partment he was unable at present to answer the questions.

Mr. Houston's Motion.

Mr. Houston, on the adjourned debate on the motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair for the purpose of doing into committee of supply, said that most members of the House had spoken on the subject, and he would therefore move that the question be now put.

Mr. McBride said that the motion was not in order. As a matter of fact the members on the opposition side had not yet had an opportunity of speaking on the budget as a whole.

Mr. McPhillips also objected to the motion. He said that the previous question could not be moved in the debate on the budget. He hoped Mr. Houston would withdraw his motion. It would not be advisable for the government to try to choke off debate on the budget. The opposition had still a weapon against the government, and they might use it.

Mr. Oliver moved the adjournment of the House. That motion, he said, takes precedence of Mr. Houston's motion.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Oliver's motion was not in order, remarking that a motion for the previous question took precedence of all other motions.

Mr. Martin interrupted the debate to draw Mr. Speaker's attention to what he termed unseemly conduct in the galleries, and Mr. Speaker pointed out that strangers were only allowed in the House on condition that they behaved, and that it was in the power of any member to call upon him to have the galleries cleared.

The debate on the question of whether Mr. Houston's motion was in order was then resumed by Mr. Murphy, who pointed out that according to the rules the motion would not stand if it interfered with the rights of the minority, and in this case the motion would do so, preventing members of the opposition from speaking on the most important question of the session.

Mr. Curtis also objected to the motion, and Mr. Martin said that if the motion partook of the nature of the closure it would not be in order here.

The Speaker ruled that the motion was in order.

Mr. McBride appealed from Mr. Speaker's ruling. He thought that the importance of the point merited the careful consideration of the House. He believed that this question had never before come up in the House, and he hoped that hon. members would not established a dangerous precedent by uphold Mr. Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Curtis strongly opposed the effort of Mr. Houston to close the debate on the budget, and said that if the motion was allowed he would feel inclined to appeal to the Supreme court for an interpretation of the rules of the House.

Messrs. Neill, Oliver and Murphy also spoke against Mr. Speaker's ruling, which on a division was upheld by 20 votes to 16, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Mounce, Dickie, Hunter, Rogers, Hall, Prior, Wells, Martin, McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Hayward and Helmcken—20.

Nays—Messrs. Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Garden, Fulton and Kidd—16.

Mr. Green then endeavored to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the motion was not in order, as the House had just decided that "the question be now put."

Committee of Supply.

The motion that "the Speaker do now leave the chair" for the purpose of going into committee of supply was then put and carried, the votes being the same as recorded above.

Going into committee the government wanted to take up item No. 6, the vote for the Governor's office. To do this they passed over civil government salaries. This drew a protest from Mr. Murphy, who held that the interest on sinking fund, which was to be passed over along with the rest of the public debt items, was a fixed charge. He did this for half an hour.

Mr. Curtis, on the same item, made a protest against the failure of the Governor to insist on filling the North Victoria vacancy.

The item passed, the government agreeing to allow the committee to rise if the opposition would permit one item to go through.

Mr. McBride again asked regarding the identity of the Mr. Greenshields, and asked if it was our agent-general.

The Premier—I will not answer it. I know nothing about it.

The House then rose at midnight.

Press Gallery, May 13th.

This afternoon, on the Minister of Finance moving that the House go into committee of supply, Messrs. Oliver and Houston rose simultaneously. The whole House knew what each member wished to say, and knew also that it was a race between them to catch the Speaker's eye. Mr. Oliver wanted to move in amendment to Hon. Mr. Prentice's motion that the House condemned the government for its railway policy. Mr. Houston wanted to move that the question be now put, in other words, the previous question.

The member for Delta caught the Speaker's eye first, in spite of the protests of Mr. Houston that he first had the floor, and the Speaker intimated so. Then there was a lot of cross-firing on a supposed point of order, and Mr. McInnes practically took an appeal from the chair by moving, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, "that the member for Nelson do now speak." This course the Speaker, in spite of opposition protests, ruled in order, although, inferentially at least, the member for Alberni held that it was as obsolete as an old provision in the Blue Laws which forbade a man kissing his wife on Sunday, which was afterwards modified to refer only to the wife of a neighbor.

The debate raged on this motion until 5.30, when Mr. Houston himself moved that this question be now put, although his right to the floor was disputed by Capt. Tatlow. The opposition immediately seized the opportunity to apply the government's own procedure, and to turn the tables on them by moving that Capt. Tatlow do now speak. The debate stood in this involved and complicated form when the debate was adjourned at 6.10, for the Speaker ruled the motions in order.

The House opened at 2.45.

Messrs. McPhillips and Oliver, on privilege, took exception to unfairness in the Colonist.

The leader of the opposition asked the Premier if it was true, as reported, that he intended asking for an adjournment on Thursday until September. The Premier replied if he were the leader of the opposition he would take no notice of it.

The leader of the opposition again pressed, and the Premier said there was no such intention.

On the Minister of Finance moving that the House go into supply, Mr. Oliver rose to move on the motion:

"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair," that all the words of the resolution after the first word "that" be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:

"This House condemns the railway policy of the government."

Mr. Houston rose almost simultaneously, and although the Speaker recognized the member for Delta first, the member for Nelson, emboldened by his success in withstanding the Speaker some days since, kept the floor.

In the discussion of the point of order as to who had the floor, Mr. McInnes intervened with a motion, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, that the member for Nelson do now speak. Mr. Oliver strenuously objected to the consideration of such a motion, which had been introduced while another gentleman had the floor.

The Speaker then rang the bell, while Mr. Green jumped to his feet and asked if there was to be no discussion, and were honorable members to be muzzled altogether.

Mr. McPhillips then proceeded to discuss Mr. McInnes's motion. He intimated that he had heard Mr. Houston say he was about to move the previous question. Mr. Honston interpolated that he was on his feet first, and Mr. Oliver shouted "That is false." Mr. McBride said Mr. Houston had been put up by the government, and Mr. Houston said this was a falsehood. Mr. McPhillips said the government was not entitled to supply.

Mr. McBride followed in a long speech, in which he had several clashes with the Speaker.

Mr. Curtis said he was going to move that the motion of Mr. McInnes be amended to read "That the member for Nelson do now speak, because the House has no confidence in the railway policy of the government." (Laughter.)

The Speaker ruled this out of order as irrelevant.

Continuing, Mr. Curtis said the motion narrowed down to the question whether the government had the confidence of the House on its railway policy. Mr. Oliver's motion was a motion of want of confidence in the government on its railway policy. It was known that the Martinite faction, through their leader yesterday, declared against that policy, hence the government had lost its majority in the House on that policy.

He referred to the ruling of the chair yesterday, and said its admission meant that all debate on supply was shut off by the moving of the previous question. He warned the Speaker that he would not submit to such an infringement of his rights, no matter what the consequence were. He pointed out that this motion was merely an affront to the Speaker, and in line with the government's action in connection with Mr. Houston on a recent occasion.

Mr. Neill followed in a long speech, and at 5.30 the member for Nelson moved the previous question.

Mr. McBride then emphasized the absurdity of the situation by moving that Capt. Tatlow be now heard. In doing so he reminded the government that he had warned them that this procedure might cut both ways. He was now giving them an illustration of his warning.

There was then before the House at the same time a motion that the member for Nelson be heard, a motion by Mr. Houston that the question be now put, and a motion by Mr. McBride that Capt. Tatlow be now heard.

There was a long and strenuous discussion as to whether the last named motion was in order, the Speaker finally said Mr. McBride's motion was in order.

Mr. Oliver then pointed out that the complex situation had arisen out of the attempt of the member for North Nanaimo to overrule the Speaker's recognition of an honorable member, and pointed out to the Speaker with what abuses the House would be led if this system were to be invoked. The business of the House could be prolonged indefinitely.

Mr. Green, amid loud opposition applause, said the government benches now found that they were having their own medicine meted out to them. They found they couldn't do it, and were now backing out of the position.

It being 6 o'clock Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Premier moved that the House at its rising stand adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. McBride protested against this delay.

Mr. Ellison excitedly jumped to his feet and declared that the opposition were wasting time.

Mr. Green asked who controlled the House then—the opposition or the ministry.

Mr. McBride asked if the adjournment till to-morrow was for the purpose of consulting His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

Mr. McPhillips said the opposition were ready to dispose of the order paper. But they were unwilling to vote supply to a government which had lost control of the House. (Loud opposition applause.)

Mr. Houston indulged in some fireworks, and the matter going to a vote the motion to adjourn was carried on a vote of 20—16.

The House then adjourned.

(Continued on page 6.)

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL MEETING

THE SUBSIDIES TO STEAMSHIP SERVICES

A Number of Important Matters For Consideration at the General Meeting.

At this morning's meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade a quantity of correspondence was dealt with, and some important announcements were made in regard to Dominion appropriations for the West Coast and Skagway steamship services, and the guarantee fund for the Victoria assay office.

President L. G. McQuade was in the chair, and there were also present J. A. Mara, T. W. Patterson, J. H. Todd, R. Seabrook, H. Croft, L. Crease, and the secretary, Mr. Elworthy.

The chairman said that owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the delivery of northern mails in Victoria, some other members of the board and himself had interviewed Capt. Troup, of the C. P. N. Co., and had entered into a correspondence with the post office officials, with the result that a better service for Victoria would be forthcoming.

Capt. J. Cox, who was unable to be present, wrote asking the council to consider a motion that the government should be asked to place a royalty on all iron ores mined in the province, and to allow a corresponding bonus on iron manufactured here. After a brief discussion the subject was held over for consideration by the full board.

The chairman stated that he had made efforts to trace the origin of a telegraphic dispatch which had appeared in the local press to the effect that $25,000,000 were to be expended somewhere on this coast for the establishment of iron works. Mr. Christie, of the C. P. R. telegraph, had kindly made inquiries, but all he had been able to ascertain was that the story had appeared in the Montreal Gazette.

Members of the board have been working for some time to obtain recognition of the gold assay office from the Dominion government, and a letter from Senator Templeman was therefore highly welcome.

Senator Templeman wrote, under date of May 5th, that the sum of $1,000 would be placed in the estimates for the guarantee fund about which the board had written to him. He was uncertain as to the amount he should apply for, but gathered from the financial statement of the last year, which showed an expenditure from that fund of less than $1,000, that $1,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. The board could therefore count on that sum in making arrangement for continuing the assaying of gold at the Victoria office.

The trustees of the gold guarantee fund will be the president of the board and the managers of the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal.

The mining committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry Croft, Crease and Lubbe, recommended that the report of the Nelson Board of Trade asking for an increase of the bonus on refined lead to $10 per ton for the first year of its operation be endorsed. The committee also recommended that the two per cent. tax on minerals should be readjusted. The consideration of this matter was held over for the general meeting of the board.

J. J. Shallcross wrote that the effect of the navigation laws in preventing American vessels from carrying Canadian goods to the Yukon had been suspended by orders-in-council at Ottawa made at the request of Victoria and Vancouver merchants. No alteration in the existing state of affairs should, however, be made until a better Canadian steamship service with the north had been instituted, as such an alteration would tend now to restrict trade from the Canadian ports. The Canadian steamship companies proposed improving their northern service, but this new service was not likely to come into operation until next spring.

The chairman said that the owners of the steamship Venture, just built and launched in Victoria, were anxious to prevent American cattleships from taking Canadian cattle to Skagway. After a brief discussion the matter was laid over for consideration at the next general meeting.

The chairman stated that the efforts of the board to secure Dominion aid for the steamship services to the West Coast and Skagway had been rewarded. An additional grant of $2,500 had been made for the improvement of the West Coast service, and $12,500 had been voted to the Skagway service.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Shallcross regarding the excessive discrimination against Victoria in the rate charged for shipments of live hogs from the Northwest Territory, the general freight agent of the C. P. R. wrote that the rate on live hogs from Edmonton to Vancouver was 58 cents per 100 pounds, and that there was no through rate to Victoria, owing to the objection to handling hogs on passenger steamers.

The secretary said that the additional rate to Victoria amounted to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

The monthly general meeting of the board will be held on Friday next.

KNIGHTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Vancouver, May 14.—The officers of the grand lodge, K. of P., were elected this morning as follows: G. C., H. Bourmeister, Vancouver; G. V. C., Chas. Nelson, New Denver; G. P., A. G. Creelman, Rossland; G. K. of R. and S., E. Pferdner, Victoria; G. M. of E., E. P. Nathan, Victoria; G. M. at A., J. Thomson, Cumberland; G. I. C., George Johnson, Nanaimo; G. O. G., Wm. Irving. The next grand lodge meets at Vernon.

Mr. Weeks, representative of E. C. Hawkins, is here from Seattle buying half a million feet of lumber for the construction of 20 barges at White Horse to carry down the Yukon to Dawson material for the construction of the new Klondike Creeks railway.

A SINGULAR PET

Owned by an Eccentric Lady in Essex County—Seen by Constable Hoskins.

Provincial Constable Hoskins tells an interesting story of a strange house pet owned by an eccentric lady on the borders of Essex and Hartfordshire. The pet is nothing less than an immense pig, weighing ninety stone, considerably more than half a ton, and it is an object of curiosity for miles around. The owner is Miss Hampton, a lady about forty years of age, who resides with her mother in a little thatched cottage. The pig was the runt of a litter and brought up with all the care and attention that would be lavished on a child. It fed with the family and ate and drank out of a saucer at the table.

When the constable reached this stage of his story the Times representative to whom he told it expressed incredulity, but Mr. Hoskins assured him that he was telling facts well-known in the neighborhood in which the paragon quadruped and its eccentric owner lived. In its infancy the animal was fed on toast and tea. It sleeps in a darkened room on a feather bed and is covered up to the snout by blankets. It sleeps most of the time, and was lying on its rather luxurious bed when Mr. Hoskins and others saw it.

This strange pet is never allowed out of doors, and never wants to go out. It is spotlessly clean and appears to understand what its mistress says to it. Fully three hundred and fifty people visited the place about Christmas, and, needless to say, the owner was as great an object of curiosity as the pig. The sanitary authorities took the matter up and ordered that the animal be given quarters outside. This Miss Hampton indignantly refused to do, and appealed from the order with the result that the proceedings were stayed. No further action had been taken when Mr. Hoskins left.

The owner was offered £50 by a circus proprietor some time ago, but would not part with her pet. It is as white as snow, and slightly over two years of age.

PROGRESS OF MINING AT QUATSINO SOUND

Messrs. Clarke and Gwin Tell of Work on Yreka Claims—Wharf and Bunkers.

N. S. Clarke and A. F. Gwin, the two well-known mining prospectors of Vancouver Island, were among yesterday's arrivals in the city. They have just returned from a visit to the Yreka properties at Quatsino, and report that work is progressing most satisfactorily.

Mr. Gwin, in an interview this morning, stated that the horses which they took north with them on the last trip of the Queen City for the purpose of transporting ore from the mines to the Coast for shipment, had taken ill as a result of having to swim ashore on arriving at their destination. As a result of this the first shipment of ore, which it was expected would take place this month, will have to be put off until the 10th of June. About 500 tons will then be sent to the smelter, and if the opinions of mining experts goes for anything the returns of the ore will show that the large amount of work done on the properties has been warranted.

There are now 40 men employed on the Yreka mines. Some of these are at work getting ore ready for shipment at the mines and some are employed in erecting houses and cabins of various kinds at the beach, while others are engaged in constructing a floating wharf for facilitating the transporting of ore to steamers. Mr. Gwin stated that everything will be in readiness by the 10th of next month. Work on the construction of bunkers on the beach for the accommodation of ore has also commenced, and it is expected will be completed in the near future.

When it is taken into consideration that the company have only been at work on the properties for about 60 days, the progress which has been made is remarkable.

If the C. P. N. Company does not see fit to improve their West Coast service in order to take in Quatsino, Mr. Gwin says that the Yreka company will charter a vessel themselves for the shipment of their ore. An aerial tramway, it is understood, will be erected shortly between the mines and the beach.

Messrs. Clarke, Gwin and Lea have taken over a property on their own account in the vicinity of Quatsino, which is known as June group. Indications are that this property will also prove rich as the vein is about 100 feet wide, and the ore is said to run very well in gold and silver, particularly in the former, together with some copper. The only difficulty Mr. Gwin said will be in regard to transportation, as the property is situated some four miles from the Coast, and quite a distance from the Yreka mines. Messrs. Clarke and Gwin are registered at the Dominion hotel.

PAID SIX PER CENT.

The directors of the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Limited, have issued their report and accounts in respect of the half-year ended the 31st of December. During the period under review the net output was 229,917 tons, making a total for the year 1901 of 494,488 tons, against 501,474 tons for the year 1900. The sales for the six months were 233,033 tons, bringing the total disposed of during the year up to 509,903 tons, against 496,926 tons for the year 1900. The sum available for a dividend is £6,888, out of which the directors recommend a further dividend of 3 per cent., making with the interim dividend paid in October last a total distribution of 6 per cent. for the year 1901. A similar payment was made for each of the two previous years. The debenture capital remains at £22,850, and the reserve fund is unchanged at £45,459, as is also the land sales reserve fund account at £22,272, but the insurance fund account is £100 more at £2,600. The directors state that the competition of fuel oil is assuming a more serious aspect. A member of the board had visited the Californian Oil Fields, and learnt that a very large output from them is to be anticipated, and that the cost of oil at San Francisco is much less than that of its equivalent in coal.

ANOTHER VISITOR TO SICKER MINES

ALD. H. M. GRAHAME DESCRIBES THE CAMP

And Expresses High Opinion of the Lenora and Copper Canyon Properties.

One after the other pilgrims set out from Victoria to Mt. Sicker and return to tell the tale of their pilgrimage. And the burden of the tale is always the same—that Mt. Sicker is repidly developing into an important mining district, and that it behoves the business men of Victoria to take cognizance of the fact.

The most recent visitor to Mt. Sicker is Ald. H. M. Grahame, who is greatly impressed with the progress made, and speaking to a Times reporter, Mr. Grahame said that he had made the trip by way of Sidney, going thence by steamer to Crofton. He found Crofton to be quite a bustling little town. The construction of the smelter was well under way, the boilers being already on the site and the men at work on the chimney stack. The ovens were completed, and the railway had been brought right up behind the smelter. From Crofton Mr. Grahame proceeded on the train to Mt. Sicker siding, which he described as a very enjoyable trip.

"We got off the car," he continued, "and went to Lloyd's sawmill, which we found running full time. Mr. Lloyd gets all the work he can do, and is now turning out 20,000 feet of lumber a day. We then met another train, boarded a flat car and proceeded up to Mt. Sicker town site. This part of the road bed is in splendid condition, and the scenic views to be obtained are very fine indeed. On clear days one can see Vancouver and Steveston quite clearly.

"Mr. Croft has erected a first-class hotel at Mt. Sicker, with all modern conveniences, and an excellent cuisine, and I strongly advise Victorians who want a holiday and a real breath of fresh air to take a trip to Mt. Sicker. We stayed at the hotel for the night and next morning we went to see the Copper Canyon mine, situated at the foot of the mountain on the Chemainus river. On our way there we followed the ledge right down from the Lenora. We went through the tunnels and drifts on the Copper Canyon, and I quite satisfied myself of the importance and richness of the recent strike of ore.

"There is no doubt but that the Copper Canyon is finely placed as regards the other mines, being practically the key to the situation. It has the advantage of possessing the water and surface rights—purchased from the E. & N.—of the only part of the river thereabouts available for power purposes, and at no distance date it will become necessary to install an electric power plant for the use of the Copper Canyon and the other properties.

"We then proceeded to climb up the mountain to the Sicker townsite, which is situated some 1,250 feet above the Copper Canyon. In passing we called in at the Key City property and saw Capt. Wasson, who is in charge, and who will be remembered by many Victorians as the former collector of customs in Port Townsend. He and Mr. McCready were very pleased to see us, and they were quite enthusiastic over the prospects of their claim, which adjoins the Lenora. Afterwards we called on Mr. Buxton, superintendent of the Lenora, and we were shown through the different tunnels and shafts on that property. To say the least of it, I was astonished to see the amount of work done on the mine and the large amount of ore on the dump, or blocked out ready to be hauled. There is no doubt that the Lenora is one of the biggest mines in British Columbia, and other properties on the same lead should turn out equally well.

"I can only add that the sooner the merchants and business people awaken to the fact that there are such mines as those of Mt. Sicker in close vicinity to Victoria the better it will be for the city. I do not suppose that one Victorian in a hundred appreciates the value and extent of the Mt. Sicker properties."

In conclusion, Ald. Grahame gave a few words of warm praise to Henry Croft for his enterprise and perseverance in the development of the Mt. Sicker district.

The Colors Produced By The DIAMOND DYES Are Admired By All Who Have A Taste For Color Beauty.

The colors produced by the Diamond Dyes on all wool, mixed goods and all cotton goods are admired by all ladies who have a taste for color beauty. There is a depth, fulness and richness in Diamond Dye colors that manufacturers of other home dyes have never been able to produce.

Garments and materials dyed with the Diamond Dyes show clear and perfect colors that stand fast as long as the goods hold together. Colors produced by the common package dyes are dull, muddy and streaked, giving full proof of adulterations and worthless coloring ingredients. When it is generally understood that Diamond Dyes with all their superior qualities and a guarantee of perfect work are sold at same price as the poorly prepared dyes, it will be a difficult undertaking to find a woman who will risk her goods with the dangerous adulterations put up in imitation of the Diamond Dyes.

Send your address on a Post Card to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 2 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive post paid full range of designs in the new Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns.

President Loubet is now on his way to visit the Czar of Russia.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

One of Georgia's Useful Educators is Grateful For What Pe-ru-na is Doing For Suffering Humanity.

F. A. Curtright, A. B., Principal of the Georgia Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor and proprietor of the "Georgia Helping Hand" writes the following glowing words concerning Peruna, and its efficacy in the cure of catarrh.

He says: "I was induced to try Peruna by the advice of a friend, and certainly believe that suffering humanity would be relieved if they only gave Peruna a fair trial. Would that I could frame words sufficient to express my gratitude for the benefits derived from its use."—F. A. CURTRIGHT, Greensboro, Ga.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, in a letter written from Larimore, North Dakota, says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach.

Senator Roach's wife recommends Peruna also. She says; "I can cheerfully recommend your excellent remedy, Peruna. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."—Mrs. W. N. Roach.

The most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh.

Mr. Wm. Hebley, Duquesne, Pa., writes:—"I am cured of catarrh of the stomach of two years standing. I had it so bad that I could not eat anything but milk. I doctored with several doctors and they could give me relief for a short time only. I saw Peruna recommended and thought I would try it, and I now think I am cured of catarrh. I have worked two months and did not lose a day."—Wm. Hebley.

Mr. Moses F. Merrill, Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, Rural Route No. 3, writes:

"I had been troubled with systemic catarrh, which affected the lower bowels especially. I was troubled with running off of the bowels and troublesome catarrh of the bronchial tubes which caused spitting of thick mucus. *Since taking Peruna my improvement has been wonderful. My bowels are regular as clock-work. I can now eat like other people and my vitals digest."—Moses F. Merrill.*

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives.
Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it it has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio

DUNSMUIR REFUSED TO GIVE GUARANTEE

Will Not Build to Alberni Unless He Receives a Subsidy For the Comox Line.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, May 14.—E. M. Yarwood presented a verbal report to the Board of trade last evening upon the railway negotiations at Ottawa. He said that the government seemed very favorable to the line, especially that to Alberni. They did not look with such favor upon the building of a road to Comox, as already there was steamboat connection with that place.

Before doing anything, however, they wanted a personal guarantee from Mr. Dunsmuir that he would build the line. To obtain this the delegation had sent a message to Mr. Dunsmuir, but he thought this an unreasonable proposition, and did not consent to give such a guarantee.

Upon the return of Mr. Yarwood a delegation waited upon the Premier to again endeavor to obtain from him a promise to build to Alberni, if a subsidy were obtained this year. This also was refused, Mr. Dunsmuir consenting to build a line from here to Englishman's river and thence to Alberni, only upon condition that a subsidy was obtained for the line to Comox.

The matter is thus off for this year, they expect.

Among those who are reported to have assisted the delegates in their mission at Ottawa were Senator Templeman, Geo. Riley, M. P., and Ralph Smith, M. P.

Had a company been found willing to build the road to Alberni it is possible that the Dominion government would have granted the subsidy this year for that section of the road.

THE PLAGUE.

Part of Hongkong is Threatened—Returns for the Year—Constabulary Tortured.

Reports from Hongkong received through the arrival of R. M. S. Empress of India indicate the health conditions of Hongkong to be in a threatening condition. The India left there on April 22nd. During the two previous days three fresh cases of plague were reported in the colony, two of the victims being Chinese. The third's nationality was not specified in the return. The three bring the total for the year up to 18 cases. The cases of communicable disease in the colony for the week prior to the sailing of the India were: Plague, 7 (6 Chinese, 1 Portuguese), with 6 deaths; cholera, 24 (Chinese, 20 in Victoria), with 21 deaths; enteric fever, one fatal Chinese case; puerperal fever, one fatal Chinese case; smallpox, 4 (all Chinese in Victoria), with 2 deaths. News is also brought by the C. P. R. liner that Macao has been declared an infected port, twelve cases of plague having been located there since the beginning of the year.

At Nagasaki, a case of scarlet fever having been discovered aboard the Empress, the vessel and all her passengers were disinfected before the ship was allowed to pass quarantine.

A Terrible Outrage.

A band of fifty outlaws, armed with rifles and bolos, attacked five members of the Philippines Constabulary on the main road between Bulusan and Barcelona, in the province of Sorsogon, on the evening of 4th April, says the Manila Times. The inhuman wretches captured three of the constabulary, tied them hand and foot, gouged out their eyes with sharp hardwood sticks, and then, placing them in the burning sand with the sun beating into their eyeless sockets, commencing at their feet, cut them into small pieces with bolos, adding every possible feature of barbaric torture except burning.

The other two members of the constabulary escaped to Sorsogon, where, nearly dead from an awful race of ten miles, they tried to convey some idea of the fate of their comrades. When the attack was first made the constabulary poured a hot fire into the band, several were seen to fall and they were held in check for several minutes, but they soon realized that they had only one chance to save their lives, with such overwhelming numbers against them—that of flight. Only two were equal to the emergency and they escaped only by leaving their arms and ammunition.

A detachment of the constabulary left Sorsogon as soon as the men reached there. On reaching the scene of the attack, the only evidences left of the struggle were small pieces of human flesh and bone, bearing a mute record of the awful fate of their former companions in arms.

Brigandage in Fengtien.

The Universal Gazette's Yingkou correspondent says that brigandage is at present rife in a place called Tien-Chwang-Tai, in Manchuria. The bandits number more than 3,000 men, who are pillaging the inhabitants of the place right and left. About 2,000 Russian and 1,000 Chinese soldiers have already been dispatched to the scene of disturbance to punish the rioters.

FAIR'S ESTATE.

Final Distribution Ordered By Judge Trout, of San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 13.—The final distribution of Jas. G. Fair's estate has been ordered by Judge Trout. By this decree Fair's three children, Charles T. Fair, Mrs Virginia Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs, are given about $7,000,000 in property. That is the remnant of the property. The larger part of the estate was given to them by partial distribution months ago. The final decree covers the personal property which was kept by the executors to await the decision on whether the trust of Fair's will was valid as to personality, and also several pieces of real estate which were claimed by Mrs. Craven, who claimed to be Fair's widow, but who, it has been decided, has no standing in court.

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