s connected with the execution of owers in this memorandum contain-

To apply for, purchase or acquire patents, brevets d'invention, trade , licences, concessions and the like, rring any exclusive or non-exclusive ited right to use, or any secret or information as to any invention may seem capable of being used for f the purposes of the Company, or quisition of which may seem calcu- directly or indirectly, to benefit the ny, and to use, exercise, develop or licenses in respect of, or otherwise n to account, the property rights or nation so acquired:

To buy, sell, manufacture, prepare, ve, alter, manipulate, treat, and deal nmodities of all kinds which can con- tly be dealt in by the Company, in ction with any of its objects, and rry on any business or manufactures may seem to the directors conven- either temporarily or permanent) ad- e, or capable of being properly car- n, or calculated, directly or indirect- enhance the value of or render ble any of the property, concessions, hts of the Company:

To purchase or otherwise acquire ndertake all or any part of the busi- property and liabilities of any person npany carrying on any business which Company is authorized to carry on, ssessed of property suitable for the ses of the Company:

To construct, instal, cary out, main- improve, manage, work, control, op- and superintend any railways, nes or sidings, roadways, tramways, , docks, wharves, water-courses, hy- c works, gas works, electric works, ies, warehouses, and other works and niences in any part of the world, o contribute to, subsidize or other- assist or take part in any such op- ns:

To develop and turn to account or any properties, rights or interests may at any time be acquired by the any:

To work, treat or otherwise deal natural or other products, or any ap- es or methods connected therewith:

To enter into any arrangement any government or authorities, su- , municipal, local or otherwise, and ain from any such government or ity all rights, concessions and privi- that may seem conducive to the ny's objects, or any of them:

To undertake and execute any con- for works involving the supply or f any machinery, and to carry out uxiliary or other works comprised in contracts:

To procure the Company to be reg- or otherwise recognized in any for- ountry or elsewhere abroad:

To advance or lend money to any ny, corporation, person or persons ling directors and members of the ny), on such terms as may seem ent, and with or without security, discount bills, notes and other ne- le instruments and generally to carry siness as bankers, financial agents erwise:

To lay out land for building pur- and to build on, improve, g leases, advance money to persons g on, or otherwise develop the in such manner as may seem ex- t to advance to Company's inter-

To enter into partnership or into rrangements for sharing profits, un- interests, joint adventure, reciprocal sions, or co-operation, amalgamation or purchase from, any person or ny carrying on or engaged in, or to carry on or engage in, any busi- or transaction which this Company horized to carry on or engage in, business or transaction capable of conducted so as directly or indirectly efit this Company, and to take or ise acquire and hold shares or stock securities of, adn to subsidize or ise assist any such Company, and , hold, re-issue, with or without tee, or otherwise deal with such or securities:

To purchase, take or lease, or in ge, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property, and any con- s, patents, articles, or appliances er rights or privileges which the rs may think necessary or conven- vith reference to any of these ob- and capable of being properly dealt n connection with any of the Com- property or rights for the time and to use, exercise, develop, grant s in respect of or otherwise deal r turn the same to account:

Subject to the provisions of any ct to which the Company may be a to sell the undertaking of the Com- or any part thereof, or any part of perty or assets, for such considera- the directors may think fit, and in lar for shares, debentures or se- s of any other company having ob- ltogether or in part similar to those Company:

To promote any company or com- for the purpose of acquiring all part of the property, rights and ies of this Company, or for any purpose which may seem directly directly calculated to benefit this ny:

To subscribe for, or underwrite, or tee the subscription of all or any shares, stock or debenture stock of mpany or corporation, either in d or elsewhere, and upon such d conditions as the directors may advisable:

To invest and deal with the moneys Company not immediately required, uch securities, and in such manner, from time to time be determined directors:

To lend money to such parties, and h terms, as may seem expedient, particular to persons having deal- ith the Company, and to give any ee or indemnity that may seem nt, and to discount bills, and to money and valuables on deposit, transact any of the business of a that may seem expedient:

To obtain any Provincial Order or Parliament or other Government on for enabling the Company to ny of its objects into effect, or for g any modification of the Com- constitution, or for any other pur- hich may seem expedient, and to any proceedings or applications ay seem calculated, directly or in- to prejudice the Company's in-

To raise, borrow or receive money sit or otherwise at interest from son or persons, or secure the pay- money (including liabilities of or er by the Company) in such man- on such terms, as may seem ex- and also by the issue of deben- debenture stock, whether perpetual wise, and charged or not charged whole or any part of the property ompany, both present and future, its uncalled capital:

To draw, accept, indorse, discount, and issue bills of exchange, prom- es, debentures, bills of lading, and egotiable or transferable instru- securities:

To remunerate any parties for ser- ndered or to be rendered in plac- assisting to place, any shares in pany's capital, or any debentures, e stock, or other securities of the , or in or about the formation or n of the Company, or the con- its business, and to remunerate ployees or agents by commission as well as, or instead of, by fixed

To do all or any of the above any part of the world, and either pals, agents, trustees, contractors, wise, and either alone or in con- with others, and either by or agents, sub-contractors, trustees wise:

To sell, improve, manage, develop, enfranchise, lease, mortgage, f, turn to account, or otherwise all or any part of the property s of the Company:

To pay or receive commissions for pect of the subscribing or under- r guaranteeing the subscription of ebentures or stock of any com- particularly to pay a commis- or in respect of the subscription, or underwriting of the shares ompany:

To give to subscribers, guarantors riters of any of the shares, de- or stock in this Company, the subscribe at some future date, a postponed period, for shares price, either as part of the con- of such subscription, guarantee riting, or otherwise:

To do all such other things as are or conducive to the attainment ove objects.

The Rhodes Scholarships

Superintendent Robinson Receives Complete Instructions as to Procedure.

Names of British Columbians Finally Entered For Examinations.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday Superintendent Robinson of the Department of Education, received from the secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trustees in London, England, the following interesting matter, which will be read with no little attention here, as five young British Columbians have announced themselves as candidates for the splendid prize of successful effort. The conditions of eligibility are not onerous or numerous. The British Columbia committee have not yet selected the place where the examinations will be held, but in all probability it will be found that the candidates will be invited to come to Victoria to write.

The forms for the signature of the persons who shall superintend the examinations testifying that everything has been carried out with honorable fairness are also in the hands of Superintendent Robinson. The names of the candidates who are definitely announced as entrants for these scholarships are as follows:

Henry R. Bray, son of Mr. Marshall Bray, government agent, Nanaimo. Now in his third year at Toronto University.

F. G. T. Lucas, of Kaslo, B. C. A graduate of Toronto University.

W. A. Donaldson, son of Mr. Donaldson of the Board of School Trustees, Vancouver city. Has completed his second year at Vancouver College.

Israel Rubinowitz, Vancouver, now in his fourth year at McGill University, Montreal.

E. K. Debeck, son of Mr. Debeck, Indian agent, Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, has completed his second year at Vancouver College.

The following are the recommendations of the Trustees to the several commitees:

Dear, Sir,—I am sending you, under separate cover, copies of a memorandum which embodies the suggestions of the Trustees in regard to the selection of a Rhodes scholar from your province for the present year. The Trustees hope that they may count upon the assistance of yourself and the other members of the Committee of Selection appointed for your province, to give effect to their recommendations. They will have to depend upon you to fix a place for holding the qualifying examination which will be most convenient for candidates from all parts of the province, and to give due notification of the time and place of the examination to the candidates. They must also ask you to name a supervising examiner, who will see that the examination is conducted with fairness and impartiality. The certificate on this point which he will be asked to sign is enclosed herewith.

The Trustees would remind you that according to the memorandum issued in June last the conditions of eligibility are as follows:

(a.) Students may be candidates who shall have completed their second year's work at some recognized degree-granting University or College of Canada during the year of election.

(b.) Scholars must be unmarried; must be British subjects, and not less than 19 nor more than 25 years of age on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

(c.) Candidates may elect whether they will apply for scholarship of the province in which they have acquired their educational qualification, or for that of the province in which they have their private domicile, home or residence. They must present themselves for examination in the province they select. No candidate may apply in more than one province.

In any doubtful case of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

It seems necessary that the qualifying examination should be held simultaneously throughout America, and the Trustees hope that it will be found possible to adhere strictly to this condition. Six papers will be given in the examination, for each of which two hours are allowed.

It is supposed that nearly a month will elapse between the date when the examination is held and the time when the report of the examiners will be in the hands of the Committee of Selection. Should all the candidates have exemption from responsions under the Colonial Statute, the election may be proceeded with at once. It is hoped that local knowledge and the credentials submitted will make the work of selection in most cases easy.

The Trustees will be glad to receive any suggestion derived from the experience of Committees of Selection on this occasion as to methods by which the selection of scholars can be simplified in coming years. The present memorandum applies only to elections in 1904.

Meanwhile the Trustees feel that their greatest reliance in trying to carry out the ideas of Mr. Rhodes must be on the conscientious exercise of their judgment by the Committees of Selection in sending to them as scholars students of power and promise, and representative types of the manliness, culture and character of the province from which they come. Believe me,

Yours sincerely,
GEO. R. PARKIN.

Memorandum for Committees of Selection making appointments to Scholarships throughout Canada for 1904.—:

1. A written examination will be held beginning on April 13th, at a place fixed by the Committee of Selection for each province. This committee will appoint a suitable person to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simple qualifying, and is intended to give assurance that no elected scholar will be unable to pass Responsions, the first examination which the University demands of all candidates for the B. A. degree.

2. At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford has named for the present year three examiners to prepare examination papers and report upon the replies given. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the chairman of the Committee of Selection. The parcel containing the examination papers shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time and place of examination. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationary to candidates at the place of examination.

3. The replies made by candidates shall be collected at the close of each examination, and forwarded in sealed parcels to a centre to be fixed by the Trust for despatch to the examiners at Oxford.

4. The University of Oxford has agreed to accept in lieu of Responsions the certificate of its examiners that students have passed this examination, so that all scholars elected will be excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford.

5. As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the chairman of the Committee of Selection will be furnished with a list of the candidates who have passed and are therefore eligible for election.

6. The Committee of Selection will then proceed to choose the scholar for the year. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the Trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship and (iv) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his school-mates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii) and (iii) should be decided in any school or college by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv) by the head of the school or college.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions the Trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

7. To aid in making a choice, each candidate should therefore be required to furnish to the chairman of the Committee of Selection:

(a) A certificate of age.

(b) A certificate from his school or college that he has been selected as the candidate from that school or college who best fulfils the ideas of Mr. Rhodes' bequest.

(c) A statement from his school or college of the grounds upon which he was chosen, including his educational qualifications, his record in athletics, and such testimonials from his masters at school and his professors at college in reference to the qualities indicated by Mr. Rhodes as seem best adapted to guide the judgment of the Committee of Selection.

8. Should it seem advisable, the Committee of Selection is free to apply to the candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary.

9. The chairman of the Committee of Selection will at once notify to the Trustees or their agent, the name of the elected scholar, and will forward to Mr. F. J. Wylie, the Rhodes Trust, Oxford, all the credentials and testimonials relating to scholarship and character on which the election was made.

10. The elected scholar will then be furnished by the chairman of the Committee of Selection with a memorandum prepared by the representative of the Trustees at Oxford of the steps necessary to be taken to have his name enrolled at one of the Colleges of the University.

11. The scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments; the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his college that the work and conduct of a student have been satisfactory. Without such a certificate the scholarship lapses. A scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a student to secure this college certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding scholars.

N. B.—The Trustees have decided to accept for the present year as candidates, without a further qualifying examination, any students or graduates of McGill University, Toronto University, Dalhousie University, and the University of New Brunswick, who have fulfilled the conditions under which they are exempted by the Colonial Universities Statute from Responsions or certain other examinations at Oxford University.

A copy of the Colonial Universities Statute is sent herewith, and the Committee of Selection will decide finally whether any claim to be excused the qualifying examination holds good.

Henrich Vogel, a well known German portrait painter, who, however, has not done any work for three decades, has left his whole property, valued at $250,000, for the founding of a charitable institution for artists.

BALTIC FLEET SAILS NEXT SEPTEMBER

War Will Then Be Brought to Speedy Termination Says Correspondent.

Paris, March 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien reports an interview with a high official of the Russian navy regarding the departure of the Baltic squadron for the Far East. The fleet of Admiral Wirenius will, this official says, first be recalled and thoroughly overhauled, and he adds the united squadron cannot leave before the end of September, by which time the sectional torpedo boats which are to be sent to Port Arthur will be ready. This will give the Russians added superiority, and the war, the official asserts, will be brought to a speedy close. The correspondent's informant declares that the cruiser Dmitroy Donskoi, on account of her slowness, will remain at home. A crisis in the tea trade, adds the correspondent, has been caused by merchants, who announce that a ten per cent. advance in price will be made on Monday.

The Harbin correspondent of the Matin says General Kuropatkin has left that place for Mukden, saying as he departed: "I will maintain my country's honor intact."

A news agency despatch says General Kuropatkin was given an enthusiastic sendoff. The municipal authorities placed 7,500 men at his disposal. The thaw has begun at Harbin says the same despatch.

Seized Shingle Bolts.—Mr. John Murray, provincial timber inspector, confiscated on Thursday between 300 and 400 cords of cordwood and several hundred shingle bolts near Burnaby Lake. The land off which these were cut is government reserve and lies east of Vancouver. The cutters were Chinese and the chief commissioner of lands and works will decide what action is to be taken against them.

LightWeight Champion.

Saginaw, Mich., March 28.—Joe Gans, of Baltimore, was given the decision tonight in a ten-round bout with Gus Gardner, of Saginaw, for the lightweight championship of the world.

Pennell Beats Miles.

London, March 28—After several years tenure of the amateur tennis championship, C. H. Miles today lost, being beaten by . Pennell by 3 sets to 2.

Tom Sharkey Loses Match.

Richmond, Va., March 28.—Tow Sharkey the pugilist, lost in a wrestling match with M. J. Dwyer tonight, by failing to throw his antagonist twice in one hour. He secured one fall, but was unable to repeat the performance.

A Sudden Stroke Of Paralysis

Only Results After Months or Years of Nervous Exhaustion—There are Always Symptoms to Give Timely Warning.

It is a great mistake to imagine that persons of robust health and good vitality are suddenly seized with paralysis.

All nervous diseases are slow in coming on, and for this reason the victim often does not realize his danger until overtaken by prostration or paralysis.

Loss of interest in life, sleeplessness, irritability, failure of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, muscular weakness, indigestion, headache, twitching of the nerves, feelings of depression and despondency are among the symptoms which tell of an exhausted nervous system and the approach of paralysis.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stops the wasting process by which the nerve cells are being destroyed, and by forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force, positively and permanently restores the nervous system.

There is no other way in this world by which nervous exhaustion can be overcome and prostration and paralysis prevented.

Stimulants and narcotics merely hasten collapse. Restorative treatment is necessary.

The process of reconstruction is necessarily gradual, but you can be absolutely certain that every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing you lasting good.

It is your duty to study your symptoms and prevent the dreadful results of neglected nervous diseases.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Tacoma From the Orient

Northern Pacific Liner Arrives Yesterday After Pleasant Voyage.

Interesting Talks About War With Officers and the Passengers.

Late on Friday night the steamer Tacoma of the Northern Pacific line arrived at William Head, coming up to the ocean docks early yesterday morning from her trip from the Orient. She left Yokohama on March 10th, and met easterly winds of more or less strength all the way across, the voyage on the whole being pleasant. The Tacoma brought several passengers and 250 tons of freight for Victoria, the remainder of her cargo and passengers being for Puget Sound ports. After discharging here she passed on to the Sound at 2 o'clock.

There was little to be gleaned regarding the progress of the war, the officers saying that they had been informed before they left Yokohama that a decisive land engagement was expected in Korea somewhere on the 15th of March. They, therefore, expected to learn some news, and were somewhat disappointed when they were informed that the war was dragging its weary length along like a wounded snake, with very few wriggles to the yard of progress.

Dr. Freeman, the Tacoma's doctor, told the Colonist that he had visited the mob of war correspondents at

THEIR PALATIAL QUARTERS

in the Imperial hotel, Tokio, and had found them enjoying life immensely. Amongst them was Mr. Gordon Smith, lately of the London Daily Mail, but now of the London Morning Post, and a former member of the Colonist staff. Mr. Smith was in high spirits and eager to get off to the front. There were forty-two correspondents quartered at the Imperial, and the names of some of them are of world-wide celebrity. Bennett Burleigh, the dean of the mob, was to be seen any morning stalking solemnly on the verandahs, or chatting with other sojourners at the hotel. He was greatly worried at the delay in getting off to the front, but as the general staff themselves had not gone, the correspondents had not too much to grumble at.

The correspondents spent the time riding into the surrounding country to visit famous tea gardens, take photographs and study the native customs.

The correspondents are whiling away part of the time in getting up a book to be sold in aid of the Japanese war relief fund. Each of the correspondents is contributing a chapter, consisting of a narrative of some odd experience in his career. Mr. Gordon Smith had turned his chapter in before the Tacoma left.

Dr. Freeman gave the Colonist a most interesting account of the extraordinary manner in which the Japanese are trying to improve the physical characteristics of the people. They are literally a nation of

PRACTICING ATHLETES.

Every mother's son of them, from toddling babies, with two teeth to display when they smile, up to white-haired gran'pas, who were born long before Japan thought of adopting the newfanglements of European civilization, go in for their daily drills. It is a most curious sight to see a military drill instructor putting a whole battalion of children, who are not much more than sucklings, through the latest Prussian military tactics and manoeuvres. When any of the tots show tiredness they are excused and told to go home to ma. Should any of the children display signs of constitutional weakness they are taken in hand by specialists, who work with them until the little ones are as fit as fighting cocks.

The basis of the whole system is deep breathing, and living in the pure open air as much as possible. The mass drills by the little children are wonderful. In perfect time they lunge front, right or left, advance and retire in the correct posture of the man with the bayonet; make all the motions of infantry (which, of course, they are, strictly speaking), and march with a precision that might make regiments of white volunteers blush for shame at their own slouch.

It is wonderful to see the chest development of those Japanese children. Their regular deep breathing exercises have the natural result of enlarging the chest to a degree that is astonishing, and this it is which gives them the

TIRELESS ENDURANCE

on march and climb. For rice-fed urchins they are certainly models of grace. As the elder classes are reached the mysteries of war's grim game are explained with a minuteness of detail that would make the ordinary Caucasian head swim for weariness. Every part of the rifle is explained thoroughly, the mechanism is taken apart; it is a case of dissection. The reason why for everything is supplied to the Japanese in large doses. Hence their intelligent appreciation of their duties. The Japanese soldiers cannot be caught napping on any point concerning their profession, at all events with any part of it with which they have to do. The babies graduate into the urchin class, the urchins into the boy class and the boys into the youth class, and the youths into the men class, and by taht time the subject of the Mikado has his head stored with knowledge about his profession that enables him to render prompt and intelligent obedience to every order.

The nobleness and dignity of reticence are taught early to Japanese children, and the chatterer they are taught to despise. This accounts for the extraordinary silence of the whole nation as to the war.

TIMES BUYS BOAT.

When the Tacoma was at Hongkong the special correspondent of the London Times, the same gentleman who rendered such distinguished service to his paper and to the reading world in the recent Chinese war, had just completed the purchase af a fine big steamer, the Hai Mun, about 2,000 tons register, to be used by the Times correspondents as a despatch boat in following the movements of the belligerent navies, and in making quick connections between points unconnected by telegraph. The Hai Mun is finely fitted up, and the purchase is significant as indicating the earnestness with which the Thunderer tackles a subject like a great international war. The Hai Mun belonged to Messrs. Douglas & Co., the well-known Oriental shipping owners. She started north on her new duties while the Tacoma was in Hongkong harbor.

Available shipping is getting scarce in the Oriental seas, for the Japanese are buying up everything that can float for transports. The well-known Japanese liner Tosa Maru, which has often been at the Victoria ocean docks, was one of the transports the Tacoma's officers saw steaming out of Moji harbor loaded with troops bound for the Korean side. The Kaga Maru was also impressed into the national service, and it was considered probable that the Iyo Maru, which had just arrived from Victoria, would also be taken for this service.

The big British steamer Glengyle was another purchase at short notice, and the captain of the steamer, Captain Darke, was a passenger home to England via the Tacoma, while his officers and crew went home via the French mail route.

The Japanese were maintaining their

RIGID SCRUTINY

of all vessels coming into Japanese waters, and it is now the regular thing to have a pilot handle the vessels at the Japanese ports on account of the war.

The Tacoma's officers had much to tell of the splendid reception given to the officers and crews of the two purchased Japanese cruisers which came out from Genoa to Yokohama. Everywhere the streets were hung with lanterns, flags, ribbons and other decorations.

A passenger on the Tacoma was John Thornton, a time-expired United States bluejacket, who has been serving on the Kentucky, flagship of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Mr. Thornton says the American squadron in Chinese waters is pretty strong, and the men were all wondering whether they should have the pleasure of confronting a European combination and having for comrades the British and Japanese. The sympathy of the American fleet is strongly for the Japanese, whose deeds since the war opened have filled Uncle Sam's gallant tars with enthusiastic admiration. Thornton said that so far as he knew there was not a single white man employed in any capacity aboard the Japanese warships. Speaking about the Japanese gunnery, he said it was not so very wonderful after all, and would be found to contain about as many misses as were scored in the United States or British navies. Of course, he said, they were getting lots of practice, and it stands to reason that before the end of this war they will be wasting very few shots. They have guns on their ships equal to anything carried in any navy, and from what he saw of them at drill, they are

SMART SEAMEN.

and take to sea duty with readiness. Their officers seem to be keen, intelligent chaps who take themselves and their profession seriously.

This is the last trip of the steamer Tacoma under her present flag. She now passes, it is understood, into the possession of the Rosine Shipping Co., to be operated with her sisters, the Victoria and Olympia, between Puget Sound and Siberia. The Tacoma was formerly the Batavia, and used to be an old Guion liner. She and her sister ships are splendidly built boats, and about as staunch and seaworthy as anything traveling the ocean today.

WEEKLY REPORT FROM ROSSLAND

Greater Activity In Developments at Kootenay Mining Camp.

Rossland, B. C., March 26.—The past week was somewhat uneventful in connection with the mining industry, although on all sides are reports of enhanced activity in developments and exportation and satisfactory results attending these efforts. Additional activity is predicted as soon as the snow goes, which will be in a few days. Further railroad construction to various mines is intimated.

John Carlson, aged twenty-four, broke his neck at the Le Roi mine today. He was employed on a timber gang at the hundred-foot level and stepped into the ore chute connecting with the 300-foot level. He was found at the foot of the chute, immediately after he was expiring. Deceased came here from Coeur D'Alenes four years ago, and was married two months ago. An inquest is now in progress.

Shipments from the Rossland mines for the week ending tonight were: Le Roi, 5,504; War Eagle, 1,175; Centre Star, 1,560; Kootenay, 350; Jumbo, 300; Le Roi No. 2, 905; White Bear, 75. Total, 9,869 ; for year to date, 110,119 tons.

ANGRY AT FRANCE.

New Pope's Criticism of Affairs Causes Annoyance.

Paris, March 26.—The protest which the French government submitted to the Vatican against the recent utterances of the Pope against France was not in the form of an official note, but was a verbal protest by M. Nisars, the ambassador of France at the Vatican to the Papal Secretary of State Merry Del Val. Whether anything will follow the submission of the protest is not yet decided, but it is expected that the protest will suffice to give formal expression to the government's disapproval of the Pope's language.

Information reaching government quarters show that the members of the Sacred College are much divided over the Pope's utterances, some regarding them as most unwise and uncalled for. It also appears that the cardinals were completely taken by surprise, as the Pontiff had not given any intimation of his intention to criticize France.

The incident is regarded as showing the new Pope's tendency to carry out his personal ideas irrespective of the views of the Sacred College.

Moana Had a Pleasant Trip

The Canadian Australian Line Reaches Victoria Last Night From South.

Brings Large List of Passengers and But Very Little News.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

R. M. S. Moana, 4,000 tons, Captain Carey, of the Canadian-Australian line, came to her berth at the ocean docks at 11 o'clock last night, after a very pleasant and entirely uneventful run via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu, having left Sydney on March 3rd. Amongst her passengers were Messrs. H. B. and H. J. Cambie and Gordon McIntyre, of Vancouver, returning from a trip to the Australasian colonies. The Moana had no freight for Victoria and sailed for Vancouver this morning at 1 o'clock.

The passengers made eager enquiry for war news as soon as the steamer drew up at the dock, and were disappointed at learning that there was nothing doing.

The following are the passengers and freight list of the Monana:

First saloon—Major and Mrs. Playne, Mrs. and Miss Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ramsay and four children, Mrs. Campion, Miss D. Martin, Messrs T. Kirlew, S. McEwen, T. Dorrington, Neville Cohen, R. D. Read, P. E. Salmon, Burgess, McClure, H. B. Cambie, H. J. Cambie, T. De Schryver, G. McIntyre.

Second saloon—Mr. and Mrs. P. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, Rev. Jesse Taylor and wife, Miss Dora Taylor, May Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Hilts and child, Mrs. S. A. Wise and child, Miss Pratt, Miss Berry, Miss R. Harris, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Sage, Capt. A. Whiddon, Messrs. A. H. Scoullar, J. N. Williams, N. LeRoy Tracy, R. A. Croft, W. B. Griffin, J. Lindsay, T. Usher, George McGregor, A. S. Harris, J. H. Woodward, A. L. Thompson, C. S. Allen, D. Dunlop, Alexander Rae, George McConnell, C. G. O'Brien, William Crowle, H. C. Taylor, Eric Taylor, J. Brown, C. H. Poole, S. Mathis, C. H. Stein, A. B. Bean, George Hyde. There was also a large number of steerage passengers.

A NAVAL ATTACK.

Torpedo Boat Evades Guards at Esquimalt and Enters Harbor.

At 6 o'clock last Friday evening one company of artillery from the barracks marched to Esquimalt. One-half company was posted at the naval yard, the other half company at Rod Hill, thus commanding the entrance to Esquimalt harbor.

After dark torpedo boat No. 39 advanced, with lights out, from the open sea, to attempt the passage of the entrance unobserved by the defenders.

Favored by an intense gloom and a sea almost free from ripples, the torpedo boat stole noiselessly into the entrance, and thence, without attracting any attention, into the harbor. It was impossible to see anything on the water without a searchlight, and the sombre color of the torpedo boat blended perfectly with the sea and night, while her engines made no noise that could be heard ashore. In actual war she could have wrought terrible damage in the harbor.

BONAVENTURE ARRIVES.

New Cruiser on Station Reaches Esquimalt Yesterday Morning.

After a voyage of three months, singularly devoid of notable incidents, the second class cruiser Bonaventure arrived yesterday morning from Plymouth to join the Pacific squadron. She is a smart-looking vessel, sister ship to H. M. S. Flora, except that she is somewhat larger and has more improvements. The Bonaventure takes the place of H. M. S. Amphion on this station. The Bonaventure encountered some severe weather near the Horn, and also between San Francisco and Cape Flattery. She spoke H. M. S. Amphion at Arica Bay, and the Grafton at Callao. The Bonaventure is painted the dead leaden color now used on all the naval vessels and signs are abundant that she has been in rough weather by the paint having been washed off here and there, showing the red priming coat underneath. The Bonaventure is to go into dry dock for cleaning and painting in the course of a fortnight.

The following is the complete list of the Bonaventure's officers:

Captain, Robert G. Fraser; Lieutenants, Henry B. Gellibrand, George D. Ward, Hugh D. Marryat, Eric L. Wharton; Eng. Com., William H. Meadus; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel R. Anderson; Fleet Surgeon, George Hewlett, M.B.; Paymaster, Percy L. Ling; Surgeon, William E. Gribbell; Sub-Lieut., Charles A. Poignand; Eng. Sub-Lieut. Edwin Cole; Assistant Paymaster, William H. Hughes; Gunners, John Macdiarmid, Walter F. Williamson; Boatswain, William A. Collins; Carpenter, Robert Irvine; Artif. Eng., Albert P. Lambert.

TURMOIL IN COLORADO.

Western Federation of Miners' Officials Stirring up Strife.

Ouray, Colo., March 26.—Chas. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested here today on a charge of desecrating the American flag. He was started for Telluride. It is said that some of his friends, armed, have started from another direction and will try to intercept him and release him if possible. One party is said to be under the leadership of President McLean, of the Ouray Miners' Union.

President Moyer was arrested on a warrant sworn out by M. A. Wood, of Telluride, the alleged desecration consisting of using pictures and inscriptions pasted between the bars on the flag.

Trinidad, Colo., March 26.—The office of Il Travatore, Italian, was seized today by soldiers and this week's issue confiscated. It is alleged that this paper has been inciting the strikers to violence. The miners' commissary department and the headquarters of the strike leaders are in the same building. The soldiers placed a padlock on the door and a large number of strikers were locked inside the building. An armed picket was stationed outside. As this was one of the three days of the week on which supplies are issued to the strikers and their families, some hardships were entailed. A thorough search for firearms of the strikers' camp in the bottoms was made today by soldiers. The only weapons found there were one shotgun, one toy rifle, a revolver and fifty shells.

Major Hall has established a press censorship.

DAN DALY DEAD.

New York, March 26.—Dan Daly, the comedian, died suddenly today in his room in the Vendome hotel. He got up this afternoon and while dressing was seized with a fit of coughing which brought on a fatal hemorrhage. His wife died suddenly two weeks ago at Revere, Mass.

MORE TROUBLE ON LAKE BAIKAL

The Ice Railway Now Has to Be Abandoned And Sleighs Used.

Paris, March 26.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo De Paris has had an interview with General Ivanoff, an assistant of Prince Khilkoff, who is the head of the Russian system of military railroad communications, and who is returning to St. Petersburg after having seen that the construction of the railroad around Lake Baikal is in such shape that he can relinquish personal supervision of it. General Ivanoff says Prince Khilkoff will return to the Far East when he has rested. He also says it is true that the sun's heat, despite the low temperature, is effecting the surface of the ice on Lake Baikal, and that consequently the rails of the railroad will soon be removed and sledge transportation resumed until the ferry, capable of bearing a whole train, is able to work with the assistance of ice breakers, which will be in the early part of April.

THE BOLD MAKAROFF.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Emperor has received the following from Vice-Admiral Makaroff, under date of Port Arthur, March 26th: "I have the honor to report to Your Majesty that I left Port Arthur today with battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats in order to make a reconnaisance of some adjacent islands."

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Survey Steamer Urgently Needed

Shipping Men Discuss Desirability of Dominion Government Doing Work.

Recent Disasters on Coast Emphasize Necessity of Immediate Action.

H. M. S. Egeria is about to resume her useful work of surveying the British Columbia coast, and the cogent question is asked in shipping circles: How long will the British naval authorities continue to carry out a work which falls peculiarly within the scope of the Dominion department of marine and fisheries?

There is not a doubt that the Dominion authorities could, with grace and justice, relieve the Royal navy of this laborious and most important work. It is absolutely necessary that surveys of the most extensive kind should be carried out in these waters, more particularly along the dangerous and fretted West Coast of Vancouver island, which is earning so evil a reputation as a graveyard for ships.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra is this week to look into the desirability of Lennard island, near Clayoquot, as a site for a much-needed lighthouse. That is one of the most dangerous portions of an exceedingly perilous coast, and a light there, in the opinion of the mariners who have sailed those waters for many years, would be a boon to shipping.

It is suggested by many shipping men around this port that if the Dominion government would undertake the work of surveying the whole coast by means of a specially-constructed survey steamer, it would do more substantial good to this part of Canada than anything else that could be devised for its benefit.

That the Dominion government has not a survey vessel of its own in these waters is the cause of much amazement amongst visiting mariners, who condemn the want of such a vessel here as a downright neglect of the interests of this important marine section of Canada. Vessels of all kinds are lavished upon the Eastern rivers, gulfs and waters, but it seems extremely hard to persuade the Dominion government that the enormous and rapidly-growing shipping interests of Canada on this Coast need some attention, and this in spite of the fact that Victoria is the second port in the Dominion, and will no doubt before long surpass Montreal when the Orient is opened up to traffic after the war.

The crying need of this Coast at this time is a Dominion government survey steamer to chart, as speedily as possible, the many sunken rocks, the submerged reefs, the powerful currents and other menaces to navigation with which the British Columbia coast waters, unfortunately, abound.

NEW WHARF.

C. P. R. Obtains Necessary Permission to Build in James Bay.

After many delays, due to the objections lodged with the government by persons who oppose the plan of the C. P. R. to erect a new wharf in James Bay, the government has at length consented to allow the company to proceed with the work, and it is expected that it will not be long before work is begun on the structure.

It is due largely to the efforts of the Victoria Board of Trade that the government has been induced to take definite action in the matter, the board having made several very strong representations to the government, which have resulted favorably.

The new wharf will probably be about 400 feet long, and will have a shed of immense dimensions, running nearly the whole length. The company own a total frontage of 640 feet on that side of the bay. The main entrance to the wharf will be at the foot of Menzies street. The ticket office will be situated in the eastern end of the wharf.

As usual with all C. P. R. undertakings, this wharf will be a first-class structure, and will add considerably to the appearance of the harbor.

How would you like to be a barber that men patronized only on Saturday night when the other shops are crowded?—Washington (Ia) Democrat.

Millions Now Use Liquozone

Four glass factories are employed to make the bottles for Liquozone. Four laboratories--with 21 floors and 500 employees—are occupied in producing it; a process which takes 14 days. Six months ago Liquozone was almost unknown in America. To-day millions are telling of the good it has done. Won't you---for your own sake---let its help come to you?

The First Bottle is Free

This is how Liquozone came to be known in America.

A few years ago some Chicago men in their travels learned that a new product had been discovered which would destroy—at once and forever—the cause of a germ disease.

This product had for more than 20 years been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It was manufactured solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers and by a secret process requiring fourteen days. The product was then known as liquefied ozone, because it accomplished what oxygen does.

The remarkable cures due alone to this product led these men to investigate it. For two years they tested it, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. They cured with it thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable, including every disease which was then called incurable. Then these men combined and staked on this product their fortunes and their reputations.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone before we made the first bottle. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We paid that price because we had learned what Liquozone would do. We knew that it would cure more sickness, end more suffering and save more lives than all the drugs in the world could do without it. We knew—as well as we know now—that as a curer of sickness and a saver of sickness, it would become a universal necessity.

Then we appropriated $500,000 to give a million bottles away, one to each of a million sick ones. By that remarkable offer, in six short months, we have proved the power of Liquozone to most of the sick in America.

Kills Inside Germs

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known that will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease, as every physician knows.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet, to the human body Liquozone is as harmless as air. And it is wonderful tonic. Those who know it best use it in every glass of water they drink, to prevent germ contagion and to keep them well.

Acts Like Oxygen

The virtue of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. It is the nerve food, the blood food; and every function of life depends on it.

But an excess of oxygen—the very life of the animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. And germs are vegetables. There is no doubt that oxygen was intended by Nature to protect man against germs.

But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. Liquozone is not even volatile. It carries its virtues into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go whereever the blood goes. And as no germ can escape it, and none can resist it, the results are inevitable.

But Liquozone is more than a germicide. It is a tonic with which no other known product can compare. It acts on every function of nature as an excess of oxygen gas would do were it possible to hold it in the blood.

Germ Diseases

The diseases in this list are known to be caused by germs or their toxins. The only way to cure them is to kill those germs, and medicine cannot do that. Medicine sometimes acts as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain, and they depend on the patient's condition.

Liquozone is the only way to directly attack the cause of these troubles. For that reason, diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone; and it cures diseases which medicine never cured. The results are so certain in any stage of any disease in this list that we will gladly send to every patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma	Kidney Diseases
Anaemia—Abscess	La Grippe
Bronchitis	Leucorrhea
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Malaria—Neuralgia
Bowel Trouble	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Colic—Croup	Rheumatism
Constipation	Scrofula—Syphilis
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Stomach Troubles
Dandruff—Dropsy	Throat Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fevers—Gall Stones	Varicocele
Goitre—Gout	
Hay Fever—Influenza	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing that no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us the coupon below. We will send you an order on your druggist for a 50c. bottle, and will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to sick ones who don't know what Liquozone is.

The acceptance of this gift places you under no obligations whatever. We shall never ask you to buy it. We simply ask—for your own sake—that you let us, at our expense, show you what Liquozone can do. Then let the results decide whether you use it further.

You must realize that Liquozone is a remarkable product to permit such an offer as this. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. If you will do your part—if you will ask for it—we will gladly introduce to you the most helpful thing in the world.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

Cut Out This Coupon

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is ....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a50c bottle free I will take it.

....

Give full address—write plainly.

5678 D.C.B.

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Ozone.