HE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
his successful and highly popular remedy, as ployed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, ton, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the d and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1
remarkably short time, often a few days only, oves all discharges from the urinary organs, reeding injections, the use of which does irre- able harm by laying the foundation of strict- other serious disease.

THERAPION No. 2
impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots- ches, pains and swelling of the joints, secon- y symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases which it has been too much a fashion to cu- mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This pre- ation purifies the whole system through the d, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous ter from the body

THERAPION No. 3
ervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeples- , and all the distressing consequences of early r, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, It possesses surprising power in restoring gth and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all ists and Merchants throughout the World. e in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state h of the three numbers required, and observe e Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word HERAPION' as it appears on British Government ng (in white letters on a red ground) affixed very package by order of His Majesty's Hon. missioners, and without which it is a forgery.

d by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., nto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
dies' and Gents' Garments and House- Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed to new.

ty days from date I intend to apply Chief Commissioner of Lands and for leave to pre-empt one hundred ty acres of land, commencing at the east corner of Isaac Dubell's pre-emp- situated about five miles north of Hay thence west 40 chains, thence north ains, thence east 40 chains, thence 40 chains, to point of commencement.
E. F. ST. A. DAVIES.
Fairview Ranch,
Chilcoten, B.C.
ember 21st, 1903.

MINERAL CLAIMS.
y John and Happy John No. 1.

ate in the Alberni Mining Division, uot District, on the north side of the d Canal, west of the Monitor Group. notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, for Alvin J. Hagyrk, Free Miner's cate No. 79595, intend, 60 days from te hereof, to apply to the Mining for Certificates of Improvements purpose of obtaining Crown Grants above claims.
further take notice that action under 37 must be commenced before the e of such Certificate of Improve-
d this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.
ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

NOTICE.
reby given that sixty days after date d to apply to the Hon. the Chief sioner of Lands and Works for per- to purchase the following describ- of land situated on the northwest of Kai-en Island; commencing at a n the northwest corner of A. E. n's claim and marked N. L. Kachel- 's southwest corner, thence run- st 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, west to the shore, thence he shore back to the point of com- ent, containing an area of 640 acres less.
n Island, October 19th, 1903.
N. L. KACHELMACHER.

NOTICE.
reby given that sixty days after date d to make application to the Chief sioner of Lands and Works for per- to purchase 320 acres of land on alet, North Shore, commencing from marked Elizabeth J. Walker's south- orner, thence running east forty thence north 80 chains, thence west shore 40 chains, thence along shore ns to place of commencement, con- 320 acres more of less.
ELIZABETH J. WALKER.
Essington, October 17th, 1903.

e is hereby given that 30 days after intend applying to the Chief Com- er of Lands and Works for a license and carry away timber from the ng described lands, situate on Okiss- Channel, and described as follows: ning 1½ miles south of the North- int of Middle Valdez Island; thence chains, thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains to shore of Okiss- Channel, thence north 160 chains to commencement.
W. HICKS.
ia, B. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

TYPEWRITING
e making a great offer to students places who wish to take up course keeping, Shorthand or Telegraphy. ll be paying in advance for a six course can have a typewriter at e for practice. By taking this sub- home the student saves several board. Six months' course, dating he he reaches the school after get- speed on the typewriter at home,
at once. Offer open for but a e.
UVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

is hereby given, 30 days after date d to apply to the Chief Commis- f Lands and Works for a 30-year the following described lands for se of stripping hemlock bark and and carrying away the timber there- Commencing at a post on the right Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, 0 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 west, 20 chains south, 40 chains 0 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 west, 40 chains north, 80 chains chains north, 80 chains west, 80 outh, 80 chains east, 120 chains chains east, 40 chains south, 80 st, 80 chains south, 240 chains chains north to point of commence- Also commencing at a post on r Point at the Boundary Line of & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni the west side, thence 160 chains erly along the line; thence 40 outhwest; thence 160 chains south- to Alberni Canal, thence northerly the shore to point of com- nt.
ASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

T REFRESHING FEELING
thorough purification given by
ALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
OILET
SOAP
its use delightful in hot climates.
perfectly pure, and contains, 10% Carbolic, an excellent precaution infection.
15 Cents per tablet.
ert's Carbolic Ointment
pure Carbolic Acid (healing and ic) and other useful ingredients to alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, rns, insect bites, &c.
35 Cents per tin.
ists and Stores, or mailed for value from
T. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Dorchester Street, Montreal.
scriptive Booklet free on request.

Friendly Help Annual Meeting

Financial Statement and Secretary's Report Prove Interesting Reading.

Presidents' Report Shows Association Did Good Work During Year.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The ninth annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association was held in the City hall yesterday at 2:30, there being a good attendance. The president's address was as follows:

With a record of nine years' successful work, the Friendly Help Association needs no words in a president's address either to explain its objects or to solicit the sympathy and support of the public. The organization and methods are acknowledged to be satisfactory, and while there is no large increase of work to record, the committee is thankful to be able to show a good account at this, its ninth annual meeting.

The treasurer's report, while it is most satisfactory, might show a larger balance. There is never any money in hand—it is a case of spending as soon as we receive, and while we have never been unable to meet our expenses, we sometimes have to lessen the amount of orders for lack of money. The grant made by the city amounts almost to the same, but a large addition to the receipts might be made if some of our friends would send an annual subscription to the general funds as well as in response to the special appeal that is made at Christmas time.

Another increase of income would be available if more people would interest themselves by taking a collecting card or by contributing to those who have them. We have a few young friends who materially help in this way, and we wish others would follow their example. Ten children collecting from ten people ten cents a month would enable us to add largely to our orders for groceries and fuel.

We have now to make it a rule not to give any help to single men, only because the funds are limited; often when out of work these men need assistance as much as those who have homes of their own.

There is still a need of more workers; to undertake a district means systematic and regular visiting. No relief is given without the recommendation of the lady in charge of the district, and if she is not acquainted with the people under her care, it means that those who need assistance would often remain unknown. There are a number of people here, as everywhere, who will not ask for help and yet need it sorely. Only by the regular calling of the district visitor, where she can show herself friendly and interested, can these cases be brought to light, and scarcely a month goes by without some private expression of gratitude from those who, without having their names published, have been helped in their hour of need.

There is also a work waiting to be done in the regular visiting of the cabins in the city. For some time it was done most successfully, but now only a few cases are looked after which come especially under our notice, and a visitor in charge of a large district has not the time to give to this work.

The rooms of the association are open three times a week, and the need for all kinds of clothing is constant. The usual annual appeal is now made to housekeepers who before long will be employed in turning out their homes for spring cleaning. Every kind of article of furniture, as well as clothing for men, women and children, will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the rooms on Monday, Wednesday or Friday between the hours of 11 and 12:30, or they may be left at any time in charge of Mr. Johnson at the Janitor building.

At Christmas time those who visited the rooms found a busy number of helpers receiving and distributing goods of every kind. The names of those requiring help were sent in by the district visitors, and the committee, under the able leadership of Mrs. McKicking, worked hard for three days and packed nearly 100 boxes for distribution.

We were glad to welcome the assistance of Mrs. Gould, who, while obliged to resign from the committee, still keeps up her interest in the work, and showed it practically by volunteering to help at the busiest time of the year.

About 120 friends responded to the Christmas appeal by gifts of money, clothing and provisions. The public schools were again invited to send contributions, and Mr. Eaton very kindly made arrangements for transporting the gifts from the schools to the rooms, and most generously forwarded the receipted account for expressage to the treasurer.

While the work of the association is primarily to give assistance in food, fuel and clothing to those who are in need, it does not by any means end there. Many and varied are the opportunities for "friendly helping," which although they cannot be described in a report, show quite clearly the usefulness of such an organization. While fully appreciating the willing work of all our helpers, we feel we must especially acknowledge that of our indefatigable treasurer, who is really the mainspring of the association. Keeping the accounts is the easiest part of her work; the time that she spends in interviews with provincial and civic authorities in making arrangements of every kind—in receiving and giving orders—in correspondence and telephones, make us feel we owe a special debt of gratitude to Miss Lawson, which it is impossible to express in words. Her work is a labor of love and one that is thoroughly appreciated by us all.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the pleasant visit that I paid last year during my stay in England to Mrs. Baker, who was our first president and the prime mover in our work. Since she left Victoria she has kept up her interest in our doing, reading our reports and corresponding with her former fellow-workers, and every year she sends a calendar, which is hung on the wall of the room in the city market.

For the first time in our history we have received a notice that a legacy has been left to assist the work. By the will of H. Brackman, Esq., the sum of $250 will, before long, be paid to our account. It will be for the committee to decide as to whether this money shall be put into the general fund or be used for some special purpose; meanwhile we feel thankful that the work done by the association is thought sufficiently satisfactory to have such a gift placed at its disposal.

We have to record, with sincere regret, the loss by death during the past year of two of our workers. Mrs. Aikman was one of our vice-presidents and took an active share in the work as a visitor and as one of our most successful collectors. Mrs. Galletly was for many years a visitor and a kind and generous friend to the society, being always ready to help in every way whenever she was asked to do so.

The association starts today on the tenth year of work, with the hope that its sphere of usefulness may be increased, and that it may be the means of assisting in some little way to lighten the burden of those in this city who, through adverse circumstances, are in need of "friendly help."

EDITH C. PERRIN,
President.

March 12, 1904.

The secretary then read the annual report.

The Bishop of Columbia, in moving the adoption of the secretary's report, complimented the society on the success of its year's work, and showed that its constitution must have been framed very carefully in the beginning, as it had never been changed and had been found to work smoothly. He addressed the workers and wished them all success. He spoke of the need that there was for visiting the cabins, but thought that the work might be undertaken by men working on the same lines as the Friendly Help.

The treasurer's report was then read.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending 29th February, 1904:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand 1st March, 1903	$ 2 55
Corporation of City of Victoria	450 00
Cards—	
Miss M. P. Lawson	13 65
Mrs. Gill	8 25
Mrs. Saunders	4 75
Mrs. McNaughton	4 50
Miss E. Andrews	4 05
Mrs. Fell	2 60
Mrs. Powell	1 00
Donations	
G. H. Barnard	61 60
W. J. P.	21 00
Mr. W. Grant	15 00
The late Mrs. Galletly	12 00
A. C. Flumerfelt	20 00
Mr. James Dunsmuir	10 00
The Hon. Senator Templeman	10 00
The Hon. Senator Macdonald	10 00
The Hon. Mr. Justice Drake	10 00
W. Fernie	10 00
Mr. W. P. Pearse	10 00
North Ward School	5 50
Mr. C. Todd	10 00
Miss Newcombe	5 00
T. H. Eaton	5 00
Chas. Kent	5 00
Mr. McTavish	5 00
The Bishop and Miss Perrin	5 00
Capt. Gould	5 00
The Hon. Mr. Justice Irving	5 00
W. Denny	5 00
F. Dench	5 00
Mr. J. H. Todd	5 00
A Friend (Per Mr. M.)	5 00
E Mallandaine	4 00
Mrs. Scott	3 00
Mrs. Gillespie	2 50
Mrs. Solly	2 50
Mrs. C. Kent	2 50
Mrs. Heisterman	2 00
Mrs. Sargison	2 00
The Misses Harvey	2 00
Miss Woods	2 00
Mrs. Richardson	1 50
Mrs. T. Fell	1 50
Kingston Street School	1 50
Boys' Central School	1 50
Mrs. Nolte	1 20
Mrs. Willcox	1 00
Mrs. Homer-Dickson	1 00
Miss Wollaston	1 00
Mrs. McRae	1 00
A. Friend (Mrs. Beaven)	1 00
A. C. Paul	1 00
Mrs. Pierce	1 00
E. Stonham	1 00
A. B. Fraser	1 00
Mrs. Andrews	1 00
Mrs. Elworthy	1 00
G. J. Bagshaw	1 00
J. Heisterman	1 00
D. Osborne	85
G. W. Donaldson	50
Miss Homer-Dickson	55
Miscellaneous Receipts—	
Clothing and furniture sold	16 00
	$812 05

EXPENDITURE.

Groceries	$505 95
Fuel	180 00
Milk	60 00
Meat	68 10
Clothing	7 10
Miscellaneous—	
Express hire	8 50
Cleaning room	4 15
Postage and stationery	1 80
1 padlock	35
	$804 85
Cash on hand 29th Feb., 1904	7 20
Total	$812 05

MARY R. LAWSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Certified correct:
C. L. KENT.

Victoria, B. C., March 1st, 1904.

The Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, in moving its adoption, spoke words of encouragement, and said that the work should appeal to all Christian people, and that he felt sure it would never lack earnest and energetic workers.

The following is the result of the election of officers:

Hon. president, Mrs. Robson; president, Miss Perrin; first vice-president, Mrs. W. Grant; second vice-president, Mrs. Wood; third vice-president, Mrs. Wood; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Burkholder; fifth vice-president, Miss McDowall; sixth vice-president, Miss Carr; recording secretary, Miss McGregor; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss M. Lawson.

Mrs. Dresser and Mrs. Hardie were appointed district visitors for Victoria West.

HAND MADE PHILOSOPHY.

Ambition is the desire to convince other people that you can do what you are morally sure you can not accomplish.

Ambition, furthermore, is the universal wish to be what you are not.

The thin man has an ambition to be fat, and the fat man has an irresistible yearning to be thin.

The mild man wants other people to accept his theory that in a rage he could be a roaring lion, and the bluffer wants those who know him to think that he is by nature as lamblike as he really is.

So far as that goes there are few people who are what they think they are, and many of us do not scale up to what other people think we are, which generally is about 50 per cent below our own estimate.

Again, there are some people who are not even what they think they are not, and there are still others who are not what other people think they are not.

Human nature is a complicated thing, and ambition makes it more so.

But that is only human nature.—Chicago Tribune.

THE MERGER CASE.

Northern Securities Company Will Be Abandoned as Soon as Possible.

New York, March 15.—"The Hill-Morgan interests and the other large holders of the Northern Securities Company will respect the Supreme court's decision in letter and spirit," says the Journal of Commerce in quoting a man said to be one of the strongest and best informed Securities stockholders in this city. "The Securities Company will, as soon as practicable be abandoned," continues the statement, "and the securities of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Company will be exchanged back for the securities originally deposited."

Dr. Wood's
Norway Pine Syrup
Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.
It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.
Price 25 Cents.

The University And the West

Editor of University of Toronto Monthly Discusses Important Question.

British Columbia's Educational Advantages Receives Some Favorable Criticism.

We have received from Mrs. A. T. Watt, M. A., the local representative of the University of Toronto, the following for publication. The article is from the University of Toronto Monthly, and is by the editor of that magazine:

In British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, a growing demand for university facilities has existed for several years. The University of Toronto has endeavored, to some extent, to meet this demand by the holding of matriculation examinations in British Columbia, and also examinations for the first and second years of the Arts course in Columbia College, New Westminster, which stands in affiliation with the University through its connection with Victoria College. Up to the present year, however, no comprehensive plan has been adopted for meeting the necessities of the various localities, or for recognizing the examinations held in the West for teachers' certificates or academic standing. For the purpose of inquiring into local conditions and standards, President Loudon was commissioned during the past summer to visit the various centres and report to the senate. Upon his report was based the recent action of the senate in the matter. His report finds that, in British Columbia, the system of secondary education has already reached a considerable development. Ten High Schools, forming part of the governmental system of the province, are in operation, and all these schools, besides imparting a general education, undertake the preparation of candidates for the non-professional examinations of public school teachers, and also for university matriculation. Amongst these High Schools are two colleges, viz: Vancouver College and Victoria College, which undertake University Arts work to the end of the second and first years respectively. Examinations are conducted annually by the provincial Education Department, and the following certificates are granted:

1. Junior Grade (or Third Class Certificate.)

2. Intermediate Grade (or Second Class Certificate.)

3. Senior Grade (or First Class Certificate.)

4. Senior Academic Grade (or Academic Certificate.)

The percentages required at the above examinations are 33 per cent on each subject, and 50 per cent on the aggregate. The scope of the examinations may be inferred from the fact that the Intermediate Grade corresponds very closely to our Junior Matriculation, and the Senior Academic Grade to our Senior Matriculation, with one language omitted.

The High School system of the Northwest Territories is similar to that of British Columbia in aim, standards and methods. Here also departmental examinations for teachers' certificates are conducted and certificates are granted as follows:

1. Standard VI. (Third Class Non-professional.)

2. Standard VII. (Second Class Non-professional.)

3. Standard VIII (First Class Non-professional.)

The percentages required are the same as in British Columbia, except in English, for which the minimum is 40 per cent. In the case of each standard, the subjects are divided into obligatory and optional. When an appropriate selection of subjects is made by the candidate, Standard VII. corresponds approximately to our Junior Matriculation, and Standard VIII to our Senior Matriculation.

In view of the very close approximation of these requirements to those of matriculation into the University of Toronto, the senate has adopted the following regulations regarding the admission of candidates presenting the certificates in question:

1. For Junior Matriculation: the British Columbia Intermediate Grade (1902) and the NorthWest Territories Standard VII. (1904), with the University prescription of subjects.

2. For Senior Matriculation: the British Columbia Senior Academic Grade (1902), with the University prescription of subjects, and similarly, the Northwest Territories Standard VIII (1904.)

3. That certificates for parts of the above examinations be accepted pro tanto, candidates being permitted to complete their matriculation at the Departmental examination or at Toronto.

The question of the affiliation of secondary schools in the West with the University of Toronto was also considered by the senate. The advantage to the University of a connection of this kind was clearly shown in the president's report, and the senate has decided to adopt the policy of granting partial affiliation to Colleges and High Schools of good standing, leaving the details to be arranged as circumstances might arise in individual instances.

The action of the senate in these matters marks a step in advance. While it is not intended in any way to rival the efforts of the universities which doubtless will be established in the West before many years, it is but right that the University of Toronto should do its share in directing the intellectual life of this important part of the Dominion during the transition period.

This recognition of the high standard of the departmental examinations in B. C., must be gratifying to the Department of Education.

DECISION IN A LIBEL SUIT

Complete Retraction By Defendant in the Case of Maclure vs Lye.

(From the Vancouver Province.)

The absence of one man, and he a mere layman, caused a long wait, several speeches, and an adjournment of an important lawsuit this morning. The big insurance case of Murray vs. Royal Insurance Co., was called in the Supreme Court, and held over. The Honorable Mr. Justice Irving was waiting in his Chambers to be informed when everything was ready, Registrar Beck was in his accustomed place sitting behind a small mound of exhibits and notes; just in front of him Mr. D. G. Macdonell, plaintiff's counsel, was looking up authorities, and behind him again were Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., and Mr. C. B. Macnell, counsel for the defence, with Mr. J. C. Maclure consulting with them. The jurymen entered the box one by one, and occupied the plush seats that look for all the world like orchestra stalls in the Opera House, and the sheriff began to head towards the door to the judge's room. As a last precaution he turned around and counted.

"What!" he said, and staggered back.

"Only seven?"

"Yes," said Mr. Burwell, the foreman, "we are seven."

The sheriff counted again. Surely enough the jury was one man shy.

"Say, where's Mr. Malkin?" said the sheriff excitedly. Yes, that was it. "What's the matter with Malkin?" repeated Mr. Beck.

Mr. Macdonell looked at the stenographer who was busily engaged squirting ink into his fountain pen, and asked fiercely if he knew anything about Mr. Malkin.

"How do I know?" said the startled Mr. Ross, as spilled ink over about four pages of his notebook. "I don't guard Malkin."

Well the officials waited. The other jurymen looked mad, and wanted to know what the sheriff was glaring at them for, and then some one told some one else to telephone to Mr. Malkin's office.

The whole thing was explained shortly afterwards. When it became known yesterday that the action would not be over today, the judge ordered that all the jurymen on the other cases should be excused until Friday morning at 11 o'clock, but that of course these engaged in the present case should keep coming. Now it happens that Mr. J. P. Malkin is also a juryman in another case, and he took the first part of the instructions only, and did not turn up this morning. As a special jury consists of twelve jurymen, he naturally broke up the party.

When His Lordship took the bench Mr. Davis stated that he was willing to go on with the evidence before the seven jurymen, but Mr. Macdonell took not agree. Mr. Macdonell made some remark about the oven being taken, and Mr. Davis replied that he knew nothing about the oven now, that any man who would make false statements like the plaintiff's principal witness would monkey with the oven. No agreement could be arrived at, and the court was adjourned to 2 o'clock, when it was expected that Mr. Malkin would be present.

OUT AND OUT RETRACTION.

When court opened, Mr. C. B. Macnelll, counsel for Mr. J. C. Maclure in the latter's libel action against Henry Lye, made a statement. He said that a settlement had been arrived at between counsel representing the parties to the action, and that terms had been drawn up in writing. The terms of settlement are as follows:

"1. The defendant shall forthwith sign a retraction to the plaintiff of the libel complained of in the following language:

"'Vancouver, March 10, 1904.

"'J. C. Maclure, Esq., Vancouver:

"'Dear Sir,—With reference to my letter to Messrs R. P. Rithet & Company, Limited, general agents for the Queen Insurance Company, Victoria, of the 24th October, 1903, in which I stated that you had made an adjustment of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company's loss by fire on October 3, 1903, on behalf of the Royal, Sun and Insurance Company of North America on the day after my reports were in the hands of their agent by copying my figures, and that this practice of stealing adjustments was not new here, and for which you have brought an action for libel against me in the Supreme Court, I have to retract the said statements, which I admit were untrue and without foundation, and I regret the publication of such libel.

"'Yours truly,'

"2. The defendant shall also forthwith sign letters addressed to each of the insurance companies to which he forwarded the libellous letter of the 24th October, 1903, in practically the same terms."

The defendant moreover agrees to pay all costs in connection with the action, including the special jury, and moreover pay Mr. Maclure $100.

The result of the action is an absolute victory for Mr. Maclure. Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., and Mr. C. B. Macnell acted for the plaintiff. Mr. A. J. Kappele, counsel for the defendant, advised his client to make the settlement.

WAR NOTES.

Comments of the English Press of Japan on the Campaign.

The Yokohama Shimpo says that Baron Kaneko will leave Japan for the United States on the 24th inst., on an important mission. He will be accompanied by Mr. Takahashi, of the Nippon Ginko.

A telegram from Shimonoseki states that the Fusan-Chemulpo line has been opened, but as the liners could not proceed further than Mokpo, more than three hundred persons were left at Fusan. Of these, seven attempted to travel overland, but they were murdered by Koreans en route.

A Japanese named Takahshi Monsaku, 28 years old, domiciled at No. 3,683, Negishimachi, Yokohama, who had been indicted on the charge of acting as a spy for Russia, was publicly tried in the Yokohama District Court on the 20th inst., before Judge Hadano, presiding.

The foreign crew of the Kaesga were to leave Yokohama for home by the German steamer Seydlitz on the 20th inst. while the crew of the Nisshin will leave on the Siberia.

The Sasebo Admiralty Office had previously given orders to all newspaper correspondents to submit their telegrams for the censor at a certain place before despatches them, but the Chuwo's correspondent neglected to observe this order and tried to send a telegram to Tokyo from a telegraph office direct. The Admiralty Office, therefore, has ordered his name to be stricken from the lists of correspondents.

An American named Sands, the adviser to the Korean Household Department, left Chemulpo for Nagasaki on the 16th inst. on his way home.

Nagai Hideo, a coal dealer at Hamadauachi, in Sasebo, has been indicted on the charge of having stolen and sold to Russians Cardiff coal valued at three thousand yen belonging to the Sasebo Admiralty Office. He has already absconded. Three other persons have been arrested on suspicion of being accomplices.

The Emperor on the 19th inst. personally presented a regimental flag to each of the 1st, 2nd, 16th, 17th, 23rd, 24th, 31st and 46th regiments of the Imperial Guards in the second reserves. The ceremony of the presentation took place in the presence of the Princes of Blood, Marshals, Ministers of State, Chief Chamberlain, members of War Council, chief of the General staff, and other high officers.

The influence of the pro-Russian clique in Korea is on the wane, some pro-Russian officials having been prohibited to attend the court, and others having fled.

The construction of three torpedo-destroyers will be commenced at the Yokosuka yard shortly. The authorities also intend building a sub-marine boat.

The Korean court has given orders to the local authorities in the interior to furnish all available facilities to the Japanese army.

The Empress of Japan has sent a telegram of thanks for the gracious offer of the German Imperial family to devote the German Naval Hospital at Yokohama to the accommodation of invalid soldiers and seamen.

The intensity of regard with which the eyes of the whole world are fixed upon the momentous struggle in the Far East, is plainly indicated by the gathering of the war correspondents at Tokio. The Imperial hotel is crowded to its utmost capacity with these gentlemen, including the most eminent members of the profession, many of them of world-wide fame. Probably never before were so many of the craft housed together under one roof.—Japanese Mail Editorial.

FAMOUS INN SOLD.

After being in the Hager family for about two hundred years, the old Valley inn in German valley, near Morristown, has been sold to Henry Fleming of Fairmount. This inn is a historical structure, the present building being erected in 1774 and finished just before the Declaration of Independence was signed. During the eight years which followed it was the rendezvous alternately of Imperial and Revolutionary troops. Strange to say, the owner of the inn at that time never was molested by the red coats, nothwithstanding that his son, Captain John Hager, was in the American army and a frequent visitor at the inn.

The old man who conducted the inn heard plots and plans of both sides, but never betrayed any of the secrets which he learned. Thus the inn was unmolested by both parties from the beginning to the close of hostilities. If all things are favorable the coming summer, there is prospect that the present day soldiers of Uncle Sam, as well as the militia, may find refreshment at the historic tavern, for it is around this vicinity that General Chaffee plans to have the mimic war and army manoeuvres which have recently been so widely advertised.—New York Press.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

Paris, March 15.—The recent visits of M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador at London, to Paris to confer with Foreign Minister Delcasse, have revealed the fact that negotiations for a settlement of the outstanding differences between France and Great Britain have been resumed after having been interrupted by the outbreak of war. It is understood that the questions for settlement include those relating to Morocco, Egypt and the Newfoundland shore fisheries. Concerning Egypt it is understood that France will secure a modification of certain restrictions placed upon communication with Lake Tchad.

PAGE "ACME" NETTING
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How the Trick Was Worked

Conservatives Were Caught Napping When Irish Mine Was Sprung.

Many Supporters Would Prefer Dissolution to Repetition of Humiliation.

London, March 15.—Premier Balfour's bill was defeated today in the House of Commons by the combined Liberal and Nationalist vote.

The reverse was due to the prohibition by Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary of Ireland of the teaching of Gaelic in the junior grades of the Irish nationalist schools. Mr. Balfour, though defeated by a majority of 11 on this question, does not regard the vote as one of want of confidence, and he will not resign on this account. This determination was strengthened by the fact that shortly after the foregoing defeat he was able to secure a majority of 25.

The failure of the government to carry the house with it on a question of purely administration policy in its Irish department, is generally admitted to greatly weaken its already waning prestige with the country, although it is not thought probable that any immediate development will ensue.

The Associated Press learns that Premier Balfour regards it as one of the essential principles of his party to hold on to the reins of government for the present at any rate. What he may do after Easter remains in doubt. Many supporters of the government frankly said tonight that they favored an early dissolution of parliament rather than again undergo the humiliating experience today.

"Those terrible Irish," as they are described for the moment by the Unionists, were entirely responsible for Mr. Balfour's defeat. On the question of Catholic education Wednesday night, the Nationalists had voted with the Unionist government, but even while so doing they were planning the downfall of the Conservatives. This afternoon the mine, so ingeniously laid, was sprung with a success that thrilled the country. The strategy with which the whole coup was planned and the scenes, after its culmination, recalled the times when Gladstone and Parnell waged a Titanic struggle in the same arena.

When the House of Commons met at 2 o'clock the Unionist Commoners were scattered throughout the clubs, discussing the war news and everything else except politics. In this serenity of luncheon hour hordes of newspaper boys suddenly appeared yelling "The Government defeated."

Instead of the long discussion Mr. Redmond had spoken briefly, followed by Mr. Wyndham, who spoke with equal brevity. Then came calls of the Irish members for the division which showed a government defeat. When the news got abroad a wild rush was made for the House of Commons, and many elderly members ran half a mile or more, while others drove recklessly to Westminster.

In the house strange scenes were being enacted. When Mr. Redmond arose the treasury bench was deserted, save for the chief secretary for Ireland and three of his junior colleagues, and barely twenty supporters of the government were in their places.

Mr. Balfour chatted merrily in the spectator's gallery with a friend. Then the bolt fell.

Mr. Redmond had said there were to be no speeches, and though the rank and file of the Nationalists did not know the reason, not having been admitted to the secret plan, discipline triumphed and not one word came from the Irish benches. The Liberals, too, sat silently though they were ignorant of the projected coup, and without a reply a division was inevitable. Only then did Mr. Wyndham and the government whips realized how deliberately they had been outwitted.

In desperation the government whips sent messengers in cabs and with the telegrams and to the telephones, but without avail.

When it became known that the government had been defeated there arose a cheer such as Westminster has not heard for many a day. The Irish and Liberal members clambered on the benches and yelled themselves hoarse. The Premier, however, quickly set these doubts as to his resignation at rest by saying that he saw no reason for such action. Thanks to the prolonged exuberance the government whips got the chance of summoning their absent supporters, and when, ten minutes later, John Redmond moved to report progress on the ground that the government had not a majority able to transact the business of the country the government secured the narrow majority of 25. If the division had occurred a few minutes earlier the government inevitably would have been defeated and compelled to resign. To avert this, old men, who had not run for many a year, came running into the House, painfully out of breath, while Sir Edward Henry Carson had not even waited to put on a necktie.

By curious coincidence the only other defeats suffered by the Unionist party since Lord Salisbury came into power and which endangered the existence of the government occurred nearly eight years ago on Sir Thomas Esmonde's amendment to Gerald Balfour's land purchase bill, when it again fell to the lot of the present chief of the Irish party to declare the government in a minority.

The members of the government and their supporters tonight profess that they regard today's division more in the light of a joke than anything else. Sir Thomas Esmonde in summing up the events of today, said: "Today's division may be taken as the handwriting on the wall. Experienced parliamentary hands do not attach undue importance to it, but nevertheless it unmistakeably foreshadows an approaching dissolution. The pendulum is already swinging toward a Liberal revival and today's events will accelerate that movement."

Just before the suspension of the evening session a division on a motion to reduce the supplementary vote of the army estimates resulted in 128 for the motion and 226 against it, a government majority of 98.

VETOED NEGRO EDUCATION.

Jackson, Miss., March 14.—Governor Vardaman today sent to the house his veto of the bill appropriating $22,200 for the support of the Holly Springs Normal school, a colored institution. The governor, in his veto message, takes the ground against negro education, stating that it is not the best thing for the negroes. The governor also gave what he termed a constitutional reason for vetoing the bill.

WHAT HE'D DO.

Jinks—The idea of asking me what I'd do if I were rich! The question is simply idiotic.

Filkins—Why so?

Jinks—Because any one in his right mind would know that I would do nothing.

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SHIP DELAYED BY STORMS AND MUTINY

After Eight Months Battle With Gales and Crew Arrives at Frisco.

San Francisco, March 14.—After a voyage of nearly eight months, during which her crew mutinied because of labor in a succession of gales, the British four-masted bark Falls of Halladale has arrived here, 235 days out from Liverpool, from which port she sailed July 23d.

Capt. Thompson first attempted to round Cape Horn, and, failing after battling with the tempestuous seas and winds, gave it up and went practically around the world the other way, via Cape of Good Hope. The vicinity of Cape Horn was reached September 25, and there a succession of terrific southwest and westerly gales were encountered which rendered it impossible to work the ship around the Cape and into the Pacific. One of the gales attained a hurricane velocity October 9th and 10th, in the course of which nineteen sails were blown away. After attempting to make the Falklands and the vessel had begun to leak, Capt. Thompson decided to take the eastern passage around the Cape of Good Hope. On January 1st Foveaux Island, off the south of New Zealand, was reached, and there a stop was made for provisions and water, the supply of which was running short.

At Foveaux eight men of the crew, tired out, refused duty, but, with the exception of the ringleader, they turned to after the captain and his mates were forced to adopt formidable measures with the ringleader. He was ironed and confined for 38 days. The vessel, after leaving Foveaux, made the run across the Pacific without any unusual event in the way of mishaps. The trouble with the men quieted down and all hands were on duty when the anchor was dropped here.

ROSS IS DECIDED.

Two-Hour Caucus of Liberals Fails to Change His Temperance Ideas.

Toronto, March 15.—Liberal members of the legislature held a caucus lasting two hours today on the temperance question. It is understood Premier Ross adhered to his original proposition, prohibiting the sale of liquor in hotels and placing it entirely under government control. It was rumored after the caucus rose that no decision had been reached and that another meeting will be held Friday. Several Liberal members are greatly opposed to any temperance legislation of a radical nature at the present session. The Conservatives in the meantime are not saying anything.

THE TWO SQUADRONS MAY HAVE UNITED

A Rumor That Makaroff Has Joined Hands With the Northern Fleet.

Paris, March 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says rumors to the effect that the Vladivostock and Port Arthur squadrons have been united, are received with incredulity by the general staff. The correspondent says that the rumors are probably due to Vice-Admiral Makaroff's frequent