BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Important Concessions Secured in the Treaty of February 19.

Russia Declines to Withdraw Her Ships—The French Position.

Pekin telegrams bearing date of the 22nd February are contained in advices by the just-arrived steamship Victoria, and give the news that a new Anglo-Chinese treaty was signed on the 21st ult. The chief points in this new treaty are the opening of Youchow, Hunan province, for commerce within two years; the giving of permission within four months for the operation of steamers on the rivers and lakes of the interior of China; and the stipulation not to cede the districts bordering on the Yangtse to any other power than Great Britain. Authority is also granted to Great Britain to construct a railway or railways—which will possess great military value—between Burma and Szechuen.

It is the general belief in the Settlement cities, as well as at the Chinese capital, that China's recent request for the withdrawal of the Russian men-of-war from Port Arthur was made at the suggestion of Britain. To this request Russia replied on February 19 last that the presence at Port Arthur of the warships referred to was in the interest of China, as well as for the preservation of the peace of the East—and that therefore they would not be moved for the present.

Another Peking note states with positiveness that the payment of the outstanding indemnity due to Japan is now regarded as hopeless by China. In connection with this, the report is circulated in Japan that the government there will refuse an extension of time for the payment of the second instalment now due—although the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, speaking advisedly apparently, says this conclusion is, to say the least, premature.

With regard to French intentions, Shanghai telegrams declare that the French squadron, acting in conjunction with an effective land force, is making preparations to occupy Huinan, under express instructions from Paris.

As to the working of the "gold standard" in Japan, the Hiogo and Osaka chamber of commerce say in their annual joint report: "It is too early as yet to judge of the precise effects the new currency will have on the trade of the country, but beyond increased stability of exchange no specific benefit can so far be pointed to."

From the substance of an Imperial decree issued on the 1st inst., the China Gazette gathers that Li Ping-heng, ex-governor of Shantung, for having allowed the murder of the two German missionaries to take place within his jurisdiction has been degraded two steps in official rank and ordered never to be employed in official service again; while Hai Liang, taotai of Yenchow, Tsaichow, etc., Wan and Shao, the commander and the prefect respectively of Tsaichow, have been dismissed from office. The Emperor in the decree expresses his sorrow at the murder of the foreign missionaries who came to do good to China from far distant countries, and whom the officials and people ought to have treated kindly. His majesty expresses the generous feeling of the imperial government towards the German Catholic missionaries by allowing them to establish three churches and seven residences in Shantung. The decree further goes on to instruct Chang Hsumei, the newly appointed governor of Shantung, to pay careful attention to the protection of foreigners, and to severely punish responsible officials in all cases where foreigners are killed hereafter.

FOR A PEOPLE'S PARK

Ald. McCandless Wants to Have a Portion of the Indian Reserve Secured for the Public.

Ald. McCandless has posted a motion on the city hall bulletin board, as a preliminary to moving at the next council meeting that the Provincial and Dominion governments be urged as to the necessity of having the Indians removed from the Songhees reserve to a more suitable locality outside the city and that arrangements be made by which that part of the reserve, lying north of the Point Ellice bridge be deeded to the city for park purposes, at the same time giving the people free access from the water leading to the Gorge.

The alderman takes the view that the strip of land indicated which terminates at the point opposite the little island called the Sisters will give a delightful little park for the people, and that it would become one of the favorite resorts for people seeking a little outing. He believes in breathing places for the city for, as has been the case in other places, if the city does not secure vacant places now easily obtainable for parks, the time will come when the chance will be gone.

Ald. McCandless, too, would like to see some suitable place selected for a park in the northern portion of the city.

THE AGENDA CONSIDERED.

Local Council of Women Discuss the Programme for the National Meeting—An Invitation to Victoria.

The consideration of the agenda for the annual meeting of the national council, to be held in Ottawa on the 16th of May next, constituted the special business dealt with at yesterday's meeting of the local council, held in the city hall under the presidency of Mrs. Baker. The other important questions coming before the council during the session were brought forward in the form of reports from the committee on immigration, and the special committee on legislation for the protection of children by the enactment of a curfew bylaw.

In a letter from Lady Aberdeen, explicit instructions were conveyed with regard to the appointment of delegates, preparation for the discussion of the several resolutions, and other matters in reference to the meeting of the national council. The resolutions to be offered at this important approaching meeting of Canadian women embrace the following subjects:

Associated charities and the establishment of boards in connection therewith, in order to prevent imposition;

Relief of the poor and unemployed—(1) by the endorsation of the colonization scheme; (2) the associated charities; (3) the establishmen of women's exchanges; and (4) the "potato patch plan"; and

The prevention of the slaughter of birds and small animals in order to satisfy the demands of fashion.

Efforts are also to be made to prevent the publication of minute details in criminal cases, and still another important resolution has reference to the incorporation of moral instruction in the school curriculum.

Mrs. A. H. Scaife having now taken up her residence in Toronto, she was appointed one of the delegates of the Victoria council. Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly was yesterday elected corresponding secretary, and prior to the adjournment a vote of sympathy and condolence was passed to Captain and Mrs. William Grant, in their recent bereavement by the death of their son.

The National Council of Women has been invited to meet in this city in May, 1899.

ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor:—Some few years ago a prominent citizen of Victoria, of the Jewish faith, in the course of a conversation with your correspondent, remarked: "But for us Jews, you Christians would have had no God." To which observation I replied that by no means followed, as it might have pleased God to have made Himself known through some other source; for what more unreasonable than the supposition that He would not have so done; that after the great work of creation, placing man in full dominion, that the Creator, in having thus endowed him, should not have made known his object and purpose in so doing? On the contrary, the very fact of His having caused you, of the seed of Abraham, to be entrusted with the sacred oracles, is evidence that He would have so done; but as it has happened that you have been thus prominently favored, the Christian world can never be sufficiently grateful for the care you have shown in the preservation of those precious records, and notwithstanding all the tribulations you have endured in being carried into captivity—loss of country—loss of everything near and dear, yet never losing hold of the sacred trust committed to your care; and as one of the gratifying results to our country of this care taken, it has now the high privilege of having for its instruction and guidance God's Holy Word, the Bible, the national appreciation of which sacred volume has contributed so largely to the happiness of our people. Now, this allusion to the Bible furnishes favorable opportunity to bring under notice that it is but a few years since that eminent divines were appointed for its revision. This proposed revision at that time excited some expectations, that as 300 years had rolled away since the translators in the reign of James the First had completed their work, that in this new revised edition there might possibly be some omissions, and perhaps some additions, showing the importance of such revision, but, wonderful to relate, it was shown that these early translators, inspired by the illumination of the Protestant reformation and aided by God's holy spirit, had done their work so well that the emendations required in this revised edition were of such little import as to be of interest only to the learned. And consequently the general community felt that there was no necessity for its taking the place of that grand old book endeared to them as being the Bible of their fathers and grandfathers, causing them to cling to it with increased attachment, and perhaps to say:

"Holy Bible, book divine,
Precious treasure thou art mine."

Now, to have a proper comprehension and appreciation of the Bible, it would be well to think of the difficulties attendant of it being made known when limited to the written manuscript before printing was discovered, and of the bitter opposition that Wycliffe and his followers encountered when in their public addresses imparting Bible truths in the native language; and then again as to further obstacles, arising from the printing of the Bible being forbidden, and having to be done abroad and then brought in secretly. Happily those days are past, and the open Bible is now before our people without let or hindrance. Of which Bible it may be said it is the book which gives being a plan, creation a purpose, a meaning to life, to holy aspirations an adequate goal, and moreover but for that Bible we should never have known the object and purpose of our being, for in no other book is it to be found.

W. K. B.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

"ALL MEN ARE LIARS."

But More Particularly the Newsmaker Who Has Made Port Townsend Famous.

What the Treasury Did in the Corona Matter, And What It Was Said It Did.

Despatches from Washington, D. C., put an entirely different complexion on the case of the Corona, which passed Victoria like one of the ships of the night and is now being cleared of her cargo at Port Townsend, preparatory to docking at San Francisco. They bring the Perry's part in Thursday's mysterious proceedings down to a very commonplace basis, quite ignoring the serious international complications conjured up by the Port Townsend correspondents when the cutter started for the North.

It is to be presumed that the Washington people know more of the doings of the treasury department than the Port Townsend newsmaker guesses, and hence the Corona's misdemeanor is reduced to a violation of the regulation requiring her to report at Victoria, the cutter having no part whatever in the misunderstanding.

"In compliance with a formal request from the owners of the steamer Corona," says the Post-Intelligencer's Washington correspondent, "the treasury department issued orders for the cutter Perry to convoy the Corona down the coast. It is stated that the owners of the steamer wanted a capable vessel to keep near the disabled boat on her way south, but it is not stated why it should be a revenue cutter. The captain of the Perry will keep near the Corona as long as he deems his presence necessary."

From this it will be plainly seen that nothing was known at Washington of the alleged instructions passed the Corona by Captain Phillips of the Perry not to call at Victoria, but to proceed to Port Townsend under his protection. Nevertheless, here is the way the Port Townsend man tells the story the same day, after reviewing the circumstances of the wreck and the facts of arrival:

"As the Corona was wrecked in British waters, that government ordered her towed to Victoria as soon as afloat. This decree was neatly set at naught by the revenue cutter Perry, Captain Phillips, which under instructions from Washington sailed north yesterday morning to intercept tha Corona, which was in tow of the British tugs Lorne and Maude, and bring her direct to this port.

"The fleet was met at 2 o'clock this morning, forty miles north west of Departure Bay. The Perry's whistle to stop was unheeded by the Lorne, which was towing ahead, but when Captain Phillips made as though he would fire a shot across the tug's bow she slowed down.

"The Washington despatches were sent to Captain Langley of the Lorne. He conceded their authority, and just before reaching the international line the hawsers were slipped and the Corona with her own crippled machinery steamed from British into American waters, where the tug Pioneer was conveniently near and picked her up. The cutter Perry returned with the Corona to this port."

The greater part of this is naturally news to Captain Langley, of the Lorne, and also no doubt to the master of the Perry. In the first place the Perry's commander was not intrusted to "bring the Corona to Port Townsend," but to see her safely to whatever port her captain was making for. And as for moving in the direction of firing a shot across the Lorne's bows! That is enough to paralyze the skipper and all concerned.

The incident ran thuswise, to cite simple facts: The Perry approached and requested Captain Langley to stop until she could put a man aboard the Corona. Captain Langley replied that he could not stop unless his tow requested it.

"You'd better talk to the Corona's captain," he said. "If she whistles for me to do so, I'll stop—but not otherwise."

So the Perry ran alongside the Corona; the latter in a few minutes later whistled; the Lorne stopped, and the Perry's officers went on board the wreck. What happened afterwards has already been described.

As for receiving any treasury instructions from Captain Phillips, of the Perry, and "conceding their authority"—Captain Langley never so much as heard of them. The only conclusion that he can form after reading the Port Townsend account of the Corona's "rescue," is to endorse the Biblical observation "all men are liars"—more especially the fellow over at Port Townsend.

The explanation now made of the Corona's flight to Port Townsend is that she was desirous of avoiding libel proceeding, which it was anticipated passengers on the ill-starred trip might institute if she came here, for the loss of their outfits. These unlucky passengers will now have their recourse in the American courts.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

First Annual Report Shows That the New Act Works Well.

The first annual report of farmers's institutes, presented in the legislature on Friday, gives a very good idea of the valuable work that is being done in this department. Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture and acting superintendent of farmers' institutes, gives in his report a history of the year's work. As a result of a conference with farmers, Mr. T. F. Paterson, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was secured to assist in organizing institutes, he having had much experience in that line in Ontario. Numerous meetings were held in various parts of the province and as a result there are twelve institutes formed or in process of formation, with a membership of over 500. These are at Richmond, Chilliwack, Surrey-Langley, Delta, Comox, Kent, Alberni, Maple Ridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Matsqui, and Okanagan. The report regrets that the institute district of Victoria including Esquimalt, South and North Victoria (exclusive of Salt Spring island) has been most backward in taking advantage of the provisions of the act.

Mr. Anderson states that he is endeavoring to secure for speakers at the institutes people of practical as well as theoretical experience in farming branches.

The report states "The agriculturists are quite alive to their short-comings in respect of want of adhesion amongst themselves, and are ready and willing to accept the assistance offered to them by the "Farmer's Institute Act." They acknowledge that its provisions are calculated in the best interests of farmers, and, provided they can overcome that feeling of distrust in each other and acquire sufficient confidence in their own abilities to act in concert and with determination, they have no doubt that the farmers' institute system will prove a lasting benefit to the farmers of British Columbia."

Included in the report is a paper on "Swine Husbandry," read by Mr. S. H. Shannon before the Surrey-Langley Farmer's Institute and a paper on "Cheap Government Loans" read by Mr. Alexander Philip before the Richmond Institute.

"WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS."

To the Editor:—Unless all signs fail would it not seem that the world is on the eve of a war such as was never known in all the mighty cycles of human history? Wonder, indeed, will it be if the twentieth century is not born amid the shock of universal battle. Is our boasted civilization breaking down beneath its pondrous weight—the rotting props and pillars unable to sustain the gilded roof? Are the prophecies of scripture about to be fulfilled—the world rushing headlong to the final catastrophe?

Peace? There is no peace—war is inevitable. The ostrich may avoid seeing the approach of the fierce simoon by hiding his head in the sand, but cannot stay its onward march. The craze for slaughter, the lust for blood is abroad in the world. The stars are evil, and Ate, ranging hot from hell, plants her burning feet on every brow. Only warlike nations march it the van of the world's progress—prolonged peace has ever meant petrifaction. The civilizations of Greece and Rome were brightest when their blades were keenest. The Elizabethan age in England was shaped by the sword. New England's intellectual pre-eminence followed the long agony of the revolution, and blazed like a banner of glory in the wake of the civil war. The Reign of Terror gave forth flashes of true Promethean fire—the crash of steel in the Napoleonic wars studded the heavens with stars. It required an eruption of warlike barbarians to awaken Italy from her lethargy, while Celt and Saxon struck sacred fire from the shields of the intrepid Cæsars. The Israelites were humble and civilized slaves in Egypt, cowering beneath the lash and finding a sweet savor in the fleshpots of the Pharaohs. Thrust forth into the wilderness, they became the fiercest of all barbarians before giving us the Psalms of David and the Song of Solomon. They had to become conquering warriors—had to be heroized—before they could breed inspired poets.

The trend of events points to a war that will involve the world—will allign the old against the new. I will be told the idea that Europe will combine against America is sheer madness. Is it even so? Scan the European press for twelve months past and you will find such an event foreshadowed by the ablest editors and most distinguished diplomats. The probable necessity of such a coalition has been seriously discussed by various European cabinets.

The United States has been more than once dangerously near a rupture with European powers because of the ridiculous Monroe doctrine, which assumes for Uncle Sam a quasi-protectorate over a horde of Latin-American oligarchies masquerading as republics. Should such a catastrophe occur Uncle Sam would have to contend with more than one European power. He must either recede from the position he has assumed or prepare to do battle for the very existence of his government. If Russia held aloof from the Anti-American coalition she would seize the opportunity to push her fortunes in the Orient, making collision with the mussalman inevitable, occupy Western Europe with an American war, and the Mohammedans would rise against their oppressors. Unfurl the sacred banner of the prophet, and millions of murderous fanatics would erase the raids of Goth and Visigoth from the memory of mankind. Turkey, jeered at even by Spain, flouted even by Italy, ignored by Brittania and the Fatherland, would spread as if by magic over Roumania and Austrio-Hungary, and pour through the Alpine passes like a torrent of fire upon Germany and France. Back of the much contented "Sick Man of the East,"—whom combined Christendom has failed to frighten—are nearly two hundred million people, all eager to conquer the earth for Islam. Christian nations have turned their eyes with fear and trembling to the Bosphorus, but Islam is the political Vesuvius of Europe, and is once again casting its lurid light athwart the troubled sky.

A murderous mania hath everywhere seized upon the minds of men. The pulse of the race is beating the reveille; the soul of the world is sounding "boots and saddles." Savagery is re-asserting itself—the Christian nations are further than ever from the age of gold.

"When the war-drum throbs no longer,
And the battle-flags are furled
In the parliament of man,
The federation of the world."

Now is the time for Brittania and Columbia to kiss each other—to let bygones be bygones, clasp hands, intertwine flags, march shoulder to shoulder into the thick of the fray, conquering and to conquer.

Britton.

AT TELEGRAPH CREEK.

Letter From a Victorian Brought Out Over the River Trail.

Mrs. J. W. Haskins yesterday received a letter from her husband, who left here during the winter to go up the Stikine from Wrangel. Mr. Haskins writes that he reached Telegraph Creek on March 3. The fact that a letter has come through from Telegraph Creek in that length of time seems to show very decidedly that the trail is not blocked altogether, but that people are getting through. In his letter Mr. Haskins does not say how many men got through, but he speaks of "we" which proves he was not alone. Mr. Haskins has had a great deal of experience in the Kootenay country, and in writing to Mrs. Haskins states that he has not had nearly as rough an experience travelling up the Stikine as experiences he went through in Kootenay.

HAS HAD EXPERIENCE.

One Young Man Who Has Been to Klondike Talks About Outfitting.

A Party of Americans Convince Themselves That They Were Buncoed.

Mr. M. H. Jones, a young Winnipegger who has been to the Klondike and back again, is once more in Victoria outfitting for the gold fields. Mr. Jones was one of the party of Winnipeggers who went into the Klondike early last year. After getting possession of two claims he came out in November. He has since been advised that his property is considered very rich, and big offers have been made him for it. He has, however, decided to go back and be convinced of its real wealth before making any deal. Mr. Jones is accompanied on his second trip by Mr. W. G. Hingston, also of Winnipeg.

Asked by a Colonist reporter if he was outfitting in Victoria, he said:

"Yes I did so before, and found when I got into the Klondike that I had everything I required. I have seen outfits that were purchased in the United States and I wouldn't give a cent for them; they are not worth it. I wouldn't think of outfitting anywhere but in Victoria."

A party of Klondikers off the steamer Humboldt took occasion during the stay of the vessel in the city yesterday to look around the outfitting establishments. All had bought their outfits in San Francisco, and when one of them said "We have been simply buncoed," all the others assented.

One of the party of French Canadians who are in the city en route to the gold fields has charge of a few dogs which he keeps caged up most of the time on the waterfront. He took them down some food the first day and with a bucket dipped up some water out of the bay and poured it into bowls for them. When he returned the next day the dogs all had their tongues hanging out and were panting heavily. The Frenchman knew this meant that they were thirsty, but as there was still plenty of water in the bowls he could not understand it. He called one of the wharf hands over and said to him:

"Tree, four dog 'ees all got bad thirst; but 'ees got plenty water and 'ees no drinkem."

The wharfinger saw through the trouble at a glance, and informed the puzzled dog owner why the animals did not drink.

"Oh, not de same as de Lak, eh?" was the Frenchman's astonished reply, and he then satisfied himself by sampling the water.

A paragraph in yesterday's Colonist gave an incorrect announcement in regard to to-day's services in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. McNeil will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Swinnerton in the evening.

As a little warning that the public streets must not be used for piling building material upon without a permit being first obtained, two contractors were yesterday summoned in the police court. They were let off on the payment of costs and on taking out permits.

The private bills and standing orders committee of the legislature yesterday considered the bill to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Co, and to-morrow forenoon will deal with the Cowichan Lumber Co.'s bill. This will probably conclude the labors of the committee, as there are no other bills in sight.

The fire department was called out at noon yesterday by an alarm from box 16, for a fire on the roof of Mrs. Penney's house, South Park street. The neighbors in the meantime had used a few buckets of water with such effect that there was no work for the firemen, although they were promptly on hand. The damage will not exceed $5 or $10.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED
HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial, without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

The April Century is to contain a number of articles on Pennsylvania coal mining, one of them by Jay Hambidge, the artist, who contributes "An Artist's Impressions of the Colliery Region." The illustrations include views in Lattimer, where the recent strikes occurred, and Mr. Hambidge has made a great number of interesting sketches of the many types of people that he found in the collieries. The Italians are called "Hikes," and the other foreigners—Slovaks, Polacks, etc.—are grouped under the name of "Hunks."

Starting on a small basis and growing rapidly in importance until now it has become an industry second to few in Victoria, the manufacture of Klondike compressed feed is now about to be extended to Seattle. Up to the present the Brackman & Ker Milling Company have been the exclusive producers of this kind of patented horse provinder, but within the last few days the firm has entered into an agreement with Lily Bogardus & Co. of Seattle, whereby another plant will be installed immediately in the Sound City. The machinery was telegraphed for yesterday and within thirty days the new industry is expected to be well established. The plant will have the same capacity as the Victoria one, thirty tons a day, and will be of the same description in every respect, the local product being apparently just what was wanted for the requirements of the Northern trade. This fact is evidenced by the very strong demand there is for the feed, for the average Klondiker once seeing it no longer entertains a desire for the material in its bulky form.

DURHAM IS IN LINE

And Testifies to the Wonderful Efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hotel Clerk Beauman Tells of His Cure—The First Dose Gave Him Relief—Two Boxes Cured Him Entirely of His Kidney Disease.

Durham, Ont., March 18.—Everyone in Durham, and hundreds of people who visit the town periodically, know C. H. Beauman, the genial clerk at the Knapp House. All will be surprised to hear that he has had a narrow escape from a relentless enemy. Thanks to the assistance rendered by a good friend, however, he escaped safely. He tells the story in this style:

"I suffered for a long time with terribly severe backache, caused by Kidney Disease. It was with the most agonizing pain that I could sit down, and the pain I endured in getting up again was equally as severe. My life was being made miserable, for these pains were present during the greater portion of the time.

"Other medicines having failed to help me I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and got relief from the first dose. Two boxes cured me completely, and I haven't been troubled since. There's no medicine like Dodd's Kidney Pills for any and all Kidney Diseases."

"Good Fortune knocks once at every man's door," says an old saw.

Good Health knocks at your door every time you see the words "Dodd's Kidney Pills." You need not miss being healthy by neglecting to respond to the first summons. Take advantage of the next, if you have neglected the first.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one and only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Heart Failure, Blood Impurities, Urinary Troubles, Diseases of Women, and all other Kidney Complaints.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Steamer Willapa leaves for Clayoquot this evening, her West coast trip being shorter this time than usual.

Tug Lorne was placed on the Esquimalt marine ways yesterday.

Very few passengers are booked for the steamer City of Puebla sailing this evening for San Francisco, the list up till a late hour yesterday, contained the names of several overland travellers and being as follows: T. Door, R. C. Davis, E. McNair, G. H. McFarlane, Miss Rankin, J. W. Orr and wife, W. A. Wilson, W. Bryan and Frank Olsen and wife.

A telegram to the C. P. R. office announces the safe arrival at New York yesterday of the Cunard liner Campania, with all well.

Both of the C. P. R.'s new steamers for the Klondike trade are now well on their way round from England, the Tartar having called in at Callao, Peru, on the 16th instant, and the Athenian being in Rio Janeiro on the 2nd.

The American ship Oriental is on her way up from San Francisco to load coal at Nanaimo.

British ship Cressington, now on her way to the Roads from Rio Janeiro, has been chartered to load steel rails at Vancouver for Kobe, Japan.

Explosives for Shells.

London, March 18.—Mr. Broderick, parliamentary secretary to the war office, said in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford that the shells in use by the French artillery and navy are charged with melinite. The British war office has experimented with a number of high explosives, and has selected one.

Post Office Burned Out.

Comber, Ont., March 18,—(Special)—D. McAllister's general store, which contained also the post office and Great North Western telegraph office, was burned this morning with all the contents.

A Patriotic Cuban.

Havana, March 16.—Senor Rafael Arsoea, a prominent resident of this place, has presented the Spanish government with the coasting steamer Pinar in order that she may be armed as a warship.

Ice Shove at Montreal.

Montreal, March 19.—(Special)—The first ice shove here this season occurred early this morning. The river is now nearer a flood than it has been since the big flood eleven years ago.

A MODERN TUGBOAT.

Chemainus Building a Vessel That Will Be Equipped With a Night Finder.

A Voyage of Thrilling Experiences—Three of the Northern Fleet Sail.

A new tugboat, that for modern conveniences and adaptibility to service in British Columbia waters will be unexcelled on the Pacific Coast, is now building at Chemainus for Captain Gibson, the well-known lumberman. Construction is now well advanced and ere long the new craft is expected to make her appearance in port. The vessel will be wooden, and it is stated that her appliances will include a search light, the use of this device being now looked upon by navigation as among the most valuable acquisitions a ship so employed in these waters can have. Very few are however in use, but there is little doubt that all new craft of any considerable size will be so equipped. The machinery for Captain Gibson's tug will in part consist of that formerly in service on the old tug Pilot, it being quite as good now as it ever was. The new tug will be of medium size, and will be speedy as well as graceful.

THE HUENEUME'S ADVENTURES.

To-morrow the Queen leaves for the North having arrived South on Thursday night last, but not having called at Victoria as is her custom on her way down. Among the news brought by the steamer on her last trip was an interesting story concerning the steamer Hueneume, an American craft which left this city on Monday last. In passing through Dixon's entrance a very strong gale was encountered and the vessel lost part of her upper deck load. Wrangel was reached on Friday afternoon and at 2:30 o'clock the following morning the storm rocked and wearied passengers were given an alarm of fire. The consuming element was rapidly devouring the cargo, and all save the crew were ordered ashore with their baggage. They were half naked and the experience was far from agreeable. For two hours the crew worked with all their might at extinguishing the flames. The hatches were battened down, and steam and water forced into the hold eventually proved effectual. But the Hueneme's troubles ended not here. Afterwards while on the voyage to Juneau she struck a rock, and an hour later hit another one which held her fast for two hours. She arrived at Juneau on Sunday

IT WAS AN INDIAN'S STORY.

The mystery in connection with the reported disaster to the schooner Teresa off the coast of California, is in a manner explained by the appended Associated Press despatch appearing in the Puget Sound papers that reached here yesterday. Those who are best able to weigh the value to be placed upon native evidence in such matters will not be prepared to concede the schooner lost by any means, although reassuring news from Captain Myers will be awaited with keen anxiety. Here is the telegram referred to:

Crescent City, Cal., March 17.—Two Indians bearing evidence of having suffered extreme hardship arrived in this port this evening in a frail canoe. They had been afloat for two days and nights without food, and belonging to the schooner Teresa, which left Nootka Sound, off Vancouver, about six weeks ago on a sealing expedition. Last Monday, when off the Oregon coast, a few miles north of the mouth of Rogue river, the vessel cast anchor, and ten small boats, each manned by two or three men, started out in quest of seals. A sudden and violent storm coming up the boat manned by these two Indians was unable to reach the schooner. The Indians believe that a number, if not all of those in the small boats, have either foundered or been dashed to pieces on the rocky coast. They also believe that the Teresa has been wrecked, as most of the crew were in the small boats when the storm struck them.

FOR THE GLITTERING NORTH.

The Islander, Rosalie and Humboldt are the latest of the Northern fleet away, the Victoria boat having taken her departure at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Her passenger and cargo lists has already been commented on at some length. Freight as well as travellers taken aboard in remarkably quick time, as it was only on Friday evening that the ship left the ways, and at that time there was not a pound of cargo on board. Her passengers, including those to be taken on at Vancouver, will number 350. The Rosalie, which left, during Friday night, had only 60 passengers, none having embarked here, and the vessel having called only to obtain miners' licenses. The Humboldt called yesterday morning, her cabins crowded as they were indicating a very limited amount of comfort for the 325 passengers. However, it is understood that the passenger limit placed on the ship by the Seattle inspectors was not exceeded. The Humboldt, too, called for miners' licenses.

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