

The Peoples Building and Loan Association

OF LONDON, ONT.

Comparative Statement, Showing the Growth of the Association.

Year—	Total Assets	Real Estate and Share Loans	Earnings	Reserve
Aug. 31, 1892	\$22,220 00	22,225 00	930 42	
Aug. 31, 1894	55,220 12	57,284 81	4,123 54	
Aug. 31, 1895	104,875 14	90,022 72	7,839 22	540 00
Aug. 31, 1896	171,530 03	152,122 52	12,968 12	1,922 55
Dec. 31, 1897	258,325 06	237,707 39	25,569 29	2,500 00
Dec. 31, 1898	352,394 24	290,859 62	24,864 58	3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1899	419,654 29	346,584 43	30,470 88	5,000 00
Dec. 31, 1900	504,505 92	424,292 47	34,167 46	8,000 00

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.
The Eighth General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ontario, was held at the Head Office of the Association, Molsoms Bank Buildings, London, Ontario, on Wednesday, March 6, 1901.
Among the Shareholders present were: Alf. Robinson, W. F. Roome, M. D., C. H. Ivey, Judge Edward Elliott, J. E. Adkins, John Overell, L. H. Martin, Rev. T. W. Charlesworth, Caleb Stockwell, A. A. Campbell, C. H. Armitage, Wm. Spittal, James Spencer, W. H. Moorhouse, M. D., M. Inwood, Major G. W. Hayes, John Whitaker, Robert Garner, D. McLaughlin and others.
Upon motion, Judge Edward Elliott was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Spittal, Secretary of the meeting.

After reading the notice convening the meeting, the Secretary read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, held March 7, 1900, which were confirmed. The President read the Report of the Directors, and then called upon Mr. A. A. Campbell, Managing Director, to read the Financial Statement. To the Shareholders:
The Directors of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ontario, beg to submit herewith their Eighth Annual Report, showing the results of the business of the Association from Dec. 31, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1900, accompanied by the Balance Sheet duly attested by the auditors.

NEW BUSINESS. During the year there were sold 2,049 shares of Terminating Stock, and, after deducting all lapses, canceled, withdrawn and matured shares, there remain in force 10,913 shares, representing \$1,991,309 of the capital stock. There has also been sold during the year 395 shares of Fully Paid-up or Permanent Stock, bringing the total of this class of stock now sold up to 1,631 shares, representing \$163,100 of the capital stock. The aggregate amount of capital stock now in force is 12,544 shares, representing \$1,554,400. During the year the Prepaid Stock has been retired, with the exception of \$2,004 90, which has subsequently been paid off. This completes the policy of the directors in converting the large sum of Prepaid Stock into Permanent Stock, and thereby increasing the stability of the Association, as the Prepaid Stock was practically a demand deposit. The amount paid on Withdrawals, including interest allowed thereon, and for matured stock, is \$35,751 61.

MATURED STOCK. As announced in last year's Report, the Association was the first National Association in Canada to mature Installment Stock, and, during the present year, as each series matured, the holders thereon were paid off.
ASSETS. The assets have increased from \$413,664 29, to \$504,505 92, making a net gain of \$90,841 63.

The amount loaned on first mortgage real estate security is \$396,745 65, in 571 loans, being an average of \$694 to each loan. This shows a net gain of \$70,393 02, after deducting \$34,444 70 repaid during the year.
There were received during the year 223 applications, representing \$210,365, out of which amount applied for, \$117,545 was accepted, and, while we may have erred in rejecting some of the proposals made, the Association in no wise suffered, for as it was, we frequently required to obtain advances from our Bankers to meet the continuous demand for desirable loans. As an evidence of this, there was due to our Bankers \$8,000, while the amount advanced was but \$4,382 03, showing how closely the moneys of the Association have been invested.

SHARE LOANS. The amount loaned on Terminating Shares is \$27,546 82, showing a gain of \$6,445 02 over last year. This class of loans has been made a special feature of the Association's business, and the large amount loaned in this way gives evidence that the members appreciate this privilege.
PROFITS. The profits earned for the year are \$34,167 46, and, after deducting income tax on shareholders' account, interest on withdrawals, discount on advance payments, interest on matured stock, Ontario Government and municipal taxes, and providing for any possible losses on real estate, there has been apportioned to Installment Shares "A," "B" and "C," \$22,817 55, giving a compound rate of 8 1/2 per cent per annum, and to Prepaid Shares "D," \$148 51, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Out of the balance of the profits two semi-annual dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, have been paid on the Permanent Shares, amounting to \$5,510 53, and the balance of the profits not so apportioned has been carried to the Reserve Fund and Contingent Account.

RESERVE FUND. The Reserve Fund, which stood at \$5,000, has been increased by \$3,000, bringing this Fund up to \$8,000, and in addition thereto there is standing to the credit of the Contingent Account \$1,269 31.
EXPENSE FUND. The expenses for the conduct of the business of the Association is limited to the amount authorized by the By-laws (Article 2), from a surplus of which, it will be observed that there can be no excess of expenditure.
REAL ESTATE. The Real Estate held by the Association is \$6,645 16, after deducting \$306 57, written off for ascertained losses, which is \$1,744 60 less than the amount held last year. The properties held are mostly cottage homes, and contribute a good revenue to the funds of the Association, as a reference to the Profit and Loss Account will show.

The Association having complied with Section 28 of "The Loan Corporation Act," R. S. O., 1897, and by virtue of Article 12, Section 19, of the By-laws of the Association, your Directors have authorized the first issue of Debenture Bonds, bearing interest at from 8 1/4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent, according to the length of time of Bond. The moneys so derived from the sale of these Debentures and interest thereon at the rates now obtainable will provide a further earning power.
The books, securities, and vouchers of the Association have been duly examined and verified by Messrs. John Overell and Major Geo. W. Hayes, and their certificate is attached to the financial statement.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD ELLIOTT, President.
LOAN FUND.
Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.		
Loans on real estate with accrued charges	\$396,745 65	
Loan on stock	27,546 82	
Real estate (less amount written off)	6,445 16	
Dues in course of collection	7,942 44	
Expense fund in course of collection	1,126 11	
Permanent stock (subscription uncalled)	60,407 94	
Agents' balances	151 53	
Office furniture	632 72	
Suspense account	54 44	
Cash in hand and bank	4,382 03	
		\$504,505 92

LIABILITIES.

Installment Stock "A" with added profits	\$273,907 34
Installment Stock "B" with added profits	16,966 62
Installment Stock "C" with added profits	26,336 70
Permanent Stock "D"	163,100 00
Prepaid Stock "E"	2,004 90
Reserve fund	8,000 00
Contingent fund	1,269 31
Bills payable	8,000 00
Expense account	391 65
	\$504,505 92

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
From Dec. 31, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1900.

Interest and premium	\$31,794 04
Transfers	12 00
Fines	858 52
Forfeitures	678 19
Rents	332 51
Bonuses	110 20
Premiums on permanent stock	302 00
	\$34,167 46

DETROIT'S CANADIAN VETERANS.
Detroit, Mich., March 22.—John R. Wood, president of the Detroit Canadian Veterans' Association, has received many applications for membership, not only from Detroit, but also from outside points in the state, and he thinks the membership will reach 500 by April 15, when the association's banquet takes place. Wives and daughters of veterans are among the applicants.
FURNITURE MEN WANT FREE OAK.
Toronto, March 22.—The Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association, which met here today, decided to send a deputation to the next meeting of the Lumbermen's Association to ask that they withdraw the request contained in a petition to the government for a tax on oak imported into Canada. The furniture manufacturers are not interested in the question of pine duties, but they import large quantities of oak for use in the factories, and of its scarcity in Canada, and an import duty would seriously cripple the industry.

the Report, which you have just heard read. I am glad to see that there are so many stockholders present, showing that they take an interest in the affairs of the Association, and want to know exactly what is being done. I suppose we are for granted that those who are not present have confidence that the affairs of the Association are being properly managed, otherwise they would attend the meetings. Of course, we can never look for a very large attendance, for the reason that our stockholders are scattered all over the country, some probably two or three hundred miles distant.
Now, I think the Directors and Management are to be congratulated upon the report of the affairs of the Association for the past year, which they are able to present to you today. It is, I think, without exception, the most favorable report that has ever been presented to the shareholders, and the report itself shows upon the face of it, that this Association is now, and is bound to be, one of the financial institutions of this country. It has shown a steady increase from the start. There has been no spasmodic improvement, but it has been a steady advance every year during the history of the Association, and this year, I am glad to say, the Association has advanced more than it has during any one year of its existence, as you will see by the report. I am not going into the details of that report, because everything is so clearly stated therein that there is no necessity for anyone to amplify upon it. You will see that there has been an increase in assets of something over \$90,000; that there has been an increase in the profits of the Association; that there has been an increase in the number of loans, both on real estate, and on the shares of the Association.

Then we have paid, as the report shows, on the Permanent Stock, two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and we have applied on the terminating shares of the Association interest at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent, and I think anyone who is familiar with the prevailing rates of interest cannot fail to be satisfied with this rate.
Then, what is of more value to the members of the Association than anything else, is the increase in the Reserve Fund. After paying 8 1/2 per cent on the terminating shares, and two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the Permanent Stock of the Association, allowing for all losses on real estate, and other expenses in connection with the Association, we have been able to place to the Reserve Fund \$3,000, increasing that Fund from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and in addition to this, we have a Contingent Fund of nearly \$1,300. The Contingent Fund is of interest to the members of the Association for this reason: It is a good policy to ever have to withdraw any sum that may have been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and this Contingent Fund is kept in force for the purpose of having it available to meet any contingencies that may arise, without being obliged to draw on the Reserve Fund.

Now, in connection with the Permanent Stock. The report shows that there has been \$163,100 subscribed for, and at the end of the year there was paid up thereon \$102,692 06, which gives us the right and privilege to issue Debentures to the extent of \$60,000, if we can use the money, and we have had the necessary resolution passed by the Board of Directors to place these Debentures upon the market. The rates paid, for the present, will range from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent, according to the length of time the Debentures have to run. We, of course, would not pay the same rate on a one-year debenture as on a five, for the reason that debentures issued for one year always entail a certain amount of cost in placing, and if we paid 4 1/2 per cent there would be no profit in it. We have, therefore, placed the rate at 3 1/2 per cent for a one-year debenture, and 4 to 4 1/2 per cent on the longer terms.

Now, I think there is nothing more in connection with this report which requires an explanation, as the report itself goes into all details so fully that it is amply explanatory.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.
Dr. W. F. Roome said:
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:
On rising to second the adoption of the report which has just been moved by the president, there is very little further for me to say, as he has gone very fully into all the details. I think, however, that all the Stockholders will agree with me when I say that this statement of the Association is most satisfactory. The Association is on a sound footing, and I do not think there is better today than an investment either in the Stocks or Debentures of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ont. People who are looking for an investment do not look for the largest institutions, but look more closely into the safety of their investments, and where loans are for small amounts to "Home Winners," and well distributed, they are much more than they are in large ones, as speculation is practically eliminated. I know from the number of applications for loans rejected that the greatest care is exercised by the Directors in the selection of loans.
We are now in a position, as pointed out by the President, to issue Debentures, which enable us to secure large sums of money at low rates of interest, thereby increasing our earning power very materially.
It must also be gratifying to observe that year by year the Reserve Fund is being constantly added to and now amounts to nearly 9 per cent of the actual amount paid on Permanent Stock, and, in my opinion, justifies the Directors in their proposal of increasing the premium on Permanent Stocks to 48 per share.

I have nothing further to add more than that I take great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.
Before putting the motion, the Chairman stated he would be pleased to furnish any further information.
Mr. Henderson inquired if the Association had complied with the Government's requirements to legalize the issuing of Debentures, and the Chairman replied that all the requirements of the Act had been observed.
Rev. T. W. Charlesworth said:
I am very pleased with the excellent report which has been presented, and I think that the more the plans of the Association are known among people of moderate means, the more they will be appreciated as an excellent channel for an investment of their small savings and for the acquiring of homes.
Dr. W. H. Moorhouse, being called upon, said: I have nothing to say further than has been pointed out in the Directors' Report, and in the address of the mover and seconder. I have endeavored to give as much of my attention as possible to the affairs of the Association, and have every confidence in its stability.
The report was then unanimously adopted.

Upon motion Mr. John Overell and Major Geo. W. Hayes were appointed scrutineers of the ballot.
The election of Directors was then proceeded with, and the scrutineers reported that Messrs. Judge Edward Elliott, W. F. Roome, M. D., W. H. Moorhouse, Dr. P. Hollisworth, Wm. Spittal, Robert Reid, A. A. Campbell and Malcolm McGugan, M. P., were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.
It was moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Caleb Stockwell, that Mr. J. Overell and Major Geo. W. Hayes be re-elected Auditors for 1901, and that in case of death, resignation or otherwise of both or either of them, the Board of Directors do and are hereby empowered to appoint others in their place. Carried.
On motion of Mr. Alf. Robinson, seconded by Mr. C. H. Armitage, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the Directors, Officers and Agents of the Association for the zeal and energy exercised by them in behalf of the Association during the past year.

Mr. A. A. Campbell replied on behalf of the Officers and Agents, thanking the members for the confidence and confidence in the officers who have the active management of the Association in charge.
He gave a short resume of the history of the Association from its inception, and pointed out to the members that they had a duty to perform to the Association more than simply the paying in of their monthly subscriptions on the 15th of each month. It was an association of the people, for the people, and by the people, and that they were the proprietors of the Association, and consequently should take a deep interest in the success of the Association by doing all in their power to extend its usefulness in the locality in which they reside.
The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, Judge Edward Elliott was elected President, Mr. A. A. Campbell, Secretary and Managing Director, and Mr. Wm. Spittal, Secretary-Treasurer.
BENEFITS OF FIRE DRILL.
School Totally Destroyed, But the 500 Scholars Marched Out in Safety.
Binghampton, N. Y., March 22.—The Bevier street schoolhouse, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire shortly before noon today. The building, which was a new one, had just been completed, and the department was called out, but the flames, fanned by a high wind, spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building were futile, and the firemen turned their attention to saving adjoining houses and streets. The fire was discovered by the principal of the school, and he sounded the alarm for the fire drill, the 500 children with perfect composure marching simultaneously from the several rooms to safety. Outside the building the roll was called, and several pupils failed to answer. It was feared at first that they had perished, but later they were accounted for. The loss on the building is estimated at \$18,000.

SETTLERS FOR MANITOBA.
Winnipeg, Man., March 22.—The train from the east arrived in three sections last evening, bringing about 1,000 easterners, who will settle in this country at various points.
DYNAMITE EXPLODES IN TUNNEL.
New York, March 21.—There was an explosion of dynamite today in the shaft of the rapid transit tunnel at One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Broadway. More than 50 men were at work in the shaft at the time of the explosion. Three of them were seriously wounded that they were taken to a hospital. A number of others were overcome by gases, but they were revived quickly and went to their homes.

Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were: When the war prisoners would be returned, and regarding the taking over of the debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war.
Gen. Botha succeeded in making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued, amounting to no less than a million pounds. Lord Kitchener arranged to communicate Botha's views to his government.
MILNER'S CABLE.
On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following striking shaft to Gen. Botha: "I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munition in the hands of the burghers in the field, at government depots or elsewhere, his majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war. The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country."
A VERY LIBERAL OFFER.
"Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, that is the desire of his majesty's government as soon as circumstances will permit to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities in a high court, independent of the executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and the Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts. The legal debts of the state to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities, to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony before a representative government is granted."
NO AMNESTY FOR TRAITORS.
The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, firearms, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to Gen. Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above except as to the desires for modification

STATEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE!

The Terms Offered by Britain Were Generous and Liberal.

A Million Pounds for Losses and Dual Language To Be Allowed.

No Amnesty for Cape Colony Rebels Would Be Considered—Botha's Refusal Cancels All Offers Made by Britain.

London, March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between Commander-in-Chief Gen. Botha and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, were issued this morning, beginning with the item from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet Gen. Botha as a means of ending the war on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred Milner that the letter had been written with that point clearly understood. Gen. Botha referred the matter to his generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg.
CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES.
Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of Gen. Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."
On Feb. 27, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, informing him that General Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 o'clock a.m. on Feb. 28.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.
A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 23, reports a long interview with Gen. Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government, the generals and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony and get those there to agree. Should all then hand in their arms it would finish the war. He said they could go on for some time, and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence. "I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future."
FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
"Replying to Gen. Botha's inquiries I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; the Dutch and the English languages were to have equal rights; Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted; the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered good; church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched; no war tax would be imposed on farmers; assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and enable the farmers to start afresh, and the colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised."
"Gen. Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

QUESTIONS NOT TOUCHED.
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regarding British subjects in Cape Colony, and Natal, in the Boer army, who, if they returned to these colonies would be liable to be dealt with under the laws of those colonies, passed to meet circumstances arising in war.
He added: "While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen Gen. Botha in inducing the people to submit, amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opinion a point which his majesty's government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such a concession."
CHAMBERLAIN'S SUGGESTIONS.
Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply, dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points. Eventually Lord Kitchener reported to the war office the date of Pretoria, March 20, that he had written Gen. Botha the terms the government was prepared to adopt.
WONT PAY BOER DEBTS.
These were the same as already given, except in the following particulars: "The government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared as an act of grace to set aside a million pounds to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republican government, if the claims under adjustment exceed £1,000,000, they are liable to reduction pro rata. The Kaffir franchise, when given, shall be limited so as to secure a just predominance of the white races. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony."
The letter concludes: "I must inform your honor that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as canceled."
BOTHA'S REPLY.
On March 16, Lord Kitchener received Gen. Botha's acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter. "I had advised my government," wrote Gen. Botha, "of your excellent offer, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg, Feb. 28, it will certainly not surprise your excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter; but they shall have the earnest consideration of my government, and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guesswork about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.
All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, equally. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.
MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

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Now is the time, if ever, to banish dyspepsia, indigestion and health-destroying stomach troubles. During this month nothing should interfere with the work of toning the nerves and the stomach and giving strength to the various organs of digestion, so that the whole digestive machinery may work harmoniously. After Paine's Celery Compound has begun the good work, food will enrich the blood, make bone, build muscle, and physical vigor and strength will increase from day to day.
Paine's Celery Compound is the only remedy that can give a guarantee striking directly at the root of all stomach and digestive troubles, and give a permanent cure. Read the testimony of a prominent Ontario gentleman, Mr. John MacKenzie, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and clerk of the township of Sarawack and Brooke, Ont.:
"You will think me ungrateful if not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years, and during that time having taken most of the GREAT REMEDIES advertised as 'THE ONLY SURE CURE' for the terrible complaint, with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the GREAT REMEDIES were taking time, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever."
"When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same result, as my confidence in all patent medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the Compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain, I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and have not had the least symptom of the disease in any way. When suffering from dyspepsia, I could not look a hog in the face; now pork and beans is my favorite dish. I can, from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

Notwithstanding the war the people of the Philippine Islands still continue to raise and export the best hemp in the world.
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

One of His Majesty's Ontario Officials.
He Is Freed From the Terrors and Dangers of Dyspepsia by Paine's Celery Compound.
He Speaks of Years of Failures With Other Medicines.
His Happy Experience With Paine's Celery Compound Compels Him to Recommend It to Others.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.
Winnipeg, Man., March 22.—The train from the east arrived in three sections last evening, bringing about 1,000 easterners, who will settle in this country at various points.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES IN TUNNEL.
New York, March 21.—There was an explosion of dynamite today in the shaft of the rapid transit tunnel at One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Broadway. More than 50 men were at work in the shaft at the time of the explosion. Three of them were seriously wounded that they were taken to a hospital. A number of others were overcome by gases, but they were revived quickly and went to their homes.

SETTLERS FOR MANITOBA.
Winnipeg, Man., March 22.—The train from the east arrived in three sections last evening, bringing about 1,000 easterners, who will settle in this country at various points.

BENEFITS OF FIRE DRILL.
School Totally Destroyed, But the 500 Scholars Marched Out in Safety.

QUESTIONS NOT TOUCHED.
Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were: When the war prisoners would be returned, and regarding the taking over of the debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war.

FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
"Replying to Gen. Botha's inquiries I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government.

MILNER'S CABLE.
On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following striking shaft to Gen. Botha: "I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munition in the hands of the burghers in the field, at government depots or elsewhere, his majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war.

NO AMNESTY FOR TRAITORS.
The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, firearms, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to Gen. Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above except as to the desires for modification



If you have a hard hacking cough that no other remedy seems able to cure, try a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. There is nothing to equal it for loosening the phlegm, allaying the irritation and healing and strengthening the lungs and bronchial tubes.
Miss M. Bradshaw, Wesleyville, Ont., says: "My brother was troubled with a very bad hacking cough, which stuck to him in spite of everything we could do, but after using three bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup he was completely cured."
There are so many spurious "pine" preparations on the market that you should be especially careful to get Dr. Wood's, the original and genuine.