Japs Respect Their Emperor

Taxation Bill Passed Unanimously After He Had Stepped in.

Crisis in Foreign Affairs of Empire Has Become More Acute.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought news that the war feeling is strong in Japan, and if Russia continues in her policy of aggression, war between Japan and the Russians is inevitable. This is the feeling expressed by the press of the island kingdom, both English-speaking and vernacular. Many stories of aggression by Russian in Korea are told in the files received, and of Russian aggression in North China, despite all protests from Japan and other powers. The press of the island kingdom contains many bitter references to the recent speech of Count von Bulow, the German chancellor, on the Anglo-German agreement regarding China.

The Yorodzu Choko, of Tokio, in its issue of March 22, says: "We could hardly believe our eyes when we read the gist of Count von Bulow's speech concerning the Anglo-German agreement, as reported by Reuter. However, there can be no two interpretations of the telegram in question, which definitely and clearly informed us that the German premier spoke in the reichstag to the effect that Manchuria was not referred to in the agreement, and there was no question of antagonism between Russia and Germany in China. We have had it on the authority of our foreign minister that when our government was invited to sign the agreement, it was clearly given to understand that it covered Manchuria as a matter of course. And now we are required to think that Manchuria is excluded from the purview of the agreement! It is the most glaring example of deceit we have ever come across."

The Japan Daily Mail tells of a landing by Russian forces at Chingkai, 600 men having been landed with 14 guns, and a parade held.

In Korea things are in a worse state than ever, for serious political complications have arisen, and Japanese papers charge Russia with complicity. According to news brought by the Empress, another of those strange dramas for which the Korean capital is notorious is going on now at Seoul. Kim Yang Ohun, minister of Finance, was charged with having plotted to do away with the Emperor's favorite mistress, the Lady Om, who, according to Eastern papers, has a romantic history, having been rescued from slavery and in time placed in authority in the palace, and now being practically the dictator of the Korean policy. The minister of finance was seized and tortured in a shocking manner. Kwong Chai-hyong, minister of war, enraged at the fate of his friend, resigned, and a political crisis has been thus occasioned. The Japan Daily Mail says that rumor assigns to Russia and Japan a connection with these events, Kim having been pro-Japanese and attacked, through others, by Russia, in order to secure his downfall.

The correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury at Seoul wires on March 18 that Kin Yeijun, another Korean official arrested in connection with the plots, when tortured confessed that there was a scheme to issue circulars and fire on the Russian legation, to murder the Empress (the Lady Om), and create Princess Tashekin empress. He has been sentenced to be decapitated.

Reports are also given from Korea of an insurrection at Songpha, eight miles east of Seoul, where insurgents led by soldiers who have become malcontent because of failure to receive their pay, are raiding and killing.

Signs of unrest continue to be apparent in North China. Raids are reported from the neighborhood of Pao-ting, and the Chinese authorities seem powerless to prevent them. Field Marshal von Waldersee has issued orders to the garrison of the allies at Pao-ting to assume the offensive, and similar orders were to be sent to the garrison at Tien Tsin. A collision between Germans and Chinese, the latter numbering 400, took place near Pao-ting, and 52 Chinese were killed by the Germans. Another of these fights, in which, while not a German was lost, 250 Chinese were killed after three hours' fighting, took place near Changsun Pass, on the south side of the Great Wall. Lieut. Giehrl captured four quick-firing guns which were being used by the Chinese, and a quantity of rifles and ammunition. The Chinese were routed with the loss above mentioned, and fled into the wilds of Shan-si.

A Boxer rising is reported from Mongolia, its centre being the district administered by the father of Prince Tuan. The Japan Daily Mail correspondent says that the insurgents have burned churches and murdered Christians, and are behaving in an even more outrageous fashion than their predecessors in Shangtung and Chili. The Mail says that the result of this will be to create a fresh opportunity for Russia, as she is the only power whose troops are within anything like striking distance of Mongolia.

The same paper reports that insurgents are active in the neighborhood of Moukden, and several collisions are reported to have taken place between them and Russian troops, on whom they have inflicted some casualties. The railway has also been injured. This will also, the paper says, furnish an opportunity for the assertion of Russian authority.

The correspondent of the Nichi Nichi at Tien Tsin says that the recent preparations for the withdrawal of a large part of the allied forces from Pekin have been suspended, because of the attitude of Russia regarding Manchuria.

Foreign residents and Chinese of Shanghai held a mass meeting on March 15, at which protests were made against the Manchurian agreement, and telegrams of remonstrance were sent to the governments of the powers.

The P. and T. Times tells the following rather extraordinary story: While demolishing a temple in Pekin, some foreign soldiers, in order to facilitate the work, blew up the large hall with dynamite, two coolies and some soldiers being wounded by the explosion. Four foreigners were found among the debris afterwards. The Chinese say the deaths were due to the just vengeance of the gods at the destruction of the temple.

News is given from Tien Tsin of the murder of an American saloon-keeper by Chinese. The unfortunate man's body was found with the eyes gouged out and horribly mutilated. An American who was accused of the attempted murder of two French soldiers was acquitted, it being proved that the American had acted in self-defence.

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

First Meeting of the Recently Appointed Ladies' Committee.

The first meeting of the recently appointed committee for the internal management of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home, was held yesterday at the orphanage, Hillside avenue. There were present Mesdames McCulloch, Hayward, Hutcheson, Higgins, Going, Berridge, Adams, Oates, Waring, Carter, Muggridge, Shakespeare, H Wilson and Mrs. West Wilson. After routine business the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Mrs. W. F. McCulloch; vice-president, Mrs. Chas. Hayward; treasurer, Mrs. W. R Higgins; hon secretary, Mrs. A. S. Going. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers.

The visiting committee reported several improvements made during the month, and submitted bills amounting to $150.35, which were approved.

Mrs. Foote reported not being able to attend the meetings tendered her resignation, which was received and referred to the managers.

Applications for admission of six children were received and referred to the special committee on receptions.

Mesdames Wilson and Oates were nominated the visiting committee for April.

The matron reported all the children in good health and thankfully acknowledged receipt of the following donations for March.

Mrs. J. H. Todd, rhubarb plants; Mrs. J. Partridge, ties, books and papers; Mrs. Wm. Atkin, large pail of dripping; Mrs. McDowell, clothing, etc.; Mrs. W. J. Smith, clothing, etc.; Mrs. Alex. Wilson, clothing, boots and rubbers; Miss Carroll, 20-lb roast of beef; A Friend, clothing; Mrs. Nelson, Coble Hill, 4 sacks of flour; A Friend, cash $1 and box of cakes; Mrs. Jackson, plants and seeds; I. C. C. Society, per Mrs. Dean, 29 pairs drawers; Natural History Society, cakes, sandwiches and oranges; Mrs. W. F. McCulloch, clothing; Mr. A. Tate, Milk; Mr. S. M Robins, Nanimo, 6 tons nut coal; Colonist and Times, daily papers; A Friend, per L Goodacre, large parcel bulbs.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

MANUAL TRAINING.

(By Principal Dunnell of the B. C. Manual Training Schools.)

The following paper by Mr. Dunnell, principal of the B. C. Manual Training Schools, was read before the Victoria Teacher's Institute, at its last meeting:

Before launching forth upon the subject in hand let us first take a survey of our surroundings.

Just as when one examines some famous picture he first sees the picture as a whole and then having got a broad idea of what lies before him he begins to scrutinize the details; so let us for a short time view in its main parts this new subject of our daily curriculum—Manual Instruction—then more in detail this one branch—woodwork.

In past years Pestalotsi and others endeavored in their own spheres to develop a system of manual training, being convinced that the tendency towards bookish knowledge to the exclusion of sports and manual work during the middle age, was a retrograde movement in comparison to the all-round systematic education of the Greeks.

Manual Instruction under the name of Schools of Industry was advocated more than a century ago mainly as a means to fit the children of artisans to earn their own living successfully.

These schools were more generally promoted in Germany and Sweden than elsewhere and were not educationally a success.

In the same way, some years ago it was decided to introduce drill into schools and at once there were many who adopted military drill for their purpose. The Germans, the most military of nations on earth argued that this was a mistake. The muscles of the body should be trained generally and not only those particular ones which are necessary for military purposes.

The technical training of the soldier it was argued will be better given later on after a sound general training of the muscles has been supplied at school.

It is the schoolmaster's duty to train faculties and not to develop facilities and it is waste of time to teach at school what can be as well or better taught in the business of life. Military drill was therefore abandoned in favor of a system of gymnastics which in some form or other has everywhere supplanted the soldiers drill.

And just in the same way the Swedes and Germans proved by experience that to attempt to give special training in any branch of manual training was entirely wrong and proved a failure so they developed a general system of hand and eye training, under the guidance of Solomon in Sweden and Goetze in Germany, each of which or a combination of the two, is being so widely copied all over the world.

And year after you will now find teachers from every civilized country in the world going to Naas (Sweden) or Leipzig (Germany) to study at the well established schools to be found there; to return full of enthusiasm for the wider field of education which they find in use there; and thoroughly convinced that these countries are adopting a course which for the future generations will be of infinite value in the great race of all nations.

The experience of these countries proves the success that has been attained by the introduction of subjects that give a wider training for the hand and eye than is given by the ordinary school routine.

Very little if anything has been done in Canada towards giving her sons an equal training in hand and eye work to that given to their brethren in other countries.

Sir Wm. Macdonald has most generously stepped in to fill the breach and is providing for three years teachers and fully equipped workrooms for the capital of each province in the dominion, and a few other cities, to prove to the people of Canada and its educational authorities the advantages to be gained by their extending their fine educational system a step further and including manual training.

Already there are four rooms equipped to provide tuition for 1,000 boys each week in the two cities of Victoria and Vancouver, to conduct which fully qualified and experienced teachers are being engaged from England.

As the work progresses and new centres are opened it is hoped that there will be found Canadian teachers who are willing to learn this new branch of education and so be able to fill vacancies as they arise at the manual centres

Manual training does not profess to revolutionize your educational system, nor yet to make perfect your educational work (for nothing is perfect); but simply to add one more link in that chain whereby every civilized nation is striving to get its offsprings a harmonious development of their physical, mental and moral character, that future generations may continue to rise in all that is noble and good.

Manual training as provided by Sir Wm. Macdonald is a system of educational work in wood, leading up to which, and as a stepping stone from the kindergarten, should be taken, modelling in clay, elementary cardboard work, paper mounting and designing, and brush-drawing.

Then if we are to train the boys in the use of tools and working in wood why not call it carpentry and not manual training?

We do not call it carpentry because manual training differs from it in several essential features.

There is no division of labor in manual training and no attempt made to teach any trade, but it is solely a means of formative education; to develop the mental, moral and physical powers of the children; and working in wood has been proved to be the most effective instrument yet devised for securing this development. It gives a taste for rough labor as distinguished from clerkly accomplishments; it cultivates manual dexterity, self reliance, accuracy, carefulness patience, perseverance and especially does it train the faculty of attention and develop the powers of concentration.

Manual training is a part of the general education rather than of strictly technical instruction. It is as essential to the future premier as to the future mechanic. It is intended to fill up a gap in elementary education which experience shows to exist where education is purely literary.

What is most noticable in all modern learning?

It is the endeavor to get closer in touch with the objects being studied. Formerly the student was directed to types and classes and catalogues. Now he is taught to study individual things each with its individual characteristics; this principle you will find pervades the study of art, literature and science in all colleges and advanced educational institutions.

Manual training is a specimen of the best kind of object teaching.

What a strange fascination and interest possesses the lad, as he cuts out his rough wood, and watches its gradual development under his own powers, with knife, plane, chisel, etc. Step by step in easy and well-graded exercises he forms the well-shaped paper knife, the scoop or the graceful axe handle; or may be the plain and simple looking box, the smooth regular sides of which, close-fitting and square to each other, he knows quite well, (perhaps by bitter experience) that hours of earnest, careful work can be spoilt by one moments careless use of the plane or chisel. The attention is thus kept to the fullest extent from the roughing out stages to the delicate and finished stages, the principle of small details being brought home to the boy in a marked degree.

A keen and lively and yet healthy rivalry is engendered in the class, each boy trying to excel over his neighbor and learning very quickly to scorn the thoughts of seeking help from his fellow when a difficulty is to be encountered, but working carefully on, if at first unsuccessful, until at last he triumphs over that particular trying exercise.

Watch the boys eagerly at work, one here struggling bravely to smooth up a difficult piece of wood, another there setting out a complicated exercise, and with what pleasure and beaming face the boy at last brings up for inspection his finished model which when passed the boy turns cheerfully away wraps up his treasured model (over which he may have spent hours of anxious time) and with increased interest and determination gets out his working drawing and rough piece of wood for the next model.

A boy has not worked many models before he finds out that the systematically arranged instruction given him by the teacher is by far the quickest way at the finish and instils him with the knowledge, perhaps after he has spoiled a model or two by taking what he thinks are short cuts, that the longest way round is often the shortest way home.

Thus teaching him to have patience and persevere through what appears at times to be useless preparatory exercises.

There are two objects continually being striven after in the workroom. The boys see the finished models and are anxious to be able to make each and everyone, and by his own unaided hands. That is only natural and what is to be desired, not only by the boy but by the teacher. But to the teacher, of far greater importance is the fact (to be watched with jealous care), that the boy is being made, his powers of observation trained, to think for himself, to work for himself, to have patience and persevere, giving his undivided attention to matters of the smallest detail.

We want men to become less like machines, less like a flock of sheep, we want more self-reliance, more trust in the force inside the human frame and less of those forces which are outside of it.

And how can we attain this desired end?

It has often been said that:

"If hand and eye you deftly train
Firm grows the will and keen the brain."

Then let us train the hand and eye, and in seeking to do so follow in the footsteps of those countries that have proved and are proving that some form of hand and eye training should be introduced into the school life of the rising generation.

Begin when the child is young, when muscle, brain and will can be moulded into any desired form and habits and mental, moral and physical training can be made a part of the child's life and the hand trained to be the obedient servant of the brain; for we are born not only to think, but to do.

Having given a broad idea of the results to be obtained at in manual training let us examine briefly who is to be the teacher: for the teacher is the most important factor in education. As is the teacher so are the pupils. The teacher must assume a great responsibility and for this reason teachers not artisans must be employed to give instruction in manual wood-work.

It is necessary, then, for the teacher to become proficient in the manipulation of tools and the keeping of the same in good order; also to know the various mechanical principles involved in making a graded series of models, so that any principles in wood work taught to the boys will not have to be re-learned should any boy seek to continue the work as his means of a livelihood.

The fear that all the boys will want to be carpenters as a result of the training has been proved to be groundless.

Many forms of manual training have been tried in Sweden and Germany, as: basket-making, fret-work, bookbinding, turning, etc., and of all of them wood work affords the widest scope.

Do not think I am condemning other forms of manual training; they all have some good points, but wood work only answers the following ten points:

1. Is the work in accordance with the average child's capabilities (aged from nine years upwards)?

2. Dose it excite and sustain interest? That is, after the novelty has worn off, does the interest flag or increase with each lesson?

3. Are the models of such a nature that they can be used? Are they serviceable as an artisan's work even though they may not be correctly finished?

4. Does the work tend to cultivate a respect for rough bodily labor?

5. Does it train to habits of order and exactness?

6. Is it of a character that admits of cleanliness and neatness?

7. Does it cultivate the sense of form?

8. Is it beneficial from a hygienic point of view? Does it counteract the evil effects of sitting still?

9. Does it allow of methodical arrangement? Can the exercise be so arranged as to enable the pupil to proceed from the easy to the difficult, from the simple to the complex, so that at the beginning the work does not discourage him by its difficulty?

10. Does it teach general dexterity of hand?

Manual training in wood work answers all these questions in the affirmative.

Let us visit in imagination the wood work centre and see what is going on there.

In Victoria there are two centres provided; one at the central school accommodating 40 boys at each lesson and thus giving 400 boys per week receiving instruction of 2 hours each. One at the north ward school (to be opened shortly) accommodating 20 boys at each lesson, making 200 boys per week, or a total of 600 boys each week for the city.

The centres are filled up with single benches each of which is provided with planes, chisels, try square, ruler, marking guage, tenon saw and bench hooks.

Each boy is responsible for the tools and the general tidiness of the bench he is working at.

Special tools such as gouges, levels, bradawls, etc. are kept in separate racks around the room, and when a boy requires them he fetches them and carefully replaces them when he has finished using them.

Nothing is done for the boy that he is capable of doing or finding out how to do for himself, and all new exercises either in the drawing or wood work are developed step by step from the boy's own observation.

Working drawings of every model are first made, full size or to scale (metric measurement) showing such views, plans, etc., as are necessary to the execution of the model.

Individual tuition is the rule so that a bright boy is not kept waiting for another boy who may do as good work but not so quickly.

Each boy has his own locker where at the end of each lesson he puts away his drawing, model and apron until the following week. His finished models he keeps carefully until the end of the year, when they become the boy's own property free of cost.

His working drawings and finished models are not the only items that go to make up his training. Around the room are diagrams illustrating the growth and markings of the different woods, specimens of woods, leaves of the common trees.

These and the materials used in the making of the different tools form subjects of very interesting lessons bearing on the boy's work.

Forming a collection of leaves in the summer, noticing the different forms the tree passes through during the year give to the boys a new interest in the wealth of timber found on every side.

In the report of the royal commission of national education in Ireland, 1898, we find the following extract:

"We may at once express our strong conviction that manual and practical instruction ought to be introduced as far as possible into all schools where it does not at present exist and that in those schools where it does exist it ought to be largely developed and extended.

"We are satisfied that such a change will not involve any detriment to the literary education of the pupils while it will contribute largely to develop their faculties, to quicken their intelligence and to fit them better for their work in life.

We regard it also as a very significant testimony to the value of manual training that wherever it has been once introduced it has with hardly an exception been continued and extended. There has been practically no disposition to go back to the old system which made primary education almost exclusively literary in its character, and after an experience extending over some years, there is a general consensus of opinion of managers of schools, inspectors and parents that the value of primary education has been greatly enhanced by the change."

The commissioners visited 110 schools and took the evidence of 186 persons while in Ireland, England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland and Holland.

Now is Canada's chance, let her seize it, test this new work and see if she can say at the end of its three year's trial: "Yes it has proved itself beneficial, it has come to stay and we shall follow in the footsteps of those great leaders of education England, Germany and Sweden.

When leaving our native land many were the sad partings mingled with good wishes for our future success and happiness in the home being offered to us across the water.

A future and a home that we now feel will be a great recompense for the relations and associations that are still dear to us in the mother land.

You must not expect us to become Canadian all at once. It is only natural that at times there should arise a longing for just a sound of the familiar voices left behind. Though for away, we are often there in spirit, and I think you will agree with me that if such were not our state of mind for some time yet to come we should not be worthy of the name of Englishmen. Do not misundertsand me, and think we are regretting the time we decided to come and work amongst you. Quite the opposite. Both I and my assistant, Mr. Binns, are delighted with the generous and spontaneous welcome that has greeted us on every side; the desire to make us feel happy and contented in the work that lies before us. To Prof. Robertson we feel especially thankful, and to his kind and thoughtful consideration for our welfare we feel gratefully indebted, and sincerely hope we may prove ourselves as good servants to him, as he has proved a friend to us. To Dr. Hall and Superintendent Eaton we would also offer our tribute of thankfulness and to you all for the kind way in which you have welcomed us; and three years from now when Sir Wm. Macdonald has performed his part of the work may we all be able to look back with pride and joy and be thankful to Sir Wm. for having borne the brunt of the battle in introducing into Canada the manual training movement.

There are many deficiencies in this paper which by conversing with each other for a short time some of them may be filled in. If I have shot off here and there at strange tangents you must excuse me, for in trying to bring before you the broad ideas of manual training much material in a dwarfed state has been brought in. Lay not then the deficiencies to the subject but to the writer.

In closing this paper let us each and all throw our whole souls into our daily work and wherever we can, from all points of the compass, be constantly gleaning fresh information to help us in our noble and glorious work—the training of God's children—the making of future generations—and the seed-sowers of a more and more civilized and advanced nation.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS

Mr. Andrew Duffin, Aultsville, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with Bright's disease of the kidneys for five years. I tried a number of doctors and preparations, but got no relief. My son advised me to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got a box, and to my surprise I got relief at once and am now thoroughly cured." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.
March 27th to April 2nd, 1901.

The week opened with a rising barometer over British Columbia, and unsettled and showery mild weather generally over the North Pacific slope. A heavy thunder storm occurred at New Westminster on Tuesday night. On the 28th the pressure increased and extended from Vancouver Island to the region of the Great Lakes, with snowfall in Cariboo, and rain from California northward to the Straits. This high area continued over the Province during Friday the 29th, but a trough of low pressure prevailed over the mountain ranges from Cariboo to Utah, and showers were general west of the Cascades. On Saturday an ocean area of low pressure appeared to the northward and passed over the upper part of the province over the western portion of the continent, over the western ortion of the continent. These conditions caused showery weather on the Straits district, and snow in Cariboo. On Sunday 31st, another storm area approached the Vancouver Island coast, and rapidly developed towards nightfall, causing a moderate southeasterly gale, which prevailed all Monday and for which storm signals were displayed both here and at Vancouver. There was a fall of the temperature with heavy rain on the coast, and snow on the lower Mainland and in Cariboo, where the storm centred. On Tuesday this disturbance had crossed the Rockies and was traversing the Northwest Territories to the western limits of Manitoba. Since its appearance the barometer has remained abnormally low over the province, and the weather has been cold and unsettled with considerable falls of snow on the higher levels both on the Island and the Mainland and heavy rains over the districts bordering on the Straits and Sound. In the Northwest the weather has been mostly fair, with moderate temperatures, the storm area causing snowfall in its passage and the barometer generally falling at the close of the week.

At Victoria 19 hours and 30 minutes of bright sunshine was recorded, and 1.65 inches of rain; the highest temperature was 49.7 on the 28th, and the lowest 34. on the 30th.

At New Westminster the rainfall was 1.63 inches, the highest temperature .50, occurred on the 28th, and the lowest 30. on the 2nd.

At Kamloops the highest temperature was 56. on the 1st, and the lowest was 28. on the 27th, 28th and 30th.

At Barkerville there was 14 inches of snow, the highest temperature was 38. on the 27th, 28th and 31st, and the lowest was 12. on the 30th.

Humors feed on humors—sooner you get rid of them the better—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take.

RETAIL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

There are no changes in the markets this week.

Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl	$5.50
Lake of the Woods, per bbl	5.50
Snowflake, per bbl	4.75
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl	5.50
Premier, per bbl	5.00
XXX Enderby, per bbl	4.75
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	30
Corn, whole, per ton	27.50
Corn, cracked	28.50
Oats, per ton	30.00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	45
Rolled oats, B. & K. per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K., per 7-lb sack	35
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	13@14
Straw, per bale	75
Midlings, per ton	22@25
Bran, per ton	19@21
Ground Feed, per ton	2600
Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1.25
Cabbage, per lb	3 @ 4
Cauliflower, per head	2 for 25
Onions, per lb	5 @ 8
Carrots, per lb	2 @ 3
Tomatoes, per lb	15@15
Turnips, per lb	1½@2
Asparagus	10
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz	20
Butter—	
Delta Creamery, per lb	40
Best Dairy, per lb	30
Cowichan Creamery, per lb	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20
Lard—	
Best Leaf, per lb	15
Fruits—	
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz	25@30
Lemons, small, per dos	20@25
Apples, per lb	3@ 4
Naval Oranges, per dozen	25@35
Bananas	35@40
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, each	75@$1.00
Dressed Turkeys, per lb	25@30
Fish—	
Salmon, spring	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
Halibut, per lb	10@12
Herring, per lb	5 @ 8
Smelts	8 @10
Flounders	6 @ 8
Bloaters	10@12
Kippers	10@12
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Meats—	
Lamb, spring hind quarter, each	$2
Lamb, spring, fore quarters, each	$1.50
Lipton's Bacon	22
Lipton's Ham	20
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American	18
Bacon, Canadian, per lb	16
Bacon, American, per lb	18
Bacon, Rolled	16
Bacon, Long Clear	15
Beef, per lb	10@18
Mutton	10@18
Pork, per lb	10@15
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, live weight	5 @ 6
Veal, live weight	7
Beef, choice, live weight, per lb	4½@5½

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Why I am Well

DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Mrs. Frank Evans, 133 Frontenac Street, Montreal, says:—"I feel that I ought to say a good word for Dr. Williams Pink Pills, in the hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other suffering woman. I am now twenty-three years of age, and since my eleventh year I have suffered far more than my share of agony from the ailments that afflict my sex. At the age of sixteen the trouble had grown so bad that I had to undergo an operation in the Montreal General Hospital. This did not cure me and a little later I underwent another operation. From this I received some benefit but was not wholly cured, and I continued to suffer from pains in the abdomen and bilious headache. A few years later, having with my husband removed to Halifax, I was again suffering terribly and was taken to the general hospital where another operation was performed. This gave me relief for two or three months, and again the old trouble came on, and I would suffer for days at a time and nothing seemed to relieve the pain. In February, 1899, I was again obliged to go to the hospital and underwent a fourth operation. Even this did not help me and as the chloroform administered during the operation affected my heart, I would not permit a further operation, and was taken home still a great sufferer. In August, 1899, I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to do so. I have used the pills for several months, and have found more relief from them than from the four operations which I passed through, and I warmly recommend them to all women suffering from the ailments which afflict so many of my sex."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are NOT Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Local News.

Spruce Creek Rich.—Mr. M. Macabe, of the Wilson hotel, has received a letter from Atlin, in which some particulars are given of the recent rich strikes on Spruce creek. The writer says he washed out three pans, which went 20, 25 and 40 cents. All along the creek the miners are doing well. Mr. Macabe has claims near where the strike was made.

Has Not Resigned.—The Skagway Alaskan publishes a despatch from Dawson, in which it is stated that Macdonald Potts has resigned his position as manager of the Klondike Corporation, and has been succeeded by Mr. Calderhead. This is not correct, the facts being as stated in the Colonist a few days ago. Mr. Calderhead has chartered the steamers of the company for the season, and will operate them on a percentage arrangement, and will report to Mr. Potts, who will be stationed here.

All May Move.—As a result of the passage of the Wash-House Regulation By-Law, it is possible that all the Chinese laundries will be moved outside the city limits, or at least to the outskirts of the city. The law is a very stringent one, and the Chinese would be put to a great deal of expense to comply with it. Three of their number summoned for sprinkling clothes by spouting water from their mouths were in the police court yesterday, but the cases were remanded until Saturday.

Customs Returns.—During the month of March there was collected at the Victoria custom house $75,047.24, an increase over the same period of last year of $7,323.44. The duty amounted to $73,366.59; revenue from Chinese, $1,637, and other sources $43.65. In addition to this there was collected at the Yukon passes the sum of $83,112.91. The imports for the month totalled $469,080, of which $291,141 was dutiable goods. The exports were—Domestic, $13,739; foreign, $15,637.

Chemainus Hospital.—The matron of the Chemainus hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during the month of March: Rose trees, bulbs and plants, Mrs. Roberts; bulbs, Mrs. Higgins; trees, bulbs, etc., Duncan R. D. Society, through Mrs. Maitland-Dougall; plants, Mrs. Olsen and Mrs. Robinson; five dozen fresh eggs, oranges and sack of artichokes, Mr. Ward; six vases, Mr. Ambrose Allison; old linen, Mrs. Raymond; reading matter, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Howell, Victoria Daily Colonist and Times and Nanaimo Daily Herald. The Women's Auxiliary are still doing good work. They have provided the hospital during the last month with two dressing gowns, four sets of curtains for the new screens and twenty pairs of sheets.

Both Charged.—In the police court yesterday Mary Atwood was charged with stealing a skirt, and John Hill with having the skirt in his possession, knowing the same to have been stolen. A Chinese pedler claims that he called at the house occupied by the Atwood woman to sell clothing, and that the woman took one of his skirts and refused to pay for it. He went to get a policeman, and when he returned the skirt was found in Hill's possession. The hearing of the two charges will be continued to-day.

Young Tyrants.—On Sunday evening Elder Brooks and his followers, while gathered on Broad street, were attacked by a number of boys, who used as weapons aged eggs. More out of luck than anything else, nobody was struck, but several ladies had their dresses soiled. The police are handicapped in dealing with these culprits, as the Zionites refuse to prosecute the offenders, and of course when the police are around there is no disturbance. A man who interfered with the service on Sunday while under the influence of liquor has been summoned to appear in the police court for being drunk.

Chinatown Flooded.—Last night there was a flood on that part of Government street between Fisgard and Cormorant streets, and the trench, 2 feet wide and 3 feet 10 inches in depth, which has been made, uncovering the old main, to put in new pipes, was filled, and there was also much water on the street. Several Chinese whose curiosity took them to the edge of the flooded trench fell in, and one little Chinese was almost drowned in the flood. The flood was caused by a breakage in the uncovered water main, a stop having blown out. About midnight the water was turned off at the different valves in the vicinity, and this morning the flooded trench will be pumped out.

Will Go Back.—One of the fifty-two Chinese who arrived here by the steamer Empress of Japan was held at the C. P. R. office until this morning, when she was put on board the Islander, and will be transferred at Vancouver to the Empress of Japan, to be taken back to China when the vessel returns to the Orient, on April 15. The exception was taken to this woman, who gives her name at Mrs. Fong Yuk, on the ground that she comes here for immoral purposes, having been a prostitute before she left here about eight or nine months ago for China. Collector Milne ordered her to be deported on that ground. Yesterday afternoon a Chinese appeared, who claimed that the woman ordered deported was his wife, and asked that she be released, but as the character of the woman is well known to the Chinese here, she will be deported.

Nikola Tesla rushed into the newspaper office with the light of triumph on his face.

Eureka! I have it at last! he shouted.

What? Again? inquired the Pessimistic Editor.

I have it now! Marvellous! Marvellous! I have devised an alarm clock which you may set for 6 o'clock, but which will not go off until you want to get up.—Baltimore American.

BORN.

HELLIWELL—In Vancouver, on March 31st, the wife of John F. Helliwell, of a son.

MARRIED.

WEILER—OFFERMAN—On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 141 Simcoe street, by the Rev. W. L. Clay, Otto Weiler of Victoria, and Mrs. E. Offerman, late of San Francisco. No cards.

DIED.

HELLIWELL—In Vancouver, on March 31st, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Helliwell.

FOSTER—In this city on the 2nd inst., Mary, wife of Robert Foster, of No. 15 Cobourg street, a native of Scotland, aged 55 years.