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VOL. 18.

Costigan Explains.

He Makes a Statement Regarding His Relations to the Conservative Party.

Opposition Policy in the Yukon "Stupid and Damning"—He Scores Sir Charles.

Ottawa, May 26.—(Special)—Hon. J. Costigan in the House to-day made a statement as to his relations to the Conservative party. He said this was necessary because of some remarks made by Sir Charles Tupper. He denied the statement of Tupper that he (Costigan) would always be found supporting the government, and pointed to his loyalty to Sir John Macdonald from 1878 to 1878, when in opposition. He denied that his resignation in 1884 had anything to do with the thirty million loan to C. P. R., and read Sir John's explanation on this point. Mr. Costigan then read Tupper's statement about him. In reply to that he said that it was a Serry Day For the Conservative Party when Tupper sailed from England and got himself installed accidentally and temporarily in the position of leader of the Conservative party. That day meant the doom of honest government and the overthrow of a honest man. As for his change of party in regard to his old party, it commenced with the time when Tupper took the lead of the party after wrecking Howells' cabinet, which formed a page, the most disgraceful in the history of Canada. He showed that he did not wish to join Tupper's government for he remained steadfast to Bowell and it was only under certain conditions that he

Joined Tupper's Administration. He read this letter. It was a pretty long letter, setting forth that the rights of Catholics were not being accorded to them. He wanted Bowell's policy pursued. He also refused to go to the marine and fisheries department on account of the arbitrary way in which it had been managed by Sir Hubert Tupper. In referring to the policy of the opposition, Mr. Costigan said that it was of a stupid and damning character as was shown by the result in Brockville. In conclusion he pointed to the loyal way he supported Macdonald, Abbott, Thompson and Bowell, and as for Bowell he (Costigan) had no more confidence in Tupper than he (Costigan) had. As for himself he had fired his last shot, or struck his last blow.

CHARGED AGAINST KAUTZ.

The American Rear Admiral Accused of Abusing Military Power, Wanton Destruction and Cruelty.

New York, May 25.—A despatch to the Herald from Apia, says: Mataafa has written to the commission asking permission for himself and 200 unarmed supporters to occupy the eastern sections of Apia near his counsel. He requests the withdrawal of British and American sailors to their ships and the disarming of Malietans during the hearing. H. J. Moore, an American supporter of Mataafa, has written protesting against the conduct of Rear Admiral Kautz. He makes the sensational charges of abuse of military power towards the opposition, wanton destruction of many boats and villages, and cruelty.

FIRE ON CONEY ISLAND.

Seven Blocks of Buildings Destroyed—Damage Estimated at \$350,000.

New York, May 25.—A fire started today in Bushman's pavilion, Coney Island, and spread rapidly until seven blocks of frame buildings had been destroyed. A conservative estimate of loss is placed at \$350,000. The police believe the fire was of incendiary origin. Deputy Kirkpatrick, of the fire department, says he found traces of kerosene on the board walk in front of the burned buildings. The police believe the fire was not to be wondered at, considering the character of the buildings. In one hour after the first puff of smoke gave the warning, a large square filled with buildings of all sizes and characters, utilized for such purposes as photograph galleries, saloons, dining rooms, dance halls, theatres and the like, were in ruins.

CLEVELAND BLAZE.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 26.—It was nearly daylight before the firemen succeeded in controlling the fire which started in the Ohio Sash & Door Company's big factory at midnight. The total loss is about \$100,000.

Disturbed Lamp Causes an Outbreak.

St. Aples, Minn., May 26.—Twenty-five buildings, comprising one-third of the business portion of St. Aples, were burned last night. The over-turning of a lamp in a tailor shop started the fire. The estimated loss is \$50,000; insurance \$20,000.

AN INTERESTING WITNESS.

Chicago, May 26.—Alderman Michael Kennon of the First Ward, known as "Baky Dink," gave evidence to-day be-

fore the Baxter investigation committee. He told the members that he did not believe that there was any gambling in Chicago, nor had he ever heard of any policy shop, colonization of votes or slot machines in the First Ward. He admitted that his saloons remained open all night, and took the position that all-night saloons, instead of having a bad effect, had, on the contrary, a beneficial influence on the public, crime having actually decreased since they were allowed to remain open. The alderman testified that he paid out about \$8,000 in his last campaign, and that he charged the difference between that and his fifteen hundred dollar salary as alderman to "excitement and pleasure." "Politics is a losing game, then?" questioned a committee man. "Oh, I don't know," replied Ald. Kennon.

ONE OUNCE AN HOUR.

Another Big Strike at Tagish—Wash-out on the C. P. R.—Communication Interrupted—Deadman's Island.

Vancouver, May 26.—Deadman's Island settlement will hang fire. This morning, by consent, the injunction proceedings were adjourned until Saturday. The injunction holds good meantime. A letter from an Athol correspondent, under date of May 14, by special messenger to Skegway, says: "I have just learned of a big strike at Tagish, I am off for there at once. The news is authentic, the Mountain Police corroborate it. The ice is on the verge of breaking up. On Pine Creek one man is rocking out one ounce an hour, but that is exceptional. I saw three-quarters of a pound of gold panned out on Pine Creek, and mostly in big chunks." G. S. McDonnell, who represents Joseph & Dug & Co., of Dawson, will ship 200 tons of goods for the North on the Teas on Monday, valued at over \$100,000. There is a wish to up the line, no trail until Saturday.

Casimir Will Hang

The Indian Murderer Will Be Executed at Kamloops on June 2nd.

Railway Extension in Ontario.

Nipissing and James Bay Bill Passed.

Ottawa, May 26.—(Special)—An order-in-council has been passed allowing the law to take its course in the case of the Indian Casimir, who shot and killed Walter Phillips at Kamloops. Casimir will be executed on June second. At a meeting of the railway committee to-day the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Bill was passed. Work must be commenced within a year after the first section and whole undertaking finished in five years. At the public accounts committee to-day W. J. Christie, late deputy-collector of inland revenue at Winnipeg, was examined in regard to his charges against Harry Costigan, then collector at Winnipeg and now at Ottawa. Nothing that was new was adduced. There seems to be a misapprehension on the coast that the present Redistribution Bill applies to the British Columbia. Such is not the case. What British Columbia wants is increased representation, and that cannot be had until after the census has been taken. The present bill deals principally with western Ontario.

PAST TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Montreal, May 26.—The new fast service on the Canadian Pacific Railway will be inaugurated about the middle of June, probably the 15th of 18th. The flyer across the continent will be called the "Imperial Limited," and will reduce the time between Montreal and Vancouver to about one hundred hours. A daily train continental service will also be instituted, owing to the vastly increasing volume of travel, and trains will leave on Sundays as well as on week days. This is absolutely necessary to relieve the present heavy traffic on Mondays trains with travellers from Europe. The hour of departure from Montreal will be 9.30 a. m., and Toronto to about four hours later. Vancouver and Victoria will be reached on the 4th day out from Montreal. The Kootenay country will also be advantageously affected by the new service. A fast train on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, to which a through sleeper will be attached to Kootenay landing, will make this alternate route to the Kootenay the shortest and quickest one from the east. Through passengers will have a choice of routes to the Pacific coast by the main line or by the Crow's Nest Pass branch, just as they now have the option of travelling around the north shore of Lake Superior or by the upper lakes tranships of the company between Owen Sound and Port Arthur and Fort William. This new fast service is to be greatly supplemented by an increased local service on different sections of the line, so that the accelerated speed will be largely obtained by the reduction of the number of local stops.

SUB-COLLECTOR FOR TRAIL.

Ottawa, May 27.—Daniel B. Stevens, of Trail, is gazetted sub-collector for Trail.

Wreck of The Paris

Captain and Officials Refuse to Make Statements Regarding the Disaster.

London Papers Scout the Magnetic Current Theory—Interview With Authorities.

London, May 27.—The Queen's birthday celebrations and Whit Sunday holidays have occupied the public mind this week. The celebrations went off without a hitch at Windsor, though the festivities in the provinces were marred by rain. The weather throughout the week was extremely cold and unreasonable in Great Britain, especially in the north. Queen Victoria started for Balmoral on Friday evening, and the royal party which had been staying at Windsor castle dispersed. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York went to Sandringham. The Court returns to Windsor at the end of June, and will stay a month. In August the Queen goes to Osborne, the Duke of Wight, the Coes regatta being fixed for the first week of August. The Emperor William of Germany is expected to arrive at Ovees on the Imperial yacht on July 26, and will stay until August 5th. His Majesty will probably attend Godswood races on Cup day. The Queen will entertain the Emperor twice at Osborne, and the Prince of Wales will entertain him once on board the royal yacht. His Majesty will attend user parties on board the Hohenzollern and will attend the annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron on August 12. The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron will be the occasion for a gathering of royalties at Osborne, and will attract the cream of society to Cowes. It is understood

The Emperor's Trip is of a strictly private nature and there will be no public ceremonies during his visit. The Duchess of Marlborough will open a bazaar at Twickenham on June 1st in aid of the refuge for homeless children. Lord Sloan has had a remarkable run of bad luck. Up to Friday he had ridden on the same horse, and although the quality of his mounts was generally bad, he had one or two capital horses, such as Betty Field, whose victory was regarded as certain. His host of backers

Came a Cropper With Sloan's Failures. The American jockey takes his place this week in Vanity Fair's gallery of caricatures. The short description accompanying the cartoon concludes: "He is a great little jockey, who is popular, but he is hardly so polite as a good American should be."

A new paper to promote Anglo-American friendship, entitled the Anglo-Saxon, appears this week. A number of letters from prominent men are published in the first number. Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, writes that he wishes well of every movement whose object is

The Close Union of the United States and Great Britain. Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, says: "The consciousness of brotherhood among English speaking communities comes home closely to my heart." Algernon Charles Swinburne expresses "cordial sympathy with the enterprise." Former Justice Hawkins and General Sir Evelyn Wood write in a similar strain.

The reticence of Captain Watkins, of the stranded American line steamer Paris, and of the officials of the company respecting the possible causes of the disaster, have caused unfavorable comment in the papers, but there is nothing but praise for the bravery of the officers and men after the vessel struck. The papers set

The Magnetic Current Theory. Vanity Fair says: "The Paris certainly did not know where she was. One single company a week she past the Manacles twice a week each way for many years. If the currents are magnetic enough to affect the compass, why have these ships escaped so often?" Other papers express themselves in a similar strain.

Captain Varney, formerly commander of the British warship Oberon, writes that he spent a winter steaming at full

speed up and down the channel to test a boiler, and can most positively assert that with attention, a good lookout and soundings, navigation in the channel is free from danger.

A representative of the Associated Press saw the authorizer at Trinity on the subject. Chief pilotage clerk Kelgin characterized the magnetic theory as "Utter Nonsense."

He said the disaster must be due to "inexplicable blundering," adding, "I know every yard of the British coast line, and I can see no satisfactory reason for the wreck." Captain Oread, head of the compass department, said: "However close the ship got to the Manacles her compass would not be affected more than the millionth part of a degree. Even that could not be felt outside 300 yards from the shore. No ship's course ought to be nearer than two miles from that coast."

Augustin Daly contracted pneumonia while on the recent voyage from New York, and landed in a serious condition, but he insisted on being brought to London by easy stages in an invalid carriage, and was steadily recovering. Covent Garden was the scene of

Brilliant Gatherings this week. The Duchess of Marlborough made her first appearance of the season, dressed in mourning (owing to the death of the widow of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, Frances Ann, Emily, daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry). It was relieved by a beautiful crescent of diamonds and a white collar of pearls. Lady Randolph Churchill, who occupied the same box, was in black. Mrs. Bradley-Martin, their laughter of Countess of Claven, and the latter's husband, the Earl of Claven, the Duke and Duchess of York, were among the fashionable

appearance which witnessed the first appearance of Mme. Elba as Juliet on Thursday. The Bradleys-Martins are staying at the Claridge Hotel with the Cravens until their town house in Chesterfield Gardens, which costs \$500,000, is ready.

Not Ready For Work

Want of Details in Muraviev's Circular Delays Peace Conference.

France, Russia and Germany May Agree With Anglo-American Proposals.

London, May 26.—All dispatches to the morning papers from the Hague show that the peace conference is suffering from the lack of preparation. The Muraviev circular contains heads and chapters, but no details. Its author emphasized disarmament but slighted arbitration. M. de Staal, in opening the conference, absolutely reversed this order. What is wanted is something for daily wear and tear.

The Daily News says: British and American proposals, though simple, are more practicable than the scheme of M. de Martens, of the Russian delegation, and it is likely France and Russia and even Germany will ultimately agree with them.

The Women's Crusade. The Hague, May 26.—Madame Selenka, the famous peace advocate and promoter of the women's peace crusade, has presented to M. de Staal, president of the peace conference and head of the Russian delegation, an illustrated album containing the text of resolutions in favor of peace adopted by meetings representing several million women. The album is accompanied by an address, in the name of the women of eighteen nations, saluting the conference, assuring the delegates of the faith of the memorialists in the results of its labors, begging that the hopes of the people might not be deceived, and that the conference would decide that the evils of war could be cured. The address concluded as follows: "Your sisters, on behalf of humanity, appeal to you to realize the ideal of fraternity in order that war and tyranny may perish with the century."

M. de Staal had written Madame Selenka that he could receive her for five minutes, but he was so interested that he kept her for half an hour. "Garmen Sylvia," Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, contributed a poem to the album, and Queen Wilhelmina sent one of her secretaries to congratulate Madame Selenka on the work of the associations.

PEACE IN SAMOA.

Washington, May 26.—Advices from Mr. Elliot, British commissioner to Samoa, announces the arrival of himself and associates and their initial meeting. He says also that when they reached Apia it was found that an armistice had already been effected and was in force, and that the commission began its work under peaceful auspices.

The feeling is entertained in diplomatic quarters that the arrival of the commissioners disposes of all critical features of the Samoan question. Berlin, May 26.—The newspapers are jubilant over what they term Admiral Kautz's "recall" from Samoa. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "This shows anew the American government's good will to remove all obstacles to a peaceful understanding."

TO SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Copenhagen, May 26.—The expedition under Professor A. G. Nathorst, which is to search along the northeast coast of Greenland for Professor Andree, has sailed from Helsingborg, Sweden.

Cubans and Their Pay

Soldiers Do Not Appear to Receive Money from the United States.

They Object to the Stipulation That All Arms Must Be Given Up.

Havana, May 27.—11 am.—Not a soldier has thus far appeared at La Plata to receive the honorarium of \$75 allotted by the United States for the surrender of arms and abandonment of the men composing the Cuban army. At three minutes to 10 this morning, the hour set to begin the payment of the troops, Major Francis S. Dodge, of the paymaster's department, accompanied by a guard, drove up in a four mule team with \$80,000 in gold and \$20,000 in silver. Colonel George M. Randall, of the Eighth Infantry, was present as commissioner of the United States. General Luis Rivera, who is to-day to be turned into the office of civil governor of Havana, was there to receive the arms, with a representative of General Gomez, four or five Cuban officers and four or five reporters. Half a dozen American clerks, with the rolls of the Cuban army, sat at a long table at the headquarters of the Eighth Regiment.

General Rivera said that though there were 4319 enrolled privates and non-commissioned officers belonging to the 4th corps, few of them lived in Havana. He explained that they were outside the city and would probably appear at other places in the province and get their share of the money. Nearly all the officers, he added, are in Havana.

The representative of Gomez, who has been acting with the latter in an interview with Governor-General Brooke, took a gloomy view of affairs. He said the Americans had made a mistake in stipulating that Cubans must give up their arms, as this has caused a bad impression among the Cubans.

A group of Cuban officers, who proved to be some of General Rodriguez's staff, had in the meanwhile assembled. They smiled at each other and grew confident as time passed on and no soldiers appeared. Finally they jeered in a quiet way at the whole proceeding.

Major Scott, general Ludlow's adjutant, sent word that a man named Harris, a Cuban-American serving a sentence in the penitentiary, would be sent under guard to get his \$75, so that "one man was sure to take the gratuity." About four hundred men had been expected and possibly many of these will come later, but the scheme of payment, so far as Havana is concerned, looks like a failure.

At noon General Rivera left, remarking that it was wasting his time to stay there, and Major Dodge went to inform Governor-General Brooke of the Cuban affairs.

Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, May 27.—The general of the Cubans in this district met here yesterday, adopted the anti-Gomez resolutions, agreed to disband their commands and cause their arms to be surrendered, but to accept no money for them.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Negotiations Between Canada and the United States Reach a Hopeless Stage.

London, May 26.—The foreign office officials confirm the statements made by the New York correspondent of the London Times to the effect that the negotiations with the Canadian government on the subject of Alaska have reached an almost hopeless stage owing to the insistence of the Canadians that they receive a slice of Alaska, which apparently includes any agreement being reached on the subject between the American and Canadian high commissioners.

The preceding newspapers reproduce the New York despatch with comments, generally regretting the situation, but objecting to the conclusions that Canada is blamable.

GALICIAN EXECUTED.

Czuby and Guscak—Hanged at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., May 27.—The Galicians, Czuby and Guscak, were hanged at 8 o'clock this morning. The crime for which Czuby and Guscak were executed was the murder of a man named Bazczke and his four children.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Proposes the Establishment of a Permanent Tribunal.

London, May 26.—The Hague correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Peace prospects rose to high-water mark to-day, when the conference found itself face to face with arbitration, in a practicable and acceptable form, and a permanent international achievement. This honor is mainly due to Sir Julian Pauncefote. When the members of the arbitration section had finished reading the Russian proposals on this subject, Sir Julian expressed his complete approval of them, but said it would be a great pity if the conference failed to embody the principle of arbitration in some permanent shape. I now beg to propose, he said, the formal establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal, empowered to deal with all matters in dispute capable of reference to the judgment of an umpire. I do not intend to trouble you with details as to its methods to-day, nor until you accept the principle of my proposal. Therefore, I

ask you to accept the principle now.

In reply M. De Staal remarked: Sir Julian Pauncefote having presented his proposals, we are prepared to supplement and to complete the printed suggestions just distributed to others, dealing with a permanent arbitration board. Thereupon the Russian president of the conference drew a paper from his pocket and laid it upon the table. The paper contained the foundation of a permanent tribunal, suggesting the substitution of a new clause and referring to an appendix not yet drawn up. The amazed delegates crowded around Sir Julian, congratulating him upon having played the winning card, which had so quickly precipitated the Russian alternative scheme. "It was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee."

THE DREYFUS CASE

M. Beaupre Favors Revision and Wants the Prisoner Again tried by Court Martial.

Paris, May 27.—It is currently reported to-day the report of the president of the civil circuit of the Court of Cassation, M. Balleste Beaupre, to M. Mazeau, president of the Court of Cassation, is in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus trial, and urges the re-sending of the prisoner before a court martial. This, later in the day, was confirmed by a direct statement.

It is believed the report is practically certain to be accepted by the Court of Cassation and means that Dreyfus will be brought back to France and re-tried.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 26.—Daniel Huston was instantly killed, and Wm. Lang so badly injured, that he died, by an explosion of a steam driving cylinder in the dyeing and finishing mills of Jas. Martin & Co., to-day. Several others were injured, one probably fatally.

Volunteers In Philippines

Are Asked by General Otis to Re-enlist for Six Months.

Macabees will Help United States Soldiers to Subdue the Tagalogs.

Manila, May 27, 6 p. m.—General McArthur is in favor of the experiment of enlisting Macabees against their old enemies the Tagalogs. A detachment of the leading Macabees visited the general, and its spokesman read an address assuring the American commander of the friendship of Macabees, and their willingness to transfer their allegiance from Spain to the United States. They complained that the Tagalogs murdered them and burned their villages, and asked to be protected and given arms to protect themselves. The Macabees greatly assisted in posting the Americans on positions of the enemy. McArthur would arm a hundred of these men and use them as scouts, and if the experiment proved successful, would enlist more of them.

Major-General Otis has issued orders inviting the volunteers to re-enlist for six months, according to the act of congress bearing on the matter.

United States transport Morgan City, which left San Francisco on April 25 with 800 recruits for various regiments here on board, has arrived and will proceed to Iloilo.

IRON MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

Glasgow, May 26.—A great sensation has been caused by the failure of Neilson Bros., an important firm engaged in the iron and steel trade. They had a long deal in the Glasgow pig iron market and were heavily overvalued when a corner in warrants was engineered. It is calculated the concern lost \$1,250,000 during the past year. The total liabilities are unknown. Neilson Bros. are the largest dealers and exporters of ship plates in Scotland.

Try them all—every Tom, Dick and Harry's sarsaparilla.

Then try

Ayer's

"the leader of them all."

Advertisement for Ayer's Cream Baking Powder, featuring a portrait of Dr. J. C. Ayer and text describing the product's quality and history.

GOT THE CARDS MIXED

If anyone can bring himself to doubt that Russia is playing a game of double-shuffle in regard to the proceedings of the Peace Conference, after reading the dispatches touching the same, which were published in the Times yesterday, he must be credulous to a dangerous degree.

Those Vancouver dispatches which appear at intervals (not lucid intervals) in the Colonist, purporting to give the public glimpses into the secrets of the cabinet, are nothing if not funny.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE Twenty Million Peasants Are Reported To Be Starving London, May 27.—It is estimated that 20,000,000 peasants in Russia are suffering from famine.

ALASKA BLOOM THE WAY Washington, May 27.—The following statements of the agents which led up to the present conditions of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on Canadian-American issues, were secured from the best authority.

TUPPERIAN UNWISDOM Sir Charles Tupper and son are for fanatics at least in their critics: the best mental artillery in the country is devoted to the splendid targets which they and their blunders present for practice.

HE MURDERED HIS FAMILY Awtl Deed of a Husband and Father at Joplin, Mo. Joplin, Mo., May 27.—In and near a tent in the southeast part of town were found the dead bodies of J. B. Moss, his wife, an infant child, a girl of seven years and a boy of nine years.

A SINGE DISCORATED New York, May 28.—A despatch to the World from London says: Jean Re Beaulieu has been invested by the Queen with the Royal Victorian Order of the Fourth Class, an order of which Sir Arthur Sullivan is the only other musical member.

Gold at Cape Nome

The Newly Found Gold Fields Are as Rich as the Klondike.

Stampedes From All Along the Yukon—Excitement at Dawson.

Fourteen Died From the Effects of the Terrible Privations.

According to news received by steamer City of Topeka Messrs. Stone and Wilson, of the Alaska Commercial Company, who are en route to Dawson, received letters while at Skagway from representatives of the company, both at Dawson City and St. Michaels, confirming the news of the big strikes reported from the vicinity of Cape Nome.

The St. Michaels agent of the company says the first news of the strike was brought to St. Michaels in December. "Late in that month," says the agent, "my letter to Dawson, 'these days' looking prospectors came to the settlement suddenly and unheralded.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—Colonel Wm. J. Bryan, when seen to-day, expressed himself as much pleased with the result of last night's banquet.

EXEMPTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY London, May 27.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the proposal which the American delegates are now pressing to exempt all private property at sea from capture, reflects the British view in saying: "The matter is grave.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND CASE Vancouver, May 27.—The Supreme Court was well filled this morning when the 'Deadman's Island' injunction case came up.

ROSA BONHEUR DEAD The 'Landseer of France' Passed Away To-day at Her Home Full of Years and Honors.

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SNOW BLOCKADE ENDED Leadville, Colo., May 27.—After a snow blockade lasting four months, and which was by far the longest in the history of railroading in Colorado, the South Park line has been opened and trains have been running here from Denver.

CANADIAN BREVIETTES Montreal, May 27.—Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, pastor of St. Mathew's Presbyterian Church, has resigned his charge to become principal of the Bradford Ladies' College.

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BIRTHDAY ODE

New York, May 28.—The following stanza from Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin's birthday ode to Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Indian Summer," were called to the Herald from London:

Springtime was flowering in your fair young face When first the scepter laid on your fat shoulders.

Washington, May 25.—The following message was addressed to Queen Victoria by President McKinley on the anniversary of her birthday:

This evening the President received the following in response to his message of congratulation:

The United States Arbitration Proposals to be Submitted Next Week. The Hague, May 27.—Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador to Germany and chief member of the delegation to the international peace conference, announced yesterday morning that he would bring forward the United States arbitration proposal next week.

San Francisco, May 28.—The Pacific Coast Railway Club has been organized in this city with 100 charter members representing nearly all the railroad companies on the Coast.

FIGHT IN ITALIAN CHAMBERS London, May 27.—According to a special despatch from Rome published to-day, the scenes witnessed yesterday in the Italian Chamber of Deputies were repeated to-day.

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Tornado

Many Lives Lost—African Storms States

Damage to Property Will Amount to Thousands of Dollars

Chicago, May 28.—Sixty states of Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, have experienced tornadoes known in years, less of nearly a dozen live acres to property and crops, thirty hundreds of thousands.

TROOPS BADLY NEEDED Manila, May 26.—The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, would be attempting the impossible to expect to maintain supremacy in the Philippine Islands.

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Tornado's Victims

Many Lives Lost During Terrible Storms in the States

Damage to Property and Crops Will Amount to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Chicago, May 29.—Since last Friday the states of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Illinois have experienced the most violent storms known in years, resulting in the loss of nearly a dozen lives and doing damage to property and crops that will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Chicago Flooded.—Yesterday tornadoes were reported from Hastings, Central City and Beatrice, Neb.; Kaswick, Downs, Mingo, Yonka and Tama, Iowa; and Bijou Falls, South Dakota.

At the latter place seven lives were lost and two persons fatally injured. Near Kaswick, Iowa, five were injured, one fatally. Hundreds of windows, panes in Beatrice and Hastings, Neb., were broken by hail, while vegetation was ruined and hundreds of birds killed.

Michigan was also swept yesterday by several electrical storms, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, and the city of Detroit was struck by lightning. At Waterbury, Mich., an unknown man was killed by lightning.

A violent storm struck Chicago late last night, which flooded the city and suburbs, causing much damage to property. Rain fell in floods and the electrical discharges were unusually vivid. Trees were blown down all over the city and in the suburbs and Evanston were flooded, and a number of houses struck by lightning.

MURDERED ELECTROCUTED

Killed His Wife When She Visited Him in Sing Sing Prison—Story of the Crime.

Sing Sing, N. Y., May 29.—A man known to-day for the murder of his wife, Braun, killed his wife in Sing Sing prison on March 5th, 1898. At the time of the murder, Braun was serving two years for wife-killing. Braun was a man of some delicacy of which he was fond of. Braun, who was employed in the prison as a porter, was in the cell with his wife when she was killed.

SONGHEES RESERVE

Statement by Hon. C. Sifton—No Settlement Yet Arrived At—Opposition Again Obstructs Business.

Ottawa, Ont., May 29.—(Special.)—In the House to-day Hon. Clifford Sifton said to Colonel Dreyfus that the government had no objection to any settlement with the Songhees reserve in regard to the removal of Indians from the Songhees reserve.

The present government of British Columbia asked that steps be taken looking to a settlement with the Songhees reserve. The opposition consumed most of the afternoon in obstruction, evidently fearing to face Mr. Plint's prohibition resolution which was further down on the order paper.

Hon. C. Sifton stated in the house to-day that Mr. Ogilvie's report on the Yukon investigation had been received.

LABOR TROUBLES AT GUADALOUPE

The Police and Militia are Powerless to Quell Disturbances.

London, May 29.—Advices from Guadeloupe, the French West Indian island of the lower group, report a recurrence of serious rioting between the native population and British contract labor, incidents which culminated in the recent fire on plantations and the police and military, it appears, cannot suppress the disturbances. Several fatalities are reported. As a result the British consul here has appealed to Great Britain for protection of British subjects, which the government here is seemingly unable to afford.

PADEREWSKI MARRIED

New York, May 29.—A Paris dispatch to the World says: It is learned that Paderewski, the Polish pianist, was secretly married last December to Mme. Elzbieta Gorski, the divorced wife of Ludwik Gorski, the well-known violinist, formerly a member of the Lamoureux orchestra. Mrs. Gorski, when in Geneva recently, signed herself "Elzbieta Paderewski" on the register at the Casino there.

Melanie Gorski and Paderewski are now living quietly in Paris.

Caring for the Wounded

Proposed Modification of the Provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Russian Delegates to Peace Conference Decline to Take Part in Discussion.

Rossland Camp

Work Is Proceeding Steadily on a Large Number of Properties.

Several Claims Will Shortly Commence Shipping—Last Week's Ore Shipments.

London, May 29.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at the Hague says: "The discussion of the proposed modification of the Geneva Convention provisions, regarding sick and wounded neutrals, constitutes a distinct success for the American delegates."

When first broached the Russians declined to take any part in the discussion on the ground that the subject was not mentioned in the circular of Count Marcellini. The Americans urged that the Dutch invitation included all subjects bearing on the neutral, a view which the conference unhesitatingly adopted.

"As yet the Russians have not abandoned their position and will make another effort tomorrow to have the American proposals rejected on technical grounds."

"Interesting developments are expected. Americans and Arbitration."

London, May 29.—The Times in an editorial dealing with the prospects that the result of a peace conference will be a permanent arbitration tribunal says: "No people or government have devoted themselves with greater ardor to the study of the theory of arbitration than the government of the people of the United States. The Americans not only possess great lawyers, but are a community in which the knowledge of legal principles is more widespread than in any other. American jurists have done much to mould the doctrines of international law in the past, and in their treatment of large questions they have often displayed a luminous insight, a firm grasp of fundamental principles, and a solid erudition not surpassed by the legal writers of any modern state."

Official Statement.—The Hague, May 29.—A brief official record of the doings of the peace conference during the past week says: "Proposed modifications of the Geneva Convention have been submitted by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and the United States."

The correspondent of the Associated Presses at the statement that the Americans have submitted a arbitration proposition is incorrect.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

A Washington Story Contradicted—Canada Willing to Submit the Case to Arbitration.

Ottawa, May 29.—(Special.)—There is no truth in the report from Washington that Canadians had just done a concession, before they would submit the Alaskan boundary question to arbitration. "Canada should have a port at Pyramid harbor and a strip of territory taking in the Lynn canal. Canada agreed to submit the case, as it stands, to arbitration without any such conditions. The United States press is doing all it can to prejudice the Canadian case."

A Washington Correspondent's Views.—London, May 29.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle referring to the Alaskan boundary dispute says: "President McKinley has all along been most anxious to bring about a settlement. He personally urged the American commissioners to make every reasonable concession and go to the extreme limit of generosity if necessary, so desirous was he to remove all cause of friction. Secretary Hay has been animated by the same motive and the principal reason why he left the United States embassy in London to assume the portfolio of secretary of state was his hope of finally settling all disputed questions."

After reviewing the history of the commissions and deliberations, the correspondent says: "To agree in advance to cede a port would be making a farce of arbitration. The United States has shown a disposition to make concessions of this kind to buy out the Behring Sea sealers at a sum double what their property is worth, besides making other concessions, while the concessions offered by Canada in return are not valuable."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial review of the situation, reproaches Canada with blocking the way.

MRS. MAYBRICK

British Home Secretary Refuses to Pardon Her.

New York, May 29.—The Herald says that Great Britain has again refused the request of the United States that Mrs. Maybrick be pardoned. This is the result of another application made by her, who just called to Secretary Hay the answer he has received from the home office.

GRAND TRUNK STRIKE

London, May 29.—There was a crowded attendance to-day at the meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. The meeting unanimously adopted the Central Vermont agreement.

An announcement made by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, that the strike was practically ended called forth much cheering.

THE FRASER

Yale, May 29.—The river has risen 11 inches in the last twelve hours.

Yale, May 29.—The river has risen 4 inches since 5 o'clock yesterday.

Lillooet, May 29.—The river is nearly at a standstill. The water is not yet reached the ordinary height. The weather is cool and cloudy.

Attacking a Landing Party

Manila, May 29, 11:25 a.m.—Captain Tilley and a landing party with a detachment of troops, started on board a schooner to investigate the affair.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR

A Young Victorian With the Troops in the Philippines

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Mr. Will Kinarty, a son of Mr. D. J. Kinarty, of Johnson street, is a soldier in the United States army now in the Philippines. A letter received from him bearing date April 13 at Iloilo, contains some interesting matter, as the following extracts will show:

"We have 77 wounded in the hospital here, and the rest are scattered about the town in a fire, and out of a town as big as Victoria only about a dozen houses were left, which we now occupy. It was all pre-arranged by the Americans, every man was saturated with coal oil, and the fine factories, business houses and stores were burned. We now occupy the town with three thousand troops, but the insurgents surround the town and have their fortifications within 200 yards of ours. The enemy's forces, according to our spies' reports, amount to 8,000 or 9,000 strong, well armed with repeating rifles, but no artillery. We are to attack them in a few days, capturing their strongholds and headquarters, a city called Santa Barbara, a city of about 2,000 and full of fine churches and convents. We are only waiting for fresh troops from Manila to assist us. No one is allowed in the town, and everyone found around after that hour is liable to be arrested or shot. Spies around the city inform us that an organization known by the friendly Filipinos around town has been formed to all an American soldier without being armed with a revolver. Several natives have been shot in this way. We are four miles from the fighting line, in the rear, but we hear of the rebels exchanging shot every night. The rebels are causing us much trouble as the Spanish did, and we have lost twice as many men as the rebels. We have eleven gunboats and three large cruisers in the bay, but they do not do good as the fighting is inland. We have also three batteries of artillery, and they will do very good service in our next attack. I am utterly bored and the moon looks ghastly. I have been ordered to go to the commander that our soldiers must keep themselves out of doors between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The houses are built very peculiarly. No one lives downstairs, all the people live on the second floor. The houses have windows of iron bars, and the houses are windowless. The houses are built on the hills, and every wide brimmed hat is worn. I am orderly in the office and in the hospital is composed of two large Spanish dwellings and richly furnished. We gave the residents fifteen minutes in which to get out prior to our occupation of it. The Chamberlain says 'I have been ordered to go to the commander that our soldiers must keep themselves out of doors between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The houses are built very peculiarly. No one lives downstairs, all the people live on the second floor. The houses have windows of iron bars, and the houses are windowless. The houses are built on the hills, and every wide brimmed hat is worn. I am orderly in the office and in the hospital is composed of two large Spanish dwellings and richly furnished. We gave the residents fifteen minutes in which to get out prior to our occupation of it. 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Dominion Parliament

Redistribution Bill Introduced in the Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Measure Criticised—The Premier Replies to Sir Charles Tupper.

Ottawa, May 20.—The government Redistribution Bill was introduced yesterday in the House of Commons. It was fully explained, and from the tone of the Opposition criticism it was apparent that the measure will, in its passage through the House, meet with the strenuous opposition of the Conservative party.

Base of Representation.
In rising to propose the first reading of the bill the Prime Minister announced that he did so through the absence of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Mulock, with the object of expediting the public business, and in order not to disappoint the very legitimate expectation of the public with regard to the measure. He would say at once that the object in view was not to make a total redistribution of the electoral districts. The government had deemed that it would not be expedient at this time to do more than to undo as far as possible some of the most glaring violations of a principle which was universally held to be a fundamental principle of representation in a country—representation on the basis of municipal county organization. It was within the memory of all that this principle was first interfered with to a large extent in the redistribution of 1872. The action of that day constituted a violation of the principle which had prevailed up to that time, maintained by Conservatives and Liberals alike.

Sir John Macdonald's Words.
There were many reasons why the municipal county organizations should be preserved as the basis of representation and on this point he could not do better than quote the opinion expressed by Sir John A. Macdonald in the first redistribution of 1872, when he said that it was desirable as much as possible to keep the representation within the county, so that each county which is a municipality of Ontario should be represented, and when it became large enough might be divided into ridings. That rule was followed at Confederation, and in the case of its infraction, in 1882, in the three constituencies of Bothwell, Cardwell and Monck, the experiment had not proven a success. Sir John had further remarked that it was advisable that counties should be kept intact as a means of guarding against the introduction of the American plan of caucuses and wire-pulling, with the result that counties should refuse men whom they did not know. From the wisdom of Sir John Macdonald's remarks of that day nobody would be surprised to find that in 1882 the principle had been departed from; it did not appear that Sir John had himself gone back on his views, and Sir Wilfrid felt that to-day the country would be prepared to come back to the adoption of those views.

The Guardian Principle.
Another principle, Sir Wilfrid thought, should prevail whenever a redistribution of constituencies was to be made. According to the constitution it becomes an obligatory duty of Parliament after a new census to make a redistribution. This duty being imperative, it becomes most important Parliament should adhere to the well-known principles hitherto laid down and accepted when it becomes the duty of Parliament to interfere in any way with the representation. The just principle which the government would lay down was that municipal county organizations shall be the basis of representation and that consequently county boundary lines should not be interfered with, if the population of a county should become so small according to the development of population in other counties as to no longer justify its representation by one member, then the government hold that the county should not be separated piecemeal, but it should be annexed to the neighboring county, as was done in the cases of Cornwall and Stormont, Lincoln, Leeds, Niagara, Chambly and others. In all of these cases county lines were not interfered with, and these, the government considered, were precedents which could with advantage be adhered to. This was a case, however, which he recognized was not likely to happen often. The principle which Sir Wilfrid laid down was that whenever a county which up to that time had been entitled to one member became entitled to two of the three members the division should take place by judicial decision and authority.

Exceptions in Ontario.
After these preliminary observations as the guiding principle upon which the government acted, the Prime Minister gave the following list of constituencies which it was not proposed to disturb at present: Ottawa, Carleton, Addington, Durham, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Halton, Hastings, Kingston, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Nipissing, Northumberland, Peterboro, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont and Cornwall, Victoria and Waterloo. These remain undisturbed.

In the remarks of Sir John Macdonald quoted above, he said that in three instances at Confederation—Cardwell, Monck and Bothwell. One of these (Monck) has already been redistributed and it is now proposed that Cardwell and Bothwell shall disappear, and with these West Ontario. It is also proposed that Middlesex, which now returns four members, shall only have three, which at the time shall be secured by giving representation to the county of Dufferin and to the electoral district of Parry Sound and two additional members to Kent.

Mr. Bergeron—That will be three members for Kent. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes, that takes out part of Bothwell. The bill proposes to restore county lines to the following counties: Brant, Bruce, Elgin, Gray, Haldimand, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Middlesex, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Simcoe, Welland, Wellington, Wentworth and York.

Changes in Ontario.
To give these representation the details would have to be as follows—taking the changes just indicated: The electoral district of the city of London will consist entirely of London and return one member. The electoral district of the city of Hamilton will consist of the city of Hamilton, and return two members. The electoral district of the city of Toronto will consist of the city of Toronto, and will be divided into four electoral districts, each to return one member. The counties of Dufferin, Haldimand, Lincoln, Peel, Welland, and Wentworth and the territorial district of Parry Sound will each be an electoral district and return each one member. The counties of Brant, Elgin, Lambton, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Perth will each be divided into two electoral districts, which will return each one member. The counties of Kent, Huron, Bruce, Gray, Middlesex, Simcoe, Wellington and York will each be divided into three electoral districts, each of which districts will return one member.

The twelve lots in the three first ranges of the main by Canadian banks of notes in the currency of other British colonies where they may wish to do business, the notes will be redeemable only in the part as long as the branches there are open.

IN THE SENATE.
The Senate is responsible for the killing of one more government measure. At yesterday's sitting in committee to amend the Exchequer Court Act, Sir Mackenzie Bowden took the position that it gave power to enforce the Expropriation Act as rejected by the Senate on Thursday.

THE BILL CRITICISED.
Sir Charles Tupper is abusive, and acrosses the Premier's anger. Sir Charles Tupper followed. He felt that it was quite impossible to deal at any length with the bill at this stage. He had expected that the Prime Minister would have given to the House his reason for, on this the first time in the history of Canada, following this procedure. The bill seemed to him a confession that the government was afraid to go back to the electorate from whom it had attained office in an accidental way, through apathy to passion and prejudice on the school question. The by-elections, moreover, had been won by fraudulent means. North Huron and Brockville were alike examples of this fraud. There voters was won by a brigade of ruffians, headed by a minister of the crown. The Liberal party, besides using public funds and patronage in its own interests, had adopted a corrupt franchise, and would now fast this other injustice upon the country. In the present bill Ontario is to be torn to pieces for party advantage, while Quebec, which seems strongly Liberal, is left alone. But in spite of all these efforts, the Liberal party would, he predicted, be swept out of office at the next general election.

THEY CAN WEAR SILK.
Messrs. A. L. Belyea and Alex. Henderson Appointed Queen's Counsel.

In accordance with the powers vested in them by the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the legislature, the provincial government have appointed two additional Queen's Counsel for the province. The act provides that two may be appointed on or before the 30th of June.

WOMAN'S TROUBLES.
Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system and new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

ITALIAN ROUT IN ERYTHREA.
A General Accused of Fleeting and Leaving His Troops.

GOING TO RE-DECORATE?
Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our Metallic Ceilings & Walls?

KEEP IN MIND THAT SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.
These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system. It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

WHOOPIING COUGH.
I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettsburgh, Pa. For sale by H. Henderson, Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pin Cocchi, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from BYARS & BONE LTD., Victoria or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
NOW READY—Late cabbage plants, 25c. New 100, \$2 per 1000, \$10 per 10000. G. A. Knight, Mount Tolmie Nursery.

Coming down to province of Prince Edward Island, the following arrangement is made to provide there, as elsewhere, the county lines. There will be three electoral districts, Prince will consist of the county of Prince, and return two members. Queen's will consist of the county of Queen's, and return two members. King's will consist of the county of King's, and return one member.

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gratitude at being cured he sent Dr. Sproule a testimonial to be published. You can get full particulars of it in 'Weighty Words,' a booklet which will be sent you free. On April 26 Mr. Sheldrake wrote again:

"My Dear Dr. Sproule: I read my testimonial, and it is truly worded, word for word, as I sent it to you. I hope it will do good. And as I then said, I will write any one about it. I will be glad to do it for the sake of what you did for me, and the kind and never-failing interest you took in my case from beginning to end. Very kindly, your patient."

Another, among many, is the case of MRS. AUSTIN COLBOK, of Braman, Ont., who had suffered from Catarrh of both the Stomach and Liver for years. She, too, had tried to get cured, but without relief. She could produce a movement of the bowels only by a strong cathartic or an enema. The bowels were so inflamed that the latter brought away bleeding pieces of mucous membrane.

Under Dr. Sproule's care both stomach and liver, and consequently bowels, were soon put in order. The quick yet gentle effect of his treatment was a revelation. She writes: "Your remedies were just what I needed for my bowels. They moved nicely now. I am very much pleased, and shall tell other people here about your treatment."

Is your case like either of these? Why do you keep on ailing when a cure is so easy? Under Dr. Sproule's treatment the Constipation will go for good. The dull, sluggish feelings, the unwillingness to work, the dizziness, the heavy brain, the despondency, will all depart. Write to him. His advice is free. Address Dr. Sproule, B. A., (formerly surgeon British Royal Navy Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 Doane street, Boston.

THE OBSTRUCTION
To the sidewalk will be removed in a few days, and our lady friends will be able to visit us without the annoyance of clattering over bricks and mortar. Patience is a jewel, and is required in large stock where new buildings are being erected.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods
Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prints, Zephyrs, Fancy Flannels, Muslins, Lace, Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

CUT OFF IN HIS PRIME.
W. H. Steves of Steveston Dies Suddenly in This City.

A very sudden death occurred at the Dawson hotel this morning, William Herbert Steves, of Steveston, passing away under very sad circumstances.

GOING TO RE-DECORATE?
Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our Metallic Ceilings & Walls?

KEEP IN MIND THAT SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.
These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system. It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

WHOOPIING COUGH.
I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettsburgh, Pa. For sale by H. Henderson, Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

APOLIOL & STEEL PILLS
A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pin Cocchi, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from BYARS & BONE LTD., Victoria or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
NOW READY—Late cabbage plants, 25c. New 100, \$2 per 1000, \$10 per 10000. G. A. Knight, Mount Tolmie Nursery.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

Two Cures by Dr. Sproule



Are you discouraged trying to cure your Chronic Constipation? There are many thousands like you. That is because the Chronic Constipation is caused by Catarrh of the Liver, and only a Catarrh Specialist can cure it. Dr. Sproule, the eminent English specialist, will do this for you, permanently and easily. Thousands who have gone to him thoroughly discouraged have left his case absolutely and permanently cured.

Among those thus made happy is Mr. Albert Sheldrake, a young organ-maker of Woodstock, Ont. He had suffered for years from Chronic Constipation and all the pills to which it gives rise. In his

gratitude at being cured he sent Dr. Sproule a testimonial to be published. You can get full particulars of it in 'Weighty Words,' a booklet which will be sent you free. On April 26 Mr. Sheldrake wrote again:

"My Dear Dr. Sproule: I read my testimonial, and it is truly worded, word for word, as I sent it to you. I hope it will do good. And as I then said, I will write any one about it. I will be glad to do it for the sake of what you did for me, and the kind and never-failing interest you took in my case from beginning to end. Very kindly, your patient."

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Provincial News

VANCOUVER

Chief of Police Stewart is still confined to his room, but is recovering steadily.

On Wednesday a little girl 6 or 7 years old, was hurt while playing round the swings in the park. Her upper lip was badly cut.

Ernest Rose, son of Mr. M. S. Rose, met with a nasty accident the other evening while riding a bicycle on the corner of the steamer, and was thrown from his machine and rendered unconscious, besides cutting his face and head severely.

"Man overboard" was the shout as the steamer Joan cast off from Evans, Columbia & Evans' wharf on Wednesday morning. A man was overboard, but he had caught a rope, which he held on to for dear life. The unfortunate individual had been selling birthday badges on the steamer, and had landed by catching the rope, but was cast off. He then endeavored to swing himself ashore by one of the ropes, but landed in the chilly waters of the bay, and the man safely conveyed ashore.

Early on Thursday morning, Christ church was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding ceremony when Mr. A. W. T. and Miss M. J. were united in the Imperial Bank, Revelstoke, and Mrs. Robert Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Washington Boree, of this city, were married. The Rev. L. Norman Tucker took the service.

Acting Mayor Brown, Alderman Wood and City Treasurer Baldwin drove the visiting officials of New Whatcom on Stanley park on Saturday, and also showed them over Armstrong and Morrison's iron foundry, where the new city water mains are being cast.

A special service was held yesterday morning at Christ church, in commemoration of the Queen's 80th birthday. The service was attended by the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Miss W. G. has gone to Kamloops to join her husband, who is still suffering from the effects of his recent illness.

The fire department had two calls on Saturday. The first came in at about 5:10 p. m., but proved only to be due to a small blaze at 114 Dupont street, while the other, at 10:30, from box 37, corner of Campbell avenue and Keefe street, appeared to have no cause whatever.

NEW WESTMINSTER

The piling for the wharf at the new cannery, east of the city, is well advanced, a little beyond the Crescent, is now finished, and in a day or two, the piling will be completed.

Mr. Godfrey W. Booth has been appointed pastor of St. Barnabas' church by the rector, and will commence his duties on Friday, June 9th.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hurley took place at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday last, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hurley, at 1144 Broadway street. The service was conducted by the rector, Rev. Silva White, M. A., in the presence of a large congregation. The solemn service was concluded at the grave in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Sapperton, whither a large number of friends followed.

The death took place at Sapperton on Wednesday night, of Isabella, May Hume, the eldest daughter of Mr. John A. Hume, at the early age of 10 years and 5 days. While resting in the garden on Wednesday afternoon, she suddenly threw up her arms in a fainting fit, calling for her mother and saying she was dying. From this attack the little girl did not rally, but passed quietly away a few minutes later, at 10 o'clock.

The basement of the new Reformed Episcopal Church having been completed, the Sunday school will hereafter be held there. The new church will not be formally opened for about a month yet, by which time the new pastor will have arrived.

Diver Llewellyn and others, who have been trying to salvage the boiler of the burned steamer "Edgar," finally succeeded on Friday, in raising it to the surface, where it can be more easily handled. There are still the boilers and engines of the steamer Bon Accord and Gladys, which should be worth the trouble and expense of raising.

In the district court on Saturday morning before Captain Pittendrig, S. M., John Wengis was convicted of having obstructed the fisheries. In the district court of his duties, Wengis was fined a few days ago for a contravention of the fisheries regulations, and the present case arose out of his behavior on the occasion in connection with the case. He was deemed it sufficient to read the offender a severe lecture, and warned him that on a repetition of the offence he would be fined \$10 and costs.

ALBERNI

(Special correspondence of the Times.) Mr. George Smith has gone up to Clayport for the purpose of surveying the Kennedy Lake rapids preparatory to having them cleared of the rocks, etc.

Rev. F. Reid, of Victoria, arrived in Alberni on Sunday and preached his first sermon in the Presbyterian church on the same evening. He takes the place of Rev. G. Taylor, who is going back east on a visit.

A large number of farmers attended the meeting held in the court house on Saturday under the auspices of the Agricultural Institute. The lecture on butter making was listened to with great interest.

Alderman Elliot, who has been designated as a member of the council, but at the unanimous request of the council withdrew it for another week.

The water in the outlet at Nelson has risen six feet from its lowest point last winter.

Milnes & Tregillus have commenced the erection of a two-story brick block, 28x40 feet, on lot 8, block 6, fronting on Baker street, east of the Tremont hotel.

A fire broke out early on Wednesday morning in one of the cluster of shacks just south of the Red Mountain railway tracks, and on the east side of Spokane street, which completely demolished the building with all it contained and may result in the death of one of the occupants, a miner, whose name is not known.

John R. Cook, one of the original owners of the townsite of Rossland, who has spent the last year in travelling all over the United States, has arrived here. He owns the postoffice corner, and much other valuable city and mining property in the camp. He has a fine ranch near Bossburg, Washington.

At the last meeting of the city council Alderman Reid resigned the chairmanship of the finance committee as a protest against what he termed the unbusinesslike methods pursued by the majority of the members of the council in dealing with the city's bank account.

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grave's ranch, which is about a mile from the starting point at the hospital. T. G. Frictor has sold lots 15 and 16 block 15, fronting on Silica street, near Josephine street, to J. H. Bovee, the purchase price being \$1,000. Two cottages will be erected on the property for rental.

An addition will shortly be made to Nelson industries. S. D. Weaver, manager of the Kootenay Wire Works Company, which has been operating at Trail, spent yesterday in Nelson, looking for a site for the transfer of its plant to this city. A site along the lake front was chosen, and a building will be commenced at once.

James Laidlaw, foreman for contractor McFarland on A. H. Buchanan's residence, fell from a ladder on Tuesday and was severely injured.

Captain Hodgins was busy on Tuesday issuing uniforms to the members of the local militia company.

KAMLOOPS. The local lodge of Good Templars contemplate erecting a hall of their own on the vacant lot between the Bank of B. C. and the Inland Cigar Factory.

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Sporting News

Saturday's Events

The high wind which prevailed on Saturday afternoon interfered with the work of the afternoon, but the various events were well patronized and good clean sport was witnessed. The wind conditions were particularly noticeable at Oak Bay Park, and tennis there was the best, becoming to make more than ordinary good time. The open air basketball match at Caledonia ground was a complete success and furnished excellent sport, the victory of the Victoria team being hailed with great enthusiasm.

THE OAR

Nelson Boat Club. A meeting of the Nelson Boat Club was held on Monday. The following officers were elected: President, H. H. Buchanan; vice-presidents, H. E. Crossdale and H. H. Messia; secretary, C. B. Winlock; treasurer, H. H. Messia; committee, C. M. Brown, J. E. Thomson, G. S. Bee, C. W. Wrasage, J. C. Morrison and J. J. Campbell.

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and California. The game was exciting throughout, and although the first basket ball played in the open air in Victoria was undoubtedly not the best, these were the first indications of enthusiasm displayed by the spectators, and the victorious team received a perfect ovation at the end of the game. The match was played under the American rule, which handicapped the "Victoria" players a good deal, because a player is allowed to turn with the ball, and infractions of this rule gave the Seattle players half a dozen free throws. The Bays did some excellent combination work, and ball travelling the whole length of the field from player to player. At the call of time the score was one all, both goals being secured from free throws. It was decided to play an extra ten minutes, the first side scoring to be declared the victors. The Bays kept the ball well in the Seattle territory, and eventually Frank Smith made the winning score for Victoria. Mr. D. O'Sullivan made a capable referee and gave satisfaction.

Under the Canadian rules the Wages and the J.B.A.A. juniors gave an exhibition match, the Bays winning by 6 to 4.

YACHTING. First Club Race. The high wind which prevailed on Saturday suited some of the yachtsmen passing well, although it was too much for the smaller vessels. The first class race was entered by the Volage, Capt. "Black" Wideawake, Capt. McIntosh, Dorsey, Capt. W. H. Langley, Siren, Capt. Mollandine, and Nancy, Capt. Jones, Capt. Cotford, of Salt Spring Island, accomplished the yacht in the following order as follows: proved as fast a sailer as some of the yachts. Promptly at 3 o'clock the starting gun was fired and the Dorothy took the lead, followed by the Wideawake, which followed closely following. Turning the Brochle Ledge buoy the order was Wideawake, Dorothy, Volage; and at the pilot buoy to the order was what was maintained. The finish was as follows: Commencing at 3 p.m. Wideawake, 4:52; Dorothy, 4:10; Volage, 4:21; the Nancy and Siren not finishing. The Dorothy won on her time allowance and has thus become the victor of the five for the silver cup to her credit.

The second class yachts will race on Saturday next, starting at 2:30 p.m.

A Gallant Rescue. One of the most noteworthy deeds of heroism ever recorded was performed on Saturday during the yacht race by which Captain Cotford, of Salt Spring Island, owner of the sloop Francis, saved the life of Mr. McCoy, one of his crew, just before entering the harbor the Francis passed the Dorothy, and on jibing her boom swept Mr. McCoy overboard. She instantly put about to try and pick him up and the Dorothy left the other to another of the crew and pushed forward to grasp McCoy as she came alongside, but the sloop did not succeed in picking up the man, who was now insensible, on top of the cabin, applied such restoratives as were to be found and in a little time they were delighted to find coming to and able to speak. He was landed as soon as possible and taken to his home.

CRICKET. Fifth Regiment and Victoria. Playing at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon the Fifth Regiment, C. O. indicated a decisive victory on their opponents, the Victoria, G. C. the brothers Schwengers and L. York contributing largely to this result. The full scores were: Victoria, 100; Fifth Regiment, 40.

Warden C. Elliott, b. Gooch, 4; Maclean, hit wicket, b. Gooch, 2; B. Schwengers c. Goward, b. Gooch, 2; L. York c. Macrae, b. Lobb, 13; C. Schwengers b. Morley, 13; Foulkes b. Morley, 8; Goward b. Morley, 2; W. York b. Morley, 2; Butcher b. Goward, 3; Trimen, not out, 34; Extras, 14. Total, 100.

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Drowned in the Yukon

City of Topeka Brings News of the Drowning of Five Miners

Queen's Birthday Celebration at Ketchikan and Its Accidental Termination.

The Old Cannon Exploded—The Rich Mines of Ketchikan.

A Budget of Other Late News of the North Land.

Two more steamers have returned from Alaska. Yesterday afternoon the steamer Alpha came to port and at seven o'clock this morning the City of Topeka arrived. The Topeka, which was the last vessel to sail, brings news of a drowning fatality on the fast crumbling Yukon. According to reports that have reached Skagway the big Alaskan river has claimed five more victims. The names of but three of the drowned men were learned. These were:

Conrad Maharg, of New York.
David Peters, an Englishman.
—Rhodes.

The five unfortunates are said by a latecomer at Skagway to have left Dawson on April 21st, one of them, it is said, bringing a fair sized bag of gold. They did not have any dogs, and little food, their intention being to live at the road houses en route out. When near White river, about eight miles out from Dawson, the ice broke and the party were left on a drifting slab of ice. They endeavored to reach the main ice, about twelve feet away, for two hours without success, then the five in their excitement crowded on to the corner of the slab on which they stood, nearest the main ice, with the result that the slab "killed" and all were thrown into the icy water. A mounted policeman who was journeying from the camp at the mouth of the Stewart to Halfway, thirty miles further down the river, saw the accident from a distance. Before he could reach the scene the whole five had sunk.

The chain of lakes down, commencing with Bennett, is now considered unsafe for any further travel. At least that is the latest report received from Bennett. It is said that Lake Bennett is open along the shore on the Bennett side all the way down to the boundary island. While the centre of it is fairly good in some places, the ice is rotten and dangerous; so that the lake is now in bad shape for travel and freighting has practically stopped. Marsh Lake is still passable, but the Fifty-mile River is open to White Horse. LeBarge is not much better, and Thirty-mile is also practically opened.

With the continuation of the present warm weather it is safe to say that navigation will be open in two weeks. The ice in the Yukon River last year in front of Dawson broke on the 8th of May, and it is expected to do the same this year.

Late comers at Skagway report that the mounted police officials have posted notices warning all persons from attempting to go down Lake Bennett as the lake is breaking up in some places and already almost impassable. Several tried to go Monday morning, before the sun was up, but the ice had not hardened any during the night and they barely escaped with their lives.

From the summit to Bennett all the smaller lakes are getting soft, but without a heavy pack they can yet be crossed in safety.

Word was received at Bennett that the mounted police at Atlin had taken the same action relative to Atlin Lake in order to prevent the loss of life by reckless gold hunters who persist in trying to cross the lake after it is almost broken up.

Bennett and Atlin Lakes are expected to run out inside of two weeks, and the boats at Bennett and Atlin will be ready to move as soon as the ice breaks.

News is also given of the narrow escape of a few patriotic Britishers at the Ketchikan mining camp on the Alaskan coast. At the camp was

An Old Brass Cannon

left there by the wrecked steamer Ancon in the days of the genesis of northern mines, and on festive occasions, St. Patrick's Days, Queen's Birthdays, Fourth of July or Dewey Days the old brass cannon was brought from the shed in which it lay in state and taken to the sea shore, loaded and saluted in honor of the festive occasion.

On the morning of May 24th, shortly before the Topeka left Ketchikan, according to A. Hallis White, of Boston, a mining engineer, who represents the Hartford Copper & Gold Mining Company, owner of the Copper Giant mine, the cannon was brought out, and with Union Jacks waving a little string of miners, Britishers and Americans, marched down to the centre of the camp. The cannon was mounted on a mound, pointed to the open sea, and loaded with blasting powder. The intention was to fire a royal salute of 21 guns, but when the fuse reached the powder the concussion was too much for the old cannon and it blew up with a roar. One piece went through the side of a shed about twenty feet away, another piece was thrown about thirty feet, just missing some of the world-be celebrators, and another piece was embedded about five feet in the earth.

Mr. White brought down 100 tons of ore from the Golden Giant mines for shipment to Tacoma as a test. He says that without doubt big sums of money will be taken out of Ketchikan. Miners are rushing there, about twenty are landed from every north bound steamer. On his property, the Golden Giant, good finds of Both Gold and Copper have been made. The ore gives a return

of about twenty per cent. Recent assays gave from \$8 to \$8 in gold. Mr. White says that he has never been in any country where such good surface showings are to be seen. He looks for fabulously rich finds there this summer. Already three of the properties are producing richly, the Gold Standard, Sea Level and Copper Giant, and before long more will begin to put ore on the dump.

News is given by the Topeka that the Trails to the Atlin Country are in very bad condition, and the ice on the lakes is in very dangerous condition. Howard McDonald, who left Atlin on May 14th, reports Atlin lake, near the city, all broken, necessitating a long wading the lake in order to find a crossing to the centre ice. The ice all the way across was weak in parts and made it a perilous trip. The portage across Taku Arm is mud, water and rocks and makes walking very difficult. The only way to get freight in now will be with pack horses, and not long at that.

At Taku City he had to make a detour of about two miles, owing to the open water working a channel through the ice. On the east Taku Arm he found the ice open almost all the way across. After that it is a fairly good trail until he struck Golden Gate, which he found very dangerous. In fact, he considers it now impassable, especially during the heat of the day.

From Golden Gate to the portage the ice was found very good, smooth but weak. The portage from Halcyon to Mrs. Munsen's, at the head of Otter lake, was another bad place and he had to ford the creek twice, the trail being through brush and generally very bad. On Otter lake he broke through the ice face at every step and had nine miles of this kind of travel. By travelling early in the morning the trail there would be all right, but the moment the sun rises the top layer of ice becomes weak, and then it is a continual break through to a depth of from two to three feet.

From Otter lake to the portage the trail is worn down to the gravel, and all the rest to Topeka is water. From Topeka Log Cabin it is full of mud places, while on others the snow is from five to six feet deep and very soft, so that a person sinks down into it.

Skagway papers brought by the City of Topeka have the following interesting Smuggling Story.

The order of the Dominion government prohibiting the introduction of liquors into the Yukon district has tied up about \$50,000 worth of liquors of all degrees at Bennett that were destined for Dawson City, and which were awaiting the opening of navigation. Some \$20,000 worth of liquors belonged to Alec McDonald and his agents and the owners of all the liquors held at Bennett are trying to "unload" and get out, if possible, the original cost of their precarious venture.

It is reported recently that whisky was so plentiful in Bennett that it had got down to 10 cents a glass. Even at this low price there were not men enough in and around Bennett to buy much of an impression on so large a stock, hence every effort is being made by the owners to find a market for it in the various camps, including the Atlin district.

It has recently been reported that some of this liquor has been finding its way back into Skagway; in other words, that it is being smuggled back across the trail and into various parties in the United States customs officials here have been on the lookout for it, but as the number of deputies is limited it is practically impossible to head it off if any serious attempt is made to bring it into town, for the reason that the cases could readily be disguised by some outer covering and taken off at Camp 1 or some other station short of Skagway, where it is next to impossible to have an officer.

It is understood that one shipment of eleven cases and two kegs were made openly from Bennett recently and was reported to have been consigned to some party in Skagway. This came to the deputy collector's ears, who made a hasty trip to the summit, only to find that the liquor was consigned to Mr. Fortis, proprietor of the Monte Carlo on the summit. He found the liquor in the railroad warehouse and as this warehouse was on alleged British territory he felt that he could not legally seize it. The United States' officer found the warehouse guarded by three members of the Mounted Police, each wearing side arms. Being Canadian liquor on alleged Canadian territory, the liquors were left alone. A stricter watch, however, will be kept on coming down to Skagway from the summit.

Little Johnie, the 10-year-old son of Skookum Jim, one of the discoverers of Klondike, died recently at Dyea. The rich Indian was almost crazy with grief and will give Johnie the finest tomb in Alaska. Native friends from Haines were present, and the customary feast was spread, and almost the entire population of Dyea were present at the services.

The steamer Lorelei, which was built in Skagway during the fall of '97, to run between Skagway and Dyea, has been purchased by Capt. Bull and Frank Leitch, who will operate her on the Chilkat river. She will leave Skagway for Haines Mission on May 20th and will proceed up the Chilkat river as far as possible. When there is more water in the river they expect to make regular trips as far as Klukwan. This may do away with the usefulness of the Haines Mission summer trail and leave the Indians in sole possession of their berry marshes along the banks of the Chilkat.

The car shops of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad at Skagway have just turned out two of the ten stock cars under construction. These were constructed under the supervision of Division Superintendent Whittling, who has charge of the shops. The length of the cars are 33½ feet and are patterned after the regulation stock cars of the States. Superintendent Whittling says that the cars are carrying a load of 40,000 lbs. since the shops were first opened, namely: Thirty-three box cars, twenty flat cars, one snow plow and one dumper. The men are now at work building a working or derelict car. The company now furnishes steady employment to fifteen men. It times of rush this number is increased to meet the demand.

In an interview given to the Skagway paper by General Traffic Manager Lewis of the W. P. & Y. R. R., he says his company are shipping freight from Skagway to Lake Bennett in forty hours. One of the shipments was a printing press, type, paper, etc., consigned to Dr. Schenckelmidt, who is about to start a newspaper in Bennett. His heavy machinery got through

The Girl of to-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman, she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over.

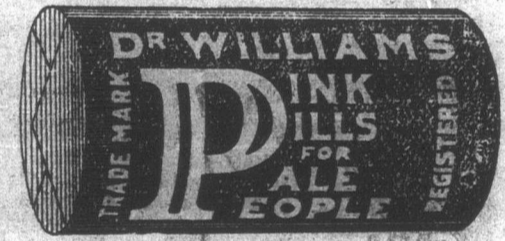
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the only medicine that will give her the strength and make new, rich blood. Thousands of healthy, happy girls and young women have been made so by the timely use of this medicine—but you must get the genuine. Substitutes will not cure.

A YOUNG GIRL'S HEALTH.

Mr. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly looking better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned.



The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in RED ink. If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



Carey's Folly.

Story of the destroyed Landmark and the Man Who Built It.

Made a Fortune in the Colonial Days on William's Creek.

The San Francisco Chronicle, under the head of "A Vancouver Island Landmark Gone—Carey's folly and the man who built the Architectural Freak," says: On the 18th inst. Carey Castle, one of the most unique structures on Vancouver Island, was destroyed by fire. Since the castle was built it has been used as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. It was a queer architectural intrusion on the wild landscape of the island, occupying a commanding position overlooking the Gulf of Georgia and the archipelago of a thousand islands occupying its northern waters, the Olympian range of the State of Washington and the beautiful indentation in the island shore known as Cadboro Bay. The house was nevertheless an architectural freak. It bore a remote resemblance to the ancient structures erected by the feudal barons of Britain, the ruins of which grace the landscape of the tight little island here, there and everywhere; but the resemblance was only a remote one. Its builder was also a freak, notwithstanding the fact that he was once Attorney-General of the province in its colonial days and a leading member of the British Columbian bar, and the accident of its erection was also one of the freaks of fortune in the halcyon days of gold mining in Cariboo.

Carey was a briefless English barrister who joined the rush to Cariboo when the news of the discovery of gold on William creek reached England, and he was as poor as a church mouse when he reached his destination. Fortunately for him litigation in the new mining camp was plentiful, mine owners were liberal, and the lawyers employed to represent either side in the litigation had no conscience about fees. The latter usually took the form of a big round sum in gold dust or an interest in the claim in dispute. Carey left the mines at the close of the first season with a fortune in gold dust, and he was so elated with his success and so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the fickle dame would remain constant that he invested the major part of his money

Relief for Gold-seekers.

Government Will Relieve the Four Hundred Destitute Men on the Trail.

Late arrivals from the upper Stikine tell of the shortage of food among the miners who wintered at the headwaters of that river. The government has taken action to send a relief party to these unfortunates. A despatch from Ottawa says: The attention of the department of the interior has been called to the statement made by the Hudson Bay Company's inspector at Cassiar, British Columbia, and the Provincial government's agent at Glenora, to the effect that about 400 persons, many of whom are Americans, were in a state of destitution and sickness on the Liard and Dease rivers and Dease lake, caused in no great measure by exposure and starvation, and in general were suffering very greatly. These people were overtaken by the winter in endeavoring to reach the Yukon, and their supplies came exhausted. It is believed they were beaten by the obstacles to travel in the uninhabited country through which they had to pass, having gone by Edmonton, N. W. T., and were unable to proceed.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN.

The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertising to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 437½ Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old clergyman who directed him to an eminent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who will write to him in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention can be given to those writing out of mere curiosity but any one who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

A LOVER'S CRIME.

San Diego, Cal., May 26.—Infuriated by her refusal to marry him, Benedict Bergmann to-day stabbed Miss Elizabeth Berkley, an elderly matron, three times in the breast as she lay in bed. Bergmann then cut his own throat. Both will die.

Free Art Classes

The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, of Montreal, Canada.

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The courses include drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free and application for admission may be made at any time. The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and distributes works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month. For further particulars apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q. Next drawing, Wednesday, May 31st.

"Christianian Science"

Origin and History of "Christianian Science" Magazine

Gross Absurdities of Faith Cure Laid

Competent Critique

In the March number of Edinburgh Magazine appearing following slashing critique until recently threatened dangerous extent, and which earliest years could count by the score. The existing so gross and ridiculous, well educated, practical, is one of the inexplicable of the human mind.

These have been few superstition has not found a little more. In a willing to rest satisfied, reaching of religion, nature, mankind has ever been plunged into extravagant beliefs. It would have been superstition has flourished in ages of faith or delirium. In the former, to believe much has made lieve a little more. In a determination to believe by a natural reaction, readiness to accept anything is that no amount of progress, no quantity of this most characteristic of the human mind.

Even the possession of an over-mastering intelligence of buried treasures, assaults of credulity. In the untutored rustic who dissoluble and mysterious two men and event, of serene and who expects the complexion of sweethearts. Buonaparte secret convictions at which marvel. Mr. Parrell's prebension if he had sent him in a hotel before the 13, or if he noticed three simultaneously in the logy, chromancy, and Kl survived the middle ages, we can tell many an anxious day is busily engaged, in a philosopher's stone, or in the simple suffumigation, money to have their character without its sootiness. This agent is as a little and discreet than C. "Purgative Pickle." But to see he or she is quite free nervous clients into fits of trembling, or remorse. He many ladies may be

Read Your Health with the perspicacity of Maugrabia, or to constructer with the judgment of They will discourse to you their own bold claims. Mercury, and above all, Saturn appear combust, a long face, and their future will know no bounds more dignified than the ensue of the twelfth he "scrying" in a crystal globe. This agent is as a little and discreet than C. "Purgative Pickle." But to see he or she is quite free nervous clients into fits of trembling, or remorse. He many ladies may be

Many of these are, after respectably pastimes for example, is an ancient branch of learning, well known to the "magicians" devotees to it. It is, impressive, and cabalistic, from which the everyday life has not disappeared. This agent is as a little and discreet than C. "Purgative Pickle." But to see he or she is quite free nervous clients into fits of trembling, or remorse. He many ladies may be

Although some little time, Science attained to rather than its devotees probably in connection with the use of a rising literary man, it to premise for the benefit of that, like so many other, it burst upon the world in the hands of its founder, or archpriest, Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of the Massachusetts Metaphysical Church. A volume from her "Science and Health, with Scriptures," and now in its third edition, is the text system. To understand an

Practise Christian Science. It is absolutely necessary to obtain a copy of this volume. First, because it is the to this age, and contains Christian science, or the science through mind; secondly, because the first published book, a statement of Christian

"Christian" Quackery

Origin and History of the "Christian Science" Mania and Exposure of the Methods.

Gross Absurdities of the So Called Faith Cure Laid Bare by a Competent Critic.

In the March number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine appeared the following slashing critique of a cult which until recently threatened to spread to a dangerous extent, and which even in its earliest years could count its victims by the score. The existence of beliefs so gross and ridiculous in an age so well educated, practical and intelligent is one of the inexplicable mysteries of the human mind.

There have been few eras in which superstition has not found a congenial soil in the human mind. Unable or unwilling to rest satisfied with the plain teaching of religion, natural and revealed, mankind has ever been prone to plunge into extravagant and grotesque beliefs. It would be hard to say whether superstition has flourished more vigorously in ages of faith or in ages of infidelity. In the former, the disposition to believe much has made it easy to believe a little more. In the latter, the determination to believe nothing has, by a natural reaction, given place to a readiness to accept anything. Certain it is that no amount of intellectual or spiritual culture has hitherto sufficed to eradicate this most characteristic weakness.

Even the possession of a powerful and trustworthy safeguard against the assaults of credulity. It is not alone the untutored rustic who dreads the dissoluble and mysterious connection between man and event, or the ignorant peasant girl who expects the cards to foretell the complexion of her future sweetheart. Buonaparte cherished many secret convictions at which one can only marvel. Mr. Parnell shivered with apprehension if the bed-chamber allotted to him in a hotel bore the fatal number 13, or if he noticed three candles burning simultaneously in the room. Astrology, chronometry and Swedenborgism survived the middle ages, and for aught we can tell many an anxious inquirer to-day is busily engaged, with the aid of report and credulity, in quest of the philosopher's stone or seeking to fix the site of buried treasure by means of a simple augurium. People pay money to have their characters told from their handwriting. No fancy bazaar is complete without its soothsayers and spirit-writes. This adept is, as a rule, more polite and discreet than Cadwallader in "Peverine Pickle." But for an adequate fee he will give you a prediction of the nervous ailments into which you are liable to fall, or the date of your death.

Read Your Hand
with the perspicacity of a Heyradin Magrabin, or to construct your ephemeris with the judgment of a Galeotti. They will discourse you fluently of lines of life and health, of Jupiter, of Mercury, and above all, of Venus, if Saturn appear combust, they will pull a long face, and their alarm for your future will know no bounds if Mars have more dignity than is rightly his in the cusp of the twelfth house. As for "scrying" in a crystal globe, do we not all know that Mr. Lang finds therein his chief diversion after golf and fishing?

Many of these are, after all, comparatively respectable pastimes. Astrology, for example, is an ancient and venerable branch of learning, well worthy of the few pages which the omniscient "Brihanjani" devotes to it. It boasts a dignified, impressive, and distinctive vocabulary, from which the language of everyday life has not been dislodged to any extent. Besides, it has supplied the materials or the framework for many an excellent story. Who has not thrilled with the ready wit and Thyrillus, who, when on the point of being put to death by his employer Thebanus, saved his life by announcing the inexorable decrees of the constellations that the Emperor's death should occur exactly five days after his own? Or who can forget by what bold and happy stroke Sir Walter adapted the striking incident of his own purposes in "Quentin Durward"? Not to mention the regard with an amused toleration, very different from the feelings with which one contemplates some more modern eccentricities of belief. The close of last century witnessed the growth of a number of pestiferous forms of intellectual quackery than mere star-gazing or fortune telling. Since then we have had to name no others, the system of spiritual marriages expounded to the world thirty years ago by Mr. Heworth Dixon, and the system which diverted the life of Laurence Oliphant, and now the close of our century confronts us with a creed to which the colossal impudence of its author has attached the name of "Christian Science."

Although some little time ago Christian Science attained to rather more notoriety than its devotees probably cared about in connection with the untimely death of a rising literary man, it may be well to review for the benefit of the reader that, like so many other nostrums, it has sprung from the land of wooden nutmegs. It first sprang upon the world in the year 1870, and its founder, or archpriest, is the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, "President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College." A volume from her pen, entitled "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," and now in its one hundred and thirty-third edition, is the textbook of the system. To understand and practise Christian Science is absolutely necessary to procure this volume. "First, because it is the voice of Truth in this age, and contains the whole of the science, or the science of healing, through man; and second, because it was the first published book containing a statement of Christian science, gave

the first rules for demonstrating this science, and registered this revealed truth, unaccounted with human hypothesis. Other works which have borrowed from this book without giving it credit have adulterated the science" (p. 453).

"Any theory of Christian Science," we are elsewhere informed, "which departs from what has already been stated, and proved to be true, affords no foundation whereupon to establish a genuine school of this science. Also, if this new school claims to be Christian science, and yet uses other author's discoveries, without giving that author proper credit, it incurs a breach of that divine commandment in the Hebrew decalogue, 'Thou shalt not steal'" (p. 45).

Animal magnetism, spiritualism, and faith-healing are all wrong. "They have no Christianly scientific principle" (p. 281). Homeopathy, it is true, is not Christian science, and yet useful. Christian Science is "the next stately step beyond" (p. 50), a compliment which we hope the homeopaths will relish. But upon the whole, it is plain that we are here dealing with the real old original rag-and-bone shop. All others are spurious imitations. When you ask for Christian Science see that you get it. No connection with over-the-counter, and the quality of the goods at that establishment don't please you, you are respectfully invited to favor me with a call.

Such being the pretensions of Christian Science, and Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy posing in no less a character than that of a direct recipient of divine revelation, it is not surprising that the suspicion in which she lives should have prompted her friends to inquire, "Why do you not make your self more widely known? Her answer is replete with modesty and self-respect.

"Could her talents know how little time the author has had in which to make herself outwardly known, except through her laborious publications, and how much time and toil are still required to establish the stately operations of Christian science, they would understand why she is so secluded. Others could not take her place, even if willing to do so. She has therefore remained unseen at her post, waiting for the generations to come, never looking for a present reward" (p. 460).

—except, of course, the ridiculously low sum of \$3.15 per copy of the great work. It has always been the delight of "Maga" to drag obscure merit into publicity, and this Columbian sabbath is very welcome to the glory which will undoubtedly be reflected upon her from the following attempt to expound her utterances.

We say "attempt," advisedly, for he would indeed be a bold man who should pretend to grasp their meaning and significance. Compared with these oracular pronouncements of Swedenborg is the plainest of plain sailing. Hegel seems to err, if anything, on the side of lucidity, and Miss Corelli's patent system of electrical demology presents a plausible appearance of intelligibility. If you listen to the ravings of delirium, you cannot help wondering whether you are in full possession of your judgment. If you converse with a madman, you feel your own reason begin to totter. Even so, you rise from this preposterous performance dazed and wearied as from a nightmare. The honest effort to detect

A Grain of Sense
in a cartload of such rubbish, to trace a consecutive line of thought amid such a parade of ratiocination, leaves the brain in the state so aptly likened by Mr. Macvee to Mr. Adderley's "a confused progress of titles." Now, her matter apart, does the author's style or language make much for perspicuity. To describe them both as turgid is to use a wholly inadequate epithet; but it is quite plain to see whence her inspiration in this regard is derived.

"Leaning on the sustaining Infinite, to-day is big with blessings." "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of dogmas and time-bound systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." "The looms of crime, hidden in the dark recesses of mortal thought, are every hour weaving webs more complicated and subtle than the meshes of fate." "The swift into the vortex of immensity. Howls the sublime, and softly sleeps the calm Ideal, in the whispering chambers of Imagination."

We defy any one to distinguish between the ravings of Mrs. Eddy and the voice of Mrs. Toppit and Miss Codger, the two L.L.'s presented by the mother of the modern Gracchi to Elijah Program. There is one other respect in which we are free to confess ourselves handicapped in dealing with this subject. With steeply ascending, this subject proceeds to find the rudiments of her system in the Bible, and more especially in the words of the Founder of Christianity Himself. Accordingly she has not scrupled, when she finds such a course convenient or necessary, which she frequently does, to garnish her treatise with texts of Scripture, the true meaning of which she deliberately wrests to suit her own ends. Into this department it is needless to say that we do not propose to follow her. It would serve no good purpose to shock the reader by repeating her rant and blasphemies, even for the purpose of demonstrating their absurdity.

Braced, then, to some extent by the assurance that no intellectual proficiency is requisite in the learner, but sound morals are most desirable" (Pref. p. x), and at the same time sobered by the reminder that the simple person of the volume will not enable one to absorb its whole meaning—"it needs to be studied" (p. 40)—we proceed to grapple with the healing factor in mind-science, to wit, the proposition that "Mind is All and matter is naught" (p. 3). "Mind governs the body (though, of course, there is really no body) not partially but wholly" (p. 5). "Matter possesses neither sensation nor life" (p. 2). "Matter is nothing but a mortal illusion wholly inadequate to affect man through its supposed organic action or existence" (p. 19). Elephants and microbes, we take it, are equally "mere figments of Imagination," for "matter exists in human belief only, and not in the spiritual understanding of Being" (p. 107). "Spirit and its formations are the only realities of Being. Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit" (p. 160), which certainly shows what an odd kind of instrument the microscope of Spirit must be. "We deem matter as error because it is a false claim to life, substance, and intellect" (p. 174). "The theory that Spirit is not the only substance and creator is pantheistic heterodoxy which ultimates

(sic) in sickness, sin, and death" (p. 153).

It follows clearly that error, sin, sickness, disease and death are alike but "the false testimony of false material sense" (p. 2), whatever "material sense" may be, considering that "matter has no sensation" and that "the human mind is all that can produce pain" (p. 50). And here, the reader will observe, we are introduced to a third term—"mortal," or "human" mind—to serve as a buffer between Spirit or Mind (with a capital), which is everything, and matters which is nothing. This "mortal mind" plays the very mischief with everybody. To it, as bad luck will have it, sickness "is neither imaginary nor unreal" (p. 457), though Mind, strictly so-called, knows well enough that disease is a mere illusion—"a latent creation," in fact, "of mortal mind before the sensation appears in matter," though how the sensation is to appear in matter who matter is, expressly said to be devoid of sensation, is not at first sight apparent. Mortal matter or body is, indeed, nothing more or less than "a false conception of mortal mind" (p. 70). In short, we are to believe there's no such person. It is not, we are solemnly bidden to recollect, the body but mortal mind which mortals feed on undigested (p. 30). Of course such a report may be pure nonsense, for there is no such thing—or at any rate there ought to be no such thing—as food. Mortal mind is therefore "a liar," and never ceases to say "when it claims to govern every organ of the mortal body" (p. 45). It is no control of what is termed the human mechanism (ibid.). Yet these arrogant pretensions seem to be not altogether without warrant. "The valves of the heart, opening and closing for the passage of the blood, obey the mandate of mortal mind as directly as does the hand" (p. 46). "Mortal mind governs all forms all conditions of the mortal body, and controls the stomach, bones, lungs, heart and blood as directly as the volition of will moves the hand" (p. 116). The great truth, however, seems to be that to get rid of it (which ought to be all the easier that "it is meant to designate something which has no real existence"), and then Terewith will have fair play. It will become obvious, however, that "blood, heart, lungs, brains, etc., have nothing to do with Life," and are pure

Illusions of Material Sense.
"You say a ball is painful; but that is impossible, for matter without mind is not painful. The ball simply manifests your belief in pain, through its vibration and swelling; and you call this belief a ball. Now administer mentally to your patient a high attenuation of truth on this subject, and it will soon cure the ball" (p. 47). Could it be more convincing? You call in "mortal mind" to account for the operations of a human body which has no mind or Spirit, which is the only source of true Being.

Yet, after all, mortal mind is not so much to blame, poor thing, for its takes and illusions are largely, not wholly, due to the physical senses—those "five personal falsities," which are "the avenues and instruments of human error" (p. 100). And these same senses are, as Mrs. Eddy's own testimony is, "terrible, falsely uttering untoward words and unreliable."

"If you wish to know the spiritual fact, you can discover it by reversing the material testimony. The material testimony is in accordance with your preconceptions, or utterly contrary thereto" (p. 22). "Science reverses the testimony of the physical senses, and by this reversal Truth, which is the only being, or being of being" (p. 14). "Any conclusion pro or con deduced from sensation in matter, or matter's supposed consciousness of health or disease. Instead of revealing the truth, it leads to error; its senses, confirm that testimony as legitimate, and so leads to disease" (ibid.). The divine principle of science "reverses the testimony of the physical senses, reveals man as harmoniously existent in Truth, which is the only being of health; and thus science denies error; heals the sick; overthrows false evidence, and refutes materialistic logic" (p. 14). That is to say, if the senses say "yes," the "fundamental fact of being" says "no." It is well to have a clear understanding on the point, as well as to be able to make allowances for mortal mind, to wonder if it habitually goes astray! But cheer up! A better time is in store, when Science—Christian Science—is no longer "kept out of her rights," like the sold-at Sir Roger Tichborne.

"The seasons will come and go, with changes of time and tide, cold and heat, latitude and longitude." (It is notorious how the latitude and longitude vary with the time of year!) The agriculturist will find these changes cannot affect his crops in seed time or harvest. The mariner will find himself having dominion over the atmosphere and the great deep, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air. The farmer will no longer look up to the stars, but he will look out from them (all at once) upon the universe; and the florist will find his flower before he beholds its seed."

It will be a big day indeed for Covent Garden. In that happy state of circumstances harvest will be a preliminary to ploughing, and six-year-old mutton will gradually mature into New Zealand lamb. Plays will begin with Act V, and novels will end with page 1; both of which arrangements will be highly convenient for the General Public. Men will be born at the age of ninety, and be carried to the grave, full of years and honor, in infancy. Consequences will inevitably be followed by their antecedents, and effects will intally produce their own causes. We shall have entered with Alice into the region behind the looking-glass, and shall live there happily ever after.

Inconceivable, then, is one of the tests of truth, though in a sense vastly different from that in which the doctrine has hitherto been understood. The sentence will be obliging enough to read backwards, the battle is more than half won already. "The metaphysics of Christian science, like the rules of mathematics, prove the truth by inversion. For example: there is no pain in Truth, and no truth in pain; no matter in Mind, and no mind in matter; no nerves in Intelligence, and no Intelligence in nerves; no matter in Life, and no life in matter; no matter in God, and no God in matter" (p. 7). We take leave to add one other illustration: Black is White; the converse of which is, to say the least of it, as true as the proposition itself. But, in the long run, the test to which Mrs. Eddy appeals is

the successful cure of illness—the adaptation of truth to the treatment of disease—or, in other words, "metaphysical healing" (p. 1).

She supposes of her pretensions as an effective healer. Mrs. Eddy, although she has "never believed in receiving certificates or presenting testimonials of cures" (p. 86), is nevertheless kind enough to favor us with a few such certificates or testimonials. As might have been anticipated, they have all the true death-cure-in-sickness ring about them, and differ materially neither in tone nor substance from the tributes paid by grateful railway guards, or old wives to the sovereign virtues of Glanders's Blue Boluses for Bilious Bounders, or any other proprietary remedy. Far be it from us to challenge the good faith of such evidence. We have no means or opportunity of sifting it, and indeed have no desire to do so. It might be pointed out as a singular feature that the incidents related, and the dates, are instantaneous, seem to require two or three days for completion. But we are perfectly willing to take for granted the correctness of any number of similar "testimonies" which Christian Science quack may choose to spin; and we propose to ask, What, on Mrs. Eddy's own principles, do such stories prove? Observe her chain of reasoning. "Any given disease, no matter how violent the body, but of the mind. It manifests itself, however, in certain bodily symptoms." "A change of belief changes all the physical symptoms, and determines the disease" (p. 90). Mrs. Eddy, we shall suppose, is called in to attend a patient, and from his physical appearance she has no difficulty in inferring that he has measles in his mind. She says to the mother, "I have seen such a rash disappear; the nose desists from running; the eyes cease to water; the patient gets up and goes about his ordinary occupations." Mrs. Eddy infers that

His Mind is Cured
of measles; and she draws that inference once more from the symptoms presented by his body. But her only source of information as to the symptoms is her physical senses—"the five personal falsities," which are "the avenues and instruments of human error," and whose testimony is, as Mrs. Eddy, accordingly, sees that the physical symptoms of measles have disappeared, she is bound in consistency to infer that the measles is cured. When, on the contrary, the symptoms become more marked and alarming, she is bound to infer that the mind is more diseased. She cannot be allowed to suppose and report as cured, if her record of successful cures proves anything, it demonstrates that the patients were truly in much worse cases after her treatment than they had been before. It is all to be sure, the most imbecile nonsense; but if you proceed to go in for logic and for scientific deduction or induction, you must abide by the rules of the game, and not play fast and loose with your fundamental propositions.

It is only fair to say that Mrs. Eddy makes a considerable parade of the ethical side of her teaching, and lashes with great bitterness, which seems rather a great deal of bitterness, as sin and vice, on Mrs. Eddy's showing, are mere illusions, and do not really exist. At the worst, we should have thought that the motto, "Vanity, as contrary to the thinking of the goodness and virtue. However that may be, it is satisfactory to note that "Christian Science pre-eminently promotes affection and family love, and the love therefore in the community" (p. 283). We cannot honestly say that the precepts of Christian Science in this aspect are of a high novel or original character. Unselfishness, temperance, meekness, charity and the like have been inculcated by most moralists with remarkable unanimity since the beginning of the Christian dispensation, and even before to a certain extent by the infidels of antiquity. Christian Science suggests a single new motive for putting the virtues which it recommends into practice. We strongly suspect, however, that the real attraction of Mrs. Eddy's nostrum lies in the practical department as illustrated in "metaphysical healing." It is not so much that this branch holds out inducements of a pecuniary nature. It may be the case that business men have found that Christian Science "enriches their physical and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them courage and confidence, orderliness, and an ability to exceed ordinary business capacity" (p. 21). And yet that may not draw many business men into Mrs. Eddy's net. The crucial point is that in

The Healing Department
what may emphatically be called the Mumbo-Jumbo element comes into full play; and the teaching of Mrs. Eddy's Mumbo-Jumbo no system of quackery can hope to make a popular hit. Disease, let us once more remind our readers, is, according to Christian Science, a false conception of the mind and of the body. Drugs, being material, can have no effect upon the mind. Such efficacy as they may possess is entirely due to the faith with which the chemist, the apothecary, the druggist, the doctor, the nurse, the patient, the man, the woman and the child are persuaded that the laws of health is as mischievous as the use of drugs; and tubing appears to be worst of all in its demoralizing tendencies (p. 414). "Drugs, cataplasms, and whisky are stupid substitutes for the dignity and potency of divine mind and its power to heal" (p. 51). If a practitioner appears to have one foot upon one man and another upon another, the reason is to be found in the different mental states of the patients (p. 42). "Chills and fever are often the form in which fever manifests itself. Change the mental state, and chills and fever disappear" (p. 374). "If the body is material, it cannot, for that very reason, suffer with fever. Because the different form, and governed by mortal mind" (which is elsewhere, by-the-by, defined as "only a false sense of matter" (p. 1)) manifests only what that mind impresses upon it. Therefore the efficient remedy is to destroy the patient's unfortunate belief, by both silent and audibly arguing the opposite facts regarding harmonious being—representing man as healed instead of diseased, and showing that it is impossible for matter to suffer, to feel pain or heat, to be thirsty or sick" (p. 375). "If your patient believes in taking cold, mentally convince him that matter cannot take cold; and that thought governs this liability" (ibid.).

We have known people who believed that they could not get intoxicated on

champagne, but we never found that the thought governed his liability.

"When the first symptoms of disease appear, dispute the testimony of the senses by divine science. Let your higher sense of justice destroy the process of mortal belief, which you name law; and then you will not be confined to a sick room, or laid upon a bed of suffering, but you will be able to do, farthing, the last penny demanded by belief. Suffer no belief of sin or sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it claims are illegitimate" (p. 380). "Meet the incipient stages of disease with such powerful eloquence as a legislator would employ to defeat the passage of an inhuman law" (ibid.). The next time we feel a cold coming on, we shall certainly employ the most powerful arguments at our command against it; but we shall reserve to ourselves the right to have recourse to the instantly remedial remedy of a little hot whisky-toddy at bedtime, the last few tumbler to be drunk in bed. It makes no difference, whether a disease be functional or organic. Christian Science will cure every single one. "Let 'em all come"—all, that is to say, excepting one; for we are assured on the authority of an enthusiastic devotee that "Christian Science" has hitherto totally failed to relieve corns!

The directions given for the Application of Mind-Science to particular cases are significant if vague. "That the removal of Mrs. Eddy's patients frequently healed sickness" (p. 443) we are prepared to hear. If they fall, you are instructed to "treat sickness mentally just as you would in fact; except that you must not tell the patient he is sick, or give names to diseases; for such a course increases fear, the foundation of disease, and impresses more deeply the wrong mind-picture" (p. 430). This is analogous to the course which the hunted fox has proverbially followed time out of mind with out successful success. You are allowed, however, to call the disease by name mentally and silently; for then, as a special case, "the body will respond more quickly" (p. 409). This brings us into touch with Mumbo-Jumbo. It would be bad enough if a man's health depended upon his own belief. But it is a great deal worse that it should depend upon the belief of several millions of people besides. Children, for example, are apparently wholly at the mercy of their parents and guardians. If you give children medicine, and are on the alert for their becoming ill, you will "convey mental images to children's bodies, and often stamp them there" (p. 411). It is thus that so-called hereditary disease is transmitted from father to son; it is thus that infection is spread. The general opinion of mankind is bound to overrule the correct view taken by the patient himself. Drugs, as we have already seen, do not derive their efficacy from the faith of the person who provides or administers them. And so it is with poisons. "If a dose of poison is swallowed through mistake and the patient dies, even though physician and patient are expecting favorable results, does he believe, you ask, cause this death? Even so, and as directly as if the poison had been intentionally taken. In such cases the patient dies, not because the poison swallowed by the patient is harmless, but because the vast majority of mankind, though they know nothing of this particular case and this special person, believe the medicine administered to be poisonous, and so it is used, to be poisonous, for it has been set down as a poison by mortal mind. The consequence is that the result is controlled by the majority of opinions outside, not by the individual's own. We are of opinion in the sick chamber" (p. 70). This is the "tyranny of the majority" with a vengeance. It is, then, as Mrs. Eddy herself says, "a man can satisfy his selfishness by merely wishing evil to his enemy. Was there ever superstition so childish, so enervating, so deplorable? The wretched crores who used to earn a livelihood by sticking pins in wax pills, in order to gratify the spite of their clients against enemies or rivals, were much less ridiculous than your Christian Scientist."

Such a notion, as we have indicated, must give blasphemy, and a vast deal of jargon about discord being the nothingness of error, and harmony the somethingness of truth—such is the system put forward.

For Regenerating Mankind
and the one atom of fact of which the whole of this elaborate superstructure is raised seems to be the familiar enough phenomenon that on the dentist's doorstep the toothache is apt to disappear. We owe an apology for our readers for even affecting to treat such a tissue of nonsense seriously. Our excuse must be that human folly, even in its most egregious forms, may be instructive by way of warning, and that this precious creed has not only a considerable following in the United States, but has begun to make converts in "smart" society in this country. Ladies of fashion, whose time hangs heavy on their hands, and to whom the sublime truths of Christianity are mere foolishness, apparently find something to satisfy and to soothe in the crude and transparent scheme of imposture which we have endeavored to expose. Nor, so long as their purses can stand the strain, are they likely to be neglected by those who trust the Christian Science business for their own livelihood. There are few more lucrative occupations, we take it, for women than that of a "metaphysical healer." The fees are good, and there are no bad debts, for payment is imperative. Money, to be sure, has no real existence, and what money can buy is an illusion induced by the physical senses; but the apostrophe of that high-toned doctrine seem to hug the dear error with astonishing fidelity, remembering, doubtless, that in order to qualify for their office the fees paid to the following example is taken:

Christian Science, like all other systems of quackery, will produce much misery within the sphere which it influences. It will raise false hopes in the hearts of those who have been visited by Providence with incurable disease. It will cause dissension and bitter strife in families, as it has already done; for the dictates of conjugal or filial duty demand the attention of those afflicted by must yield precedence to the behests of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy and her acolytes. But there is little fear, we think, of the sphere of its influence being enlarged. It is essentially a creed for the idle, the half-educated, and the vain. It is not a religion that will stand wear and tear. It is meant for fair weather, not for foul. The first onset of sickness, or affliction, or affliction, will tear its adherents to ratters. On this point, at all events, we are quite prepared to

"trust the people." This is not the sort of "dampnable opinion," as the Scotch Acts have it, that one is likely to turn to one's own personal use. It may be very easy and very edifying to try to persuade one's neighbor that pain is a delusion, or that he can move his arm rather better without muscles than with them. But we shall be surprised if the first bout of toothache, or earache, or stomachache his own person does not send the neophyte post-haste to a qualified practitioner. Without intending to boast, we believe we could make a Christian Scientist squeak, and the first squeak gives his whole case away. He was a shrewd and sagacious dental surgeon who remarked the other day, "Find me the Christian Scientist's tooth, and I'll find you the Christian Scientist's nerve."

PUT THEIR CASE IN DIAMONDS.

Big Demand for Brilliants Has Come With the Return of Prosperity.

Unprecedented interest in diamonds seems to have been generated in the United States by the wave of prosperity which is now sweeping over the country, says the New York Press. At all events, New York diamond dealers unite in reporting a much heavier demand for the beautiful white stones at this time than heretofore, and a compilation made for the Sunday Press by Wilbur F. Waldman, appraiser of this port, bears them out.

According to this compilation the importations of cut diamonds, not set, in the month of March, 1899, in the United States were valued at \$1,195,355.45, against similar importations of the value of \$481,007.76 in the month of March, 1898, and \$387,776 in the month of March, 1897. The figures regarding diamonds in the rough are quite as striking, the importations this year for March being \$516,513.87, against \$239,808.35 in 1898, and \$68,252.81 in 1897. "The first quarter's returns for a number of the three years of all grades of diamonds, cut and uncut, show that in the first three months of 1897, the diamond importations amounted to only \$514,207.70. In 1898 they increased for the quarter to \$2,886,908. This year the total importations for the first quarter were \$4,232,908.90.

The chief causes for America's increased extravagance in diamonds are found in the change from the Wilson to the Dingley tariff and the vastly increased general prosperity of the people. Diamond dealers are close students of commercial conditions, and they are saying that business is going to be better in all lines, that profits are going to be greater, and that there will, therefore, be a greater available cash surplus in hand during this year than the country has ever known before. Investment of a good portion of this surplus in diamonds seems to the dealers inevitable.

COFFEE DRINKING.

Its Advocates Say Many Good Things Result From the Habit.

About once in so often the question of coffee drinking being injurious is agitated for awhile, then the agitation subsides and people go on drinking it as though it were the best beverage since taken in moderation is not only harmless, but highly beneficial. Its value as a stimulant has always been recognized, and the fact that it is so highly prized by the masses and that it is so generally used, would go far to prove that it has a powerful influence on the nervous system. The action imparted to the nerves, however, is natural and healthy, and habitual coffee drinkers generally enjoy good health and live to good old age.

For Brain Workers Its Value Cannot be Overestimated. It has been called the "nervous beverage," and, unlike alcohol, the gentle exhilaration it produces is not followed by any harmful reaction. It causes contentment of mind, allays hunger and bodily weakness, and increases the capacity for work. The mental excitement and physical activity it causes explain the fondness for it which has been shown by so many scientists, poets, scholars and others devoted to thought. Its effect on the imagination is remarkable, and without any subsequent depression, as in the case of narcotics. Balzac, the great French novelist, declared that he could not have written the "Comedie Humaine" without his daily cup of coffee. He was not alone in his opinion, for many more contented than those who abstain from its use, and drink a like quantity of tea. Taken in moderation, coffee aids digestion, and, to those not in the habit of using it, it often a valuable temporary remedy for paroxysmal headaches, the peculiar headache of Bright's disease and that produced by defects in the eye. The fashionable after-dinner coffee not only enables the stomach to perform its duty with comparative ease, but relieves that sense of oppression so often experienced after a hearty meal.

It is not generally known that coffee is often a valuable temporary remedy in certain prostrating diseases it is also of great value. It sustains the system, and one doctor has said that a cup of good coffee contains as much nutriment as the same quantity of soup. The nutritive properties of coffee have been the subject of considerable dispute, but it is now quite generally recognized that coffee contains essential properties of nutrition far exceeding its exhilarating properties. It enables those who use it to remain a long time without food, as soldiers are often obliged to do in time of war. It also decreases the sensibility to physical discomforts.

AN EVEN EXCHANGE.

A Good Irish Story Will Bear Considerable Retelling.

Such, evidently, is the view of the Cornhill Magazine, from which the following example is taken: Chief Baron O'Grady was once trying a case in an assize town where the court house abutted on the green. A fair was in progress, and just outside the court a number of asses were tethered. As the counsel was addressing the four one of these began to bray. Instantly the chief baron stopped the speaker. "Wait a moment, Mr. Busche," he said; "I can't hear two at once." The court roared, and the advocate grew red. But presently when it came to summing up, the judge was in full swing when another ass struck in, whether by the counsel's contrivance or not, who shall say. Anyhow, up jumped Mr. Busche with his hand to his ear, and said: "Would your lordship speak a little louder? There is such an echo in the court."

Ireland annually sends to England 640,000,000 eggs.

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Mining News

Home Min Strike

The recent strike on the Home Run group, adjoining the Mountain Chief on the east, and owned by Messrs. Moran and Greenley, of this town, has proven of far greater importance than was at first supposed...

Work has been steadily pushed upon the property since the strike was made by a force of four men, and the ledge has been uncovered by stripping and open cutting for a distance of 150 feet or more...

As was stated last week, Messrs. Moran and Greenley will force work on the showing now obtained, and are confident that with depth they will find the ledge much wider and the ore richer...

Slocan Mineral Plant

The owners of the Oklo, on Ten Mile, are sinking a shaft one hundred and ten feet deep, and the shaft will be completed by the end of the month...

Kamloops Camp

The excellent showing encountered on the Pot Hook claim continues to hold good. Drifting has been done on the north side of the vein and is all the way in the same quality of ore...

An interesting experiment is being made on the Iron Vault claim, one of the Pot Hook group, showing a strong lead of magnetic iron. A shaft is being sunk on one of the veins in the character of the ore...

Bought the Bunker Hill Group. Messrs. J. T. Warren, of Toronto, and John X. Soler, of Rosland, have purchased from John B. Beavis, T. R. Newman and George D. Munk the Bunker Hill group on Proctor mountain in the Pend d'Oreille river country...

Improvements in Iron Mask. S. W. Hall, superintendent of the Iron Mask, has returned from Spokane. He had been in attendance at the annual meeting of the company and in consequence of his representations he was authorized to increase the size of the ore bins of the mine...

The company has decided to work vigorously in getting it out.

Around Ymir. R. C. Pollett is in Ymir in connection with the Nevada mineral claim, operated by the American Eagle Company, and work will be started almost at once...

Concentrates are being steadily shipped from the Ymir mine and when that is finished the ore will be commenced on the month of May will be a record one for the Ymir Mines Limited.

Tete Jaune Cache. Fred. Holiday, F. Morin and J. Longtin arrived in Golden last week from Tete Jaune Cache where they had spent the winter prospecting Swift Current Creek...

There are other creeks there which show good prospects and on which no ground has yet been located. These are: Baptiste Creek, 14 miles below Swift Current, and the Quincey, 10 miles further on. On both of these creeks color worth 10 to 15 cents to the pan can be got right along.

A Splendid Water Power. On the No. 1 and Highlander, which are being operated by an Eastern syndicate at Alnsworth, a four-drill lagersaw-plant is to be erected by the Fraser River Water Power Co. The water has a head of 4,000 feet, which gives a hydraulic pressure of 440 pounds to the square inch at the water wheel...

East Kootenays. A great deal of development work with the most encouraging results is being done in the St. Mary's district of East Kootenay. The work has been prosecuted all winter on the claims operated by the Pyramid Kootenay Syndicate on Pyramid Creek...

The government is building a trail, which branches up from the trail from Fort Steele to Pilot Bay through the White Horse country, coming out to the lake again at Sanky. The government last year also built several miles of a wagon road that runs up into the St. Mary's country to the Sullivan group near the North Star mine.

A considerable amount of work is also being done on a number of claims on Crowfoot creek, on White Fish creek and on the site of St. Mary's Lake. A great deal of work has been done on the Sullivan group, which is about 14 miles east of the properties first mentioned, while the North Star adjoining may be called a mine.

Around Grand Forks. A great deal of development is being done on the various claims of the West Fork district, no less than 15 or 20 properties being now working. On the Two Brothers claim in Provincial territory, the work is being done favorably and the shaft is now down 200 feet on a fine ledge of white quartz. A splendid showing is reported from

the Ruby near Boundary Falls. Assays of 84 per cent copper in three different samples reported with a good lead in sight. Work is in progress on the Last Chance in Greenwood camp, where a fine machinery plant has just been installed...

High assays are reported from the Chamberlain high as \$225 a ton. The return of a high as \$225 a ton. The return of a high as \$225 a ton. The return of a high as \$225 a ton.

Work on the Brandon and Golden Creeks is being pushed most vigorously. The five-drill compressor, having been installed, there are now about 25 men at work on the property, and there are about 100 tons of pay ore on the property...

James E. Walker, of Spokane, has taken a trip up to the mouth of Kettle river. He was greatly impressed with the magnitude of the development work done on Pathfinder mountain since his last visit two years ago...

The Humming Bird and O.K. claims, which have been organized in Rosland and are being operated by the O.K. claims, up the North Fork, a few miles above the town. Alexander J. McMillan, a prominent mining man formerly of Montana, has been engaged as superintendent of the property...

On the Queen Fraction claim, below town, the owners have uncovered another galena bearing ledge running parallel to and about three hundred feet below the one on which the big strike was made. Five feet from the bottom of the ledge is a fine grade of pyrite...

The owners of the Colorado claim, Ralph Gillette, T. Moezel and M. Domico, have just completed the assessment work on the property. With the result that they have uncovered a four foot ledge, between good walls, carrying a ten inch paystreak, that gives assay values of 83 ounces in silver and \$17 in gold per ton.

Another good strike of clean ore has been made on the Lone Star group on the month of May will be a record one for the Ymir Mines Limited. The shaft has been sunk, and a tunnel run 80 feet on the vein with a fine showing of ore. Numerous cuts have been made at intervals for 250 feet on the surface of the vein, in all of which is found shipping ore.

The most important event last week, in the local mining circle, was the starting up of the Essex Group last Wednesday. The property after lying idle all winter has been started up with a force of six men and with H. Behne as foreman. The Essex Group is situated directly

below the Wakefield Mines and about four miles up the gulch above Silverton. Three tunnels have been driven, on what is no doubt a continuation of the Wakefield ledge, and all together over 100 feet of development work accomplished...

The weekly review of work done in the camp the Rosland Miner says: The terrible accident which happened in the War Eagle mine, whereby four miners met a sudden and awful death, has somewhat interfered with the mining business of the camp...

The shipments from Rosland for the week ending May 29th, and for the year to date are as follows: Mts. Week. Tons. Year. Total. Le. Rd. 2,173 30,035. War Eagle 1,887 14,294. Iron Mask 185 904. Evening Star 38 38. Home Stake 18 18. Centre Star 18 18.

Le. Rd. - W. A. Carlyle, the superintendent of the B. A. C. properties, has not yet completed his report since his return from a recent trip to Chicago and New York. Mr. Carlyle stated on Saturday that the extensive work outlined last week had been started, but the management had not decided whether a large portion of it would commence as soon as the weather will feature contemplated is the immediate erection of a new and more powerful compressor plant for the Le. Rd. which will be operated in addition to the one on the local generally has shown a well developed, good results are looked for.

A representative of Toronto capital will inspect the Fairy Queen group of claims on Ten-mile creek shortly with a view to purchase. There are three claims in the group, and they have been located since 1836. They are on the north side of the creek, and about opposite the "Nepesawa". There are two veins running through the property from the Oregon City claim, which takes in the valley. One of the veins—the main one—is ten feet in width, and carries a heavy oxide covering, with quartz the full width. This is finely sprinkled with zinc and galena, carrying moderate values. It has been proven that the ledge carries the full length of the group, trending slightly east of north and west of south. A number of open cuts have been run on the ledge, besides a tunnel in close to fifty feet. Good trails have been built, connecting with the wagon road. The property is most advantageously situated, with a splendid water power and timber. The smaller vein, about 400 feet west and running parallel with the big ledge, has not been touched as yet, though the indications are good. Further development of the group will be commenced in a few days, at a much greater depth on the vein.

The Oregon City just below the Fairy Queen group, is owned chiefly by L. Parkinson, C. Trumbull and S. Boswell, of Kaslo. Considerable work has been done, almost entirely on the smaller vein. The first tunnel is in about 200 feet, having cut the apex of the ore chute while No. 2 is in over 100 feet, but not yet to the bottom. A velocity of twenty miles an hour in order to have a momentum sufficient to carry him twenty feet perpendicularly. A velocity of twenty three miles an hour is required for applying this same fall eighteen feet perpendicularly.

Wedded a Footman. Russian soldier is shocked, and the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Leader explains why. It seems that the Countess Wrangell has just been married to her own footman. The countess was a young widow of high birth and great wealth. In her household was a handsome young footman who had long worshipped his mistress in secret, not venturing to betray his feelings by so much as a look. One day, the countess surprised him when he was impressing a passionate kiss on her photograph.

Dutch Cattle. May Day is welcomed in many lands by dancing and public carnival, but in Holland it is looked upon with perhaps keener delight than the burlesque frolics of mummies can create. The month of May is hailed as the good fairy who with magic wand waves away the pungency covering almost all the ground from the larger vein, and the compensation made of what will be the main tunnel, as it is believed this will yet be the chief mineral carrier. Numerous seams of mineral cross-section the Oregon City, and it should make a shipping mine. Any other property that will be worked so soon as the snow will permit of supplies, being taken up is the Dalhousie group, covering almost all the ground from the Ten-mile creek to the Springer creek summit.

Consumption and Canaries. From my own observation, I am of opinion that in many instances diseased caged birds, such as canaries, contribute tuberculosis to a serious extent among human beings. As about four hundred thousand canaries are reported to be sold every year in the United Kingdom, and as it is stated that tuberculosis is one of the most common diseases of birds, it does not seem unlikely that the canary may have exercised a considerable influence in the diffusion of tuberculosis in man. Dr. Tucker Wise, the Hospital.

found throughout the length and breadth of Holland. The greater farms, where butter and cheese making is a staple industry are in North Holland, Friesland, and Groningen, South and West Holland, except Zealand supports few farms. Utrecht representing the centre of the trade in the midlands. Within the last ten years a number of large cheese manufacturers have been established, from which the greater output is exported to British ports. More recently Danish farmers have overwhelmed the English market. To an extent the Hollander has suffered for his own folly. With substantial demand the Dutch farmer has attempted to increase personal profit by wholesale adulteration of his butter and cheese with the inevitable result—falling of his own market. For the last two years the output has been placed under a special dairy commission and we are pleased to record with improved results—Anglo-Dutchman, Amsterdam.

The Salmon's Leap. A few years ago a fisherman's hook in London (says Dr. Robert Morris, writing in Forest and Stream) was being crossed the height to which a salmon could leap, and an Englishman stated that he had known and seen a salmon leap a distance of twenty feet perpendicularly. This was questioned by a Scotchman present, who said that he had been on many a salmon river, and had never yet seen the salmon leap more than ten feet perpendicularly. Several different views were expressed upon the subject, and since that time have taken occasion to measure falls in several rivers where salmon were leaping, for the purpose of determining how far a salmon can leap. The question allows of some elaboration, and several important factors must be taken into consideration. First, the character of the "take-off," or the other words, the character of the salmon starts below the falls. If he starts from a quiet, deep pool or eddy just below the falls, he can make

A Much Higher Leap than if he must start from broken or shallow water. In some rivers salmon are much longer and stender than in others, and the slender salmon make much longer leaps than the more robust ones. A salmon may be so fat that he is clumsy, and not able to do his best at leaping; but after three or four weeks spent in the river, he may perform some remarkable acrobatic feats.

In the Washecoolett river I have seen salmon thrown back repeatedly from a leap of ten feet, but having been forced several times in succession to take a jump of approximately fourteen feet on two occasions, and sixteen feet in one instance, while I was watching them. On the Kegaska river I have seen salmon leap about twelve feet, but in this river the leaping place was not where I could measure the height of the chosen spot. On the Coal river, in Newfoundland, salmon seem to have difficulty in clearing eight feet of the fall, and this is due probably to the character of the rocks beneath the fall, but as the water from which they leaped was white water, I could not see the character of the "take-off." On the north branch of the Humber river, in Ontario, I have seen salmon leap much higher with ease over falls similar in character to those of the Oar river. The highest leaping that I have ever seen this is probably to be the Winsor river, in Labrador. The salmon in this river are not large, and the adult fish weighs quite uniformly from eight to ten pounds; but they are very staid, and I measured the height to which the salmon was leaping, approximately, by standing above the falls and setting my line on from the top of the falls into the pool below, and this line was marked with knots three feet apart, so that, while the distance was measured accurately, I was able to determine that most of the salmon leaping in the falls at this point were making a leap of about twelve feet. Salmon would occasionally leap far past this chosen spot into the pool below, but this was approximately eighteen feet from the pool below. Reducing the question to one of mechanics, we may estimate that a salmon of ten pounds weight leaping from a still pool requires an initial velocity at the moment of leaving the water of eighteen miles an hour in order to have a momentum sufficient to carry him twenty feet perpendicularly. A velocity of twenty three miles an hour is required for applying this same fall eighteen feet perpendicularly.

Not Stimulants. The ambulance, a Dem in which the men were between Bull's Head and ing, a distance of 40 miles, was driven in about 16 or 17 miles. No stop given them on the way, next morning for Seventh night at four in the afternoon. The boys, who were Joe Wark, who was in not let them into it. The to a box car. The ambulance was taken up to the box car, and the ambulance was taken up to the box car, and the ambulance was taken up to the box car.

FREE! This lovely little Lady's... (Advertisement for a product, likely a perfume or cosmetic, with a small illustration of a woman's face.)

Mr. Clute's Report - He... (Continuation of a report or news item, partially cut off.)

Ottawa, May 19.—The Clute, Q. C., the com... (Continuation of a report or news item, partially cut off.)

There were 86,356... (Continuation of a report or news item, partially cut off.)

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CROW'S NEST TROUBLES.

Mr. Clute's Report - He Deals at Length With the Tragic Deaths of the Men McDonald and Fraser.

Ottawa, May 19.—The report of R. C. Clute, Q. C., the commissioner appointed to enquire into the Crow's Nest Pass trouble, has been presented to parliament.

Hugh Mann and James D. Kennedy were partners in a contract on the Crow's Nest Pass railway at Mann's camp, about 80 miles west of the Seventh Siding, which at that time was the end of the track. On January 3, 1898, Hugh Mann engaged Charles P. McDonald and E. McFraser, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, to work the

road of 1,500 men requiring treatment in a total aggregate of from 2,000 to 4,000, all within the space of less than a year. This it is plain is not attributable in any way to the medical staff, and the reason for it must be sought elsewhere; and it is a venture to think we have not far to look for at least a partial cause. In what I am about to say I do not desire to draw any invidious distinction between the different camps upon the line, or the accommodation provided in each, but to refer to the result rather than the object of making some suggestions for the future. There must have been an utter disregard of the simple laws of health somewhere, and I think it may be found in the lack of sanitary conditions in the camp. How is it possible that sickness could be avoided where 50 or 60 men occupy a bunk house 20x40 feet with roof ceiling and no ventilation provided? Is it any wonder that some of the camps were described as hospitals and that sometimes 20 men at a time would be unfit for work, meantime suffering their board and losing their time? The suggestion I venture to offer in this regard is that in large public works of this nature there should be some form of health inspection and probably contagious disease could be met by appointing the government engineer upon the works, and the chief medical officer, a board of health to enforce reasonable sanitary regulations. This upon the part of the government would not incur additional expense, and with trifling increase of cost to the contractors would, I am satisfied, enormously decrease the amount of sick and in the end be a great saving to the contractors. It seems to be the impression with them that in games of pure chance, there cannot be any ill-luck, and in the player's style. That is, of course, an error. No greater loss can be incurred in such a game, nor can a player win a profit absolutely, and while the man who plays with his head can never count on filling his pocket, he can very sensibly retain the pocket which empties. The people who on entering the rooms rush up to the nearest table and build a little gold square about some favorite number, reap sometimes a goodly increase from their bets, but a thousand times more often their "plagues" are gathered by the wrong side of the rake.

The Canadian Pacific Railway afforded every facility for the investigation and promptly complied with all requests for the production of papers and documents bearing upon the matter. I desire also to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the able counsel who stood by me in my behalf, and on behalf of Mr. Hugh Mann and Dr. Mead.

Changes in the little city which the Dog's Head looks down must be always limited. The Casino on the one hand and the social and the natural obstacles on the other, prevent anything but a tendency to go up, to go up in price and to go up in metres. Fresh luxuries seem to be invented every year, and which no one would want if they were not there, but which no one will go without since they are, and their cost seems to advance. Of wine, of course, one does not hear. Rarity and a foolish palate will always place that market outside any reasonable scale of worth, and the price of every bottle of wine is a matter of opinion. It is not to be wondered at that the Casino does not look for its business at such an hour, and the ordinary eater would not be aware of them. It is at any time, however, a place to have attraction, probably for those unable to discriminate without its aid, for expenses continue to go up.

The Town's Growth Upwards. Homes, too, go up. Not in price, though it may be they do that as well, but in height above the sea. Possibly the railway to La Turbie gave them a lead. Anyway, they continue to climb, and the other, up the steep towards the sky. Some of the lately engineered roads in that direction do not make much show as yet, but when the building already planned for them has been completed, the town's growth upwards will be visible. The eye is already drawn aloft by the white gleam of the Riviera Palace, which allowed the Hermitage only a brief respite. This latest addition to hoteldom is almost half way up to the clouds—the clouds, at least, which at Monte Carlo sometimes come too low—and it literally sits in the air. It is a building which stands in the air, and is a building which is a building, somewhat after the model of a corner lodging house. There are no corridors, but each suite, all of which face the south and the sea, opens out to a balcony, which runs from end to end under glass, with which the entire space on the north side, between the roof and the sea, is enclosed, forming an immense conservatory along the whole length of the hotel. It will be interesting to note next season, when the place is finished, if a sufficient number of visitors to make it a success can be induced to detach themselves so far from the hotel, as to prefer to that of the town, and it may be, if the experiment is justified, that fresh series will be set ever higher in the hill the town at last hangs from its topmost ledges, and swoops down very morning to play beside the sea.

The Good Days of the Past. Whether it be true or not that one pays in Monte Carlo more and more for one good day, there can be no question that one gets less and less for nothing. The good days are past when no one went to Monte Carlo except to play, and the Casino posed as a beneficent fairy transmitting the waterfall of gold of the gambler into the treasury of the Shortest Catechism, and to him free. The fairy did it to improve her reputation, which was none of the best; also, perhaps, having discovered before Tolstoy had discovered the vice, in order to drive with Mozart and Beethoven, the gamster to his doom, but principally to attract money that would be spent in the town as well as at the Casino. A bait was laid for the fish; and the respectable is, for such purposes, as Mr. Blanc devised, a most unprofitable fish. The respectability which the fairy's lavishness attracted was, unfortunately, of the mercurial kind which is always seek-

ing to reap where other men have sown, and to get for nothing what someone else has paid for. It came in the end to Monte Carlo, flattered its morality by the view of the wretched creatures who were punting their way towards destruction, and then took to the coast at a gambler's punter's cost. In fact, the only thing such good people spent in Monte Carlo, beyond current expenses, was their time, and that the one asset by which the Casino had no wish to profit, consequently, the fairy's ways have become less lavish year by year, and the art that may be had for nothing at present in Monte Carlo can hardly count as an attraction.

The Profits of the Tables. The profits of the tables during the present season are reported below the average, and there seems a general agreement that stakes have for years declined in value. There is a lot of Mr. play, and much less reckless putting in large sums than there was even ten years ago. The institution of the season of the Cercle Prive, from which the fair sex is excluded, has removed upstairs, and under the soothing influence of tobacco, most of the heavy play. The Cercle alone, no doubt, is responsible for the apparent increase of women players. Casual observations at the roulette tables proved them often to outnumber the men in the proportion of three to two at the busiest hours of the game, and this when only those serious enough to take a seat were counted. Probably the Casino, since their tables are smaller, they are usually less discreet. It seems to be the impression with them that in games of pure chance, there cannot be any ill-luck, and in the player's style. That is, of course, an error. No greater loss can be incurred in such a game, nor can a player win a profit absolutely, and while the man who plays with his head can never count on filling his pocket, he can very sensibly retain the pocket which empties. The people who on entering the rooms rush up to the nearest table and build a little gold square about some favorite number, reap sometimes a goodly increase from their bets, but a thousand times more often their "plagues" are gathered by the wrong side of the rake.

Unfeminine Secrecy. The large proportion of women at the tables of the Casino is a fact which seems to be generally recognized. The Casino is for them practically the only place on the Riviera where they can gamble in an odour of respectability, such as it is. There are, it is true, a number of "Ladies' Clubs" in the town, but they are elsewhere, where gambling is the only object, and which demand of their members satisfactory credentials, but women who play seem to regard with a certain distrust the social and the natural obstacles on the other, prevent anything but a tendency to go up, to go up in price and to go up in metres. Fresh luxuries seem to be invented every year, and which no one would want if they were not there, but which no one will go without since they are, and their cost seems to advance. Of wine, of course, one does not hear. Rarity and a foolish palate will always place that market outside any reasonable scale of worth, and the price of every bottle of wine is a matter of opinion. It is not to be wondered at that the Casino does not look for its business at such an hour, and the ordinary eater would not be aware of them. It is at any time, however, a place to have attraction, probably for those unable to discriminate without its aid, for expenses continue to go up.

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him if the men died before morning he would hold an inquest. Steeves wired to Haney, and Haney replied: "Spare no expense. Send special messenger to Creek for whatever doctor orders." A messenger was sent to Picher Creek. About midnight McDonald died, and Fraser was sinking fast. The latter died between 1 and 2 in the morning. The necessities came too late.

From the time the men were taken sick, says Commissioner Clute, until their death, they had no chance for their lives. They paid for medical service but got none. The proceedings and difficulty about an inquest, which have been fully told already, are again related in the report.

There was no provision for temporary hospitals or for isolating patients with infectious diseases, and of course the trouble in this case arose from it being suspected that the two men were suffering from an infectious disease. All patients who reached the hospitals were well cared for. A case of Mr. Shaughnessy, Mr. Haney and Dr. Meadburn show that while the 50 cents per month was not sufficient for the medical staff, still it was not for lack of funds that temporary hospitals were not utilized, as the base hospitals were enough.

History of the Journey. The history of the journey, says Clute, has been traced. At Bull's Head the men were in a deplorable condition. They remained there sufficiently long to have provided Dr. Roy's attendance if prompt action had been taken. Corporal Hillman, of the mounted police, finding that doctor not to be had, sent for Dr. Roy, but he did not arrive until the men had left, and Mr. Campbell, the agent of the company there, took upon himself without a doctor's certificate to order the man in charge of the ambulance to take the men forward, although Corporal Hillman had forbidden him to do so. They arrived at Picher Creek between four and five in the afternoon. The company's agent, although informed of their arrival, placed them in a box car wholly unfit for their reception, and did not see to it that they had proper attendance even there, nor did he cause the doctor to be sent for until 8 o'clock in the evening, although only four miles distant, and where they died.

It has been urged, before, says Mr. Clute, that the patients ought never to have been sent forward, and in this view I concur; but having been sent they should have received very treatment upon the road, and having reached Bull's Head they ought not to have been permitted to go further, and the doctor should have been summoned. Having, however, been sent on at the instance of the company's officer then in charge, they should have been properly cared for on the way and on their arrival at 7th Siding. This duty, in my judgment, fell upon the company and their officers stationed at that point. It is true that cases of contagious diseases were not expected there, but sick persons were constantly being sent down, and provision should have been made, such as that suggested by Dr. Meadburn in December for the reception of patients. This request of Dr. Meadburn to provide a car properly heated and supplied with bunks for the reception of patients sent down to the end of the track not having been complied with, it was the plain duty of the company's officer at that point to exercise diligence in making the men comfortable and supplying medical aid.

An Isolation Hospital. It has also been urged before me that as there was an isolation hospital within a mile and a half of Mann's camp, the men should have been taken there. Doubtless this would have been done had a doctor been summoned, but it must also be remembered that Dr. Meadburn himself says that he was not permitted to exercise diligence in making the men comfortable and supplying medical aid.

In the present case, while it appears that Kennedy, Mann's partner, was suspicious of the men were suffering from that disease, Mann denies that he had any suspicion of that fact, and also denies that he had any knowledge that there were patients suffering from diphtheria isolated in the camp. If it were intended that the contractors should send patients suffering from any contagious disease to the quarantine hospital near Mann's camp they should have been notified and so instructed. But the fact is that this quarantine hospital was established to receive cases of diphtheria from Carr's camp, and was not intended or especially provided for the reception of any other patients, although afterwards it was utilized, and might have been used in the present case had Dr. Gordon been summoned.

It is said that the system of base hospitals was preferable to that of temporary hospitals. In my view it is not a question of alternative systems. The base hospitals should have been supplemented by temporary hospitals supplied with tent and stove for isolating any case of contagious disease that might arise.

Inadequate Medical Treatment. The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the medical system as carried out on the line, at least down to the time Fraser and McDonald died, was inadequate to the reasonable requirements of the case; and that chiefly arose from the lack of temporary hospitals, and from the fact that the doctors in charge had too many duties to cover within their respective districts. I am further of opinion that the circumstances being as they were, the men ought not to have been removed from the camp, but that a doctor should have been summoned, either Dr. Gordon, or if it were thought he was too far west, Dr. Roy. The accommodations provided for their removal was insufficient, and the lack of stimulants and nourishment, and other proper care and treatment was inhuman and without excuse. That their detention for 28 hours at Bull's Head afforded ample time to have them received a doctor, and their dangerous condition while there was so manifest that I can find upon the evidence before me no excuse for this neglect, nor for their having been sent forward, neither can I find excuse or palliation for the inhumanity with which they were treated when they arrived at 7th Siding.

It has also been urged before me, and the evidence was given to the effect that the system adopted upon this road was better than that employed in the construction of other lines and the men better cared for, but I am of opinion that it is not a question of alternative systems. The base hospitals should have been supplemented by temporary hospitals supplied with tent and stove for isolating any case of contagious disease that might arise.

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