THE CITY MARKETS.

The advent of local strawberries in considerable quantities was the principal feature of the local markets during the past week. At first they were quoted at 25 cents a box, but since they have come down to 20 cents. There is a prospect, however, of a further drop of five cents before Saturday, and a few warm days will introduce the two for a quarter rule. New local potatoes also have made their appearance, and are being retailed at 4 cents a pound. The local fruits available have been augmented by cherries. They are sold for about 10 cents a pound. California fruit is coming in by every steamer, and apricots and peaches are in the greatest demand.

Apart from these there are few changes to report, although sugar is showing signs of dropping in price. During the last few weeks a reduction of 12½ cents on the 100 pounds is noticeable. Other staple commodities remain very steady, and there are no indications of fluctuation.

Appended are the quotations:

Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	1.75
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	6.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	1.75
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	6.75
Okanagan, per sack	1.75
Okanagan, per bbl.	6.75
Moose Jaw, per sack	1.75
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	6.75
Excelsior, per sack	1.75
Excelsior, per bbl.	6.75
Oak Lake, per sack	1.75
Oak Lake, per bbl.	6.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	1.75
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	6.75
Enderby, per sack	1.75
Enderby, per bbl.	6.75
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.50
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.75
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack.	1.40
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	5.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.40
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	5.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	5.50
Three Star, per sack	1.65
Three Star, per bbl.	6.50
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.50
Eocene	1.80
Sugar—	
B. C. Granulated, per 100 lbs.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	40.00
Oats, per ton	28.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.)	5
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	17.00
Straw, per bale	75
Corn	33.00
Middlings, per ton	27.00
Bran, per ton	25.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	60
Vegetables—	
Island Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.60@ 1.75
Island New Potatoes, per lb.	4
California New Potatoes, lb.	2½
Minnesota New Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.75
Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	5
Green Peas, per lb.	10
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Onions, silver skin, per lb.	5
Rhubarb, per lb.	4
Turnips, per lb.	1½
Beans (spring), per lb.	30
Cucumbers (Cal.), per two	25
Asparagus (local), per lb.	12½
Beans (spring), per lb.	30
Cucumbers (Cal.), per two	25
Watercress, per lb.	25
Asparagus (local), per lb.	12½
Fish—	
Salmon, per lb.	12½@ 15
Salmon, spring (smoked)	15
Haddies, per lb.	10
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	10
Kippers, per lb.	10
Bloaters, per lb.	8
Rock Cod	10
Bass	8
Shrimps, per lb.	40
Herring, per lb.	8
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	25@ 30
Butter (Delta Creamery)	30
Best Dairy	25@ 28
Butter (Cowichan Creamery)	30
Butter (Victoria Creamery)	30
Cheese (Canadian)	20
Lard, per lb.	12½@ 15
Meats—	
Hams (American), per lb.	18@ 20
Bacon (American), per lb.	22@ 25
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	20
Shoulders, per lb.	13½
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	16
Beef, per lb.	10@ 18
Pork, per lb.	11@ 15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 18
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@ 1.75
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@ 1.50
Fruit—	
Cocoanuts, each	10
Lemons (California), per doz.	25
Apples (local), per box	1.75@ 2.00
Oranges (navel), per doz.	25@ 50
Oranges (Tangerine), per doz.	10
Bananas, per doz.	30@ 40
New Jordan Almonds (shelled), per lb.	60
Valencia Almonds (shelled), per lb.	50
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@ 15
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15
Grapes (Australian), per lb.	30
Strawberries (local), per lb.	25
Strawberries (Hood River), lb.	10@ 18
Gooseberries	10
Valencia Oranges, per doz.	25@ 40
Pineapples, each	40@ 50
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@ 25
Ducks, per lb.	20
Geese, per lb.	20
Turkey (Island), per lb.	30
Turkey (Eastern), per lb.	22@ 25

Blood Poison
Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,
WEAVER'S SYRUP
Cures them permanently.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Potatoes, per ton	$ 32.00
Island Potatoes, per lb.	3
Onions (Australian), per lb.	5
Onions (Californian), per lb.	2¼
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Cucumbers, per doz. (hot house)	1.00
Tomatoes (hot house), per lb.	15
Bananas, per bunch	2.75@ 3.25
Lemons	2.50@ 3.25
Oranges (navel)	3.25@ 3.50
Oranges (seedlings)	2.75@ 3.00
Dry Figs, per lb.	6½@ 7½
Walnuts, per lb.	15
Grape Fruit, per box	2.75
Apples (Oregon), per box	2.50
Apples (Goldstream Ranch), box	2.25@ 2.50
Rhubarb (outdoor), per lb.	2¾
Grapes (Australian), per lb.	20
Strawberries (Hood River), 24 lbs.	3.00
Strawberries (local), per 24 lbs.	3.60
Plums (California), per crate	1.50
Apricots, per crate	1.70
Peaches, per box	1.40
Asparagus (local), per lb.	10@ 12½
Butter (creamery), per lb.	25
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	24
Chickens, per lb.	12½
Ducks, per lb.	12½
Hay, per ton	16.00
Oats, per ton	27.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	28.00
Beef, per lb.	8
Mutton, per lb.	11
Pork, per lb.	11

FULL COURT CASES.

The Appeals Which Are Being Heard in Vancouver This Week.

The Full court is sitting at Vancouver this week with a long list of appeals to dispose of. The first case which came before their Lordships on Tuesday was Tanghe vs. Morgan, which was heard by Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Martin.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison and a jury sitting on the case in Rossland in December last. At the time Tanghe sued Morgan for $10,000 damages. The jury awarded $1,500, and now Mr. Morgan is appealling against the decision. The case is really the offspring of another case which was heard in the last Full court, and which attracted great interest, when it was decided that Tanghe, who was then the defendant, had the right to stake a placer claim above the famous Lucky Jack. Tanghe had been arrested by Morgan's request, and prosecuted for taking ore off the claim which the gold commissioner said he had no right to do, and as soon as the court reversed the gold commissioner's decision and confirmed his own claim, Tanghe brought action against Morgan for malicious prosecution. In the present appeal, A. H. MacNeil, K. C., of Rossland, is counsel for Tanghe, while J. A. Macdonald, K. C., also of Rossland, is appearing for the appellant Morgan.

Mr. Macdonald in opening, stated the circumstances that led to Tanghe's arrest. He said that Tanghe had previously been over the ground, but decided that it was not worth staking. When he heard, however, that the Lucky Jack Company had been blasting there, and by their operations had spread some gold over the surface, he came back and staked a claim above theirs. Mr. Morgan, the manager of the Lucky Jack Company, objected to this proceeding, and got the gold commissioner to go over the ground and look into the matter. The gold commissioner decided that Tanghe had no right to the claim, and ordered him to remove his stakes. Instead of doing so, Tanghe had gone up with a pick and shovel and a sack and in spite of the remonstrance of Morgan, who was on the spot, had broken off several pieces of quartz and with some earth had put it in a sack and walked away with it. Morgan, acting upon the gold commissioner's decision, then had Tanghe arrested and prosecuted for the theft of the quartz. Morgan denied that he had used violence, as Tanghe said he had, and affirms that he prosecuted within his legal rights at the time.

Yesterday Mr. MacNeill presented his side of the case.

The remaining list of cases to be disposed of is as follows:

Lee vs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.; First of May Mining Co. vs. Cariboo Goldfields Co.; Clay vs. Allen; in re Telford; Yinaca vs. McKee Consolidated; Hill vs. Kinman; Kinman vs. Canadian Timber & Sawmills; Hiss vs. Hambly; Harwood vs. Cameron; Nagle vs. Harbor Lumber Co.; Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway vs. Sam Kee; Wollard vs. Burnaby; Ashwell vs. Reade; Duncan vs. Tobin; Carswell Co. vs. Spencer; Sherwin-Williams Co. vs. Gervan; Milne vs. Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation; Martin & Robertson vs. Brown; Housley vs. B. C. Sugar Refining Co.; Le Roi Mining Co. vs. Kirkup.

Probably no case on the docket is of greater interest than the appeal of the Provincial Medical Association against the decision of Mr. Justice Morrison last fall affirming Dr. Telford in the possession of his medical certificate.

A case of provincial interest is that of the Le Roi Mining Company vs. Kirkup, in which the company is appealing against a decision giving Mr. Kirkup, who is assessor, the right to open up the old assessment of the company and levy extra taxation on account of certain misstatements said to have been made by the officials of the company. A bill was passed during the last session of the legislature, with the avowed intention of making it possible for assessors to do this very thing.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
Dodd's Kidney Pills discontinued the use of the 50 cent package. The public may rely on the quality of the remaining 25 cent package. Sold only in boxes.

A Telephone For Every Farm

Sir Willian Mulock's Object Becomes Clear.

Ottawa, April 22.—The special committee on telephones has held about a dozen sittings, and in an ordinary session would attract widespread interest. It is working with great energy, it is eliciting remarkable evidence, and the temper of its chairman and of the majority of its members is such as to foreshadow the taking of an extremely important step forward in administration. Its work is far from complete; for instance, the representatives of the Bell Telephone Company, against which a rolling fire of testimony has been directed, have not yet been heard in their defence. The evidence brought forward, however, has been sufficient to give one a good idea of the present position of telephone affairs in Canada and to enable a fairly close guess to be hazarded as to the course which the committee will take.

At the opening of the inquiry, the special agent engaged by the committee, Mr. Francis Dagger, submitted a remarkably interesting memorandum on comparative telephone rates and systems. It deals with conditions outside of Canada, and will repay the readiness of every citizen who is really interested in the subject. Speaking broadly, in continental Europe the telephone service, in general, is remarkably cheap. In the United States, during the last decade, an extraordinary advance has been made in the supply of cheap, independent telephones. In addition, Mr. Dagger adduced a number of exceedingly interesting facts relative to municipal and government operation of telephones.

Telephones for Farmers.

Perhaps the most impressive facts so far brought out, first, the extent to which the telephone has been seized upon by the farming population; and, second, the enormous possibilities which lie before this department of the industry. "A telephone in every farmhouse," is Sir William Mulock's goal. Ontario has not made as extensive use of the rural telephone as have several European countries, and a number of the states of the American Union; yet it is safe to say that the ordinary town-dweller will be amazed to learn the extent to which the farming districts are being threaded by the wires of the rural telephone. One reason for this is that the town-dweller, for the most part, is restricted to doing business with the Bell company. That corporation, according to a formidable mass of testimony, at the outset treated the rural business with indifference; then showed hostility towards the spontaneous and independent efforts of localities to provide themselves with this convenience, and still preserves a difficult and rather impracticable attitude towards the problem of the farmers' telephone.

The Independent Concerns.

There were 91 independent telephones in Canada in 1904. These are distributed by provinces as follows: Quebec, 29; Ontario, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Nova Scotia, 14; Prince Edward Island, 1; British Columbia, 12; Manitoba, 2; Northwest Territories, 6; Yukon, 1.

It will be observed that Quebec leads the Dominion in point of the number of independent companies. Some of these companies, notably the Bellechasse, are of very considerable proportions. The Bellechasse company, by a policy of vigorous canvass for business among farmers, and by offering low rates, has secured a very large business in several counties, and has fairly driven the Bell company out of the field. One large company in Ontario, the North American Telegraph Company, of Kingston, after working up a considerable rural business, has virtually surrendered to the Bell company, and operates, in accordance with an agreement with that company, over an area ranging from Port Hope to Brockville.

Local Enterprises Have to Fight.

This growth of local companies seems to have been almost unconscious, though there now are signs of its assuming a certain degree of organization; for the purveyors of supplies have taken to giving expert advice to local enterprises and so enabling them to avoid errors which at first caused trouble. The experience of these local companies, as told to the committee, run on remarkably similar lines. First, a desire was felt to enjoy the convenience of a telephone. Then, as a rule, negotiations were opened with the Bell company, and these either were repulsed at the outset or came to nothing owing to the high charges demanded. Next, the local farmers and storekeepers united and started a system of their own, usually fairly efficient and exceedingly cheap. Thereupon the Bell company frequently attacked the local company, prevented it from obtaining the highly-prized connection with the local railway station, refused it long distance connection, sometimes threatening competition. Several instances were related in which the big company succeeded, and forced the local company to sell out. Other cases are now on record where the little company continued to flourish in a modest way, giving useful service at low rates, and earning a dividend

Cheapness of Operation.

Next to the extent to which the telephone has invaded the countryside comes the remarkable cheapness which has been achieved. The municipal telephones of Port Arthur and Fort William furnish interesting instances of this, with their rates of $12 a year for residences and $24 for business places. Another municipal system is installed in Neepawa, where the rates are $10 and $20. Purely rural lines in which exceedingly cheap rates are charged abound. In some of these rates of from $5 to $10 a year are charged. In others payment of a lump sum, sometimes of about $50, often less, gives the subscriber his telephone free, but for certain slight charges. One fact, indeed, which has been brought out, is the wealth of devices for co-operation. In some Western states, for example, a number of small co-operative farmers' companies will centre in a town, where another company will operate an exchange, in the benefits of which all share, and for which they pay a low rate. Another phase of the matter is that where cheapness is an object, a fairly satisfactory service may be secured by what are called party wires. Friends of the Bell company have described these systems as exceedingly unsatisfactory, but those who use them seem satisfied, and their utility in affording an enormous convenience at an extraordinarily cheap price cannot be denied. It also has come out that the cost of a first class service is low. Dr. Demers, the exceedingly clever manager of the Bellechasse, and several allied companies in Quebec, demonstrated convincingly that he could rent telephones to farmers at $12 a year, and reap a substantial profit.

Bell Company Provoked Resentment.

Almost every independent company has testified to the extreme irritation produced by their exclusion from railway stations. The absence and long distance privileges, though felt, does not cause a very great amount of annoyance outside of the towns. To the prosperous farmer, however, communication with a railway station is a very great convenience, and it is safe to say that this particular piece of strategy of the Bell company will cost it dear in the intense resentment which it has provoked. That bitterness appears in almost every quarter of Canada, and impresses one as a political factor of some importance.

A point to which the attention of the committee has been directed is the enormous possibilities of telephone extension. In Fort William and Port Arthur, there are about one thousand families, and there are 763 residence telephones. Thus the number of telephones is three-quarters the number of families. To some extent there are special circumstances in the twin towns; local patriotism has been stimulated to an extreme point by the embittered quarrel with the Bell company, and the municipality has neglected no means of pushing its service. None the less, the proportion is impressive. To keep up to the record of these two little towns, Toronto should have thirty or forty thousand telephones.

Mulock for Municipalization.

These facts bring prominently before the public the idea with which Sir William Mulock began the investigation. As expressed by himself his idea is this: "That we should seek to organize and arrange for telephones to be brought within the reach of residents in a municipality through machinery to be established by the municipality itself. There would be a practical difficulty in the way of the government of Canada establishing telephones in every man's house, keeping up repairs, collecting rates, and so forth. But if by the co-operation of the municipalities we could induce the municipalities to deal with the telephone service as a municipal service, charging their tolls as a tax in the ordinary tax bill, then the Dominion government would not be charged with the details of it. The group would make application to the municipality for telephone service, and the municipality could pass the necessary by-law under the municipal law for that purpose. Then the municipality would apply to the Dominion government by a method to be taken up later, to establish a municipal telephone in that district. We would not deal with an individual, but we would deal with the municipality, and the municipality in turn would deal with the individuals as ratepayers, and here would be included in their tax bill an item for telephone service, the same as there now is for water rates." The trunk lines, apparently, he would have operated by the government. Almost every witness has emphatically approved the idea of government ownership of trunk lines and long distance service. Independent local companies seem to give satisfaction, so that the trend of affairs looks favorable to the Postmaster-General's plan.—Toronto News.

BACK FROM INTERIOR.

Crops Are Looking Well in the Okanagan District, Says R. M. Palmer.

R. M. Palmer, of the department of agriculture, has recently returned from the interior. He visited the Okanagan country, going south as far as Keremeos.

Mr. Palmer reports that crops throughout the province are looking well. There have been light rains recently which have had a marked effect on the grain areas.

The fruit outlook is also good. Cherries seems to have been about the only crop which has suffered in the interior, and there will be a shortage of that fruit.

There is a good deal of preparation being made for fruit growing in that part of the province. Settlers are continually going in and increasing the area of orchards. Near Vernon an experiment is being tried with respect to planting some dry benches with fruit trees. Those interested are very hopeful of success. The intention is to dispense with irrigation on these benches, it being believed that there is seepage enough from the mountains to furnish sufficient moisture to nourish the trees.

NEW MOTOR GARAGE.

Handsome Building to Be Erected Immediately on Yates Street.

Dr. Garesche has undertaken the construction of a new brick and stone building on the vacant lot on Yates street, opposite the Roman Catholic Bishop's palace, between Douglas and Blanchard streets, for Messrs. Troup and Sipple, who will use the premises for a motor car garage. The work is to be rushed to completion, as it is desired by the lessees to open their business as early as possible to cater to this summer's trade.

The building is to be 60x35 feet, and will have special accommodation for the class of work for which it is intended. Underneath there will be a drainage system on the most approved plan to allow of motor cars being washed, the soiled water thus being caught and conveyed to the proper outlet.

In a convenient part of the building will be the lathe and machine shop, where all kinds of repairs necessary for the upkeep of motor cars in a state of efficiency will be found. In addition, all kinds of accessories will be kept in stock for the use of automobilists.

The lessees of the garage have been promised already a large amount of support from the users of those vehicles in the city. Owners of automobiles will be able to store their cars at the garage at a low rental, and there they will be looked after by experts, and any repairs can be executed without delay, while the important operation of washing and cleaning up the machines after long runs will be in the hands of persons trained to the work.

It is understood that the garage will be finished and ready for occupation within the space of a few weeks.

INQUIRY ENDED.

Verdict Rendered With Respect to the Fire at Powder Works.

The inquiry into the fire at the Giant Powder Company's Works, Telegraph bay, was concluded on Wednesday. Under the act the duty of the jury was to consider whether the fire had been kindled by design, negligence or by accident.

After hearing the evidence of various employees at the works and others the following verdict was rendered by the jury:

"From the evidence adduced we find that the cause of the fire was a spark from the furnace flue, the result of gross negligence on the part of the management in not having a properly-fitted spark-catcher on the said flue. We would recommend that the government inspector see that the regulations in regard to powder works be strictly carried out and further that the company provide a night watchman."

HOCH SENTENCED.

Will Be Hanged on Friday, June 23rd—Declares He Is Innocent.

Chicago, June 3.—Johan Hoch, convicted wife murderer and confessed bigamist, was sentenced by Judge Kersten to be hanged on June 23rd. Only a few persons were in court when the sentence was pronounced. The passing of sentence came after a dramatic scene in court. Hoch forgave the prosecutors, the jurors, the people, and the many witnesses who testified against him and asked that God have mercy on their souls. He said:

"I am convinced that my poor dead wife was murdered, but I am not her murderer."

The case was before Judge Kersten to-day on a motion for a new trial. After the judge overruled the motion Hoch's attorney made a motion praying for a stay of sentence, but this was overruled. When the court asked if Hoch had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Hoch replied:

"Judge, I am willing to die to-night if I am guilty. I am innocent of the crime, but I will say now the crime was committed. God forgive you all. God have mercy on your souls. I have no feeling against you. If you think I am guilty of this murder I am willing to have my life put out to-night."

Hoch then sat down. He was self-possessed, but was nervous. Perspiration covered his face and he was very pale.

Judge Kersten said:

"The court has no doubt that this man put that poor confiding woman to death; the woman you, Hoch, had sworn to protect; the women who gave you her all."

Formal sentence was then passed and Hoch was taken back to jail.

DELIVERY OF SEALED LETTERS.

Instructions Received by Local Postmaster on the Question.

Postmaster N. Shakespeare has received the following communication from the post office department at Ottawa, bearing upon the conflict that has arisen between the authorities and the messenger service:

Post Office Department, Canada.
Ottawa, 13th May, 1905.

Re Messenger Services in Cities.

In consequence of the recent growth of messenger services in cities it is necessary to call attention to the fact that the Postmaster-General has the sole and exclusive right under the Post Office Act of conveying, receiving, collecting, sending and delivering letters in Canada, and that, according to the opinion of the Department of Justice, the term "letters" covers everything in the shape of written personal communications, and includes accounts and even circulars when sent in closed covers.

There is a penalty of $20 for every violation of this provision.

The regulations on the subject are fully contained in section 198 of the Postal regulations, page xxxiii. of the Postal Guide.

The postmaster is requested to investigate and report as to:

1. The number of such messenger services in his city.
2. The number of persons employed.
3. The exact nature of the business being carried on, and as to whether, in the postmaster's opinion, any feature of such business amounts to an infringement on the post office. In the latter case the postmaster should call the attention of the promoters or managers to the provisions of section 198 and obtain an assurance in writing from them that this feature of their business will be discontinued.

D. A. Cameron, of Spokane, is in the city on business of importance. He is among those staying at the Vernon.

Don't Be Made Miserable By
INDIGESTION
Eat what you like when you are taking these wonderful fruit liver tablets. There is an easy way—a quick way—and a sure way—to be free of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, Heartburn and Constipation. Follow the good advice of Miss Anderson and take Fruit-a-tives :—
"I have purchased two boxes of Fruit-a-tives and find them splendid. My sister was very poorly with Indigestion and they have relieved her wonderfully. We have told our friends how good Fruit-a-tives are." Miss E. C. ANDERSON, Kingston, Ontario.
Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.
At all Druggists. 50c. a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Leading Dressmakers
and Ladies' Tailors use Belding's Silk on their smartest suits, gowns and waists. They know that
Belding's Spool Silk
sews smoothly and evenly—is free of knots and kinks—runs freely in the highest speeded sewing machines without breaking.
That is a hint worth following to those who sew at home.
Every desired color, shade and tint for hand and machine stitching and embroidery.
Leading stores everywhere sell Belding's Silk.
BELDINGS SILK THREAD

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K
BLOOD POISON
On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fogy" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.
Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.
DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.
K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

TOILET SOAPS

BALSAM TAR, 6 cakes for	25c
BROWN WINDSOR, 12 cakes for	25c
SWEET PINK, 6 cakes for	25c
OATMEAL, box for	25c
VENETIAN VIOLET, box for	25c
WHITE ROSE, box for	25c
SAVON AU MUGNET, box for	25c

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd
'Phone 28. Johnson Street.

CHARMING CONCERT.

Victoria Amateurs Entertain a Large and Delighted Audience at Barracks.

On Tuesday evening in the Fives Court at Work Point barracks the entertainment in behalf of the funds of the Church of St. Joseph, Esquimalt, was given by the Military Musical Society, and a talented party of Victoria ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment was under the auspices of the commanding officer and staff, and the ladies of the Work Point garrison.

The musical portion of the programme was presented in the opening half, then came the little comedy, 'A Model Wife," which quite took the audience by storm, so cleverly was it acted. Several boys were in the cast, and their work is entitled to the warmest praise.

The Frenchman, portrayed by Master Harold Garnett, according to natives of France who were present, could hardly have been improved upon by a veteran character artist. His pronounciation of the extremely difficult accent was perfect. Basil Prior as Mr. Stump, the painter, was also exceedingly good; Miss H. Lombard as Stump's niece, charmed all with her clever interpretation of her lines, which were not the easiest in the piece; Master Eric Hardie as Tom, the domestic, showed decided ability; Miss Dorothy Sehl as Mrs. Stump maintained her well-earned reputation for cleverness as an amateur actress.

PREPARING EXHIBIT.

Victoria and Vancouver Tourist Associations Arranging Display For Portland Fair.

Arrangements have been made by the Victoria and Vancouver Tourists Associations to establish a bureau of information at the Portland exposition in order that literature describing the attractions of British Columbia may be distributed among eastern and other visitors. It is hoped by this means to induce large numbers who are expected to come from the Eastern States and Canada to extend their trip as far as this province.

Not only will pamphlets on Victoria and Vancouver be circulated, but a neat exhibit representing the agricultural products of this province and the game to be found here is being prepared by Secretary Cuthbert, who has this undertaking under his direct supervision. During his recent trip to Oregon Mr. Cuthbert arranged for space in one of the principal buildings sufficiently large to allow the construction of a booth suitable for such a display. It is in a most favorable location, being next to that of the C. P. R., which company is exhibiting a model of the steamship Princess Victoria.

On Wednesday Mr. Cuthbert announced that the exhibit would consist largely of minerals, grains, fruits, grasses and native woods. In gathering such a collection he is being assisted by the minister of mines, the minister of agriculture and the provincial secretary, all of whom have expressed a willingness to assist in every possible manner in making the display creditable. It has been decided in order to give the Americans an idea of the splendid sport to be enjoyed on Vancouver Island to include a case of specimens of local game, fish and birds.

Mr. Cuthbert states that the exhibit is almost ready for shipment. He is engaged making all the arrangements, and when everything is fully prepared will leave for Portland, accompanied by Mr. Flumerfelt, secretary of the Vancouver association.

It is announced that the Vancouver association intends issuing a new booklet specially for distribution at the fair.

CONGDON'S APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, May 7.—In the House to-day, in reply to Dr. Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Congdon was appointed legal adviser to the Yukon council. He would not be allowed to practice nor would he have a seat on the council.

Dr. Thompson made a long speech on the Yukon. He declared that he was independent in politics though in heart a Conservative.