VICTORIA PEOPLE THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

ONE GREAT SUBJECT IS DEBATED.

Individuals and Families Interested.

Discussed in Public Places and in the Privacy of our City Homes.

At the Dining Table, in the Office, and on the Public Streets.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEAK OF PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Its Wonderful and Marvellous Cures are Spoken of and Recounted with Earnestness.

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE AND ITS WORK IN OUR VERY MIDST.

Scoffers and Skeptics are Silenced When They See the Sick and Suffering Raised Up.

Doctors and Nurses Freely Recommending Paine's Celery Compound Every Day.

CITY DRUGGISTS HARD PRESSED TO SUPPLY THE TREMENDOUS DEMAND.

All Other Medicines Far Behind in the Race for Popularity and Public Favor.

WARNING TO THE SICK AND SUFFERING!

Avoid Dealers Who Would Sell You Substitutes, Imitations and Inferior Medicines.

Health, Strength and Precious Life Depend Entirely Upon Paine's Celery Compound!

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT "MAKES PEOPLE WELL."

Intense interest has been aroused in our city!

The truth is, that words fail to describe the feelings of men and women at the present time.

Individuals and families are filled with wonder and amazement when they speak of the almost miraculous cures that have been effected by that marvellous disease-curing medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

Go where you will—to the quiet and well-ordered home, to the business office, to the noisy factory, to the crowded and bustling store, or on the public streets—you hear but one subject discussed, (with animation and earnestness) Paine's Celery Compound and its wonderful cures.

The scoffers and skeptics are silenced, for they behold with their own eyes the sick and suffering raised up, and those who were pronounced incurable, are snatched from the grave.

Our city druggists and dealers are hard pressed to supply the ever-increasing demand for Paine's Celery Compound. At present the wants of the people cannot be fully satisfied since the great wave of public opinion has turned to the only medicine that cures.

In the midst of the popular clamor and excitement, many buyers of Paine's Celery Compound have been deceived by unprincipled dealers who furnish worthless substitutes—medicines that have no curing powers or healing virtues. This is done, simply because the inferior goods pay larger profits than the world-renowned Paine's Celery Compound.

Sufferers should note well the fact that Paine's Celery Compound always cures, and that its record in this city and elsewhere, is a bright, honest and heart-inspiring one. All should bear in mind, that there is only one medicine "that makes people well," and that only life-giver is Paine's Celery Compound.

The glad and assuring news comes to us that the best physicians and hospital nurses, are strongly recommending nature's great medicine.

Right here in our very midst, there is proof enough to convince the people of the whole North American continent, that Paine's Celery Compound is a God-given gift to suffering humanity. Men and women are alive and well to-day in our city, who were given up by the doctors. They were all saved by Paine's Celery Compound, and from the depths of their souls they sing its praises everywhere they go.

Our Victoria people have had their dear ones, their friends and neighbors raised from beds of sickness, to the enjoyment of health and true life.

There is not a man or woman in the city who is ignorant of the mighty good accomplished by earth's best medicine.

From the thousands of testimonials given by the best people of the Dominion, the following furnish ample proof:—

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. John, N. B., says:—

"For many years I have been a sufferer from asthma, but was able to continue in active ministerial work until the winter of 1891, when la grippe laid me aside and compelled me to be a supernumerary. Since then I had recourse to various means in order to bring about a restoration of health, but without any real benefit. I was induced to try Paine's Celery Compound, and it affords me very great pleasure to be able to say that I have been greatly helped thereby, and regard it the best medicine I know anything of. My general health has so greatly improved that I now do a great deal of work, and if the improvement continues I will be inclined to re-enter upon active service at the next conference. I wish you every success in your good work of saving the bodies of your fellowmen."

Mrs. Watson, wife of A. H. Watson, proprietor of the "Mad River Star," Creemore, Ont., says: "For many years I was sorely troubled with violent headaches, so that at times I was completely prostrated and unable to attend to household duties. I started to use Paine's Celery Compound and experienced immediate relief; and since using it I have not had a recurrence of the trouble. I consider Paine's Celery Compound an invaluable remedy, and will always be pleased to say a word for it."

Mr. J. H. Gervan, of 261 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont., writes about his son's case as follows:

"I wrote you some time ago in reference to the case of my boy George, aged 16 years, who has suffered for the past seven or eight years with inflammatory rheumatism. A year ago last May he could not bear to stand on his feet: and, having heard so much about your Paine's Celery Compound, I decided to try it. During last summer my boy used sixteen bottles, and continued it occasionally during the winter. I am happy to say that during the past seven or eight months he has been free from pain and at work, going out in all sorts of weather.

"I may add, I have had salt rheum myself for nine years in my hands. Every winter it has been bad; in fact, often I have been unable to write. I used several bottles of Paine's Celery Compound in the summer of 1892, and last winter I was almost free from the trouble. I may also say that the bottle is often passed around at the table at meals. When I hear any person complaining now, I advise them to take your great remedy."

LI HUNG CHANG'S CASE.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special to the Herald from Shanghai says: "The following is from an Imperial rescript, published in a special issue of the Japanese official Gazette in connection with the attempt upon the life of Li Hung Chang. 'China is now in a state of war with our country, but she has, with a due observance of the forms of international etiquette, sent an ambassador for the conclusion of peace. We, on our part, named our plenipotentiaries, who were instructed to meet him and negotiate at Simonseki; thus it was incumbent upon us, in pursuance with international usage, to afford the ambassador treatment consistent with the national honor and to accord him a suitable escort for his protection. We consequently gave orders to all functionaries to use the utmost diligence and it is therefore with profound grief that we now have to express our regret, that a ruffian should have dared to inflict personal injury upon the Chinese ambassador. The culprit must receive the severest punishment provided by law. Our official subjects must respect our wishes to preserve the glory of this country untarnished, and must provide against the recurrence of such violence." The rescript is signed by the Emperor and countersigned by his ministers.

SIMONSEKI, March 27.—The condition of Li Hung Chang is very favorable. His physician has warned his attendants of the necessity of a free use of antiseptic applications. Thus far the envoy has been free from fever.

LONDON, March 27.—A Yokohama dispatch says the Japanese Diet, which closed this morning, passed resolutions deploring the assault upon Li Hung Chang.

A dispatch to the Star says cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. Thirty-eight cases were reported in one day.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special to the Press from Washington City says: In a private cablegram from Tokyo received by a member of the Japanese legation from one of the highest officials in Japan, it is stated that a German physician, who is a president of the university of Tokyo and an expert of high standing, was sent at the request of the Mikado to examine Li Hung Chang's wound. He reported confidentially to the Mikado that Li Hung Chang must die. The bullet is apparently beyond reach. Moreover Li Hung Chang is nearly 72 years of age, and, although a giant physically, his years are against him.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—It is stated on good authority that in addition to the indemnity which will be guaranteed by the provisional occupation of the Chinese territory already occupied by the Japanese, Li Hung Chang is authorized to cede to Japan the Loochoo islands, which lie to the south of Japan, the Majirosima group, to the eastward of Formosa, the islands of Batan and Babuyan, which lie to the northward of the Phillippines, and the island of Formosa. Instructions have been given to Li Hung Chang, ordering him to oppose any demand for the cession of territory in the Leaotong peninsula. As a last resort he may suggest the conversion of the peninsula into a buffer state between Korea and China, on consideration that it be placed under the protection of Russia, France and England.

TIENTSIN, March 26.—The authorities here have officially notified the consuls of their intention to block the Peiho river on the appearance of Japanese warships.

THE DAVIS MILLIONS.

BUTTE, Mont., March 28.—The rumors with reference to a settlement of the celebrated Davis will case have not been without foundation, for in the district court today the alleged will of the dead millionaire was filed for probate. The Davis heirs, and the contestants represented by Henry A. Root, of Helena, have been figuring on a settlement for several months and reached an agreement yesterday, and so the court has ratified the agreement by a decree which will be final unless other parties claiming an interest put in a legal appearance within a year. The heirs have asked for the appointment of J. H. Leyson, a jeweler of this city, as administrator, and Mr. Leyson has filed a petition asking the court to appoint him to the position. The petition shows that A. J. Davis died on March 11, 1890, and left an estate of real and personal property valued at $3,000,000, consisting of bank, mining and other stocks, mortgages and securities, cash in bank, mines, real estate and personal property and also property in Iowa and Massachusetts.

The names, ages and residences of the heirs at-law are given as follows: Edwin Davis, 56, New York; Calvin P. Davis, 72, California; Diana Davis, 81, Connecticut; Maria Cummings, 74, Massachusetts; Elizabeth Bowdin, 68, Massachusetts, sister of deceased; Ellen S Cornue, 52, New York; H. A. Root, 49, Helena, Mont.; Mary Louisa Dunbar, 52, Massachusetts; Lizzie A. Smith, 49, California; H. R. Sheffield, age unknown, New York; Henry A. Davis, 64, Massachusetts; Lizzie Ladd, 48, Massachusetts; Jane Davis, 62, Chicago; A. J. Davis, 32, Butte; John A. Davis, 37, Butte; Edward Asa Davis, 40; Chicago; Charles Granville Davis, 29, George Wesley Davis, 34, Morris Allard Davis, 20, all of Chicago, and children of John E. Davis.

John Donald, a well known business man at Kelowna, was arrested on Monday at the instance of his partner, T. Riley. They did business in the agricultural implement line until recently when they were closed up under a chattel mortgage. The case came before Price Ellison, stipendiary magistrate, on Tuesday, when Mayor Martin and E. J. Tronson, J.P., were associated with him on the bench. The information claimed that the prisoner had filtered, falsified and mutilated the accounts of the firm with intention to defraud the creditors. Mr. A. Macdonald, for the accused, held that there were no grounds for criminal action, but that any grievance that Mr Riley might have should be brought before the civil courts. He was perfectly certain that the whole matter could be cleared up so as to show that no intent to defraud existed. A remand was granted, to secure witnesses, until April 3, bail being fixed at two sureties of $250 each and Mr. Donald's personal recognizance for $500.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith.

LONDON, March 28.—Sir Thomas McIlwraith, chief secretary and secretary for railways in Queensland, has resigned his portfolio on account of his recent serious illness, and Premier Wilson has undertaken the duties of the ministry. Sir Thomas remains in the cabinet as minister without a portfolio.

Professor Huxley Ill.

LONDON, March 28.—Prof. Huxley, who has been at Eastbourne for some time recovering from a long attack of influenza, has had a rather serious relapse.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.

His Opinion on the School Question Has Been Changed by the Judicial Committee's.

He Advises Manitoba to Yield the Point and Suggests a Course of Action.

(From the Nor'-Wester, Winnipeg.)

"The Nor'-Wester would like to know your opinion on the present position of the Manitoba school question," said a representative of this paper to Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, this morning.

"I am out of politics for good and all, and consequently it can be of no importance to anyone what my opinion is," was the reply; but the Nor'-Wester insisted that its readers would like to have it anyway. And Mr. Macdonald, consenting, said: "Well, I need scarcely tell you that I have always been strongly in favor of national as opposed to separate schools. I may add, too, that in this respect my opinion remains unchanged.

"When you were in the house you expressed yourself very strongly on the school question, did you not?"

"I most certainly did, in fact I even went so far as to state that if any remedial legislation were attempted I would carry my opposition to the extent of voting want of confidence in the government I was elected to support, and whose general policy I approved, and in this speech I expressed my honest sentiments."

"Has the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council changed your opinion in any respect?"

"No, not in so far as the religious merits of national separate schools are concerned, but I must confess that it has totally altered my position. When I read the telegraphic report of the judicial committee of the privy council I considered that there was nothing in it at all to alter my position, but when I read the full report of the judgment I was compelled most unwillingly, to admit that the ground had sunk from under me, leaving me no foothold. It is only fair to myself to say that when I was in the House of Commons, and in fact up to the time that I read the verbatim account of what took place before the Privy Council, I was under the impression that the bill passed on Mr. Blake's resolution, giving the government of the day power to refer educational questions to the court for decision, referred only to questions of law, and I thought no matter what the judgment of the Privy Council might be on the question of law, the Governor-General in Council had to determine the question of fact.

"On reading the judgment of the judicial committee, however, and on referring to Hansard, I found that the act went much further than I believed and gave the government power to refer questions, not only of law, but also of fact, to the courts; that in pursuance of this power they had actually referred the whole matter to the courts for decision and that the judicial committee in their judgment had found not only that the Roman Catholic minority had a right, under the terms of the British North America act, to apply to the Governor-General-in-Council for remedial legislation, but also that they, the Roman Catholic minority, had sustained a serious injury by the passage of the Manitoba school act of 1890. Such being the case I do not see what course was open to the government of Canada, composed as it is of honorable men, than to carry out the judgment of the court, unless indeed they were willing to violate the constitution and take the position of saying to the Roman Catholics: It is very true that the highest court of appeal to which a British colonist can go have decided that you have sustained an injury of a very grave nature and that you have a right to redress, but notwithstanding this we intend to go on the principle that 'might is right, and to refuse to make any move in the matter at all.

"As I have stated before I have arrived at this conclusion most unwillingly and with great hesitation, but as a loyal British subject I see no course open to me but to bow to the constitution, and to take my medicine like a man no matter how unpalatable it may be. When the earlier decision—I mean that in Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg—was given I took the ground that our Roman Catholic citizens were bound to abide faithfully by it, and now that the boot is on the other leg, and that they have come out victorious I am certainly not going to whine about it or refuse to recognize the force of a judgment which I would have insisted to the utmost of my power on their recognizing, had it been in favor of the views which I have always upheld."

"What course do you think will be adopted by the provincial government?"

"I really am not in confidence with Mr. Greenway or his colleagues, but I trust that in this matter they will be actuated by the spirit of patriotism and will go as far as they conscientiously can to meet the judgment of the judicial committee. I have no doubt that they may score a party triumph by appealing to the religious bigotry and to the very strong feeling in favor of national schools which undoubtedly prevails in this province, but knowing several of them intimately as I do, I am by no means without hope that they will on this occasion rise superior to the temptation to adopt this course and will take steps which will not render it necessary for the parliament of Canada to enact remedial legislation and by so doing take the control of educational matters to a certain extent at least, out of the hands of the provincial assembly."

"What changes in the School act will satisfy the Dominion government?"

"I have had no communication on the subject with the Premier or any member of the Dominion cabinet and consequently cannot pretend to speak with authority. My own opinion is, however, that all they would require would be that the mandate of the judicial committee of the privy council should be carried out and the Roman Catholics of Manitoba placed in the position which they occupied before the school act of 1890 was passed, and I am sure that no objection would be raised to the provincial authorities insisting upon a rigid inspection of separate as well as the public schools and on the qualification of the teachers in the separate schools, so that there could be no doubt of their being as efficient and afford as good a chance of acquiring a liberal education as the public schools did."

"Do you think the action of the government will be popular or unpopular in this province?"

"It will be decidedly unpopular at first. No one who knows anything of Manitoba can doubt that for a moment, but I believe that this opinion will be changed by the sober second thought to which our people are inclined for I feel sure that as soon as they realize that the action of the Dominion government amounts to nothing more than carrying out the mandate of the highest court in the realm and restoring to the Roman Catholics of this province what that court, which is certainly impartial, has decided to be their constitutional right, they will cease their hostility and accept the inevitable, particularly as an opportunity will now be offered to introduce a certain amount of elementary religious instruction in the public schools, a thing desired by many of the best men in the several denominations of Protestants, but which was an impossibility as long as the children of Roman Catholics were compelled to attend our public schools. Of course, personally, I think that religious education ought to be left to the Sunday school and the home, but I know that many people differ from me totally on this point, and it is to this class that my last remark refers."

CARLYLE AND THE QUEEN.

The Sage of Chelsea Writes to His Sister That He Never Met a Politer Little Woman.

The following letter from Carlyle to his sister Jean, wife of the late Dr. Aitken, of Dumfries, which has recently been published for the first time, shows how that divinity which doth hedge a Queen impressed even the crabbed and dyspeptic Scotch philosopher. It is difficult to find in all that has been written about Her Majesty a more pleasant or a more vivid pen picture of those gracious characteristics which have made Victoria beloved. The following is the letter:

"CHELSEA, March 11, 1869.

"DEAR JEAN:—Mary, I find, has inserted for you a small letter along with the one that belongs to the doctor. I have nothing of my own in the form of news beyond what that 'child of nature' will have said.

"But my present business is to tell you exclusively of the Queen's interview, for which great object I have only a few minutes. Swift then, if my poor hand but would! 'Interview' took place this day gone a week. Nearly a week before that the Dean and Deaness (who is called Lady Augusta Stanley, once Bruce, an active, hard and busy woman) drove up here, and, in a solemnly-mysterious, half-quizzical manner, invited me for Thursday, 4th, at 5 p.m.—'must come; a very high, indeed highest, personage has long been desirous,' etc. I saw well enough it was the Queen's incognita, and briefly agreed to come. 'Half-past 4, come you,' and then went their ways.

"Walking up at the set time, I was ushered into that long drawing-room in their monastic edifice. I found no Stanley yet there; only at the further end a tall old year-pole (!) of a Mrs. Grote, the most wooden-headed woman I know in London, or the world, who thinks herself very clever, etc., and the sight of whom led me to expect Mr. too, and perhaps others, as accordingly in a few minutes fell out. Grote and wife, Sir Charles Lyell and ditto, Browning and myself; that I saw to be our party. 'Better than nothing,' thought I, 'these will take off the edge of the thing, if edge there be,' which it hadn't, nor threatened to have.

"The Stanleys and we were all in a flow of talk, and some flunkeys had done setting coffee-pots and tea-cups of a sublime pattern, when Her Majesty, punctual to the minute, glided in, escorted by her dame in-waiting (a duchess dowager of Athol) and by the Princess Louise, decidedly a very pretty young lady, and clever too, as I found out in talking to her afterward. The Queen came softly forward, a kindly little smile on her face, gently shook hands with all the three women, gently acknowledged with a nod the silent bows of us male monsters, and directly in her presence every one was at ease again. She is a comely little lady, with a pair of kind, clear and intelligent gray eyes; still looks almost young (in spite of one broad wrinkle which shows on each cheek occasionally); is still plump; has a fine, low voice, soft; indeed, her whole manner is melodiously perfect. It is impossible to imagine a politer little woman; nothing the least imperious; all gentle; all sincere, looking unembarrassing—rather attractive even; makes you feel, too (if you have any sense in you), that she is Queen.

"After a little word to each of us—to me it was, 'Sorry you did not see my daughter' (princess of Russia), or 'all sorry,' perhaps so; which led us to Potsdam, Berlin, etc., for an instant or two. To Sir Charles Lyell I heard her say 'gold in Sutherland,'—but quickly and delicately cut him short in responding. To Browning, 'Are you writing anything?' (who has just been publishing the absurdest things!) To Grote I did not hear what she said, but it was touch and go with everybody—Majesty visibly without interest, or nearly so, of her own.

"After this, coffee (very black and muddy) was handed round, Queen and three women taking seats, Queen in the corner of a sofa, Lady Deaness in opposite corner, Mrs. Grote in a chair intrusively close to Majesty; Lady Lyell modestly at the diagonal corner; we others obliged to stand and hover within call.

"Coffee fairly done, Lady Augusta called me gently to come and speak to Her Majesty. I obeyed, first asking, as an old, infirmish man, Majesty's permission to sit, which was graciously conceded. Nothing of the least significance was said, or needed; however, my bit of dialogue went very well. 'What part of Scotland I came from?' 'Dumfries (where Majesty might as well go sometimes). Carlisle, Caer Lewel, a place of about the antiquity of King Solomon (according to Milton)' whereat Majesty smiled. Border ballads and old James Pool slightly alluded to, not by name. Glasgow, and grandfather's ride thither, ending in more psalms, and streets vacant at 9:30 p.m.—hard, sound Presbyterian root of what has now shot up to such a monstrously ugly cabbage tree, and hemlock tree! all which Majesty seemed to take rather well: whereupon Mrs. Grote rose good-naturedly and brought forward her husband cheek by jowl with Majesty, who evidently did not care a straw for him, but kindly asked—'Writing anything?' and one heard, 'Aristotle, now that I have done with Plato' (but only for a minimum of time). Majesty herself (and I think apropos of some question about my shaky hand) said something about her own difficulty in writing to dictation, which brought forward Lady Lyell and husband, mutually used to the operation, after which, talk becoming quite trivial, Majesty gracefully retired with Lady Augusta, and in ten minutes more returned to receive our farewell bows, which, too, she did very prettily, and sailed out as if moving on skates, and bending her head to us with a smile.

"Froude tells me there are foolish myths about the poor business, especially about my share of it; but this is the real truth, worth to me in strictest truth all but nothing, in the myths less than nothing.

"Tell the Dr. I intended writing him, but it is already (horrible to think) a quarter past 4. Adieu, dear sister, yours ever,

"T. C."

MONTREAL, March 28.—Judge Graham filed a decision to-day in the Percey-Lear divorce case, on the ground of adultery. Dan McDonald, who died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hall last Friday from an overdose of morphine, was the co-respondent.

GREENWAY ASKS TIME.

Manitoba Legislature to Adjourn For Six Weeks While He Comes to a Decision.

The Serious Questions Raised to Be Referred to Eminent Constitutional Lawyers.

WINNIPEG, March 28.—(Special)—A surprising and sensational feature of the school question is the announcement made to-day that the Manitoba government has decided to adjourn the legislature on Friday for the space of six weeks, or until May 9. It had been considered certain that consideration of remedial order would be proceeded with to-day or Friday. The Attorney-General sprang the surprise by giving notice on behalf of the Premier that Hon. Mr. Greenway would move on Friday that when the house adjourned that day it stand adjourned until Thursday, May 9.

The government have already opened communication with certain eminent constitutional lawyers, and submitted to them for their advice some of the chief points affecting the jurisdiction of the legislature. The opinions of these gentlemen will doubtless have a bearing on the policy to be adopted by the government before the house reassembles in May.

Premier Greenway in the house this afternoon said the government did not see any reason whatever to change its position or its opinion in regard to the school system. The remedial order, however, had raised constitutional questions exceeding in gravity and importance any since confederation, these questions affecting every province of the Dominion; and, therefore, longer consideration was required.

The Orangemen at the Grand Lodge session to-day passed resolutions urging the Manitoba government to stand by their national school system. A resolution was also adopted declaring it advisable that a public convention of representatives of all shades of religion shall be held in Winnipeg to voice the sentiments of the electors of the province respecting the maintenance of the public school act of 1890.

AS MILLER SEES IT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Josquin Miller has returned from Hawaii. The poet left Honolulu suddenly, with no other baggage than a copy of his poems. His intended departure was kept secret, as he says he was afraid the officials of the government would put him in prison. Miller is very bitter against the men in control in Hawaii. He denounces the treatment accorded the political prisoners as barbarous in the extreme, and says that men are dying in prison for want of air and proper food. He predicts that a filibustering expedition will be organized to go to Honolulu and rescue the political prisoners. When asked if he was done with Hawaii the poet said:

"I have not begun. I am going to wait and see who goes down there to liberate those men. Possibly they may be set at liberty when their captors get badly scared, for they are awful cowards. But if they do not liberate them, the very last and lowest of the political prisoners, and then return the lands appropriated from the natives and the Queen under the name of crown lands, I shall go to Japan. I am no stranger at the Japanese court, I think I shall only have to state the case and promise political rights to the oppressed 20,000 contract slaves of Japan down there to get an ironclad. There are hundreds of good men down there kept in the vilest prisons by men who betrayed a woman and robbed her, and there is plenty of gold and a kingdom waiting for whoever will liberate those good men. The soldiers down there will not fight for Dole. They won't fight to keep those men in prison. It is not human. In fact, they are all falling out. I doubt if Dole has any friends at all who are not under pay as civil or military officers, or in some way selfishly interested in his oligarchy. There has been nothing nearly so monstrous since the reign of terror. The yard in front of the penitentiary is crowded with poor native women waiting turns to see father, husband, son. I have often gone early in the morning and waited the whole day through without venturing to intercede. I had to be very careful for fear I might do harm instead of good. I am in the possession of fearful facts. I call the attention of the world to these, after waiting too long. Too many are in jail down there. If that prison were here the women of California would not let it stand two days."

Miller makes an appeal for books to be sent to the political prisoners, as they have nothing to do and nothing to read, and unless they have something to do to divert their minds they may go mad.

Speaking of President Dole, Miller said: "He is, perhaps, the noblest looking man to be found at the head of any government. But how he can go to church regularly, as he does, breathing the fresh, sweet Sunday air of Honolulu, with those hundreds of hollow eyes peering through the bars, and those livid lips gasping for breath, is something I do not know."

Of the ex-queen Miller says:

"Of all those who participated in her arrest and trial, and of all that was said and done, the only Christian was that poor, dusky old woman in the midst of hundreds of cruel men. The only Christian act or utterance came from her."

He says that Maj. Seward, Col. Ashford, T. W. Walker and other white traitors are confined in cells only five by eight feet. Two men are in each cell. They are allowed an airing two hours during the day. The average temperature in the cells is about 80 degrees.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.