

MR. BOWSER'S FLIGHTS.

Mr. Bowser has spoken. His resonant voice will shake the walls of the Parliament building at Ottawa when it reaches the capital and strikes terror to the hearts of the Grits who would shake the people of the Northwest and deprive them of their full constitutional rights, such as we enjoy in British Columbia. The reproachful tones of the Western Demosthenes and Socrates in combination will also compel the leader of the Conservative party who has so signally failed to rise to his opportunities and thus brought reproach upon an otherwise flawless record to raise his hands in a supplicatory attitude and plead for mercy. Mr. Borden did not know that the one hope of Conservatism in the Dominion would rise in his place in our Legislature, cast sorrowful eyes upon him across the great mountains and plains and bear witness against him for his betrayal of the fundamental principles of the party, or he would have considered the situation very carefully before allowing each of his followers to vote as conscience dictated upon the educational clauses of the Anatomy Bill. It is strange, too, that this political prophet, priest, king, etc., is not accorded the honor due him in his own country and that not a voice save his own was raised in unison respecting the principles of constitutional freedom he advocated so fervently and in such well-chosen and temperate language. Why was he left to wave the torch of liberty in his own strong right hand? Why did his friend the Premier, his learned colleague the Attorney-General, and the stalwart Chief Commissioner stand aloof and in gloomy silence listen to the burning words of eloquence as they issued from the mouth of this inspired apostle of constitutional freedom? Great orators preach themselves in lofty places and in their flights of imagination disdain the petty details of fact which hamper the mere "cravellers in human actualities." This is the trouble with our esteemed friend, Mr. "Orator." When he rises in his place to "bawle" do not look for him beside his desk. Cast your eyes aloft and you will find him shaking his cherubic wings in company with the gargoyles, or perchance sitting in the netting which is supposed to have an improving effect upon the acoustics of the chamber. Monday he launched himself in space and shook his feathers in terrible indignation at the political usurpers who seek to deprive the Northwest of such liberties as the people of British Columbia enjoy. If the rules of debate to which we are so sorry to say Mr. Bowser's subject, had permitted, doubtless, we should have been regaled with a portrayal of what Canada collectively and the Northwest individually would have been today had they been, in the wisdom of the Legislature, permitted to enjoy such government as British Columbia has had for many years. This is a great province physically. Its acres are broad and its mountain peaks rise in the clouds, but British Columbia is not extensive enough to contain a presence of the expansiveness of the member for the Village on the Inlet; the animals of her mountains are not high enough to accommodate his soaring spirit; the marble halls of her legislative chamber are too cramped and the spirit of the members who sit therein too attenuated to respond to the appeals of this giant-hearted and god-souled son of man. We beseech Vancouver to consider its ways and send him to the place to which he rightfully belongs, just as soon as the opportunity offers. Otherwise it is a certainty that some day the roof of our anchored Parliament buildings will be blown off by such a torrent of wind as the Speaker will be unable to control.

CONTROL OF TELEPHONES.

A committee of the Dominion Parliament is at present considering the very important matter of the telephons service and its relationship to the people of urban, suburban and rural municipalities. There is little doubt as to the ultimate outcome of a movement which was commenced with so little outward ceremonial. The government aims at the extinction of the present telephone systems of Canada and the taking over either by the central or subordinate authorities of all lines at present in operation and their extension in such a manner as will give practically to every inhabitant of the country the use of what is now one of the essentials of civilized life. Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster-General, who proved the utility and the practicability of penny postage, is naturally the moving spirit in the matter of the next great enterprise for the benefit of the people. His idea is that the state should own the main system and municipalities the local services and feeding lines. The municipality could tax the telephone user for the accommodation he receives, collecting the money in the same way as for any other service. Information will be collected from other countries or districts where the telephone has been made a cheap and universal convenience, rather than an expensive monopoly. Already investigation has disclosed that in one of the states of the Union in which public ownership of telephones prevails the rates are only about

one-third of the charges collected in Canada under private control.

There is considerable speculation as to the possible attitude of the Conservative party towards this commendable and patriotic movement. We fail to see why there should be. It is true two or three of the followers of Mr. Borden have already expressed their appreciation of the announcement of the Postmaster-General. But such approval was given at the spur of the moment and without the due deliberation which is characteristic of the opposition as a whole. It is also a fact that the Conservative party expressed in its hostility to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme a preference for a "government-owned and controlled" transcontinental railway. But in that case the party was driven into a corner. It had twice put forward counter proposals which proved unpopular and had withdrawn them. It expressed itself in favor of government ownership in the instance of the Grand Trunk merely for party purposes and because there was no other unsubstantial ground on which it could plant its weary feet. In the abstract any policy that is not the policy of the government will do. In this matter of the nationalization of telephones the case will be entirely different. It will be a practical movement, not a merely academic discussion with the object of testing public feeling and winning a government. The opinion of the Toronto Star is that nobody need be surprised if the Conservative party is found opposing public ownership of the telephones, or anything else now controlled by companies? On the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, the Conservatives hurriedly fortified and defended the public ownership position. But that is not where they live. They were driven there by the course of the campaign, and some of them did not admire the place. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, leader in the Senate and ex-Premier, speaking from a platform on which sat Mr. Borden, leader in the Commons, said flatly that he did not believe in public ownership and operation of railways. Others were less frank, but no more convinced. As a matter of fact, public ownership is not the kind of idea that commends itself to the Conservative mind—except when that mind is warmed by the excitement of a general election. Not that the Conservative people could be won to it, but the party is dominated by an inner circle of Toryism, especially when in office, that would regard public ownership as rank socialism.

THE BUDGET.

The session of the Legislature is nearing an end. The Finance Minister brought down his estimates by stealth Tuesday and delivered the budget speech without undue ringing of bells. Mr. Tatlow adheres to his surplus-not-acknowledging this plain fact the public accounts will show a considerable deficit. He has no hopes of producing an equilibrium during the present financial year, notwithstanding the enormous increase in taxation. But he is not without hope of ultimately attaining the goal to which the government has resolutely set its face. A couple of loans will mature in 1907. With the revenue relieved of the charges on account of these, with the transfer of some more of the burdens that should properly appertain to municipalities, with a possible grant of better terms from the Dominion, and with such further increases of taxation as may seem desirable, it may be possible to create a balance between revenues and expenditures in the course of a couple of years—providing always that the great railway policy that is in course of incubation and is due to come out of its shell just previous to the next general election be not too severe a strain upon the resources of the country.

The Finance Minister has a particularly original way of indicating the economies the government has firmly and insistently practised. He compares the expenditures of the present administration with the estimates of previous governments and calls the House to behold and to rejoice in his savings—in the conversion of large prospective deficits into actual, living surpluses. This is a method of accounting that is not usually practised by ministers of orthodox financial faith. But we are willing to make allowances for the undoubted difficulties created for Mr. Tatlow by a long line of predecessors of plunging proclivities. He has been forced to do something to overcome the discrepancy between provincial receipts and provincial expenditures. His difficulties were not lessened by the fact that every proposal for the augmentation of the revenue had to be submitted to the leader of the party by whose support alone the government exists. The terms of the secret agreement are not likely to be published for the benefit of the public affected. That there is an agreement of the coming tones of the Premier when he asks his master whether any legislative proposition meets with his approval and the frolic which appears on the lips of the Scotch politicians who he refers to the members of the opposition who deride his pretensions of independence make sufficiently clear. We are willing to make allowances for the obvious weakness of the government both in its support and in its individual capacity, and to concede that the statement of the Finance Minister contains all that could be expected under the circumstances. It amounts to this: That the province is prosperous; the revenue notwithstanding the enormous increases in taxation, is not so buoyant as it might be; if

general business continues good there is a possibility of revenue and expenditure balancing in the course of a few years; but there has been no honest attempt to curtail expenditures which could have been reduced without material injury to the province, while appropriations for works of absolute necessity have either been cut down to the point of futility or diverted to mere purposes of party advantage.

PREMIER WHITNEY'S JOB.

Premier Whitney, according to the cartoonists, looked very proud and happy as he took his place in the legislature, practically as the first Conservative Prime Minister "Ontario ever had." It is rumored that the demands of office seekers have been very numerous and particularly insistent. For one job alone in Toronto, it is said, there were in the neighborhood of three thousand applicants. This is a crop which has been growing. It must be remembered, for thirty-two years, and allowance must be made. Besides, the party has been in the cold for about nine years, and what can any reasonable politician expect, considering that the average Tory worker considers he was born to hold office. However, Mr. Whitney has evidently not been appalled by the sight of the job that lies before him. He has taken his coat off and gone at it with a light heart and a cheery smile. There is a surplus of three or four millions in the treasury, and the task will be easy until the question of satisfying the demands of the idealists, who abound in astonishing numbers in the premier province, arises. Already we note that the prohibitionists, who boast that they knocked Ross out, are preparing to insist that the new government shall give them another referendum. The one taken previously was not satisfactory. It was a test of party spirit rather than a true indication of popular feeling. Mr. Whitney, as is well known, has his own opinions about liquor business. He is averse to anyone standing up and telling him that he must forego his "nightcap" for the sake of a cause that he has doubts as to the utility of. He has already said that no temperance legislation will be considered during the present session. We must wait to see what the prohibitionists have to say about that. When they set their batteries at work the new Premier will appreciate the difficulties with which the old one had to contend.

DUPED AND MOCKED.

A perfectly legitimate commercial venture followed for many years by prominent business men of Victoria has experienced for some time, and appears condemned to experience still more in the immediate future, the ill effects of the conciliatory, we might truthfully say the abject policy of conciliation and adulation adopted by Great Britain towards the United States. We are all aware of the effect upon the sealing industry of Canada by the British government, as the suggestion of the United States. The hampering conditions to seasons, zones of operations and implements that may be used, are practically a handicap from which the citizens of all other nations are exempt. The effect of the convention entered into has not hitherto been felt to a great extent in the competition of sealers of foreign powers. But commercially Japan is just awaking to life, and the schooner from the other side of the ocean, equipped and manned by Japanese for the taking of seal, and operating off the Vancouver Island coast, is merely a forerunner of fleets which are not subject to any of the conditions imposed on British vessels, and which therefore will be operated under advantages which are likely to put us out of business as competitors. This is the latest phase of the sycophantic blunder which dealt a serious blow to the patriotic feelings of many a sturdy Canadian heart.

THE TONQUIN MASSACRE.

To the Editor.—The letter of my good friend, the late Mr. Banfield, in 1858, as to the Tonquin massacre, is not so decisive as Mr. Smith thinks. Mr. Banfield was in the service of my firm from 1859 until his death in 1865, and he has been reading the past five or six months. His collected, systematically, under my direction, information as to Indian matters on the West Coast, including, of course, the massacre and such traditions as the Clayoquot Indian story referred to in the above letter. The subject cannot be discussed in your columns, but I may say that in 1860 there were "Tonquin" traditions in each of the large sounds, and Indian romances who fifty years after the event, supplying a growing demand for information, narrated sincerely that they had been blown up in the "Tonquin," just as George the Fourth came to believe that he had commanded the cavalry at Waterloo. The principal historical evidence as to the massacre is that of the sole survivor of the crew, the Indian interpreter, who lived near Astoria, and had been two voyages along the northwest coast, before his employment on the Tonquin. Flying back to Astoria, he was there examined and cross-examined by the friends of the victims. The minutes of his evidence were sent to Mr. Astor, and by him, later on, submitted to the inspection of Washington Irving, who, in his book "Astoria," related the circumstances as carefully as the casual discrepancies in the statements placed before him permitted. It would be ridiculous to pretend to such evidence. Indian stories related half a century after the event. I add that, as a magistrate, I was satisfied that Mr. Banfield was not murdered, but lost his balance in the canoe and fell overboard. The "Northwest Trading Company" is a new name to me; the owners of the Tonquin. The "Pacific Fur-

Company" organized in 1810 by Mr. Astor and others, owned that vessel. PIONEER MAGISTRATE, West Coast.

A MATTER FOR COMPROMISE.

In view of the close approach of the second reading of the autonomy bill the following letter from the Premier to Mr. W. H. Orr, of this city, a copy of which was afterwards sent to Rev. Wm. Tindall, of Walkerton, by Sir Wilfrid, will be of interest. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, to which I hasten to reply. I am more than pleased at your laying your views before me, and since you are an old friend and a disciple of George Brown I can appeal to you against yourself on this occasion, for I have the authority of that great name, of George Brown himself, in support of the principle of the education clause of the bill which I have introduced. Since you were actively engaged in reporting the debates of Confederation, no one knows better than yourself the conditions under which the union was carried to completion. You know even better than I do that Confederation was a compromise on many questions, and that it was especially so on education. You remember the proceedings of the Quebec conference, and that much appreciation was then felt by the English Protestants of Quebec as to the security of their education privileges in the hands of the majority in that province; you remember that Holton made a fight for the security of the system of separate schools in Quebec; you also remember that Galt made a similar fight, and that as a compromise it was agreed in the Quebec resolutions, with which you are well familiar, that in the province of Ontario and Quebec the minorities, Protestant and Catholic, would be granted their respective separate school system. You remember that Galt was never satisfied with this, and that in deference to his own views and the views of many others the whole section 48 of the Quebec resolutions was recast, and it became section 93 of the British North America Act. By that section it is enacted that:

"In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education; subject and according to the following provisions:

"(a) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union."

This is the open season for revolution in South America. There are ominous rumblings in several republics who people think the time has come for a change of governments. Uncle Sam, who has voluntarily assumed suzerainty over them all without either their consent or that of any of the powers and become sponsor for their good behavior, may have a heavy job on his hands. American newspapers threaten the application of the Big Stick blown out of a Big Gun, but these are not the days in which such measures would meet with popular approval, and popular approval is an important factor in international affairs.

RUSSIA PREPARING TO TAKE MEASURES TO ALLAY THE FEVER OF REBELLION IN POLAND.

Poor Poland! Other countries have had their days of adversity and have passed into the peaceful possession of enduring tranquility. There was a time when turmoil was a nation's normal state, peace an exceptional condition. In Russia alone there has in this respect been no progress. And there can be none, according to the ruling of her rulers, because the people are not endowed with the qualities which are guarantees of efficient self-government. So Poland must be cased into quiescence after the traditional Russian method.

EUGENE P. MILLER DEAD.

Popular Young Man Succumbs to Illness at His Home Wednesday. The host of friends of Eugene P. Miller will be pained to learn of the fatal termination of the illness which has confined him to his home on Cedar Hill road for the past five or six months. His death occurred early on Wednesday. Although he was not born here, being a native of San Francisco, Mr. Miller was nearly as much of a Victorian as if he had first seen the light in this city, for with his parents he came from California twenty-three years ago. He was educated in the local public and high schools, after which he engaged in printing in his father's establishment on Johnson street. Subsequently he became a member of the composing staff of the Colonist, acquiring a knowledge of the trade. He married Miss Pollock, a resident of Cedar Hill district. Less than twelve months ago Mr. Miller was stricken with an illness which, though apparently insignificant at first, developed into a decided malady. The progress of which needed attention he continued to "silk" the end coming on Wednesday. Mr. Miller was highly popular among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances not only in Victoria, the home of his early childhood, but in those other cities of the province with which he later became associated. The possession of such evidence, Indian stories related in a large measure, most favorably impressed those with whom he came in contact, and to these the news of his untimely death will bring poignant sorrow. He was twenty-five years of age.

THE TONQUIN TRAGEDY AND WHERE IT OCCURRED.

Written for the Times by C. McK. S.

The capture of the Northwest Trading Company's ship Tonquin on the West Coast of Vancouver Island in 1811 and the massacre of the crew by the Indians has been recorded at various times since that terrible event occurred. But in all the statements placed before the public no harbor was named by the writers in which the ship was at that time. Nearly all the harbors from San Juan, near the entrance to Foca Straits, and along the West Coast of Vancouver Island as far as Nahwilti, have been named as the place in which the Tonquin lay when the sad event took place. It is very evident that none of the writers knew the exact place, or they would doubtless have named it. Only one man seemed to tell the story of the ship's capture by the Indians, and he, being a stranger to that coast, could not name the harbor in which it happened.

I shall now place before the reader some facts in relation to the capture of the ship, the name of the harbor she was in, and remove the blame of causing the trouble with the Indians which led to the massacre of the crew from the shoulders of Captain Thorne, and place it on the shoulders of the Indians, who were the aggressors, who is the proper person to bear it.

In the year 1804, an Englishman named Banfield, who had been a carpenter on board of a British warship, came to Victoria, and shortly after his arrival commenced trading with the Indians on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Finding the business of trading in oils and furs profitable, he made a permanent trading post at Clayoquot, where he built up a good business.

Very soon after he had established his trading post he decided to learn the language of the Indians with whom he was trading, which he speedily acquired, and found it to be of much greater advantage than that of his own. He soon learned to speak the Indian language so that he could converse with them quite as easily as in his own native tongue, he had many conversations with them on various subjects, particularly fishing, hunting, their modes of life, and other interesting matters. On one occasion he embraced the opportunity as suggested to him by a friend in Victoria to inquire of the chief, whose name was Tackwee, a son of Wickaninnish, and who was one of the principal men in the Tonquin tragedy, the name of the harbor the ship was in at the time of the sad event; what caused the Indians to act in such a ferocious manner towards the crew; and some particulars in regard to the destruction of the ship, the number of Indians killed when she was blown up, etc.

The story as told by the chief to Banfield is related in a letter by his friend in Victoria in August, 1808. It commenced by stating that Clayoquot Sound lies about twenty-five miles in a northwest direction from Ucluelet. The principal entrance to this Sound faces to the south, and is formed by the headlands of Tinamah and the island of Eohatchet. Running in a north-easterly direction about three miles from Eohatchet are the harbors of Chich-chaitis and Opetat; the former of these is where the melancholy massacre of the crew of the ill-fated Tonquin occurred.

The Indian chief's story runs thus: That McKay, the chief trader, and not Captain Thorne, as has been so erroneously stated, was the owner of the ship, and some other skins from an old Indian named

THE TONQUIN TRAGEDY AND WHERE IT OCCURRED.

Wookamis, that the price of them was fixed, and the Indian was paid for them, but that Wookamis wanted something given to him over and above what he had already received, which they always look for. McKay would not accede to his request, but Wookamis still persisted in annoying him for a politick, or gift, for some time, when at last McKay lost his temper and roughly pushed him away. The decks of the Tonquin at this time were crowded with Indians and a stalwart chief named Maniwa, a friend of Wookamis, seeing him roughly pushed away by McKay at once raised the Wookamis' arms in his iron grasp. Other Indians rushed on the captain and officers, and very soon slaughtered by them. The sailors were all huddled together in the fore part of the ship looking on at the captain and officers being butchered by the Indians, and seemed to be so completely paralyzed that they neither offered to assist their officers or resist the savages when they were attacked by them, and in a few minutes the whole of the crew were murdered except those who escaped below the deck, and several who were taken by the Indians for some time, but it was unsuccessful, as the Indians feared to penetrate the dark and remote places in the side of the ship, and soon gave up the search for them. The whole of the time at this time, which numbered several hundreds, were all assembled either on board or alongside in their canoes, taking and receiving the plunder as it was passed to them from the ship, when suddenly a fearful explosion took place and the upper portion of the ship blew off with a terrible crash. The Indians on deck and alongside the ship were scattered like straws in a whirlwind in all directions, while the water and inflated bodies covered the face of the waters. The Indians were all more or less injured, but the greatest number killed and wounded were those in the canoes alongside the ship, who were struck by the broken flying fragments, while the Indians on deck escaped with comparatively few killed and wounded.

Immediately after the explosion the Tonquin sank, carrying down with her the bodies of her officers and crew, numbering about twenty-five in all, which are now entombed in the bottom of the harbor where the terrible tragedy took place.

The names of McKay and Lewis are frequently mentioned among the Indians to this day, McKay being a great favorite of theirs before the awful massacre occurred. W. E. Banfield, who had been living among the Indians as a trader, Indian agent and pilot for about ten years, was treated quite as treacherously as the crew of the Tonquin, and according to the reports which reached Victoria in August, 1808, he was thrown overboard from a canoe in Barkley Sound by Indians while out looking for a ship which he intended to pilot to the northwest coast, and was nearly killed by the Indians who were so cruel as to shoot a man's life through when amongst such bloodthirsty savages. He left behind him only the name of Banfield Creek, Barkley Sound, the place of his last residence in this country, and the name of the ship, which is now occupied by the Ocean Telegraph Cable Company's station.

friend of the chief's, who was about to be married, which shows what a stender

tion only advanced a certain distance, holding the attention of those defending while another company came up on the right flank. The latter fell upon the unsuspecting defence like an avalanche, driving them from their positions. They made a stand first at the flag staff, but were driven back to the center of the main camp. Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Macrae reformed their forces and prepared to withstand any further advance. It was at this stage that the enemy gallantly maintained their position until the near approach of the enemy made further attempts useless, he retired, directly across the zone of fire, taking a place among the van-guard of Capt. Cobbett's command.

Scattering his troops, Lieut. Burgess advanced on the new position, guerrilla style. After some musketry fire he ordered a charge and drove the defenders through the park at the point of the bayonet. There was now no doubt about the result, Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Burgess were heroically defeated, their forces retiring in disorder and taking refuge on the opposite side of the lake bridge, which they blew up to prevent pursuit.

On the first day the sound and the opposing troops joined forces and marched amicably to the drill hall, where refreshments were served and apparently much appreciated. The first cadet sham battle was voted a huge success. Everything was carried out as pre-arranged, and both officers and men displayed a good knowledge of military strategy.

The funeral of Mrs. Bateman took place Tuesday from the parlors of W. J. Hanna. Rev. G. K. B. Adams conducted the service and the following acted as pallbearers: P. Shoppard, E. J. Neary, Geo. Jenkins, J. Lloyd, E. C. Knight and J. Cummins. A large number were attended and many beautiful floral emblems were presented.

—Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of the Dalles hotel, have presented a cage containing a young wildcat to Beacon Hill park. The cat was captured in Atlin and is a splendid specimen of this species of animal. Alderman James A. Douglas, chairman of the park committee, feels very grateful for the gift, for it makes a most interesting addition to the animals more recently placed in the enclosure. It is hoped that some public-spirited person will donate a few more of these animals to the park before long.

E. G. Russell is in the city again, and will spend several days here, a guest at the Drift. Mr. Russell accompanied the Grand Trunk Pacific party to Edmonton and then returned to the Coast.

THE CADETS' SHAM FIGHT A SUCCESS.

A SPIRITED BATTLE FOUGHT TUESDAY AT BEACON HILL—A Gallant Attack and an Obstinate Defence—Boys Acquitted Themselves Well.

Crowds thronged Beacon Hill on Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the first sham battle held by members of the High and Collegiate school cadets. Long before the twilight hour, under the command of Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Macrae, took up a position on the brow of the hill a large number of expectant spectators had posted themselves at points of vantage. Shortly after the arrival of Capt. Cobbett and his gallant battalion, Master Gunner Mulcahy, instructor of the High school corps, appeared on the scene in order to exercise a general supervision over the operations, and, incidentally, to criticise the tactics of the opposing forces.

Although the officers in command of the defence had only twenty-five armed cadets at their disposal, they posted them to such advantage that it appeared well-nigh impossible for the stronghold to fall without heavy loss to the attackers. Stretched behind furs bushes or under cover of immense rocks, in such a manner as to command all approaches from the north, south and east, the defending twenty-five men displayed the onslaught. A corp of scouts, under command of Corp. Crozier, had been placed in advance at advantageous positions.

Slightly after 4 o'clock the latter sighted the enemy and hurriedly returned to headquarters with the information that the attack was developing from the direction of the bear pit, and also, that the attackers were evidently in force. Lieut. Macrae quickly concentrated his company at the threatened spot. This movement was executed just in time, the first volley being discharged by the stormers immediately after. In reply the defenders fired a defiant volley and a fierce fusillade ensued.

But Lieut. Burgess, commanding the hostile force, didn't intend to push the attack from that quarter. His firing sec-

—The total clearing house for March 28th were:—Members of Association football to visit Seattle Capt. Goward and other officers. This was a class condition. I relied upon the first-class exhibition the Seattle player championship. I won every game anticipated so far at Victoria-United last struggle. It is a great support to local team.

A SPRING SYSTEM BY PURGATIVE. Ask, any doctor that the use of the verbena for its curative value, take a purgative medicine and make a morning tea. People who are pressed, who find that they have occasional headaches, or who purities through a need a spring medicine do not dose themselves with purgatives that bowels, tearing the system, what is needed in Williams' Pink Pills. That science has are quietly absorbed filling the veins with that carries health part of the body. Pills cure skin, headaches, nervous all blood troubles, and make men and women strong. Mr. Williams' Pink Pills cured my rheumatism, and have cured my wife's rheumatism. If you need a tonic after a month's illness—give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They will cure through the botany of the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," per around the medicine sold elsewhere by mail at \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medical

VICTORIA BE I

A Public Meeting Favor of Comm. A largely attended public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Victoria Commodore Hotel. The chairmen was in order without further delay was chosen as honorary treasurer.

The extent of the opinion in this regard that one while the major would be held this year, on a somewhat shaly nervousness being decided by the 24th of March.

It was suggested the management placed in the committee comprising members. Last holding in place of the clerical work. This was approved and on motion agreed to appoint Hall, H. D. Herter, Dr. Garesch, Shaker, and Dr. Williams' Medical

After the manner authorized to expedite the military and making the forthness. It was requested in an officer at the English, and the Esquimaux, to this was carried out. This was an effort to effect that a fly-cruiser was done the China station.

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