NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

It Is Reported That Botha, Commandant-General of the Boers, Surrendered to Kitchener To-Day.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. DEWET

Is Still South of the Orange River, the Passage of Which is Impossable Owing to Recent Rains.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 28.—The Sun says it is officially announced that Gen. Botha, the commandant general of the Boers' forces, has surrender to Gen. Kitchener. The war office has received no confirmation.

Not Confirmed.

London, Feb. 28, 3.45 p.m.—The Pall Mall Gazette credits the news of Gen. Botha's surrender, but a representative of the Associated Press learns that neither the foreign office nor the colonial office has any information confirming the report.

Another Report.

Manchester, Eng., Feb. 28.—The Evening Mail says Gen. Botha formally surrendered to Gen. Kitchener shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Broderick's Statement.

London, Feb. 28, 5.23 p.m.—The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had no official information of the surrender of Gen. Botha.

South of the River.

De Aar, Feb. 28.—Latest advices indicate that though a few of General Dewet's men have crossed the Orange river, Gen. Dewet, Steyn and the bulk of their forces, including Hertzog's command, are camped on the river bank waiting an opportunity to cross.

According to inhabitants who reside along the riverside, this would be impossible for at least four days. The indications are that Dewet intends moving eastward with the object of crossing the line between Norvals Point and Naauwpoort.

Thornycroft is pushing from the west, while several columns are ready to meet the Boers in every direction.

Last night there was a storm, rain and thunder extending over a wide area, and it is expected that the river will again rise.

Dewet to Be Reckoned With.

New York, Feb. 28.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables that although no official information has been issued with regard to the matter, he learns from a good source that Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer commandant general, has surrendered to the British, thus commemorating Majuba day in the same manner as Cronje did twelve months ago. If the war office authorities can see their way to confirming the news there will be great rejoicing throughout the British Empire. Dewet must still be reckoned with, however, and unless he can be persuaded to lay down his arms, hostilities must proceed.

The London Chronicle's tip that Botha has surrendered is considered significant, because it will be remembered that Botha declined to treat through an intermediary, and said he would apply to Lord Kitchener when he wished to surrender.

The absence of news about Dewet would seem to suggest that he has again got away, and as the Orange river is falling he may be able to make good his escape out of the colony.

Lord Kitchener reports French's successes with such coolness that only the British military experts fully comprehend the significance of the bulletins. The additional captures include war material, horses and cattle. Whether these were made from Botha or Meyer, the Boers could not afford in their extremity to lose the ammunition or supplies. Military men in London now assume that the collapse of the Boer arms cannot be deferred many weeks.

Dewet's Force.

De Aar, Feb. 28.—The combined forces of Gen. Dewet and Hertzog are now east of Philipstown, about 40 miles northwest of here. The total number of men is 2,000 men.

The Death of "Gat" Howard.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Col. Sherwood got a cable to-day informing him of the death of Major Howard.

The Jury's Verdict

The Late Capt. Ward and Pilot Jordan Charged With Criminal Negligence.

Company Censured For Having Had Chinese Crew on Rio de Janeiro.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The coroner's jury held an inquest yesterday over the eleven bodies recovered from the wreck on the steamer Rio de Janiero, entering their verdict last night.

The jury charges Capt. Ward, who was drowned, and Pilot Jordan with criminal negligence, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is censured for having had a Chinese crew on the steamer. Second Officer Graham Coughlin is commended for heroic conduct in saving lives.

SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

(Associated Press.)

Bonner Springs, Kas., Feb. 28.—W. D. Bearden, a respected citizen, is under arrest here for connection with an attempt to force $1,000 from Frank Warner, cashier and principal owner of the bank at this place, under pain of death to himself and family, or the kidnapping of his children. Bearden was arrested while making off with a bag of slugs, supposed to contain money, which was left at a spot designated in a threatening letter received by the banker.

THE CHAMOIS AT GRAVESEND.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 28.—The British steamer Chamois, which was in collision yesterday near Newarp lighthouse, three miles east of Yarmouth, arrived in tow. She is considerably damaged, and her forepart is full of water. The vessel with which the Chamois collided was the British steamer Saml. Laing. The latter foundered, and her captain was drowned. The rest of her crew are on board the Chamois.

ESTIMATES PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The third supplementary estimate of three million marks for expenses incurred by the war in China has been passed. This brings the total vote of the financial year to 95,300,153 marks.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Man Charged With Murder is Suspected of Several Highway Assaults.

(Associated Press.)

Denver, Col., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Josephine Unbernahrer, one of three women struck down by a blow on the head last Friday night on Capital hill, died yesterday afternoon in St. Joseph's hospital. One of the others, Mrs. Mary Short, died on Saturday. The third victim, Miss Emma Johnson, may recover from her injuries.

Albert L. Cowen, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Short, is suspected of being the highwayman who has attacked many women in this city during the past year.

Dr. H. T. Pershing, an insanity specialist, said to-day that he treated Cowen for paranoia six years ago at the county hospital.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Customs Revenue Is Still Increasing—Messrs. Clute and Munn Start For the Pacific Coast.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The customs revenue for the Dominion is still growing. It was $2,325,000 for the present month, or $150,000 of an increase over February, 1900.

Messrs Clute & Munn and J. P. White, New Westminster, left for the Pacific coast to-day.

J. T. Flett Hamilton, organizer of the American Federal Trades and Labor Councils, is in the city in connection with arrangements for a labor deputation which is to wait on the government on Monday to urge an amendment to the criminal code provision which has the effect of prohibiting picketing by striking unions.

There was a Conservative caucus today. It is understood that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the question of preferential trade. It is said that some of the members were opposed to the course taken by Mr. Maclean yesterday in announcing that the policy of the party was to abolish British preference. The whips would give no information as to what business was before the caucus. G. E. Foster was at the meeting.

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

MINISTER SHOT.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The man named Karperich, who shot at and wounded the minister of public instruction, M. Bogoliepoff, yesterday while the latter was holding a reception, has been arrested. Bogoliepoff recently ordered the unsparing enforcement of the law punishing students with military service, and approved many sentences against the students.

WELCOMED NEW PASTOR.

Reception to Rev. R. B. Blyth at the Temperance Hall.

A reception was tendered Rev. R. B. Blyth by the members of the Congregational church last evening at the Temperance hall. A large number were in attendance, and a most enjoyable time was spent. Rev. Mr. Blyth has been very busy since his arrival in the city, and this is the first occasion upon which the members of his church have been able to welcome him to his new pastorate. The chair was taken by W. Scowcroft, and the following occupied the platform: Revs. R. B. Blyth, Dr. Campbell, J. F. Vichert, J. P. D. Knox and J. G. Hastings. The following is the programme rendered: Hymn, 140; prayer by Dr. Campbell; remarks by chairman, introducing Rev. Mr. Blyth; instrumental duet by Miss Brown and Miss Scowcroft; speech, Mr. Knox; anthem by choir; speech, Dr. Campbell; instrumental solo, Miss Pickhard; speech, Mr. Vichert; song, Mrs. Gregson; address by Rev. Mr. Blyth.

The remainder of the evening was spent socially, refreshments being served.

Rev. Mr. Blyth has promised to give a lecture next Wednesday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. Nothing need be said in regard to the merit of the lecture, as the ability of the Rev. Mr. Blyth is well known. The hall will undoubtedly be crowded.

UNDER THE NERVE LASH.—The torture and torment of the victim of nervous prostration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless lash of these relentless human foes. M. Williams, of Fordwich, Ont., was for four years a nervous wreck. Six bottles of South American Nervine worked a miracle, and his doctor confirmed it. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—28.

THE HUNT CLUB.

THE FORTHCOMING MEET.

The programme of the spring meeting of the Victoria Hunt Club to be held at Colwood on Easter Monday, April 8th, has been arranged. All entries close at midnight on March 30th, and must be made in writing to the honorary secretary, Work Point barracks, Victoria, B.C., and must be accompanied by the necessary entrance fees.

First Race. The Hunt Club—A steeplechase for horses, the bona fide property at the time of entry of members of the Victoria Hunt Club. Any member of the club entitled to ride; weight, 180 lbs.; distance, about 2½ miles. This cup must be won twice by the same horse, to become the absolute property of any member. Entrance fee, $2.50.

Second Race. The Hatley Park Plate—A steeplechase for horses, the bona fide property at the time of entry of members of the Victoria Hunt Club. Any member of the club or rider licensed by the committee entitled to ride; weight, 145 lbs.; distance, about — miles. Winner to hold the trophy presented to the club by Mrs. Stuart for one year, in addition to receiving a cup. Entrance fee, $2.50.

Third Race. An Open Sweepstake (handicap)—Of $5 each with $20 added by the club for ponies 14.2 hands or under. Any member of the club or rider licensed by the committee entitled to ride; distance, about 1 mile flat; catch weights. Three to start or no race.

Fourth Race. Victoria Sweepstakes—An open flat race for horses; weight, 140 lbs. or over; distance, about 1 mile; four starters or no race. Entrance fees ($5) to go to the winner together with a cup presented by the club.

Fifth Race. The Farmers' Cup—A flat race of about 1 mile for horses bred in British Columbia, the bona fide property of farmers in the Victoria district who are not members of the Victoria Hunt Club. The riders must be bona fide farmers or any member of the Victoria Hunt Club; weight, 154 lbs. Post entries.

F. G. James and wife, of Minneapolis, are at the Driard.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

The stomach is the vital center of the body. It is the organ from which all other organs are fed. A weak stomach means a weak man. There never was a strong man with a weak stomach. What is called "weak stomach" is in general a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, which prevents the proper digestion of the food which is taken into the stomach, and so reduces the nutrition of the body. When all food is taken away the body starves. When the food eaten is only digested and assimilated in part it only nourishes the body in part, and so the body is partly starved. And this starvation is felt in every organ of the body dependent on the blood which is made from food.

The great variety of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its remarkable power to heal diseases of the stomach and allied organs. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. "Weak" heart, lungs, kidneys and weakness of other organs is cured with the cure of the weak stomach.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C., Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I dosed the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had *given up to die*, thinking that I could not be cured. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) lbs. in about six weeks. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

Smelter For The Island

Puget Sound Capitalists Will Establish One on the Alberni Canal.

Will Ask for a Spur Line of the E. & N. Railway to West Coast.

The one thing required to insure the rapid and systematic opening up of the mining properties of the West Coast of Vancouver Island and to transform what have hitherto been undeveloped, although rich mining districts into thriving hives of mining activity, is at last assured. During the debate on the address yesterday afternoon, Mr. Neill, the member for Alberni, dropped a hint that a smelter would shortly be established on the Alberni canal, and inquiries instituted on behalf of the Times subsequently confirmed the good news.

The principals in the transaction are expected from the Sound this afternoon, en route to Alberni, where negotiations have been almost completed for the acquirement of an excellent site. The exact locality is not yet disclosed, because the bargain still requires ratification, and for obvious reasons the promoters do not desire their project to be too well known until these preliminaries are arranged. It will, however, be situated on the canal and those who are in the confidence of the promoters state that the site will be a most advantageous one for the properties which will take advantage of this institution at once.

The capitalists who have interested themselves in the matter are comprised of Tacoma and other business men, and they will interview the Premier this evening in regard to the supply of coke for the smelter. It is proposed to obtain this from Union, which as the crow flies, is not very far from the canal.

The mines which will become immediate shippers to the new smelter will be the Hayes and Monitor properties, both of whom are at present tributary to the Tacoma mill. But all indications point to the number of shipping properties being greatly augmented as soon as the facilities which this institution will afford are provided. There are several properties, some of them on the canal others at Clayoquot and Quatsino, which in their present stage of development could not bear the expense of shipping to Tacoma or to Everett, but which will become almost immediately tributary to a mill in their own locality.

Not only this, but strong efforts are being made by Mr. Neill, and by others of the Island members to obtain the construction of a spur of the E. & N. to the head of the Alberni canal. There are two points where such a spur might leave the main line, and the construction of which would mean much for the new industry. If a short line was constructed from Nanaimo following in a general way the present stage road from that city to the West Coast, an immediate outlet would be provided for the coke of Union, which will be required in these reduction works.

On the other hand, if the projected branch is built in from Duncans, the shipments which now go from the Lenora property there (which, by the way, are continuous and most gratifying in their results), would be diverted to the new smelter. The Tyee mine, too, which promises to become a shipper at an early day, would doubtless take advantage of the new mill.

It is understood that no subsidy will be asked from the government.

The quickening effect of the establishment of this industry on the whole mining life of the Island can scarcely be over-estimated, and developments will be watched for with interest, not only in this city, which stands to profit so materially by the proposed step, but throughout the length and breadth of the province.

ANOTHER SALE PENDING.

Mount Sicker Property About to Be Sold to an American Company.

Vancouver Island is undoubtedly going to be the mining centre of the world, according to B. J. Pearson, a mining man, who is spending a few days in the city, a guest at the Victoria hotel. The Copper Canyon, a mining property at Mount Sicker, of which Mr. Pearson is possessor, is about to be turned over into the hands of an American corporation. The deal it is expected will be concluded in a few days, and Mr. Pearson is in the city for the purpose of concluding this deal. The amount the American corporation is to pay is $50,000.

Mr. Pearson states that the prospects in the locality were never brighter. All the mines are in full blast, and the Lenora is shipping tons of ore daily. Country that was a short time ago desolate is now full of life and activity.

The fact that rich ore is to be found also all over the Island is demonstrated by the richness of the ore of Mr. Pearson's Shawnigan Lake claims. These claims were located some time ago on Mount Malahat, at Shawnigan Lake, being between Saanich Arm and the lake, and on the salt water side of the railway. A year's assessment work on the claims goes to show that a very rich ledge of copper ore has been uncovered. There are at present four men at work, and thousands of tons of ore are in sight. Mr. Pearson is also superintending development work on the iron mine at Chemainus, owned by Messrs. Humbird and Palmer, superintendent and manager of the Chemainus mills respectively. He states that eight men are now employed at the mine driving a tunnel night and day. They have cut through 22 feet of solid hemetite ore. Work for a year and a half has resulted in the driving of a tunnel, showing up a strong ledge of iron ore running for some five miles through the country.

George E. Ellis, a commercial man handling jewellery for a Toronto firm, is staying at the Driard.

WHITE PASS RATES.

Interesting Summary of Charges for 1901 as Compared With Previous Year.

Business men having dealing with the North will find the following statement of rates on the White Pass & Yukon railway of absorbing interest at the present time:

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 26th, 1901.

Mr. J. H. Greer, Commercial Agent, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—The rates on staples, such as canned goods, flour, etc., also iron goods and ordinary hardware and mining machinery, will compare as follows. In 1900 the rates were as follows:

General merchandise, less than 5 ton lots, $145 per ton of 55 cubic feet; 5 tons and over, $125. Mining machinery, 5 tons and over, $115.

Against these are shown proposed rates for 1901 as follows:

Very small lots, under 5 tons, 1900, $145; 1901, $135; reduction, $10; 5 tons and under 10 tons, 1900, $125; 1901, $125; 10 tons and under 25, 1900, $125; 1901, $115; reduction, $10; 25 tons and under 100 tons, 1900, $125; 1901, $110; reduction, $15; 100 tons and under 200 tons, 1900, $125; 1901, $105; reduction, $20; 200 tons and over, 1900, $125; 1901, $100; reduction, $25.

This applies directly to what is known as group A. Comparison with group B will be best and most completely furnished by taking groceries. Articles under this head will measure 72 cubic feet to the ton, which means an excess of $17, taking last year's basis of 55 cubic feet to the ton of 2,000 pounds. Comparison under this heading will therefore be as follows:

Small shipments under 5 tons, $145 plus $17, rate in 1900, $162; 1901, $145; reduction, $17; 5 tons up to 10, $125 plus $17, 1900, $142; 1901, $135; reduction, $7; 10 tons up to 25, $125 plus $17, 1900, $142; 1901, $125; reduction $17; 25 tons up to 100, $125 plus $17, 1900, $142; 1901, $120; reduction, $22; 100 tons up to 200 tons, $125 plus $17, 1900, $142; 1901, $115; reduction, $27; 200 tons and over, 125 plus $17, 1900, $142; 1901, $110; reduction, $32.

The next group, C, represents most generally clothing, which measures in cases and boxes 115 cubic feet to the ton of 2,000 pounds, or 60 cubic feet more than 55 cubic feet, which was the basis last year. Comparison will therefore be as follows:

Small lots, $145 plus $60, rate in 1900, $205; 1901, $160; reduction, $45; 5 tons to 10, $125 plus $60, 1900, $185; 1901, $150; reduction, $35; 10 tons to 25, $125 plus $60, 1900, $185; 1901, $140; reduction, $45; 25 tons and under 100, $125 plus $60, 1900, $185; 1901, $131; reduction, $54; 100 to 200 tons, $125 plus $60, 1900, $185; 1901, $125; reduction, $60; 200 and over, $125 plus $60, 1900, $185; 1901, $120; reduction, $65.

The White Pass people received very bitter complaints about the serious injury done to small jobbers and retailers in Dawson during last Christmas and New Year's by the action of the great trading companies in slaughtering prices at that time. This demanded some positive action on the part of the White Pass people to meet the urgent demands made by the small dealers, namely, that they should be in some measure protected from such a condition of affairs; and the result of the discussion with the big trading companies was an assurances that prices will not be slaughtered. There has been no combination whatever in the way of any trust, transportation or otherwise.

JUDGMENT

On Application to Road Reopeni

Morning.

In the Supreme court this morning, Mr. Justice Walkem delivered judgment on the application of Richard Hall and others to quash the Craigflower Road Reopening By-Law. His Lordship quashed the by-law as regards the clauses for compensation, and the refund of taxes, but otherwise the municipal enactment is allowed to stand. The road consequently remains open.

In regard to the clause objected to it was pointed out that it was invalid insmuch as it refused compensation for that part of the old road reopened.

Mr. Thornton Fell appeared for the petitioners, and J. M. Bradburn for the city. This clause was strenuously objected to by Ald. Stewart when the matter came up before the council, who at that time prophesied litigation.

FARMERS AND MARKETS.

To the Editor: The farmers of British Columbia will feel gratified at the interest you are taking in them and the means you refer to by way of advancing their interests and progress. Those among us who are fortunate enough to be settled at a reasonable distance from the markets of Victoria or Nanaimo have perhaps less reason for complaint in regard to freight charges upon their produce and supplies than others settled in more remote places. No doubt lower and more reasonable rates will be charged in the near future when better communication is established.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to draw your attention to a fact which strikes a person who has farmed in other parts of Canada very forcibly, viz., that the Victoria papers are entirely behind the times in so far as their market reports are concerned.

The farmers know perfectly well that your weekly retail market report is of no possible use to them, neither are we aware that consumers or purchasers in town are at all likely to study said report before making their purchases. What is of material and very great benefit to the farmer would be a correct report of the actual prices paid weekly by the leading grocers or other wholesale firms and butchers of Victoria for fresh farm produce shipped or brought into town.

I have been on the point of drawing your attention to this drawback for some time, and I have no doubt the farming community will consider it a very great favor done them if you will give this important matter the consideration it deserves, and that you will act upon it before the busy time of another season is upon us.

JOHN C. MOLLET.

Mereside Farm, South Salt Spring Island, Feb. 25th, 1901.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—23

Our Chilblain Liniment

CURES--25c.

By Mail to Any Address, 30c.

Dutton's Little Anti-Costive Pills

Cure Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

25c to Any Address.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST,

98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

NEW THOUGHTS UPON AN OLD THEME

BY ERNEST HALL, M. D.

Among the topics that may engage the attention of our representatives during the present session of the legislature is that of the control of the liquor traffic. The writer considers it unnecessary to state his views upon the many points involved, e.g., that of personal abstinence which comes within the scope of legitimate individual jurisdiction, out he does wish to state that there is a reasonable ground to doubt his right to regulate the diet of his neighbors to the extent that many of us have heretofore concluded. While the highest standard of health is attainable without the use of alcholics, it does not necessarily follow that that such a condition is inconsistent with moderate indulgence. While we admit the evils of excess, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are those in the community who apparently do not suffer from their dinner glass, and who look upon this matter as many of us consider the higher grades of seasoning in our food. We may say they are both to be avoided, yet the fact remains that nature is accommodatjve to a surprising degree in the matter of both food and drink. But enough of this. The question is, how can one obviate the evils consequent upon the present system of sale and consumption, and yet preserve that freedom of action that it appears to the writer should be preserved to to every true citizen.

It is unnecessary to show that the manufacturers, the wholesale and retail vendors are engaged in their respective businesses either with a philanthropic motive, or for the purpose of making people drunk, increasing our pauper and criminal population, wrecking homes and destroying all that is noble in manhood. They are in the business for the money they can make out of it. If this mercinary element were removed, if private enterprise no longer found remunerative investment in the liquor business, it is not improbable that the interest that attaches to the trade would vanish, and with it would also vanish many of the encouragements and inducements to drink that under our present system are associated with it, and consequently many of the effects might reasonably be expected to diminish, and if with condition we could retain the desired freedom of purchase, we would be approaching an ideal condition, and one far in advance of our present system. Such a condition has existed for ten years in South Carolina, under what is known as the Dispensary act, a short resume of which I give:

The agitation on the subject of prohibition resulted in 1892 in the enactment of what is known as the Dispensary law. This law was a compromise between the prohibitionists and the temperance people, who were skeptical as to the practicability of a prohibition law. Perhaps no measure passed by any legislature of any state within the memory of man has excited such deep interest. This is mainly due to the fact that it is an entirely new idea and deals with the question controlling the liquor traffic in a new way. In the efforts to defeat it, it has produced some comical arguments and alliances. Newspapers which have always fought prohibition, and those known as the organs of whiskey rings have suddenly become strong advocates of prohibition. Prohibitionists of the radical type have been found shoulder to shoulder with bar-keepers and whiskey dealers in opposing it. While many prominent clergymen are arrayed upon either side. The more moderate prohibitionists are delighted with the act, while the whiskey men are more bitter in their opposition to it than they have been towards prohibition.

As to Revenues.

The dispensary law has been more than self-sustaining and the net profits to the state for the first four months were $32,198.16, and for the past year ending December 31st, 1898, the net profits to the state were $97,048; the following year the profits to the state were $96,448.

The law does not rest upon a revenue basis, nor was it enacted for that purpose, and cannot be defended upon that ground.

It rests wholly on its claim to being the best method of controlling the evils which are inherited and are inseparable from the intemperate use of liquors, and must stand or fall on its merits, as compared with other methods of controlling the evil.

The Law on Its Side.

The United States and Canada consider liquor as a legitimate and proper source of revenue, and will not be denied by any advocate of temperance or prohibition; no disgrace can attach to the revenue feature. If it can be shown that under the dispensary system there will be a reduction of the consumption of liquor, and a necessary reduction of the crime and misery, resulting from it, it must follow that the dispensary, without regard to the revenue feature is a long stride forward and an improvement on the license system. It may not be as prohibitionists would like it to be, but in the absence of a probability of that desirable condition the question at present is how to regulate the traffic so as to diminish the inevitable injury to society inseparable to the sale of liquor under any circumstances. The claims to superiority of the dispensary over any form of license rests upon the following grounds:

1. The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.

2. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis.

3. The consumer obtains highest measure of standard strength.

4. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.

5. It is sold only in the daytime; this is under the regulation of the board and not under the law.

6. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter the downward course.

7. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer that chalking up for daily drinks against pay-day. The workingman buys his bottle of whiskey on Saturday night, and carries the rest of his wages home.

Gambling dens, pool rooms, lewd houses, which have hitherto been run invariably in connection with the saloons, especially at night, which were thus a stimulus to vice separated from the sale of liquor, have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease in crime.

9. The local whiskey rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the state, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed. The police removed from these debasing elements, will enforce the law aginst evil doers with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all government affairs must result.

Summary to the Dispensary Law.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina: that the manufacture, sale, barter, etc., except as in hereafter provided, is hereby prohibited, under a penalty of not less than three nor more than twelve months at hard labor in the state penitentiary, or pay a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500, or both, and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each offence.

A board consisting of five members, known as the state board of control, is elected by the general assembly to carry out the provisions of this act. They appoint county boards of control whose duty it is to supervise and make such rules as are conducive to the best management of the sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective counties. These boards appoint public dispensers, whose duties are to sell liquors within their respective districts. An applicant for the position of dispensers must be of irreproachable character; that he is not a keeper of a restaurant or place of amusement, and that he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and the appointment made only on condition that the applicant shall execute to the county treasure a bond in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with additional sureties that he will obey the laws of the state.

One dispensary is allowed in each county, also in towns if a majority of the electors so desire it. The salaries of the dispenser and his assistant are fixed by the state board of control. The profits arising from the sale of liquor, after paying all expenses of the county dispensary, are paid one-half to the state treasury and one-half to the municipality, or corporation in which it may be located.

All requests for liquor must be made to the dispenser in writing, stating that he or she is of age and for whose benefit it is required. Liquor is refused to minors and those known to use it to excess. The dispenser is not allowed to sell any liquor other than that furnished by the state commissioner. Druggists and manufacturing chemists must purchase the alcohol required in their business from the commissioners, and are not allowed to sell, or otherwise dispose of alcohol, except such as is compromised with tinctures, or in other forms of medicine.

All places where liquors are manufactured or sold are declared to be common nuisances, and any person may go before a magistrate and swear out an arrest warrant on personal knowledge or on information and belief. The manager of every distillery that is registered in the state must report quarterly to the state board the number of gallons of liquor on hand, manufactured and disposed of during the quarter. Officers may enter and search railroad cars, steamboats or other means of transportation for contraband liquors.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.—The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

A large, smooth Tomato

The Steele-Briggs "Enormous" Tomato is very large, very smooth, meaty, and with few seeds. We will send a packet and our large illustrated seed catalogue on receipt of 10c., anywhere, by mail. This is Canada's newest tomato. Get it. Try it.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd., TORONTO.
Canada's Greatest Seed House.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

FOR LADIES
REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PIL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Chinese Execut

Large Crowd Present W Officials Were Behea in the Capital.

Several of the Minister China Has Not Been ficiently Punishe

(Associated Press.)

Pekin, Feb. 26.—A crowd o 000 persons witnessed the ex Chih Su and Hsu Cheng Yu, beheaded here yesterday in with the demands of the po members of the legations w feeling that if they were pr might seem to be gloating fallen adversaries. Every p ever was represented by m cials and soldiers, and there present a staff from each of powers. Besides these, man aries witnessed the executions

The condemned men met d ally. In each case one blow head from the body.

At the time the execution carried out the ministers held and determined on the part jority to draw up a further blood.

United States Special Co Rockhill sided with those fa mane methods, who are Sir Er and M. M. Komura, de Colo Giers, respectively British, Spanish and Russian minis others believed that China h sufficiently punished and that be executed in every city, to lage where foreigners had be The minority is composed of were not here during the sieg Dr. Munn von Schwartze German minister, while those besieged here are of a mor frame of mind, including M and Senor de Cologan, both are of the opinion that it wa to leave those who had suffe besieged ministers did, to c peace negotiations with the C is safe to say, however, that bloodshed will be demanded.

Another important point brought up at the meeting the legation quarters. Mr. pressed the ministers by his garding the protest of Sir R chief of Chinese imperial ma toms, against the seizure of to increase the area of the saying that the services re powers by the financial repre China should have prevented nities and spoliation inflicted. ing is general that Italy sh from her position and retu perty she has taken and that cessary for her to increase tion she would take land els

Dr. Munn von Schwartze German minister, and the M bago Raggi, the Italian rep expressed high appreciation o Hart, and regretted that state made necessary the tak of the customs officials. Sir tow and Mr. Rockhill thoug tion should be made of Sir R personal property, and that the legation should be defin as published.

Famine Increasin

Pekin, Feb. 27.—Reports Shen Si province show th due to the famine there, is i

London, Feb. 28.—The T correspondent, wiring yester precis of the draft of the convention. He says:

"Russia requires China to vention consisting of twel The first says the Czar is w get the recent hostilities in and consents to allow Chin the civil government. The virtually place complete co sian hands. They exclude C and forbid the importation o demand the degradation of implicated in the recent and exclude persons of an tionality from holding offic in Manchuria, or drilling Ch or sailors anywhere in North

"Article 8 provides that in Mongolia and Chinese T railway, mining or other shall be granted to persons nationality, nor can China struct any railways. No Niu Chwang can be lease ers. The remaining claus indemnities. So far as the penses are concerned, Russ in conjunction with the o As regards indemnity for tion of the Manchurian ra shall arrange with the railw itself, and a commercial co be accepted in part payme

Britain Controls Ra

Pekin, Feb. 27:—The taken over the railway fr sians. They have found ports of the wholesale loot shops by the Russians we ed.

Officials Commit S

Berlin, Feb. 27.—Germa dorse the proposition of States, Great Britain and the punishment of the gui officials, and will support the conference of the mi powers in Pekin. This made on the best authori garded here also as pract that the proposition will unanimously. German off size the fact that the prop German, but that German to it.

The report of the suicide and Chao Shu Chiao is firmed, but the report tha Waldersee has ordered a d of punitive expeditions is although it is regarded a able.

The Lokal Anzeiger's s pondent with Count vo sends the following partic ing the execution of Chih Cheng Yu: "Major Laure sented Count von Walder Chinese government sent th justice to witness the exec It was over, the executione heads upon the trunks,