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VOL. 17.

CABINET RESIGNS

The Spanish Premier Hands the Queen Regent the Resignations of the Ministry.

Sagasta Intrusted With the Formation of a New Cabinet—Will Push the War.

Madrid, May 16 (2 p.m.)—Senor Sagasta this afternoon visited the palace and formally handed the queen regent the resignation of the ministry. The queen regent has charged Senor Sagasta to form a new cabinet. The premier this evening will confer with the presidents of the chambers and Senor Gamazo.

Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, this morning confirmed the statement that any change in the composition of the cabinet would be wholly in the direction of a more active policy.

Recent events have greatly increased the war spirit of the nation and the greatest reliance is placed upon Admiral Cervera's squadron and upon the skill of the Spanish admiral. The latter is not hampered by instructions and details, and his plans are not even known to the ministers.

Captain-General Blanco in a dispatch from Havana officially reiterates the Spanish version of the so-called fight between the Spanish gunboats Conde de Venadito and Nueva and the vessels of the blockading squadron. He claims that the two gunboats engaged five American ships and forced the latter to retreat, adding: "I obtained the result desired, namely, to attract as many of the enemy's ships as possible. Yesterday morning there were only three there, now there are eleven."

The Destroyer Terror Sails. St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, May 16.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which has been undergoing repairs at Port de France since her arrival there with the Cape Verde fleet under command of Admiral Cervera, will probably leave that port today. Nothing appears to be known regarding her destination.

Situation at San Juan. New York, May 16.—A special cable to the World from St. Thomas says: Captain-General Macias and the government of San Juan are in a state of suspense as to the result of the expedition to the rescue of the island. While putting on a bold front before the people the authorities are fearful of another disastrous onslaught by Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, and are hoping that Admiral Cervera will put fire an appearance in the harbor. Inquiries were made from San Juan as to the probable location of the Spanish warships, and disquieting news has been sent to Captain General Macias that the fleet are far away from the troubled capital. Macias sent word that the Spanish fleet was in engagement with Sampson, that the loss of the soldiers was trifling, that a few civilians were killed and only two of his guns were dismantled.

The American ships, he declared, withdrew under the fire that was maintained until they were out of the harbor. The damage to his new battery was repaired over night and the mortar and ancient stone fortifications only were shelled up. The band which played the night after the bombardment, he declares, and the people gradually recovered from fright and the bad effects of the bombardment. The retreat of the American fleet cheered the volunteers. Before the battle a large portion of the citizen soldiers were disaffected and awaited an opportunity to revolt. They now believe the Americans to be defeated. The French corvette D. G. Guenon, which has been shelled, has sailed for Martinique. The officers take the danger to which they were exposed humorously, and there will certainly be no international episode growing out of the matter. "Had we not been in range of fire, said the French captain, "we would not have been here."

Spanish Fleet Movements. New York, May 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Willamstad, Curaçao, dated May 15, says: The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Maria Teresa left port at six o'clock this evening; destination unknown. Four other Spanish warships which were off the harbor, disappeared about noon, but this evening one torpedo boat destroyer was sighted again. While here the two warships took a small quantity of coal and provisions. Their departure was due to our government requesting them to leave as provided in the decree of the 15th. There were no collisions with the fleet. Nothing is known about the condition of their boilers. Rumor says there are some coal ships in this vicinity.

The Coal Problem. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 16.—An official announcement just issued by the governor of the island of St. Thomas prohibiting the export of coal to the warships of the belligerent powers without previous permission of the governor, has caused some uneasiness among the coal merchants and who will supervise the delivery.

The British ship Twickenham, which arrived here yesterday from Scotland with a coal cargo for Porto Rico, and which waited orders here, has cleared, destination unknown.

A United States auxiliary cruiser called here for orders at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Times Park, Fla., says: Lieut. A. S. Rowan has just completed the report of his daring trip to the camp of the Quickcure. The report has just been made to Col. A. S. Wagner, head of the bureau of information of the army of invasion. Lieut. Rowan ventured on a passage by sea more than 800 miles in an open boat, twice running the gauntlet of the Spanish patrol boats and with a single guide, crossing the island practically in the presence of Spanish soldiers. It is said that Lieut. Rowan brought back to the army information that from a military point of view is invaluable.

Troops For Manila. San Francisco, May 16.—It is now said that the first regiment of volunteers will lead the troops going to Manila. On Sunday these arrived for 200,000 rounds of cartridges and 200 new Springfield rifles from the Benicia arsenal. The day 200,000 more cartridges arrived. The second regiment is scheduled to move four days later than the first. Nothing positive is known as to its departure.

Indignation at Havana. Havana, May 16.—In all the pulpits yesterday (Sunday) the American "practice of bombarding defenceless towns without previous notification" was severely censured. Those who administered the rebuke said the towns ought not to be bombarded solely to destroy property or kill people for mere pleasure, and pointed out that in the interests of humanity it is internationally provided that towns must not be bombarded until the forces of the attacking party are ready and in condition. In political circles it is said that the Americans, while pretending that they do not wish the reconcentrados to die of starvation, are nevertheless desirous to kill over a million people by the blockade.

The Osceola's Cruise. Key West, May 16.—The government tug Osceola reported this morning that while cruising along the Cuban coast with the torpedo boat Ericsson on Friday afternoon they saw a large body of Spanish soldiers patrolling the shore about 8 miles west of Havana. Both boats sent in a fusillade of shots which scattered the troops. It is not known if any of the soldiers were killed. The Spanish did not return the fire.

The United States tug Uncas returned here from Havana without two American newspaper correspondents, said to be Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones. They were captured by the Spanish and imprisoned in Fort Cabanas and whose release the commander of the Uncas attempted to consummate on the basis of exchanging them for Spanish prisoners held in the United States. Neither the captain nor any other person on board would give details of the result of the expedition until an official report on the subject has been made to Commodore Remy.

America's Hard Task. London, May 16.—It is considered in London that the Washington board of strategy has a difficult problem to solve on account of the mysterious movements of Admiral Cervera's squadron, even though the detail of which is now regarded with the utmost suspicion. Spain's alliance will do her no good in the war, but the war will be more prolonged than was at first expected, and the invasion of Cuba may prove a difficult matter.

Spain and the Philippines. New York, May 17.—A special to the World from Madrid says: "Preparations for the relief expedition to be sent to the Philippine Islands are being hurried in both the military and naval departments. Five battalions, each 1,200 strong, under 38 officers, are assembled at Cadiz, Barcelona and Valencia already, and will be ready for embarkation in a few days. The expedition is commanded by General Camprodon, who has picked men, who have served two years. Several batteries go with the expedition, and the supplies of stores and coal. Warships, convey the transports from Cadiz to Barcelona.

Ex-Premier Crispi's Views. New York, May 17.—A cable dispatch to the World from Rome says: "Ex-Premier Crispi, Italy's able statesman, is in conversation with the British ambassador, suggesting an Anglo-American alliance.

Admiral Cervera's Ambition. London, May 17.—The Times says this morning: "It cannot be denied that Admiral Cervera has been practicing a visiting card. He is now most disadvantageously placed for any attempt at mischief on the seaboard of the United States, and if he were to attempt to do so, it would be a strategic error of the first magnitude. It certainly looks as if, of all the strategic moves at his disposal, this is the one which promises, at the best, some success. He is clearly paid for, in any event, by a subsequent collapse."

Some Speculation. New York, May 17.—A special cable to the World from Madrid says: "Admiral Cervera's fleet will dodge about in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. It is expected by naval men here that Cervera will avoid a fight if and he will be clearly paid for, in any event, by a subsequent collapse."

Chamberlain Arouses Indignation. Madrid, May 16.—Great indignation has been aroused here by Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's speech. El Liberal compares the British colonial secretary with Lord Beaconsfield and foretells a European outburst against Britain. If the suggested alliance is concluded the union of the British colonies will be similar to that manifested against England after the Jameson raid. Such an alliance would, however, be the greatest possible injury to Spain, as it would bring her plenty of support.

The Imparcial says Spain could not stand against the British fleet, but it can throw it off the line. The Journal also foretells a general alliance against the insatiable ambition of Great Britain. The cheers raised for Spain by the crew of the French cruiser Admiral Rigault are a sign of this. Ceuta and other points can be utilized to make Gibraltar helpless.

Possible European Intervention. New York, May 16.—A cable to the World from Berlin says: "An evidently inspired editorial in the Post, treating upon the question of European intervention in the Hispano-American war, says: 'The time for a decision upon the question is rapidly drawing nearer. If the powers eventually intervene it will only be on condition that the Spaniards shall remain loyal to the reigning dynasty. If they show a disposition to change the government and place themselves under the control of the Republicans or mutinous generals they need not reckon on the sympathy of the monarchial powers.'

COAL FOR FRISCO. Sydney, May 17.—Twenty-seven thousand tons of coal were shipped from here to San Francisco last month. Arrangements have been made for the delivery of 150,000 tons.

VALUABLE PACKAGE STOLEN. Paris, May 16.—A package containing over 500,000 francs in securities and gold was stolen this morning from a train en route for Paris from Lyons and Mediterranean railroad. No clew to the thieves.

THE PRICE OF BREAD RAISED. New York, May 16.—The price of bread was raised one cent a loaf, nearly all the bakers in the city today, as the result of the great rise in the price of wheat.

The Quickcure Co., Limited, announce the following reduction in the prices of Quickcure—25c, not reduced to 15c; 50c, not reduced to 25c; 81c, not reduced to 50c. Quickcure per tin reduced from 60c to 25c.

Victoria Times.

VICTORIA, B. C. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

NO. 23

A QUIET DAY

Nothing of Starting Importance in the Progress of the Hispano-American War.

Much Speculation as to the Destination of the Spanish Fleet in the Squadron.

London, May 17.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Madrid says: "The new ministers will be Senor Romero Giron, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Anson, minister of marine; and the Duke of Almodovar, minister of public works. The remainder of the cabinet is not yet decided."

Spain's Reserve Fleet. Madrid, May 17.—A dispatch from Cadiz to El Herald de Madrid says the port authorities at Cadiz announce that the reserve fleet, composed of the first-class battleship Pelago, armored cruisers Imperador, Carlos V. and Alfonso XIII, and the newly equipped gunboats Rapido and Patria, with the torpedo boat destroyers Aguz and Procerpine, will be ready for sea this week.

New York, May 17.—A special to the World from Madrid says: "The Spanish fleet is making a dash for the Philippines. The fleet is composed of the battleship Pelago, the armored cruisers Imperador, Carlos V. and Alfonso XIII, and the gunboats Rapido and Patria, with the torpedo boat destroyers Aguz and Procerpine. The fleet is expected to arrive in Manila Bay in a few days."

San Francisco, May 16.—The president is worrying more over the Philippine problem than the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. Order must be maintained all over the islands, no easy task. Nearly 16,000 Spaniards will oppose the landing of our soldiers, and it is feared the insurgents in the interior may prove as troublesome as the Spaniards in Manila. To make the occupation effective it is now believed it will be necessary to send at least 20,000 troops. It has been generally decided to continue to send until that number has been reached. If Spain, as intimated in the Madrid dispatches, has it in mind to seize the islands again, at least 40,000 troops will be necessary.

ORRONG MAY BE AT MARTINIQUE. Chicago, May 16.—A special from Washington says: "The Spanish admiral is expected to be at Martiniue. There he is apt to find a new squadron composed of the Oregon, Marietta, Buffalo, Niederer, Montgomery, Yale and St. Louis."

A letter has been sent Admiral Sampson to effect a "maneuver" with Captain O'Brien and then remain near Martinique. Under orders the Oregon has been making for the coast of Cuba.

GENERAL BOMBARDMENT ORDER. Chicago, May 16.—A special from Washington says: "The Spanish admiral has abandoned his peaceful blockade idea. Orders were today cabled to the command of the blockading squadron that will give him an opportunity to turn his ships loose on all fortifications where resistance is offered. Every Cuban port that is strongly protected will be attacked and the bombardment will be kept up until the Spanish guns are silenced and all gunboats sunk."

SOLDIERS PELTED BY RAIN. San Francisco, May 16.—The first battalion Washington state volunteers reached here from Tacoma on a steamer Saturday morning. The soldiers were pelted by heavy rain falling there, and the heavy rain falling here. The soldiers were pelted by heavy rain falling there, and the heavy rain falling here.

PROVED HE WASN'T A COWARD. An Alabamian Shoots Into a Crowd, Killing Three Persons. Birmingham, Ala., May 16.—John Lee has shot three men here to show that he was not afraid of Spaniards. Mitchell's store, the blockading squadron, even though the detail of which is now regarded with the utmost suspicion. Spain's alliance will do her no good in the war, but the war will be more prolonged than was at first expected, and the invasion of Cuba may prove a difficult matter.

MORE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED. A Second Call of a Hundred Thousand Very Probable. Washington, May 16.—There will undoubtedly be a second call for volunteers. A well known western Republican senator, who holds intimate personal relations with the secretary of war, says: "To properly hold the Philippines we must clean up matters in Cuba in a quick manner, we shall need not far from 200,000 men."

GLADSTONE DYING. The Aged Statesman Rapidly Sinking—The End Expected Shortly. Hawarden, May 17.—Mr. Gladstone did not rest well last night. His sleep was broken and he is somewhat exhausted this morning, but the patient is not suffering.

His Son Summoned to His Bedside—All Hope Surrendered. Liverpool, May 17.—Mr. Gladstone took a special train from this city to Hawarden this afternoon, due to the despatching news received from Hawarden. He said before he left London that he feared his father was sinking rapidly.

COLLISION AT SEA. Norwegian Steamer Klondike Strikes the Benholm and Latter Founders. Liverpool, May 14.—The Norwegian steamer Klondike, from Antwerp, docked here today with her bows badly damaged. The captain of the Klondike reports that on Saturday night, when off Point Lewis, on the northern coast of Wales, his vessel was in collision with the British steamer Benholm, bound for Cardiff. The captain further says that the Benholm was badly damaged. She soon foundered and 12 of her crew, including the master, went down with her. Nine of these on board the Benholm were rescued and brought to Liverpool by the Klondike.

IT RAISED A STORM

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's Birmingham Speech Sets All Europe Talking.

Reported That Russia Will Ask an Explanation From the British Government.

New York, May 17.—A special cable to the World from London says: "The Russian ambassador has been directed to demand from Lord Salisbury, it is reported, an explanation of Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that Russia is ineligible for an alliance because of her perfidy. The prevailing opinion now is that Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which advocated an Anglo-Saxon alliance, was a grievous indiscretion. It has excited jealousy and resentment throughout Europe without promising to attain any compensatory advantage. The indirect calling of the czar 'the devil' is, it is believed, to give undying offence at St. Petersburg."

In the city of London financial district today great depression prevailed. Rumors are flying about that the government proposes to offer a large issue of exchequer bills to form a war fund. A further rise in the bank rate is freely predicted.

Mr. Chamberlain's main and immediate object is known to be force France to evacuate Bosnia, West Africa, even at the risk of war.

It has leaked out that in his private talk to bankers last Thursday Lord Salisbury said that the African question is the most serious matter the cabinet has now to deal with, and that its satisfactory solution seems well nigh impossible.

This anticipatory declaration of the prime minister gave gravity to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which it otherwise would have lacked because of the universal suspicion that he is playing simply for his own hand.

FROM THE CAPITAL. Government Trying to Secure Release of a Newspaper Man Imprisoned in Porto Rico. U. S. Customs Regulations Regarding the Transfer of Cargo and Passengers at Wrangel.

Ottawa, May 17.—The Canadian government, at the instance of the friends of Freeman Halstead, a Canadian newspaper man, arrested at San Juan de Porto Rico as an American spy, is interesting itself in his behalf. Last night Sir Louis Davies received a cable from the British consul at San Juan, saying that Halstead had not nine years for photographing secret Hawaiian releases.

United States regulations received at the customs department permit, under certain conditions, the transfer of British vessels playing on the Stikine river may touch at places in Alaska for the purchase of fuel and supplies and also for no intoxicating liquors sold or used on the vessels.

Thomas Monroe, superintending engineer of the Bouldance Canal, was examined at the public accounts committee today in respect to his having travelled on a pass and at the same time collected his salary from the government. Mr. Monroe was not very certain as to whether he had done so or not, but he swore that he had made no money out of his travelling expenses. He was rather out of pocket. Witness was being examined by Sir Hilbert Tupper and Messrs. Taylor and Lester, when he asked his examiners if it was not correct that they were doing the same thing themselves. Mr. Monroe said his pass was a purely personal matter, and the government intended to revise the charter of the Chignecto railway scheme.

The government has actively interfered on behalf of Freeman Halstead, a newspaper correspondent who was recently arrested at San Juan de Cuba as an American spy. Freeman is a Canadian, his relations living near Hamilton. At the time of his arrest he was photographing forts. As a result he has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. It is fully believed here that the British government will be able to secure his release.

The British Yukon Company is advertising in Eastern papers that its line will be in operation from Skagway to Lake Bennett by the first of September. The Benholm was badly damaged. She soon foundered and 12 of her crew, including the master, went down with her. Nine of these on board the Benholm were rescued and brought to Liverpool by the Klondike.

The customs department has received a copy of the American regulations regarding the shipment of goods and passengers at Wrangel. Transshipment will be carried on under the supervision of United States customs officials. British vessels playing on the Stikine may touch at places in Alaska for fuel or supplies or when in distress. Passengers may land temporarily, but merchandise cannot be landed.

It is stated that unless Mackenzie & Mann get the Yukon railway contract they will demand compensation to the amount of \$400,000 for the expenditure incurred by them.

GERMANY HOSTILE. Americans Abused and Charged With Forcing War for Financial Gain. Berlin, May 14.—While there has been a marked change in the comment of the anti-American press of Germany there have been no changes in the opinions of the people, which continue to be most hostile to the United States, especially among the upper classes.

An American lady who married a German nobleman, both of them in close touch with the press, has written to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "You have no conception of the bitter feeling against America. It is impossible for me to go anywhere without hearing from country houses on all sides. We are accused of being a nation of hypocritical tradesmen who force war with Spain without any object other than that of financial gain."

The war news continues to arrive here twelve hours late, and the Lokal Anzeiger is the only Berlin paper with enterprise enough to get a special telegram from New York.

When the reports arrived of the return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz the newspapers emptied the vials on their erstwhile enemies.

The Berlin "Tascheblatt" locally remarked: "Without firing a single shot, this American fleet in check Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet has ceased to blockade and Commodore Schley's flying squadron has been scattered. Admiral Sampson's fleet at Hampton Roads awaiting the uncertain fate which has befallen them, and a half yet was nowhere sighted. The nervousness of the American press is, therefore, not without cause. The Spanish admiral reported that he had returned to Cuba without having reduced New York to ashes or swept the banks of the Hudson of its American traders and millionaires of America may, therefore, continue to be greatly perturbed at the serious losses which have already resulted from the anti-American tone of the press, which losses are reported to-day to have already amounted to several million marks and as they threaten to be followed by a permanent loss of the American market, they are making strenuous efforts to curb the newspapers. The semi-official communications made by the government of Germany protesting that Germany is friendly to America may be a means of restoring confidence in government circles that unfriendly towards the United States means the loss of the American market."

Baron Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, has reiterated to United States Ambassador White recent intention to observe neutrality during the war. He has also stated that the absence of a formal declaration on the part of Germany was simply due to the fact that the United States is not in a position of making such declarations, even in the case of wars which are more important to her interests.

The newspapers here are discussing the probability of a Spanish bankruptcy. The paper names of Munch and Berlin have had several interviews with Baron Von Buelow and Prince Hohenzollern, and the latter has been very busy trying to bring about the intervention of Germany in the war between Spain and the United States. The answers they have received are in substance that Germany does not intend to take any part in the intervention.

The proposition of the Russian and German newspapers to make Europe independent of America for state granaries, is being discussed. The government press is also here. There are no means to accomplish that, and Russia, especially, is unable to do so. The deficiency of the Russian pointed out that there was a famine in Russia in 1891 and it is added that famine at the present moment is threatening many districts of Russia.

The official German foreign office are watching events in the Philippine Islands in the closest manner possible. German subjects at Manila have already filed claims for damages against the United States, but the foreign office here says they must await the conclusion of the war before anything can be done in the matter.

It is said, however, that the German aid commission in the Far East has been empowered, in case of riots, to land troops to protect the German consulate and the German residents of that place. The fact that the lower house of the diet passed without debate the bill regarding the control of the ministry of education has aroused fears of further interference with the rights of public meeting and of political association and has also given rise to renewed rumors that a measure is being prepared to modify or restrict universal suffrage.

The semi-official denials on this subject have been received with skepticism. The bill advertised and discussed for long resulting in considerable accession to the government intended to revise the charter of the Chignecto railway scheme.

NEARLY ALL STARVED TO DEATH. Key West, May 16.—Captured Havana fishermen say the concentration camp nearly all dead or have been expelled from the city. The report is stated, afterwards died in the suburbs.

HEALTH IS BETTER. "I had no appetite and could not sleep at night and I was so tired that I could hardly walk. I saw Hood's St. Raphael's advertised and procured four bottles. My health is now better than it has ever been since I was a child, and I am as strong as ever. I am now 60 years old and I feel like a young man. I am now 60 years old and I feel like a young man. I am now 60 years old and I feel like a young man."

THE WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

and in varnish. It stains and varnishes it in one operation it is made in the following way: It is prepared with the brush and very easy to use. We recommend it for floors, and bric-a-brac and the woodwork about the house. It is put on with a brush and is put on first. Sample cards and booklets are sent free.

PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, 229 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

ryweather vs. Asplwail the defendant appears from the Judgment of Mr. Justice McCall, whereby it was declared that the party in question was not a party to the contract in so far as the same encumbrances upon the land were concerned. R. Hamilton (Rossland), appellant, and L. P. Dunn for respondent.

A SAD CASE. Young Paddon, a Victoria boy, in Trouble in Alaska.

The Stikine River Journal, just to hand, publishes a sensational report of a robbery at Fort Wrangel, to which a Victoria boy has confessed. The culprit is George Paddon of this city, and he will be remembered as the young man over whom the contractor regarding letters which his father sent to the police and which he failed to deliver, arose some time ago.

Young Paddon was when wrangler at Wrangel and later clerk at the Wrangel Hotel. About May 1st an Englishman, Dr. Hicks, en route to Glenora, became intoxicated at the hotel and was relieved of \$200. The case was placed in the hands of Marshal Grant, who arrested Paddon on May 6th. The youth completely broke down and confessed the theft. He stated that he had been harassed by debts contracted in Victoria, and that seeing the money lying on the table he tempted himself too strong for him. He says he sent about \$60 to Victoria, and buried the remainder. The marshal has found nearly all the money and some jewelry. Paddon was taken to Sitka by the Topeka for trial.

Honest Help Free! An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors of diet, or who is afflicted with a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake, to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect security assured. Address with stamp, Rev. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Ontario.

Mr. John Peterson, of Patonville, La., was very adversely surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried the advice of the best doctors in New Orleans besides half a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial, and, to his great surprise, three doses of it, remedied his trouble. He writes: "I am now well and hearty, and I am very much indebted to you for the remedy. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

LONDON PUBLIC BUILDINGS. London public buildings authorized by the British parliament at Whitehall and Kensington will aggregate nearly \$16,000,000 in cost. The South Kensington Museum is to be completed, at a cost of \$4,000,000, and the West Kensington Museum is to be completed, at a cost of \$4,000,000. At Whitehall, the Admiralty building is to be enlarged and finished, a new War Office built on the site of the old War Office, and new buildings erected for the board of trade, education, and local government.

DR. TAPP'S CURES. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, GIVES A NIGHT'S SLEEP. Up all night gasping for breath, fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle, FREE. West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

PARENTS GET RICH QUICKLY. Write today for a copy of our new book. We have a new system of experience in the intricate laws of foreign exchange. Send for a copy today. Write to MARRION & MARRION, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land, situated at the head of Naasoga Gulf, commencing at the N.W. corner on shore line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres (more or less). P. R. ROUNDY, 15th March, 1898.

THE QUICKCURE. The Quickcure Co., Limited, announce the following reduction in the prices of Quickcure—25c, not reduced to 15c; 50c, not reduced to 25c; 81c, not reduced to 50c. Quickcure per tin reduced from 60c to 25c.

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