NESSES

Chronic Ca-
ed.

WATERS, OF CHICAGO.

eran soldier and a prominent member of G. A. R. Camp No. 102.
aptain John H. Lyons, 1612 Prairie e., Chicago, Ill., writes:
For twenty years I suffered with onic catarrh but thanks to Peruna I now entirely cured.
It affords me much pleasure to make atement in behalf of your meritorious edy, Peruna. I have used same for arrh and have found it to be all you m for it. I had suffered for twenty rs. I cheerfully recommend Peruna anyone suffering from catarrh, as I ieve that, as in my case, it will prove re cure."—Captain John H. Lyons.
dress The Peruna Medicine Co., of umbus, Ohio, for instructive free on catarrh.

"The Ills of Life," which can be se description of all catarrhal diseases

Ladies

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ginners. When these samples be made for us to sell, and we work back to us. The cost of k is very simple, and rapidly Loom is $10, and those desiring is necessary to give us confi- h us will be successful. We prompt payment for work.

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(Victoria Colonist.)

Services On Good Friday

Passion Sermons Preached In Various City Churches Yesterday.

And the Lessons of the Day Impressed on Congregations.

The Good Friday services at Christ Church cathedral yesterday were both many and various, as well as being very well attended throughout. In addition to a morning and evening service, there were special services at an early hour, while afternoon was devoted to a three-hours' devotional conducted by His Lordship Bishop Perrin. The day began at 8 o'clock, with the litany, which was read by the Bishop. This was followed by a children's service at 9, at which the Rev. W. Baugh Allen gave an address.

At 11 o'clock morning prayers were read, when Rev. Baugh Allen preached, his text being taken from Eccles. IX.—14-15, which reads: "There was a little city with a few men within it, and there came a great king against it, who besieged it and built great bulwarks against it. Now, there was found in it a poor wise man, and he, by his wisdom, delivered the city; yet no man remembered that poor wise man." The preacher pointed out that nothing was known of this city or of the man who saved it, or of the age in which he lived, or of the means he used for its relief. And thus it might well be taken as a parable of the work of Christ himself. Then the little city would appear as the world, the great king who came against it and besieged it and built bulwarks about it, would be Satan, the king of the powers of darkness, and the poor wise man would be Christ, and of Him it should be said that no one remembered this same poor wise man. Now, even amongst heathen nations and amongst the very infidels of this land, the teachings of Christ are frequently accepted, and men find benefit in their practice without acknowledging in any way the source from which they come. Mankind benefits very much indeed from the teaching and influence of Christianity, while often forgetting the Christ through whom these things come. And as this is true of the world at large, so, too, does it largely apply to individual Christians, who have been delivered from original sin in baptism and from the habits of sin and in many other times of want and distress. These above all others should not be found to despise the Man nor the means He uses, nor to forget after relief has come nor fail to thank the poor wise man who brought it.

At noon the three hours of devotional service began. In it the Bishop followed the events of the hours of darkness, when the light of the sun darkened from men's eyes the sufferings of the Saviour on the Cross. This was done in seven addresses, one upon each of the seven last words from the Cross, which were interspersed with hymns and prayers. The seven words or sayings as gathered from the several Gospels are:

1. "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."
2. "Verily I say unto you, today shalt thou be with me in Paradise."
3. "Woman, behold thy son."
4. "My God! My God! Why hast Thou forsaken me?"
5. "I thirst."
6. "It is finished."
7. "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."

At the evening service Rev. W. Baugh Allen was again the preacher, taking his text from Exodus xxiii.—14: "My presence shall go with thee, and I shall give thee rest." He reminded his listeners that of the events of the day in Jerusalem, which had been so closely followed by the cathedral services, all was now over. The shoutings had ceased. The crowds had gone to their homes with great searchings of heart, for they had felt the earthquake and seen the spirits of the deceased saints walking through the streets of Jerusalem. Joseph had procured the body from Pilate, and the women had laid it with the last kind rites in the grave. Friend and foe of Jesus alike rested on the Sabbath day. Jesus, too, rested. He who in his life had said, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head," now rested in the calm quietude of the tomb. There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. The poor body lay at peace in the tomb, free from the pains and the insults of the day gone by. His spirit lived in Paradise, there telling the saints how the redemption promised for centuries had been accomplished at last and the sacrifice offered which has the power to take away sin. Turning to today, the preacher thought that it could not always be said, "Right blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors." For rest, the term rest can only come after a life of toil for the Master. There is no need, however, to look only for that rest in the hereafter, for to the true Christian his rest commences here. As a man lives so will he die. Live for Him here and rest with Him hereafter in Heaven.

At Christ Church cathedral the collections of yesterday are being appropriated to the S. P. C. K., through whose generosity in the past nearly every parish in the diocese has been in some way aided.

* * *

At the Church of Our Lord, the usual services were held yesterday morning, when His Lordship Bishop Cridge preached the Passion sermon. The text was taken from St. Luke xxiii. 46, the subject being "The Cry From the Cross." The Good Friday congregation had gathered, the venerable preacher said, to hear the oft-repeated story of the Cross of Christ, the story of the greatest act of wickedness ever perpetrated by man. They who dwelt in Jerusalem and their rulers had fulfilled the Lord's warning. They had filled up the measure of their fathers. Blinded by envy and pride, they had crucified the Lord of Glory. According to the Scripture, the Atonement must be made at a Passover, and though the council would have deferred it because they feared an uproar amongst the people, the offer of Judas to betray Him for thirty pieces of silver, had overcome their apprehension. Thus all had been made ready by Divine ordinance for the great sacrifice, which they were celebrating today. Thus far Man, but not he alone.

By the interposition of Heaven two parts marked the events of this memorable day. While daylight lasted, much was said and done. The events of an age seemed crowded into the period during which the will of men bore sway. It was their hour, and the power of darkness. The people stood beholding as they ever did when one of their kind is being done to death. With His disciples, and the women who had followed him from Gallilee near the Cross, He prayed for His persecutors, while their agents were nailing Him to it. He provided a home for His mother with the disciple whom He loved. He answered the prayer of the malefactor suffering at His side. The rulers meanwhile stood mocking. The soldiers who cast lots for His very raiment, joined in their derision. The very malefactor cast him in the teeth.

Wonderful was the wisdom of God which ordained a mode of death for Jesus by which such things were possible, for on and around the Cross things were said and done by which the thoughts of many hearts have been revealed.

Three hours had passed. It was at noon then heaven's displeasure at what was done appeared, and nature herself seemed to resent the wicked deeds of men. A marvelous change came on. A great hush fell upon the throng. The sun was darkened over all the land until the evening. Silenced were the priests revilings. Jesus Himself spoke no word till the end approached. About the ninth hour the awful silence was broken by the words: "My God, My God, Why hast thou forsaken me." This sense of desertion was but for a moment. The thirst brought on by His sufferings was to Him the signal of deliverance. In conscious fulfilment of Scripture, as well as in nature's need, He cried "I thirst." The soldiers drink, vinegar, was brought to Him, and the crowd thinking of Elias, waited to see if he would come. But the end was near. Having drunk the vinegar He knew that the Scriptures were fulfilled in Him, and said, "It is finished." Soon He gave up the ghost, saying: "Father into thy hands I commend my spirit." The loud cry which followed the "It is finished" was a cry of triumph. To His hearers it was more than human. Of this the centurion was witness. It was followed by another demonstration of the mighty power of God. As at Sinai, when He spake so now the earth trembled, the rocks too were rent, and the graves opened.

Once more such a cry will go forth, and the graves open. To the righteous it will be a cry of joy, but to the disobedient a cry of terror. All who are in the grave shall hear that voice, and shall come forth, they that have done well unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation.

These are the solemn matters. Christ did not die for nothing, nor is it nothing to not believe or to remain indifferent. Blessed are they that believe. The hope of Jesus is their hope also.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Amongst the Methodist churches of the city the day was observed at only one, namely the Metropolitan, where a morning service was held at 11 o'clock, with a very fair congregation. The Rev. Elliott S. Rowe took for his text the words of the Saviour, found in St. John xii. 32, "And I if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me." This lifting up, the preacher said, was the great event which predicted in the text, was being celebrated today (Good Friday), and he considered that the importance, since attaching to the day and to the great fact which it commemorated, was fully justified by the pages of history, where it would easily be seen that all men to whom the crucifixion had ever become visible had in some way or other been affected by it. In all the teachings of the Lord a very great deal of importance was found to be given by Him Himself to His death. So too in the history of Christianity, that event was always one of the foremost ones, and in all the creeds it is found to hold a place. This importance easily raised the question, what was there that differentiated that life and death from those of the millions of other men and women, and which would account for its great secret of possessing a truly formative power of its own. To all appearance there is but a dying man on Calvary, but the true significance and the great meaning of His death is found in the very day fact that in it the whole life of Christ is focussed. Evidently such a result as he predicted could only have been accompanied by the bringing down to men of a "New Truth." And such indeed there was. Through Him and His Death many things may have been recalled, and emphasized and given their due position, but beyond them all was the great new Truth which His whole Life focussed in His Death, namely the Truth of God's Forgiveness. Men had hitherto known God as a Lawmaker. To their consciences this had gradually brought a sense of the fact that sin was a certainty, and so too was its punishment. That punishment had attested to the truth of the laws. They had not been mere opinions or whims (it would not make much difference whether they were kept or not if there had been no penalty) but they were Truth. And to this Truth the life and death of Christ had brought its complement, that the Law maker could also be the Forgiver. And not only did Calvary set forth this doctrine, but it illustrated it in the case of the penitent sinner, the thief hanging at Christ's side. He was in the hardest of straits. Drawing his last breath, amidst the greatest of dangers, he was rescued by the power of Christ, and he might well be taken as the extreme type of those who need forgiveness. He on one cross, at one end of the scale, and on the other cross Jesus, the perfect man at the other end of the scale. Between them all men find a place, and that place may thus be reached and their sins too forgiven. The Lawmaker on Good Friday became the great Forgiver.

The usual Good Friday services were well attended at St. Andrews' Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday, where in the evening the Rev. Father Kennedy preached a most able and interesting passion sermon. In its course the father said that Good Friday was the day of utmost solemnity on which the Holy Church directed her children's gaze to the sorrows and the pains of Calvary, where had been acted out the most significant tragedy in which was wrapt up the salvation of the immortal souls of men, and so on that day the church was no longer robed in the fair raiment of her beauty, no light notes of joy resounded from her choirs, but in sable robes of sorrow dwelt on Calvary than which there was no object whereon to direct attention with more profit to the soul.

There Christ had suffered. He had suffered because He possessed a perfect body and soul. He had been a true man from the moment of His Conception possessing a perfect soul, perfect intelligence, perfect love and perfect dignity. The perfection of His body carried with it that deficiency of organization which meant also the greater capacity for suffering. What to the coarser nature brought only pain, to Him in the very delicacy of His perfect manhood would mean the most acute agony. So true was this that one of the saints had aptly said that the palm nailed to the cross must have been as sensible as keen of feeling as the eye of an ordinary being.

He suffered too the more for His perfect Godhead. That perfection of wisdom and omnisidence made Him fully aware of the awful corruption of sin, and of its full curse. His sanctity was such that He knew the full pain of even the sight of sin or any contact with it.

In His Passion He was to receive into himself all the sins that had ever been committed, and on Him their full burden fell. This was even increased through the malice of His enemies, who overlooked every instinct of humanity, every dictate of reason, every limit of the law in order to increase the sufferings of the Saviour.

From the first moment of His life He had beheld Calvary. The infant in Bethlehem, the child in Nazareth, the carpenter at his bench, the preacher on the mountain side and ever had these sorrows in view, all to be so realized on one sad day, and so much that He had seen all through His life must have added but the more to His terrible agony.

The Passion had begun in the Garden of Olives. After the Supper He had sought its shades, but not for rest. All the Sins of all days there came upon Him, the sins of those who lived before the flood, the sins of Sodom and Gomorrah, the sins of the proud and haughty nations of the earth. These all weighed upon Him before He should go forth to accomplish the redemption of mankind. Hell appeared to have marshaled all its powers to force the words "If it be possible let this Chalice pass," as He fell in writhing agony to the ground, red with those terrible sweat drops.

It was a terrible scene, and all the more terrible when each one remembered that his sins then weighed upon that patient neck. One only could be excepted, His Immaculate Mother Mary.

On this scene Judas had come. Chosen for the priesthood, instructed in piety and virtue by Christ Himself, he sold his master and came to perform his contract. How this must have added to the agony of that hour when the traitor's lips did touch His Lord.

Again the agony of the way to Calvary. Twice He falls under the weight of the cross. The soldiers jeer and urge Him on. He meets His mother. But she too is hurled rudely aside though pressing through to help Her Son.. He falls again. The Cyrenian is impressed and He is brought to Calvary. Thrust down on the timber with violence, blow after blow resounds through the air, and He still suffers on, mute witness of the value of the soul.

That Cross is then raised on high, ever afterwards to be the Banner of Salvation for the world.

He was never wanting in Divinity, but even some agony cannot force Him to fall back upon His dual nature for refuge, and so with His mother, the beloved St. John, and the Magdalene at the foot of the tree, He bears the taunt of the scribes, who say, "Thou that destroyest the Temple save thyself," and with the words "Into Thy hands I commend my spirit," the salvation of mankind is accomplished.

From His side the blood and water flowed in fructifying streams, whose fruit was soon to be the martyrs faith and holy living. The rude soldiery and the multitudes go home, saying at last, "Truly this was the Son of God."

The Garden and Calvary present awful scenes, but all should often dwell on them as only those who bear in their hearts the likeness of the crucified Saviour, have part in the redemption which he wrought.

WHAT ARE PILES?

Ask Scores of People Who Endure the Wretched Itchi g Burning Sensations of Piles and Do Not Know the Nature of Their Disease or the Remedy to Apply.

Piles, or hemorrhoids, as they are sometimes called, are small tumors, which form in and about the orifice of the rectum. They are caused by an enlarged and inflamed condition of the veins, which are very numerous in this part of the body. Internal piles are situated along the veins which carry blood from the intestines to the liver; external piles, on the veins which sorround the rectum.

Piles are of frequent occurrence among people who have a predisposition to rheumatism or gout. Such persons are subject to constipation and to obstruction in the passage of blood from the intestines, the most common cause of piles. Congestion of the rectum, bladder and uterine organs, ovarian tumors and nearly all diseases of the liver are followed by piles and are very liable to appear during pregnancy and immediately after child birth.

In bleeding piles the hemorrhage is sometimes so profuse as to cause death, but protruding piles are probably more dreaded, because it is believed that nothing short of a surgical operation will cure them. As a rule every form of piles becomes at times acutely inflamed, and extremely painful. The itching and burning usually increases at night, and the misery which many people endure is beyond description.

The magical power which Dr. Chase's Ointment has over each and every kind of piles gives it mastery over this disease, even in its chronic form, and it is not at all unusual to hear of it curing where cruel, expensive and dangerous operations have failed.

There is no guesswork about Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a cure for piles. It has been tried in the crucible of time, and gradually won its way into favor with the medical profession, as well as with the public in general. It has a wonderful soothing and healing effect, and wherever applied to burning, itching, inflamed skin it affords almost instant relief, cooling the fires of disease and healing the raw ulcerous skin.

Ask your friends and neighbors about Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is recognized by a surprisingly large number of people as the only actual cure for piles. It will not fail you. Sixty cents a box at all dealers, or by mail postpaid on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Make a note of it, when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of backache, headache, stitches. Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

A MODEL LANDLORD,

The King Sets a Good Example to the People.

From London Leader.

A writer in the St. James Gazette gives some interesting facts concerning the King's estate at Sandringham. Most of us have heard that the King has always been a model landlord, and it may indeed be said that it is a pity most land-owners do not follow in his footsteps. Years ago, when the King was sitting on the commission for the housing of the poor, he invited his fellow-commissioners to Sandringham, and there they were able to see in actual working the conditions they were seeking to bring about in London. "Nowhere have I seen the poor cared for as they are here," says one who knows the King's village, "and if I were asked to name a model estate, I should unhesitatingly say Sandringham." The sixty or seventy cottages in which the laborers live, with gardens back and front, are models of neatness.

Every laborer on the estate finishes work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and, as their wages are from £48 to £60 a year, and rents only £3, they may be said to have an extremely happy lot. The club-house provides a comfortable home when the day's work is done, and there no betting is tolerated, and the supply of beer, though it is not forbidden, is strictly limited. There is not a public house on King Edward's estate, and whatever he is in theory, His Majesty is certainly a prohibitionist in practice. There are technical schools for boys, cosy reading rooms, a "hospital" for sick servants, a model kitchen where cooking is taught, a spinning school where delicate girls receive instruction in an occupation they can follow at home, and every help and convenience a working community needs for the development of its higher life

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

RAINS CEASE.

And Manitoba Is Recovering From Spring Floods.

Winnipeg, Man., March 28.—(Special.)—The heavy rainfall ceased last night, and there was a general receding of the waters in flooded districts today. Trains are again running on the C. P. R. main line between Winnipeg and Brandon, but several of the branch lines are tied up by culverts and bridges being washed out.

Scouten, charged with the murder of Simpson, at Calgary, has been sent up for trial.

There has been much talk about Pyny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly. 25c. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Militia and Defence

General O'Grady-Haly Complains Of Poor Turn Out at Mobilization

Objections to Carrying Out Manœuvres on Statutary Holiday.

The following extract from the report of the general officer commanding in connection with militia matters in British Columbia, will prove interesting to those most concerned:

Under the heading, "Gun Practice, Garrison Artillery," that officer says:

"The Fifth Regiment (British Columbia) also performed their practice under the Royal Garrison Artillery at Esquimalt, with 6-inch B. L. guns and 13-pr. R. M. L. guns (movable armament). The officer commanding Royal Artillery reported that the result of the practice showed that more preliminary drill was required, and I consequently applied for the loan of a 6-inch B. L. Gun and mountings to be placed in the Drill hall at Victoria for instructional purposes, but I regret to say that one was not available." In view of the fact that the Drill hall is at present too small for the number of men who are expected to train in it, the addition of one of the guns and its mounting from the forts would necessitate more accommodation.

With respect to the annual mobilization, the report has this to say:

"The result of the annual mobilization for the defence of the garrisons of Halifax, N. S., and Esquimalt, B. C., were far from satisfactory as regards attendance of the militia artillery regiments allotted for these important duties. Of the 1st division, 1st Regiment of Canadian Artillery (Halifax), only 62 per cent. of its establishment were present, and the 5th Regiment (Victoria, B. C.), only turned out 16 per cent.. These results show a want of zeal that is most disappointing. . . . The failure was the two above named artillery regiments, and it points to a very grave and serious situation. Canada has undertaken to aid in the defence of these important Imperial garrisons and naval stations, but if the discipline of these corps is so lax that the officer, non-commissioned officers and men cannot be got to attend for one day to learn the duties which form their raison d'etre, it appears imperative that some special legislation should be passed to make attendance obligatory, and to make it also obligatory upon employers to grant permission to the men to attend.

Hitherto, with a view to meet the convenience of employers and employed, these annual mobilizations have been fixed, by the officer commanding Imperial troops, to take place on statutory holidays, and the day has been counted as a part of the 12 days' training; but it appears that such an arrangement does not meet the case, and other measures become necessary, for such failure to carry out our obligations reflects upon the military force of the country.

To avoid a recurrence of these difficulties, I recommend that the corps detailed to take part in the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt should be required to perform one additional day's training annually, over and above that prescribed for the militia generally—such extra day to be for mobilization, and, by arrangement with the Imperial authorities, to take place on some date other than a statutory holiday. The troops should of course be paid for the day and receive as subsistance a higher rate than is prescribed in Regulations and Orders, paragraph 200, Part III., for it is obvious that the cost of providing food for one day is considerably higher than the per diem allowance for several consecutive days. The actual amount to be granted must naturally be governed by the prices ruling in the different localities at the time.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these artillery units receiving practical instruction in peace in the special duties that would devolve upon them in time of war, for all arrangements for fortress defence are made on the assumption that the artillery who are to fight the guns are dependable troops and efficient gunners, and this they cannot possibly be if the opportunities for instruction are neglected, as has been the case at Halifax and Esquimalt this year.

I regret to be obliged to advert to this matter in such strong terms, but I feel that plain speaking is called for in the circumstances, and I should fail in my duty to the government and the country if I omitted to notice it in my official report."

A reference to the returns of garrison artillery which performed annual drill during the year 1901 shows that the local corps is the only one that carried out its practice with the 6-inch B. L. gun. However, but 19 shots were allowed to the entire garrison, outside of the field guns. Some of the Eastern regiments fired upwards of 100 rounds, including practice with 5-inch B. L. howitzer.

OTTER POINT CONCERT.

Enjoyable Entertainment in Aid of the Church Organ Fund.

A most enjoyable concert was held in Otter Point school house on Wednesday evening, 19th inst., in fact, this small settlement has gained quite a reputation for the excellence of its entertainments. There was a large audience, and an excellent programme was rendered. It is satisfactory to note that the purpose for which it was held was amply fulfilled, viz: The clearing off of debt on the church organ; a surplus remaining on hand. The chair was occupied by H. Campbell. The following is the programme:

Overture ..... Otter Point Orchestra
Chairman's Address ..... H. Campbell
Song—Sweet Evening Bells. ..... Four Young Ladies
Recitation—Signs of Rain, Miss Rose Gondle
Performance on Indian Clubs. Miss Davey
Song—Stop That 'Bus....W. H. Anderson
Recitation—If I Didn't Forget .....
..... Master H. F. Anderson
Song—A Simple Little String. Miss Clark
Reading—Champion Snorer ..F. Fletcher
Recitation—The Confession. Miss Campbell
Selection From the Otter Point Biographophone.
Song—Nancy Lea .....H. Clark
Recitation—I've Been There .....
..... Miss Majorie Anderson
Song—Four-Leaved Shamrock .....
.....Mrs. Anderson
Recitation—Patrick Malloy .... F. Fletcher
Song—Irish Emigrant's Lament .....
..... W. H. Anderson
Recitation—Caleb's Courtship .....
..... Miss Campbell
Song—Mermaid .....F. Fletcher
Song—Ninety-Five (in character as "Miss Priscilla Curls.") ..... P. Clark

As usual games and dancing were indulged in until the morning hours, various songs being sung at intervals by Messrs. Gent, Cartwright and Campbell.

SAANICH NOTES.

Entertainments Held in the District Last Week—Slip at Sidney.

The North Saanich school gave a concert and dance, with the help of friends, on the night of the 21st, under the instruction of their teacher, Mr. Offerhans. A pleasing amount, beyond expectation, was realized on behalf of a flag for the school. The very large crowd which attended, congratulated very highly the teacher, and those taking part, for the showing made.

Surprise parties have been very numerous of late in Saanich, and many of the young folks have been agreeably called upon by an audience of friends, when least expected.

The Foresters of Saanich held their regular meeting in their lodge rooms on the night of the 26th, which was well attended, the members enjoying themselves as usual. The I. O. F. is growing very rapidly in Saanich on account of the enthusiasm of the members of the local court.

The pile driver at Sidney is working steadily upon the V. & S. wharf, and the work upon the slip is expected to be through shortly, a very large corp of men being at work with the driver.

A very large congregation listened to an able discourse upon the dance, and its environments, by the pastor of the North Saanich Methodist church, on the night of the 23rd, the audience listening with deep interest as the speaker discussed his subject impartially with strong force.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Changes in the Fifth Notieed by the Commanding Officer.

Major Ross Munro, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following regimental order:

"The following non-commissioned officers and men have been granted their discharges and are struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 183, Sergt. C. L. Royds, 26th March, 1902; No. 153, Gr. J. H. Bayliss, 26th March, 1902; No. 155, Gr. G. W. Duncan, 26th March, 1902.

"The following men have been taken on the strength of the regiment and are posted to companies as follows: No. 2 company, No. 58, Edgar Parberry, March 25, 1902; No. 2 company, No. 72, Edward Cridge, March 25, 1902; No. 2 company, No. 100, William F. Martin, March 25, 1902; No. 4 company, No. 174, Henry V. Savory, March 12, 1902; No. 4 company, No. 161, William W. Thomas, March 24, 1902; No. 4 company, No. 163, George Brunell, March 26, 1902; No. 4 company, No. 186, William Christopher, March 26, 1902.

"The regiment will parade at the Drill hall on Sunday, April 6, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of attending Divine service at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora avenue. Dress: Church parade order."

"It is probable that the annual inspection of the regiment in infantry drill will be held by the district officer commanding at Beacon Hill park on the first Saturday in May.

"The officer commanding has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in No. 4 company: Acting Co.-Sergt.-Major Hitchcock will resume his former rank of sergeant. To be sergeant, Acting Sergt. W. J. Savory, vice Royds, discharged, from March 26, 1902. To be corporal, Acting Corpl. E. R. Hedgman, vice Savory, promoted, from July 16, 1901. To be bombardier, Acting Bombr. H. Ware, vice Hedgman, promoted, from July 16, 1901."

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Taylor Wants Information Regarding E. & N. Railway Belt.

Mr. Taylor has given notice of motion for a committee of the House to inquire into the question of whether the E. & N. Railway company has complied with certain provisions regarding the sale of coal to Canadian railway companies.

Also: That a case be submitted to the courts to ascertain whether the province may legally tax the lands of the E. & N. Railway company.

GOLD NEAR SITKA.

Townspeople in Stampede to the New Diggings.

Sitka is all agog, and many of her citizens are on a stampede to the Rodman bay district, where placer gold was found about 10 days ago. Messrs. details of the discovery were brought by the steamer Cottage City.

So far, nothing is definitely known as to the richness and the extent of the placers discovered. Some regard the find as an important one, while others are more or less skeptical. Nevertheless, the appearance in Sitka a week ago today of several men with placer gold and their formal recording of claims set many of the townspeople, including Governor Brady, stampeding to the discovery on a tributary of Rodman bay. Various small local craft have been running to Rodman ever since.

Rodman bay is on Baranoff island, between Sitka and Killisnoo, being especially easy of access by water from the capital. In this district is situated the great quartz property of the Rodman Bay Mining company, located about three years ago by George Bent and C. L. Webb.

RETURNING NORTH.

J. Bernard Moore and His Claim to Skagway's Site.

J. Bernard Moore, who caused the controversy over the Skagway townsite, will return north Sunday on the steamer Dolphin, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. With his family he has spent the past four months visiting points of interest in the Sound country and British Columbia, and will return home to look after his interests in the Alaska city.

Mr. Moore was the original locator of the 160 acres on which Skagway now stands. He took up the tract in conjunction with his father, Capt. William Moore, in 1888, under a squatter's right, and later relocated under the act of March 3, 1891, for a trading and manufacturing site. In consequence he laid claim to the townsite and the controversy followed. Although the dispute baffled the land department for five years, it is being amicably settled.

Mr. Moore made his first trip into the Yukon country over the Dyea summit in 1887. He traveled down the Yukon to St. Michael, returning up the river in the same season. In 1896, less than a week before George Carmack and his party discovered gold on the Klondike, he passed that river on a round trip with the mail from Juneau to Forty-Mile Creek and Fort Cudahy. He voyaged in a small sealing boat up Lynn canal to Dyea, thence across the summit to the lakes and then down the river in a boat built at Bennett. He poled up stream on the return trip.

While south Mr. Moore visited his old home in Victoria and placed his two oldest children, Gertrude and Bernard, in a Tacoma academy. He will be accompanied north by Mrs. Moore, their youngest daughter and Miss Mary Morrison, who arrived here recently from Mount Forrest, Canada. While in Seattle and Tacoma Mr. and Mrs. Moore have made many new friends.

ELECTION PROTESTED.

Petition Filed and Papers Served on Col. Prior Yesterday.

Yesterday morning Mr. T. M. Miller, of 91 Bastion street, filed a petition protesting against the election of Colonel E. G. Prior to the Legislative assembly as a member for Victoria city. This contains all the usual causes set forth at the usual length, and was served upon the Colonel about lunch time yesterday noon.

There are three signatures to the petition, the names being Thomas Russell, of Jackson avenue; Henry Callow, of Belton avenue; and James Dotton Stevens, of 146 Johnson street.

The offices being closed on Saturday afternoon, the usual steps of defence could not be immediately taken, and so the matter stands until Tuesday next.

Laid the Dust.—The watering carts were put in service yesterday afternoon, and none too soon at that, as the dust was already flying through the streets in clouds.

HOW HOLIDAY WAS ENJOYED

Perfect Day Makes It Possible For Victorians to Spend Day in Country.

Victorians seem to be particularly fortunate in having perfect weather for their holidays. A better day than yesterday for an outing it would be impossible to even wish for. True towards evening an overcoat was almost a necessity, but during the morning and afternoon the sun shone brigatly and the breeze blowing from off the Olympics made the air just sharp enough to be pleasant. And everybody took advantage of the first holiday of the season to enjoy the day away from home and business—that is all but the police, newspapermen, and a few other unfortunates, who attended to their usual daily routine, made a little harder through the absence of the majority from the city.

The morning train on the E. & N. railway was crowded with passengers, most of them with fishing tackle and baskets, bound for the lakes and streams along the line of railway, to spend the day and some of them three or four days in an effort to lure the speckled beauties. Of those who returned last night a few had good baskets, and others had to be satisfied with the outing alone. The Victoria Terminal & Sidney railway also carried its quota of passengers to points along its right-of-way to spend the day, while hundreds of other Victorians went out on bicycles and in carriages to enjoy the opening of spring in the country.

Oak Bay, Beacon Hill, and the many other pretty resorts around the city drew crowds, some of the more venturesome even braving the cool breeze and going to the Gorge in boats and canoes. This latter was rushing the season a little, but those who partook of this sort of outing voted it the best of them all.

The city itself was deserted. Most of the stores were closed all day and all of them half a day. The streets were as quiet as on a Sunday, except for the crowds waiting for cars to carry them from the city or to take them home in the evening after a pleasant day well spent.

There was sport too for others besides the fishermen, the rifle matches at Clover Point drawing a crowd of devotees of that sport, while the baseball enthusiasts went to Oak Bak to see the practice match between picked teams, or to Beacon Hill, where there were several matches of lesser importance in progress. Being the first games of the season, not much science was displayed, but the enthusiasts enjoyed it nevertheless.

The cheap rates offered on the Sound steamers brought quite a number of excursionists from the Sound cities most of them simply to spend the hours between the arrival and departure of the steamer.

SPORTING NOTES.

There will be a basketball game at the Caledonian grounds this afternoon, between the Bays and a team selected from Mr. Gilles' boys of the Central school.

De Cash—Now, there is a picture I paid $2,000 for in Paris.

Homer—You don't say? The frame must be solid gold.—Chicago News.

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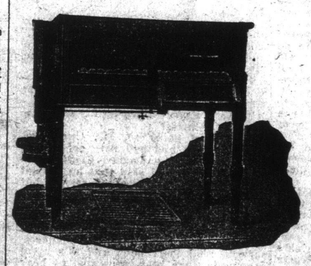

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