objected that there should be a night sitting and claimed that the government had been dilatory in bringing down their measures when the business of the house might have been despatched in two weeks.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said Mr. Williams knew perfectly well that it would have been perfectly impossible to have completed the session in two weeks. The private bills for example could not have been reported to the house from the standing committee in that time.

Mr. Higgins moved an amendment by which he intended apparently to move an adjournment until 11 o'clock next day but as he made his motion to read the words "to strike out all the words after two

(o'clock) the amendment read "that this house do stand adjourned till two eleven o'clock to-morrow." There was only a slight attendance at the time, 39 government members and 11 opposition and the amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Eberts pointed out that when Mr. Speaker left the chair as usual and the departmental work, seeing deputations and carrying on other necessary public business the members of the government were fully occupied every day until it was almost time for the house to meet.

The Premier moved that the house adjourn but the opposition taking advantage of the few members present voted down the motion by 11 to 10.

When Mr. Speaker left the chair as usual it was six o'clock. This was the same as adjournment as the motion already passed was that the house at its rising do stand adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock next day.

Blood That is Bad. Blood that is bad makes the whole body sick. Blood that is good makes the whole body healthy and vigorous. Runbeck Blood Purifier makes good, rich, ruddy blood. I regard B.B.B. as the best medicine in the world to make rich, red blood. It cures all skin diseases, such as eczema, itchy skin, etc. JESSIE A. GLEAS, N.Y.

J. V. Jones, steward on the Duddhoe, was before the police magistrate yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was allowed to return on a promise to go back to the ship and behave himself.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man. The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor has treated and cured so many men as has the famed ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, N. Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

SCIENCE TRIMMING THE LAMP OF LIFE.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—They will send their costly and magnificently effective medicine and a whole month's course of restorative treatment, possibly on trial, without expense to any healthy and reliable man! Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—until the medicine has been tried and the patient is cured.

The Eric Medical Company's appliances and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, still every man has heard of them, but few have tried them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy sleep and new life. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, dependency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Free Trial" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once. No O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, 275 N. Y., and refer to seeing the company, if these offers in this paper.

R. P. RITHET & CO.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS

Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Ports.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Boys' 3-Piece Suits in sizes from 20 to 26; the very latest designs.

Boys' Blue Serge Knickerbockers at 65c, 75c, and 85c; sizes 22 to 32, well lined and trimmed.

Boys' long Stockings, extra-heavy; fit boys from 8 to 15 years; 25 cents per pair.

Men's Summer Suits, in tweeds and serges; good suits for \$8.00.

Men's Summer Overcoats, box back; the very latest, \$10.50 and \$12.00.

Great value in Underwear. We sell an all wool article, double breast and double back for \$1.25 or \$2.50 for the suit. Worth \$3.00.

Gilmore & McCandless, 35 and 37 JOHNSON STREET

MR. RATTENBURY EXPLAINS. To the Editor:—On my return from England I had an article pointed out to me that appeared in your issue of March 30th and which was headed "The Klondike Gold Fields Company." I thereupon gave a great deal of thought to the matter and I am glad to say that I have been able to give you a full and complete explanation of the facts and I hope all other provincial papers that have commented on the matter will do the same.

In addition I need only add that I subsequently organized a strong company in London, the whole of the capital, \$75,000 being taken up and allotted and paid for, within a period of six days from the time I went to London. The whole management as managing director has been placed in my hands, and I trust to be able to make a great success of the enterprise. F. M. RATTENBURY.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

NOT SO PROSPEROUS. (From the Washington Star.) "How dare you refer to our government as the fustiest farce comedy on record?" "Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. They are small and easy to take. Don't forget this. If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14

EASTER.

The Easter festival holds a warm place in the heart of Christendom. This is not only because it commemorates an event, which to millions of people is the only sure evidence that there is any hope beyond the grave, but because the busy and toiling world, which in spite of all that civilization has accomplished is found more tightly to the headmill of labor than ever, feels the need of something to stimulate hopefulness. Intelligent hope is perhaps what most distinguishes the civilized man from the savage—a hope that trusts not to blind chance for the fruition of its desires, but recognizes a divine law of cause and effect as permeating every field of human activity. The gospel of Easter is a gospel of hope.

It would be impossible to measure the good which this old festival has done for humanity. We mean now the Christian festival, not the pagan one for which it has been substituted. It touches the life of Christianity, and in spite of the cavil of skeptics, Christianity is the greatest force that ever has operated in the world for the betterment of humanity.

When one comes to think of it apart from the religious sympathy, and prejudice, if you will, that the customs and teachings of centuries have thrown around it, that is when it is regarded purely in a historical sense, Easter is a most remarkable festival. To commemorate the birth of an individual is common enough. To set apart a day as sacred to the memory of his death is by no means extraordinary. But it is worth stopping to think a little over the astonishing fact that to-day hundreds of millions of people will gather to celebrate a resurrection from the dead. And this celebration has continued for nearly nineteen centuries. It was observed during the days of Imperial Rome. It was not forgotten during the Dark Ages, when the northern barbarians held sway over Europe. It held its place during the Renaissance. And the last four hundred years of marvellous progress in arts, science and general education it has not only kept its place, but gained a stronger hold than ever upon the mind of the civilized world. And what is it? It is the festival of an event without precedent or repetition. It stands unique among all the events upon which men ponder. The evidence supporting it is of the scantiest kind. Indeed one may say that without the testimony which the inner consciousness of many generations gives, and which Job expressed in his historic phrase: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," the resurrection would long ago have been relegated to the domain of fable and Easter would have ceased to be observed. It is this feature of the teachings of Christianity, that is the strength which they gain from the testimony of millions of individuals, that makes the religion, whose chief witness is the open tomb of its founder, the greatest force in the world.

The Columbian talks about the attitude of the Turner government towards the Japanese. Will our contemporary oblige us with answers to a few questions? If so will it please respond to the following? Does the Columbian believe that Japanese immigration is an actual menace to white labor in this province and what are the facts upon which its belief is based? In view of the fact that the Imperial government has extended to the Japanese the same privileges in British territory as are extended to the people of the most favored nation, does the Columbian believe that legislation discriminating against them is likely to receive the sanction of the crown? Ought not the prospective trade relations between Canada and Japan and the existing identity of interest between the British and Japanese governments in Oriental matters to be taken into consideration, and ought our legislature to seek to enact laws, which will have a tendency to create a friction between the two countries?

It is stated on good authority that Hon. D. C. Fraser will be either appointed a puisne judge or to the vacant chief justiceship of British Columbia. Should he be given the minor position it is asserted that Mr. Justice McColl will be appointed chief justice. It is more than likely the latter course will be followed, as it is believed that it would prove more acceptable to the British Columbia public. So far as Messrs. B. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, and E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, are concerned, it is now said that they never had the slightest chance of receiving the appointment. It is further said that it is the intention of the Dominion government to secure imperial legislation to legalize such an appointment, if it is made, and also a similar one made some time ago in Manitoba.

General Lee, United States consul at Havana, has a daughter and she is decidedly a good-looking girl, if we may judge from her portraits. But why should her picture find a place in every paper on the continent, Canadian as well as American, that prints pictures? Things like this give journalism in America a character all its own.

A SLIGHT UPON THE PROVINCE.

The appointment of an Eastern province lawyer to the vacancy upon the Supreme court bench in British Columbia will be resented alike by the friends and opponents of the Laurier ministry. Especially will this be the case, if the appointment is of a gentleman, who whatever his qualifications as a political campaigner may be has yet to earn even mediocre standing at the bar, and that not because of lack of ability, but because his attention has been given to the practice of politics rather than to that of the law. If a prominent Eastern lawyer were selected, that is one who is prominent as a lawyer and whose experience at the bar would be considered such as would fit him for a place on the bench of his own province, it would be objectionable enough, but to send out a man who is wholly unfamiliar with the statute law with which he will have to deal would be utterly indefensible. If the office is to be given, as now seems likely, simply as a reward for political services, we say an outrage of the most flagrant kind will be perpetrated. There may be something in the point that there would be nothing illegal in filling the present vacancy. We do not know and are not disposed to do any hair-splitting over that question, for the spirit of the terms of appointment whether by such an appointment whether the letter is or not.

The reflection upon the bar of the province implied in the appointment of an outsider will be of the gravest possible kind. If the Dominion government is of the opinion that British Columbia is so destitute of lawyers of talent that it is necessary to send in an inexperienced man from elsewhere, it is time steps were taken to disabuse its mind and prove the contrary. In the party that has hitherto supported the ministry there are gentlemen quite as fit for the vacant position as any Eastern man who has been named in connection with it; but even if this were not the case, there are lawyers on the other side of politics who could fill the post in a highly efficient manner, and it ought to be possible for the Ottawa authorities to rise above partisanship, if necessary, in the matter of the judiciary.

We do not like the proposed action for another reason. It is to be understood that hereafter British Columbia is to be a sort of pasture where worn-out political hacks can be turned out after their usefulness in the East is gone? There is a great deal of feeling on this point. If judges are to be imported, why not every official? This question is being asked not only by those who have hitherto opposed the administration, but with a great deal more earnestness by those who have supported it. The proposed appointment is "bad politics," a bad precedent and an uncalled for slight upon the whole province.

cover contemporary will not claim to have any sources of information as to the intentions of the Laurier ministry not available to the rest of the world.

Neither can our contemporary give any assurance that when the government does not it will not take hold of the project for a road from Edmonton. The same influences which contributed to the defeat of the Mackenzie-Mann contract are urging the Edmonton route. The News-Advertiser warmly endorses what they have already done. Are we to understand that it is prepared to aid them in the second part of the programme? The News-Advertiser does not seem to appreciate the pressing nature of the emergency and the danger of lines being built which will divert the trade of Vancouver or Victoria. Our contemporary's attitude on this matter is its usual one of obstruction. The News-Advertiser is prolific in "don'ts"; it overflows with that sort of wisdom that discovers obstacles in the way of every project and objections to every possible policy. British Columbia has had just a little too much of that sort of thing. If the construction of the railway between the Stikine and Teslin Lake goes on, another year it will be because of just such arguments as those indulged in by the Vancouver paper. In view of the pressure for the Edmonton route, of the effort being made to secure a route that will start from the head of Lynn Canal and thus build up a city on what is now de facto United States territory, and also in view of the great advantage it will be to Victoria, Vancouver and the whole Coast section of the province to have the Canadian road begun at once and pushed through to the coast by the end of this autumn, the province is justified in going to a considerable responsibility, if it is necessary, to avoid postponement of the work.

As to the credit of the province not being equal to such an outlay, we need only say that the financiers of the Old World reckon the credit of British Columbia very much higher than does the News-Advertiser.

The description which our correspondent gives of the condition of things in the ditches around Havana seems incredible; but unhappily there is only too good reason to believe it to be in no way overdrawn. This state of things cannot be allowed to continue. It is undoubtedly very bad that the Queen-Regent of Spain may be compelled to go back to Austria and for her to ally with her, as would likely be the case if Cuba is taken out of the hands of Spain, but wherein does she deserve more consideration at the hands of mankind than these wretched women of Cuba. We have not much to say in favor of the Cuban rebels. They are a bad lot, although infinitely better than the loud-mouthed Cuban junta in New York; but a nation that has shown itself so utterly unfit to govern a dependency as Spain has in regard to Cuba, is entitled to no consideration whatever. The island should be taken from her, and if the residents are not fit to govern themselves, as is altogether likely, some nation should take it in hand, that will be influenced by at least the commonest instincts of humanity.

Mr. J. T. Pierre has asked the Colonist to reproduce his letter, which appeared in the Times last evening in regard to his case against the Western Assurance Company. We do not think it advisable to do so, and upon this principle: The case has been tried in court and has been decided in favor of the defendants. The question involved seems to be a mixed one of fact and law, but chiefly of law. Now the proper course for a party to take where a case turning on such points has gone against him is to appeal to the higher court and not to the public. If the higher court holds to the decision of the court below, then it will be time enough to agitate for legislative interference, to correct the alleged public wrong. It would be very unwise for newspapers to permit litigants to try their cases over again in print.

A RAILWAY TO THE NORTH.

Vancouver is alert to the necessity of prompt action being taken by the Provincial as well as the Dominion government to secure the construction of the railway to Teslin Lake. We think we express the feeling of the people of this city when we say that they want to see a plan adopted that will secure a railway from a British Columbia seaport to the Yukon waters at the earliest possible day. They are willing to lend their influence and support to the immediate construction of the line from the Stikine river to the lake, but will not be satisfied unless the contract goes further, and provides for a road from tide water on the British Columbia coast. We think also we may safely say that, if this can be secured, the question of cost to the province will be regarded as secondary, provided, of course, that the amount given is not so unreasonably large that it is clearly a needless bonus. What they want to see done is a contract made that will bring about the building of the wagon road at once, the railway from the river to the lake this season and the remainder of the line within two years. They are willing that the province should give enough to secure this and will accept the judgment of the government as to what is sufficient, provided the work is done. By this we mean that if the government asks the legislature to give a sum which is not palpably extravagant public opinion will approve of the act.

We think that Hon. Mr. Turner and his associates are ready to do what is right in the premises, and this quite apart from any political considerations whatever. They are influenced solely by the business interests involved, and they are quite ready to ask the house to do what the province can afford to do for such a purpose. Naturally they wish to make as good terms as possible for the province, and it is fair to remember that other important enterprises must also be considered. We are not without a strong hope that a means will be discovered whereby the legislature can extend sufficient aid to warrant the immediate inception of the work, without in the least hampering it in respect to the other projects calling for assistance. One thing is very certain. Hon. Mr. Turner and his associates are fully impressed with the immense importance of something being done at once. Nevertheless it is desirable that public opinion should make itself felt, so that they may know that the people are with them in the adoption of any policy which may be found to be necessary.

The News-Advertiser admits the necessity for the building of a railway from the Stikine to Lake Teslin and extends to the coast of British Columbia, but insists that the provincial government ought not to take up the project or do anything for it. It says it takes this position "because both on principle and practical grounds, any provincial aid is neither desirable nor possible." It says that the province cannot afford to aid the project and that the Dominion will build the road anyway. The Vancouver paper is wholly wrong as to the inability of the province to subsidize the railway, and it has no means of knowing whether or not the Dominion will do anything more than it has done. If any one were in a position to say that the Dominion will at once take up the matter, we should join with our contemporary in urging that none of the money of the province should be put into it; but no such guarantee can be given. On the contrary, so far as the public knows, the government of Canada has decided upon no line of action at all. Our Van-

cover contemporary will not claim to have any sources of information as to the intentions of the Laurier ministry not available to the rest of the world.

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An Atlantic liner, like the St. Paul, burns 350 tons of coal a day in order to make 21 knots. Running at half speed, she can get along with 50 tons. In other words, in order to double her speed, she must increase her fuel consumption seven-fold. The explanation of this very great disproportion between speed and fuel lies in the fact that water is non-compressible. Any one can try an experiment for himself to prove this, and may at the same time illustrate why great power is needed to secure a comparatively small increase of speed. Take a basin of water, rest the hand upon it and lower it slowly and it will be submerged with the greatest ease. Strike the water sharply and a strong momentary resistance will be felt. This is because water cannot be compressed and must be shoved out of the way in order to let anything pass through it. The slowly moving steamship moves its own volume of water much more slowly than the swiftly moving vessel does, and the latter process requires a vastly greater exertion of force.

The Rossland Miner makes what seems to be a very well founded complaint that foreign mining corporations are not complying with the provision of the law requiring them to have an office in this province. It does not say that no companies are observing the law in this particular, but that there are some very flagrant instances of neglect. The Miner says that no one wants to take upon himself the prosecution of the offending companies. We suggest that the Attorney-General's department might give this matter its attention. Doubtless a circular note to the delinquent companies would have the effect of leading them to comply with the law. While we agree with the Miner about the unwillingness of individuals to set the law in motion for the recovery of the penalty there can be no possible objection to any one furnishing the necessary information with a list of such companies. The department cannot itself know which of

them are at fault.

Mount St. Helen's, a beautiful conical elevation upwards of 2500 feet high, situated in southern Washington, was in a state of moderate eruption last week. The farmers living in the vicinity were so much alarmed that many of them left their homes and moved to the towns. This mountain was in a violent state of eruption in 1831, again in 1843 and again in 1854. The eruption of 1843 lasted for three months, when lava flowed freely from the crater, the summit being brilliantly illuminated at night. The other eruptions were briefer, but were very violent while they lasted. The Indian name of this mountain signifies the abode of fire, showing that it has been subject to such outbreaks as that of last week.

We reproduce from the B. C. Mining Journal a description of the country around Lake Teslin. There seems to be very little doubt that this is one of the most promising portions of the whole Pacific Northwest and that its development taken in connection with what the Cassiar Central will do upon its leased ground, will be instrumental in filling that portion of the province with an industrious and prosperous population at an early day. Northwestern British Columbia seems destined to follow Southwestern British Columbia in attracting the attention of the world.

The Senate is under fire again. Quite irrespective of anything it has lately done or omitted to do, one can defend the Senate as a part of the parliamentary institutions of Canada. It is wholly irresponsible. The House of Lords is responsible not only by reason of its traditions, but because its members have in the very great majority of cases great interest at stake in the country. The United States Senate is in a sense representative of the several states. The Canadian Senate is not chosen according to a principle that is at all likely to make it representative. On this point nearly all of us are agreed; it is when an effort is made to suggest a new method of filling up the chamber that we disagree. As yet not many people advocate a single chamber for parliament.

At the last Ontario elections the Liberals polled 215,644 votes, the Conservatives 208,436, and the Independents 9,965. That is, the Liberals had a minority of all the votes cast. This year the Liberals polled 7,208 more than the Conservatives as against 28,622 more than in 1884 on a considerably smaller vote. These figures, which are taken from the Toronto Globe, show that the Liberal hold upon Ontario has been very greatly weakened during the last four years. The comparison of votes is much more significant than the reduction of the government majority in the house.

The Spokesman-Review is not correct when it says that half the time of the provincial legislature is spent by members in hurling abuse across the floor at each other. As a matter of fact there is very little of that sort of thing in the house. The debates as a rule are very moderate in tone and are conducted in gentlemanly language, with an absence of party rancor that is unusual even in Canadian legislatures.

A Mainland opposition paper gives currency to an alleged rumor to the effect that Mr. Semlin and Hon. Mr. Beaven are about to enter the legal profession. It is scarcely necessary to deny anything so absurd. No such rumor is in circulation. The statement is an invention pure and simple, and we do not think very much ingenuity is needed to discover why it was invented.

The Rossland Record thinks that the merchants of Victoria are not reaching out sufficiently for the trade of that part of the province. We neither endorse nor reject the proposition, but simply mention it for the benefit of our neighbors what the Rossland paper says. Our impression was that Victoria merchants had secured a very fair share of the Kootenay trade, considering how they are handicapped for want of direct means of transportation.

THE "BOSCOVITZ" RETURNS.

Steamer Barbara Boscovitz arrived shortly after the C. P. R. steamer Princess Louise made port yesterday morning and brought the news of special interest. The women, as also the invalid members of the Greider party reported at Fort Simpson, were still there and the latter now show an inclination to rejoin the party though at first he did not speak any too well of it. Police Constable Jones and Dr. Jackson and wife of Bella Coole, were among those to arrive on the Boscovitz.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes



BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations—**THE FIRST DOES WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions, regularize the system, and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of OLD DR. J. C. WELLS, FITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Sulphate of Soda -
Cinnamon -
Sassafras -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Gum Arabic -
Syrup of Licorice -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Gum Arabic -
Syrup of Licorice -

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

The Signature of
Chas. H. Fitcher
NEW YORK.

16 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else as the glass or glassine that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of **Chas. H. Fitcher** is on every wrapper.

TO THE TOILER!

How do you feel when your work is done? Is your back weak? Are you weary? Do your nerves tremble?

Do you feel as if all your strength was gone—that you are not able to stand the work you used to? Does old age seem to be coming on, while you are still young in years? Does your back give out? Then get

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts.

It fills your system with Electricity, which is natural strength, and builds up your vitality so that you are as strong as ever in your life. Get it to-day, or send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free, sealed, by mail.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
155 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

Klondyke Outfits

PRICE LISTS NOW READY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 and 99 Johnson Street,
Victoria, B.C.

The Senate...

Should attend Kindergarten and study up the great Northwest. 'Twas ever thus. Victoria interests count for nothing. Railroad or no Railroad we are offering this week

Large Navel Oranges, . . . 25c. dozen
Fresh Eggs, 25c. dozen
Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Potatoes, per sack 75c.
Moran's Eastern Oysters, always reliable.
Use Dixie Hams and Bacon.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

Enderby and Vernon Brands

HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND * SPECIAL**

R. P. RITHEG & CO., Victoria Agents

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

RUSHING

How an Examined and Secured and Story of

A Gallop Over t and a St am Tele

Beyond the limit perform few people of the expense, enterprise required serving fresh to the ant news of the day the American press unquestionably stand one understands most great risks are needed by the war correspondent that his reward and sometimes fame. Peace has getting, however, and the first news article that will not "scoop the world" is any put it—the life of a correspondent's life. rush to the Klond had a little experience hustling, and the st Francisco Examiner ed and brought down the three on the days trail of will afford them a It will interest the g as press workers, at the news of the news of ten hours old, but obtainable. There w between the White F Dyes four miles ar it was described as any communication e The news here has to get it long chance The Ningchow was south again eight ho was eight miles wa of trail to be travers The prospect was but Captain Cross, I Smith and Manage Ningchow brightened that they would strain resources at command liner until 9 o'clock launch Mascot and he tuctantly pressed in was made in three-qu And then came obst cession. Everyone wi portation at command trail to the relief wo not be hired and con as a special favor. Then into the saddle the trail to Sheep Ca gallop. Beyond Sheep as a special favor, the tough little pony up to a rule, and to the be occasion, the trail was Reaching the scene merely to secure name tails and to see that it was proceeding in all dispatch. Then into and dashing back for tainty that the money and knowledge that a however trivial, near pony was game; the and Dyea and the last safety.

The launch caught within a few miles of the sea race with the news A short report of the the Alki which has staid ahead and with orders time nor coal. The Ni was to make up this tim was ready to make his travelled before; the ch his staff were equally spare the coal was a The race was on. Fo was maintained to Wra was compulsory for pas it was learned that & T. Co.'s fast steam dispatches, so that she to be beaten by the Wrangel Narrows five miles, and the big sh low.

This was a serious h was nothing for it but course. No special i stern chase developed. Narrows was reached day night, when the Alki ahead and deuce." Captain Smith emy first and Benedo the run through the m balked at the narrows. Ningchow with a chee and ran the passage, s she followed, but out even terms.

The Amur had next and although encounter rents speed were made a.m. the shout went u out. "We've got the A cord honor in the not chow at about the same was seen, and immed cloud of black smoke her stacks told that shing to surrender with struggle.

"What the speed out command from the bry room, and soon the the straggling ships w sened. The straggling kno ten, with seven rev reserve for an emerger gers in all sorts and c hustled out of their b thustianism to watch the to be achieved.

Volunteers for duty passengers were up at tice and soon rising t old that they were a The Amur in the me ing a flame six feet h blowing continually showed that she was It served her no purp was out of it in anothe soon she had fallen clew. The rival cop masts only could be se after the Ningchow h toria she entered port. But here the narrows, all was to be experie struggle and anxiety. V only for the informati promptly wrote was du, odds gamble that it w ing the day.

Port Angeles had a v gles was seven or an steamer in port that hot water in her boik time the Alki was co Sound, and rival cop their skeleton stories to their papers.

"We'll get you over as soon as the royce said Captain Benyon. And so that steamer service. Her skipper k

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

INTERESTS OF THE INTERIOR

So far we have discussed the construction of the railway from the Coast to Lakelse...

First as to such reason as might be alleged against it; and here we want to say that we appeal to the people as to reasonable men, apart altogether from their political associations...

BETTER RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS. We are sure every one will be glad to know that there is a prospect of all the various matters, in difference between Canada and the United States being settled upon terms satisfactory to both parties...

WAR AT HAND. In view of the resolution passed by the United States senate to-day it is hopeless to expect peace to be preserved.

Dr. Walkem has a notice on the mention paper that calls for some attention. The Colonist has already expressed its doubts as to the advisability of the local house cheapening its influence by too many representations to the Dominion government...

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH. The news from the North is not very sensational, but it is of great interest. The latest letter that the Colonist has heard of was dated March 20th, which dates go in regard to Klondike letters...

not state this matter correctly? Are not all business considerations in supply down? Can any one suggest a plan that will serve the people of a wider area in British Columbia than that which we are advocating?

and almost anywhere a prospector stands a good chance of doing well. This is the best sort of news. If the chances of the Klondike was a few phenomically rich claims and the rest of the country barren, there would be no substantial basis to mining there.

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epediment between its present position and Khartoum. Originally that ruined city was the objective point, but we hardly think the expedition will halt there.

With what dire motive did Mr. Higgins deliberately arrange so that eleven minutes of the valuable time of the house and the country shall be wasted to-day?

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Higher Interest for Foreign Money Lenders Than for Savings Bank Depositors.

Alleged Threat to Manufacturers to Silence Protests Against Government's Policy.

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CRITICISM OF BUDGET.

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EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE.

Vancover Board of Trade Passes Resolution Against Legislative Restriction.

Vancover, April 13.—(Special)—The Vancover Board of Trade held an unusually important meeting last night.

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MADRID IS... Advertisement for Madrid Is...

Washington W... Advertisement for Washington W...

Washington W... Advertisement for Washington W...

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Washington W... Advertisement for Washington W...

Washington W... Advertisement for Washington W...

Washington W... Advertisement for Washington W...

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DISABILITIES. Advertisement for Disabilities.

"HUYDIAN". HUYDIAN CURES. Advertisement for Huydian.

LOST MANHOOD. FAILING POWERS. HORRIBLE DREAMS. CONSTITUTION. LOSS OF POWER. LOSS OF CAPACITY. LACK OF ENERGY. Advertisement for Lost Manhood.

Circulars and Testimonials. Blood Poison. Advertisement for Blood Poison.

30-DAY-CURE CIRCULARS. Advertisement for 30-Day-Cure Circulars.

HROSEN-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Advertisement for Hrosen-Medical Institute.

BOYS. Advertisement for Boys.

Advertisement for a medical product.