# DOWAGER TO ABDICATE

Coast Chinese Reform ociations Present Petition to Commission.

## OY CARGO INSPECTOR

sco Mystery Explained by eration Miner Orchard's Confession.

e, March 2—(Special)—Before erial high Chinese commission- t Seattle, a petition signed Chinese reform societies of d, Seattle and Vancouver was ed to them, asking for the ion of the Empress Dow- nd the restoration of the to the Emperor. The commis- promised to submit the petition Empress, probably rendering it eir return to China. In the the fact is recited that the r has reached a mature age competent to rule over his

go inspection bureau will in all lity be established in the near by the Pacific Coast Lumber cturers' Association. A move of ure has long been expected, and t decisive step was taken yes- at a meeting of the cargo com- of the association held in this This bureau will represent an f $150,000 per year and will be a mutual protection basis by ific Coast mills. It would ly tend to protect mills operat- western Washington.

**he Prize Fighter's Death**

rancisco, March 2—(Special)— heories have been advanced in tion of the death of Harry num, better known as Tenny, e fighter who died in a Grant bath house yesterday, nine fter a gruelling battle with Neil. The dead boy's rela- arge that he was poisoned; his think he died of epilepsy, and Surgeon Kucich declares that as due to hemorrhage of the he direct result of a blow or any who were near the corner Tenny during his fight with Neil heard him say that he in" and wanted to quit in the ound, but his seconds were urge him on, telling him he in and that his opponent was It was learned that Tenny's had a pool together, in which aced something like $700 as a he outcome. They saw their fading away, and they tired and jaded lad to con- he fray, hoping against hope e lucky incident might inter- save them their money. The ause of death was a hemorr- the brain, as announced by Dr. the autopsy physician at the The bone above Tenny's e was broken by the force of blows, and the eye itself sunk head. Had the little pugilist the force of the blows he never have regained the sight injured eye. Death was in no used by any poison or narcotic a weak heart. His physical n was perfect.

**ed Wholesale Assassination**

Francisco, March 2.—It deve- re last night that a San Fran- mystery of two years ago has uched upon in the confession y Harry Orchard, now impris- Boise, Idaho, on the charge of murdered former Governor berg. According to Orchard's on as recorded here, the tunnel f the Western Federation of plotted the assassination of prominent man connected with ur d'Alene strike, and one of empts to commit murder took this city. In 1904 Frederick adley, superintendent of the Hill and Sullivan mines, was here. On the morning of No- 17 Bradley opened his front step into the street on the way office. As he was opening the ignited a match to light a cigar. y a terrific explosion followed. was hurled into the street, bruised and burned. He was rely hurt that for a time it red that he would die. A gas d been leaking in his flat, and y plausible theory advanced at e was that the explosion was the accumulation of gas, which ignited by the lighted match. however, in his confession at Bradley was the victim of a atrage.

**Angeles Race Track Scandal**

ngeles, March 2.—As a result of stigation by the board of direc- Ascot park into the charges of ss brought against Manager V. Brooks, president, A. W. n, yesterday gave out a ruling g J. McCafferty and C. E. for one year for practices de to the best interests of the The specific charge on which rty was deemed guilty was the stimulating drugs on the horse uegonet," in a race run at As- February, 1900. Durnell was for the alleged improper plac- his horse "Alderman Batt" in on with its race at Ascot on De- 20th, 25th and 26th. The board at none of the charges reflecting honor and integrity of Mr. was sustained and the action of seman who preferred charges him was criticized.


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# THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

### Municipal Clauses Act With Amendments Occupies House in Committee.

## DELIVERS BUDGET SPEECH

### Minister of Finance Comments on Continued Prosperity of the Province.

Saturday, 3rd March, 1906.

AT two o'clock, p. m. the House met and after prayers by the Rev. H. A. Carson, the following papers were presented:

By the Hon. Mr. Fulton—The report of P. S. Lampman, commissioner re South Park school drawing books.

By the Hon. Mr. Fulton—The annual report of the bureau of provincial information, 1905.

The following Bills were introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next:

By the Hon. Mr. Fulton—Bill intituled An Act to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897.

By the Hon. Mr. Green—Bill intituled An Act to amend the Bush Fire Act.

By the Hon. Mr. Tatlow—Bill intituled An Act to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Stockbreeders' Association, and for the introduction, exhibition, improvement, purchase and sale of pure bred livestock.

By the Hon. Mr. Tatlow—Bill intituled An Act to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, 1897.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day for committee of supply.

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McBride,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair.

A debate arose, which was adjourned until Monday next.

The finance minister then rose and delivered the brightest speech which will appear in full in Monday's issue.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Cotton, Bill intituled An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act, was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The order for the third reading of Bill intituled An Act respecting the use and manufacture within British Columbia, of timber cut on lands of the crown, was discharged and the Bill recommitted. Progress reported. Committee to sit again on Monday next.

**Bills**

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Bill intituled An Act respecting the measurement of timber.

Bill intituled An Act to further amend the Vancouver General Hospital Act, 1902.

The report on Bill intituled An Act to give legislative sanction to the supreme court rules, 1906, was adopted. Third reading at the next sitting of the House.

Bill intituled An Act to consolidate and amend the Municipal Clauses Act, and amending Acts, was again committed. Progress reported. Committee to sit again on Monday next.

Hon. R. F. Green moved that the Timber Act be recommitted for the purpose of amending section. The House went into committee with Mr. Manson in the chair.

Hon. R. F. Green proposed amendment to the Timber Act. Whenever a seizure is made of timber under the provisions of this Act, the onus of showing that the timber seized is not subject to the provisions of this Act shall be upon the owner, holder, or person in possession thereof.

Mr. J. R. Brown objected to the principle involved in this amendment that a man had to prove his innocence instead of the law proving him to be guilty. To hold up any man's logs until he could prove that he was not violating the law was beginning at the wrong end.

Hon. R. F. Green said the conditions were well understood, there was possibility of timber being taken out of the province without the government inspector knowing from which particular grant it came and this requirement was intended to obviate that. There had been a hiatus in the surveying of crown granted lands, after 1897 and these lands were therefore not under supervision.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald said that there had been an understanding that nothing but the budget speech and the Municipal Clauses Act would be taken this afternoon and he was not ready to discuss this matter.

Hon. R. F. Green acquiesced and the committee rose.

The House went into committee on The Health Act with Mr. Munro in the chair. The Act passed the committee stage without debate.

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton moved the second reading of the Act to accelerate the incorporation of the city of North Vancouver. He said this was the first case in the province of a proposal to carve a city municipality out of a rural municipality. The condition of affairs necessitating this was the rapid growth of population in what was originally but a small hamlet, but was rapidly becoming a city. All the important interests affected had approved of the Bill and it came before the House without any opposition. The second reading passed.

**Vancouver Incorporation Act**

The House went into committee on the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900, with Mr. Price Ellison in the chair.

Mr. Bowser moved that sub-section (4) of chapter 62 of the Acts of 1908-04, being An Act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"Section 70 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section (f.):

"(f.) All that part of section 31 of the Land Registry Act, after the word 'conducted,' in the ninth line thereof, and section 32, shall not apply to any tax sale to be held, or that has heretofore been held, of lands for overdue taxes in the City of Vancouver."

Mr. Garden moved that section 46 be amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(6.) Every building set apart and in use for the public worship of God."

Mr. Garden moved the following amendments:

Section 39 is hereby amended by striking out the word "posting" in the tenth line thereof, and substituting in lieu thereof the word "mailing," and is further amended by striking out all the words between "property," in the fortieth line thereof, and the first word "and," in the forty-third line thereof, and by striking out all the words between the word "whatsoever," in the forty-seventh line thereof, and the word "so," in the forty-ninth line thereof.

Section 125 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(11a.) Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in section 105 of this Act, any debt incurred by the city of Vancouver in the acquisition of any of the public utilities in the preceding sub-section of this section mentioned, shall not be included in the aggregate debts of the city referred to in said section 105, and it shall not be calculated in arriving at the amount of indebtedness of the city; so that the corporation can incur an indebtedness amounting to twenty per cent of the assessed value of the real estate of the said city, exclusive of the indebtedness incurred under the provisions of this Act for the acquisition of such utilities, or any of them."

By adding to section 45, the following sub-section (45a.)

"For the installation of connections from the main sewers to the street lines, and for the charging of all persons owning or occupying property to be benefited thereby with the cost thereof on connections being made with said sewers, and for regulating the time and times and manner in which the same is to be paid, and for providing for the recovery thereof from the owner or occupier in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of overdue taxes."

By adding the words "and to compel the vendors of all goods sold by the load to have the same weighed thereon" to sub-section 70.

By adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(78a.) For assessing and charging the owners or occupiers of land fronting on any street, lane, square or other public place with the payment of any and all sum or sums necessary to meet any expense incurred by the city in keeping the boulevards in front of said land in good order, repair and condition."

By inserting the words "and licencing," after the word "regulating," in the first line of sub-section 89.

By adding the words "or on the foreshore of its harbors" to sub-section (93.)

By inserting the word "or" after the word "prohibiting" in the first line of sub-section (122.)

By adding to sub-section (147) the following sub-section:

"(a.) For the imposition and collection of fees to be charged by the city for inspections rendered necessary under sub-sections (135), (136), (137), (138), (139), (140), (146) and (147)."

By the insertion of the words "and licensing" after the word "regulating," in the first line of sub-section (189).

By inserting after the word "property," in the fifth line of sub-section (215), the following words: "or any other property of the city"; and by striking out the words "no longer," in the sixth line of said sub-section, and substituting in lieu thereof the word "not."

Sub-section (215) is further amended by inserting after the word "property," in the 8th line thereof, the following words: "for leasing any portion of the foreshore owned by the city, or over which it has or shall have rights, on such terms as may be deemed expedient."

Section 134 is hereby amended by adding after the word "sewer," in the fourth line of sub-section (2) thereof, the following words: "and for installing the necessary connections from the said common sewer to the street lines," and by inserting after the word "place" in the tenth line of said sub-section, the words "for grading, sodding, planting trees, and otherwise improving the boulevards of the streets, roads and highways of the said city."

Mr. Macgowan moved the following amendments:

Section 125 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(34a.) For preventing the landing of any diseased fruit, meat, fish or other deleterious matter from boats or vessels and from railroad carriages or cars, and for the infliction of penalties on any person, firm or corporation landing or assisting in the landing of such diseased fruit, meat, fish or other deleterious matter."

By adding to sub-section 58 the following sub-section:

"(58a.) For providing for the inspection of the cows, corral, stables, cans, etc., whether within or without the city, from or in which any milk shall be brought to the city, and for the seizure and forfeiture of any milk, cream or butter which shall come from any uninspected farm or farm which does not come up to the standard to be fixed by the by-law."

By adding to sub-section (107) the following sub-sections:

"(107a.) For licensing and regulating electricians and those engaged in wiring buildings, poles or other structure for the purpose of the transmission of electric power for lighting, power, heating or other purposes, and for providing for a board of examiners and the examination of such electricians and other persons and the granting of certificates of efficiency to the same, and to prohibit electrical work by persons not possessing such certificates or carrying on their business contrary to law.

"(107b.) For authorizing the inspection and regulation of electric wires, lights, poles and fittings which are now or may be hereafter erected, and all apparatus and appliances pertaining to the same, and the charging of inspection fees for the maintenance of such inspection department.

"(107c.) For setting apart from time to time certain defined areas within the city limits for requiring all electric wires for transmission of light, heat, power, signals or sound, or other purposes, to be placed underground, and to regulate the location in any street, lanes, or squares to be so used for the purpose, and the conditions under which such permission will be given.

"(107d.) For authorizing the disconnection and destruction of any wires crossing the public streets, lanes or other places, placed or strung without statutory authority or the permission of the city."

To amend section 185 by inserting after the word "province," in the fourth line thereof, the following: "and the word 'regulation' shall be construed to include the regulation and the speed of vehicles within the parks, on the approaches thereto and the streets connecting the same, and the prohibition of all such vehicles and traffic as said park board may, by resolution, decide to be undesirable in the park or parks."

"The corporation shall have the power to set out, ascertain, purchase (in the manner set out in Part II, of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,) use and occupy such lands, whether within or without the limits of the city of Vancouver, as it may think necessary and proper for the making and maintenance of its water works system, or for the opening of new streets required for the same, or for the protection of the said water works system, or for preserving the purity and quantity of the water supply, or for taking up, removing, altering or repairing the water works system, and for distributing water to the inhabitants of the city of Vancouver, or for the uses of the said city, or of the proprietors or occupiers of the land through or near which the same may pass."

Dr. Young objected that these amendments were not within the scope of the Bill as it passed the second reading and therefore were out of order.

Mr. John Oliver supported the objection.

Dr. Young pointed out that the private bill's committee had reported that the standing orders had not been complied with and the amendments sought to contravene that ruling.

The chairman ruled that the amendments were in order.

Dr. Young requested a reference to the speaker.

Mr. Speaker Pooley said he would refer to some authorities which he had in mind and give his decision at the next sitting. The committee reported progress.

Mr. Bowser moved the second reading of the Act to incorporate the Royal Plate Glass Insurance company.

**Point of Privilege**

Mr. Oliver rose to a point of privilege, he said that in the Victoria Times' report of the speech of the member for Nanaimo yesterday, it was stated that he, the member for Delta had voted for subsidies to railways in this province to the amount of $5,000,000. This was false and he objected to such statements going broadcast through the country.

Mr. G. A. Fraser moved the second reading of the West Kootenay P. & L. Co's Extension Act. This Bill was necessitated by the enormous development of the mining and smelting industries of the Boundary. The Granby company alone had sufficient ore in sight to yield 3,000 tons a day for 25 years. So far the Cascade was the only independent company at present supplying power and their capacity was inadequate. Last year and this, there had been a shortage. He claimed that at high water, the Cascade company could supply three thousand horse power but at low water not more than sixteen hundred horse power. His only aim was to secure sufficient power for the Boundary. He understood that the Cascade company were quite willing to allow this Bill to pass if they were protected to the extent of three thousand horse power. To refuse this Bill would be to stop the industries of the Boundary country.

Dr. Young moved the adjournment of the debate. Agreed.

Mr. McNiven moved the second reading of An Act to make provision for securing the safety of passengers travelling on, and for preventing accidents and injuries to employees on, tramways and street railways.

This Bill was to do away with open sided cars in order to protect the lives of car conductors, or at any late some modification in their construction to secure which would render the performance of the conductors' duties safer. The Dominion Trades and Labor congress had voiced the demand for this legislation throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Bowser moved the adjournment of the debate. Agreed.

The House then adjourned to 2 o'clock on Monday.

**Notices of Motion**

Dr. Young to move in committee of the whole on Bill intituled An Act to amend the West Kootenay Power and Light company (Limited) Act, 1897, to repeal section 1, and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

"1. Subject to the rights, powers, privileges, priorities, and to the franchise granted to the said Cascade Water, Power and Light Company, Limited, by the said Act, chapter 51 of the statutes of 1897, and to the full and complete enjoyment thereof, and in respect only of such power as may be required by the inhabitants, cities, towns, mines, smelters, railways and tramways within the area defined by the said Act in excess of the amount which can be produced by the said Cascade Water, Power and Light Company, Limited, from time to time at their works now or hereafter to be constructed on the said Kettle river, near Cascade City aforesaid, the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Limited, as hereby authorized and empowered to supply power, light and heat by electricity to the inhabitants, cities, towns, mines, smelters, railways and tramways in the district of Yale, and to construct and maintain buildings, sub-stations, wires, poles and appliances necessary and proper for the transmission of electricity from any of the works of the said West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Limited, now or hereafter erected at Bonnington Falls, on the Kootenay river, and subject as aforesaid to the expression 'the said area' used in the said statute, chapter 63 of the statutes of 1897, is hereby extended so as to include the whole of the said district of Yale."

Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan to move in committee on the Columbia and Western Bill That Bill shall not come into force until the lieut. governor in council is assured that the company as the C. P. R. has granted to the Pacific Coast merchants equal freight rates to Kootenay and Crows Nest points as now obtain or may obtain from Winnipeg to said points.

Mr. Brown to ask on Monday next:

"1. Has the government taken any steps to ascertain whether or not the Columbia and Western Railway company has transferred to F. August Heinze the half interest in the land granted for the construction of section one of the Columbia and Western Railway to the said company.

2. If so what steps.

3. If not why not.


# Winners of Prizes

### In the Diary Contest in which $200 in Gold was Awarded for the Best Record of Events Kept during 1905 in

## Dr. Chase's Almanac.

**A Similar Contest for 1906 is Now Going On.**

Thousands of persons who are keeping a record of events in Dr. Chase's Almanac will read with interest the list of prize-winners in the 1905 competition. Though this contest was not announced until late in the year many people from all parts of this broad Dominion sent in their almanacs and the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested.

If there was ever any doubt as to the popularity of the diary feature of Dr. Chase's Almanac it can certainly no longer exist, and judging by the nature of the entries in these books they must prove of great valne to persons keeping such records.

This is a copy of the report sent in by the committee of newspapermen who acted as judges:

TORONTO, Feb. 10, 1906.

MESSRS. EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.:

Dear Sirs.—We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the Dr. Chase's Almanacs submitted for the Diary Contest for 1905, and take pleasure in announcing that we have awarded the prizes as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | $100 in gold, | Mr. | Henry Burton, Brooklyn, Ont. |
| Second, | $50 " | Mrs. | James Bearsto, Miscouche, P. E. I. |
| Third, | $25 " | Mrs. | Robert Reddick, Winchester, Ont. |
| Fourth, | $5 " | Mrs. | Alf. Stevens, Burgessville, Ont. |
| Fifth, | $5 " | Mrs. | Richard Whyte, Lyons, Ont. |
| Sixth, | $5 " | Mr. | Wilford Van Wart, Hamstead, N. B. |
| Seventh, | $5 " | Mr. | Robert Robertson, North Georgetown, Que. |
| Eighth, | $5 " | Mr. | James McLatchly, Windsor, N. S. |
| Ninth, | $5 " | Mrs. | Sarah Jane Burroughs, Shellmouth, Man. |

While the work of selecting the prize-winners has been rather difficult, we have favored those who kept the most complete and most useful record of everyday events.

(Signed). J. F. MACKAY, Bus. Mgr. The Globe.
CHAS. C. NORRIS, Mail and Empire.
H. E. SMALLPIECE, Adv. Mgr. World.

The 1906 edition of Dr. Chase's Almanac has been placed in every home in Canada, so far as possible, and in it will be found full particulars about the Diary Contest for 1906. If the Almanac has not reached you we shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of your name and address, if you mention this paper. Address Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Alta., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine as good."

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# CAPT. J. C. VOSS RETURNS HOME

### Now Famous Navigator of Tilikum Witnessed Recent Battle in Ecuador.

## TELLS OF A REVOLUTION

### Synopsis of Adventurous Voyage of Yacht Made From an Indian Canoe.

CAPT. J. C. VOSS, F. R. G. S., who left here on May 21st, 1901, with N. K. Luxton as companion, in the small four-ton sailing yacht Tilikum, converted from an Indian canoe, and circled the world in his tiny craft, losing a comrade named Begent, who succeeded Mr. Luxton as his traveling companion, after leaving Suva, Fiji, returned to Victoria last night and is a guest at the Queen's hotel (of which he was formerly proprietor), coming home from Ecuador, where he was an eye-witness of the recent revolution which resulted in the local government being overthrown.

Leaving his now famous Tilikum at London, where it was exhibited at Earl's Court, Capt. Voss and a companion went to Ecuador on a mining venture, but found a revolution in progress and fever rampant, making it impossible for them to carry out their plans. Speaking to a Colonist reporter, Capt. Voss said:

"On January 18th I saw the battle in which the

**Revolutionists in Ecuador**

overthrew the government. The revolutionary party, which had been planning the outbreak, went to the police station in Guayaquil, where I was staying. They rushed the place and grabbed the rifles from the guardsmen, broken open the doors, looting a large amount of rifles and ammunition. With the stolen arms they began shooting at random, up in the air and up and down the streets, making it unsafe for anyone to stay in the vicinity. Then, when the revolutionists began to gather, led by a man named O'Farrel (he's not an Irishman, but a native) they marched up to the government barracks, about eight or nine blocks away, where they attacked the troops. The troops met them and they had a fiercely-fought battle in the streets. They fough for two hours, all being packed pretty solid in the big street. The streets of Guayaquil are fairly wide. It was bad fighting, for in the two hours they fought no less than 253 people were killed and over 300 were wounded. This battle ended the revolution, for after the two hours' fighting the government troops gave in and surrendered to the revolutionists. Next morning the government at Quito surrendered and the revolutionists were victorious.

**Tilicum is in London**

"I left Guayaquil soon after this, proceeding to Panama by one of the South Pacific steamers and crossed to Colon, whence I came home via New York.

"The Tilikum is in London. It was on May 21st that I left here with the little vessel. We (Luxton and I) went to Suva from San Juan, on the Vancouver island coast, and at Suva Luxton left the vessel. A sailor named Begent came on board in his place, and Begent was drowned. It was at 12 o'clock one night, and as he carried the compass over with him when he went overboard it left me in a bad fix. The Tilikum was then 1,200 miles east northeast of Sydney, Australia. I lay there about twelve hours after Begent went overboard, but never saw anything of him. I had been steering and the light had gone out in the binnacle, but I kept on steering by a star. It was to have been his watch at 12 o'clock midnight. I called Begent, and when he came out I took the lamp into the cabin to light it.

"While I was fixing the light in the cabin a sea struck the Tilikum on the weather quarter and the vessel lurched, throwing him overboard. He went over the lee side, carrying the compass with him. I jumped up from the cabin and threw the helm hard down and brought up the Tilikum to the wind. She had too much sail to stand up to the wind, though, and I

**Had to Shorten Sail**

I dropped all the sails to keep her under a sea anchor, at the same time shouting loudly, calling Begent's name, thinking he might swim to the boat. He had evidently disappeared like a rock, for I never heard anything from him nor saw a sign of him after he went over. I lay there twelve hours, but saw no sign of him.

"I was about 1,200 miles from Sydney and in a fix, having no compass. I didn't know what to do. I took the latitude and figured for a while. Then I decided to try and steer by the ocean swell, having fixed the direction in which it was running. The first day I never slept, the boat making 125 miles that day, and I was only ten miles out of my course when I took the latitude again. The fifth day the wind became light, and I thought I was in for fine weather, but there was what the people of Australia call a 'southerly buster,' and it threw the Tillkum over on her beam ends and threw the foremast over. She righted, though. It blew for forty-eight hours, and it was hard. I was in a storm which lasted four days, but at the end of the gale when the weather cleared it remained good until I arrived about seventy-five or eighty miles off Sydney, having had no adventures, only a narrow escape from being run down by a steamer, which cleared me, however. Then I ran into

**Some Terrible Weather**

It had been calm, and suddenly, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, dark clouds lowered, and then there were six waterspouts all about me. It was awful weather. Millions of tons of water must have fallen in various places not far away. There was thunder and lightning, too, but no rain, and then, at midnight, it was quite clear and calm again.

"It was pretty mean, that lonely trip, after I had lost Begent, which broke me all up. It seemed terrible to lose him. The navigation occupied much of my thoughts, for, as you can imagine, it was no easy task to navigate without a compass, but, running by dead reckoning, I was most successful. I had been sailing for twenty days without a compass, and, by my reckoning, I was to have been off Sydney about 9 p. m. It was at 9:15 p. m. that I saw the flash of the Sydney light. At Sydney I met Luxton, who had come on by steamer, but he declined to go further in the Tilikum. I took the vessel on to Newcastle, after staying a while at Sydney, and thence to Melbourne, lecturing and exhibiting the canoe in places.

**While in Melbourne**

I had an accident, a carter having dropped the canoe. I sued the company for damages and got a verdict for £200, but the cident delayed me five months. After I got the canoe repaired again I went to sea and voyaged to Adelaide, from where I went to Hobart, Tasmania, and thence to New Zealand, having very bad weather on that trip. It was the only time the Tilikum shipped a sea. The man who was with me, named O'Connor, had a narrow escape from meeting the same fate as Begent. He went overboard, but I succeeded in picking him up. He was not as careful as he should have been. The boat was safe, though she was so small, if one was careful, but she was quick in a sea way and you had to be careful.

"From New Zealand we went to the New Hebrides, the cannibal islands in the South Pacific, where we had some interesting experiences, and thence went to Torres straits and made Thursday island, stopping to look in at the work of the pearl fishers on the way. There are large fleets of luggers engaged in pearling, all employing native divers, with headquarters at Thursday island. A call was also made at Roderiguez island cable station in the Indian ocean, and then I went to Durban. At Durban I took the Tilikum overland to Johannesburg and Pretoria, exhibiting it in each place, and then I went from East London

**Around the Cape of Good Hope**

to Port Elizabeth and Capetown. From there I went to St. Helena, where Napoleon was imprisoned, and thence to Pernambuco and the Azores to London, England.

"I lectured a great deal and wrote various accounts of my voyage, appearing at the request of the Royal Geographical society. The Tilikum was also exhibited at various places in England and at Earl's Court. The boat is now in London. I went from there to Ecuador on a mining venture, and have now returned home, having had a very long and adventurous voyage.


# WHAT CAUSES HEADACHES?

## Blood Poisoning, Always!

The blood is poisoned by retained tissue waste, due to defective action of the bowels, kidneys or skin. The tissue waste, or dead cells, circulating in the blood, irritates the nerves and brain, and headaches and neuralgia are bound to arise. Headache powders and opiates of any kind do harm, by aiding the retention of the blood poison in the system. To cure headaches, purifiy the blood by opening the bowels, and by stimulating the kidneys and skin to increased action.

**Testimonial of Mr. Bert. Cornell, Taylorville, Ont.**

**Chronic Headaches Cured by Fruit-a-tives**

To Fruit-a-tives Limited, OTTAWA, Ont.

"I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians, and yet the headaches persisted. A short time ago I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so with, I must confess, very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was also poor and my stomach was bad and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion is excellent. I have been taken in all three boxes of "Fruit-a-tives," am exceedingly grateful to "Fruit-a-tives" for curing me and I give this unsolicited testimonial with great pleasure.

(Sgd.) BERT. CORNELL.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches and neuralgia because they purify the blood by their splendid action on the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and thus remove all poisonous material from the system.

With these eliminating organs all active and working as nature intends them to work, there can be no poisons in the blood, and there can be no headaches or netiralgia.

A week's treatment will PROVE how thoroughly and quickly "Fruit-a-tives" cure.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.


**TORONTO WOMAN'S SUICIDE.**

**Handsome Well Dressed Lady Ends Her Life in New York.**

New York, March 2.—A handsome young woman who was known at the house in West 51st street where she had lived for four months as Lillian Anne Peabody Williams, of Toronto, was found dead in her room today. She had placed a gas tube in her mouth and turned on the deadly vapor. Death came many hours before the body was found. From the records of a marriage found in the room, it appeared that Lillian Anne Peabody was married to Morgan Leslie Williams at Toronto on October 7, 1897. The janitor of the house said today that Mrs. Williams told him that she separated from her husband soon after their marriage. For the last five weeks the only friend Mrs. Williams seemed to have in New York, a young man, had ceased his occasional visits. Although costly jewelry and expensive furs were found in the apartment there was almost no money. At the end of her resources, it is believed the woman chose suicide as the only solution of her difficulties.

**TWO THOUSAND REFUGEES.**

**Crowds of Fleeing Russians Reach New York.**

New York, March 2.—Nearly 2,000 refugees from Russia arrived here today in steerage on the steamer Pennsylvania from Hamburg. Many of them left Russia several weeks ago but were detained at Hamburg for a long inspection by health authorities before they were allowed to proceed to the United States.

# TORNADO'S WORK IN MISSISSIPPI

### Destruction by the Wind Storm at Meridian Was Overestimated.

## NINETEEN BODIES ARE RECOVERED

### Business Practically Suspended and All Hands at Work of Rescuing.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 3.—Nineteen persons are known to have been killed as a result of the tornado which swept over a section of this city shortly after six o'clock last evening. Twenty-four persons were injured and property with an estimated value of one million dollars was demolished or otherwise damaged. Many sensational reports were sent out from here of an appalling loss of life due, probably to the chaotic condition of affairs immediately following the visitation, but tonight after a careful canvass of the city, the list of dead is narrowed down to 12 whites and 7 negroes.

A mass meeting of citizens of Meridian was called today, and $8,000 subscribed to aid the destitute and injured. The Mississippi legislature in session at Jackson today appropriated $5,000 for the injured. Governor Vardaman at noon secured a special train, and loading it with convicts from the Rankin convict farm, despatched it at once to Meridian. State convicts are aiding in the rescue work.

**Business Practically Suspended**

Hunter George, president of the board of trade, is chairman of the relief committee, and J. W. Donovan secretary, business is practically suspended and every citizen is giving his best efforts toward alleviating suffering. The tornado appeared in the southwest at 6:27 p. m. A low funnel shaped cloud was seen to form near the city. Rain had been falling heavily, when suddenly the humidity became intense. With a roar that could be heard a great distance, the storm appeared from the southwest and descended upon the city. The greatest loss of life is reported from the east end, which is known as the cotton mill settlement. The houses were demolished or badly damaged. The tornado swept Front street and wrought great damage there. Many houses were demolished and others were partly damaged. The electric light plant was partly wrecked, and the city was thrown into total darkness. Lantern, candles and lamps were used by the people in seeking places of safety. The tornado also did great damage on the 22nd inst, between Front and Railroad streets, where several houses were partly wrecked. The storm lasted nearly five minutes. A fire started in the wreckage but was extinguished by hard labor.

**COUNT BONI'S VICTIMS.**

Paris, March 1.—An application was made to the civil tribunal of the Seine today, on behalf of a money-lender, for permission to levy on the household goods in the Castellane mansion to satify a claim for money advanced to Count Boni. The lawyers for the Countess resisted the request on the ground that the goods are her separate property. The case finally was referred to a judge in chambers to determine whether a portion of the Count's belongings are in the mansion. The case is considered to be a test affecting numerous other creditors.