

lives and ointments, especially Burdock Ointment.

different classes of diseases, so that the case can be purchased in case he should

MILBURN'S BURDOCK OINTMENT.

This Ointment is indicated for all Itching Skin Diseases.

It is a Scaud Head, Eczema, Rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Ingrown, Pimples, Itchiness, Internal and Bleeding Piles, Anal Itch, and all kinds of Itching Skin Diseases.

Price, Sample Box 10c., Large Box 25c.

re evidence of blood impurity, Milburn's Burdock Ointment.

local irritation, it is also a disease in the blood should be treated with BURDOCK BLOOD

regulates the system. The most successful cases of impure blood can be sent free on receipt of 2c.

Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

REAT MEN ARE SMOKEERS.

gence in the Weed Ender, High and Low Alike.

edward has never attempted a certain well known society.

gentleman in England, do not think you ought not to try

of smoking yourself, but age others to give up smoking.

frigidly and emphatically the Prince, "many emperors

enced smoking. I have smoked since. Enjoying smoking in ability, madam, I shall keep

as persistently as "Charles" keeps on running."

There are two things which I shall never lose—my honor and my tobacco pouch."

hen the Khedive of Egypt visited some months ago he suffered

be remembered, from some of the

ble which kept him on his feet a few days ago.

Mr. Douglas Powell, the general specialist, said: "I believe

in the use of my pipe, and I am a smoker. Well indeed do I

the first and only time I was made to try a pipe, after

position in a certain room in which I reclined in a most

es, making most unkindly remarks, grime, you English people

are you in England never do anything in a halfhearted

bring some recent internal disturbance in Turkey the Sultan was

his leading physician: "Ab, my my my troubles, to be

would be quite intolerable if it were for my cigarette and my

the Duke of York is, as every one has a great cigarette smoker.

is said to the young Earl of Russell's short time ago I had an

short time ago I had an idea of limiting myself to five

second day I smoked all five but felt very miserable

rest of the day. The third day I smoked five judiciously,

and a great wanting. The fourth day I smoked five judiciously,

could stand it any longer, and I smoked fifteen cigarettes to

my self-denial during the

short time ago the Queen of Spain was telling her son, the

ing, how very poor his country was, and what she would

reform and economy in many ways. "Mother," said the young

"I have quite made up my mind that we must all give up

the sake of my country—some luxuries for my part, have

to smoking."—Modern Society.

THE REMOUNT PROBLEM.

The Royal Commission

Commission in Dirrid This Morning and One Witness Was Examined.

Secure Competent White Cooks for Quadra.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The next witness was Elliot S. Rowe, a member of the Metropolitan Methodist

church, who stated that there was a mission conducted by his denomination

in this city, but complete information regarding the work could be obtained

from the superintendent, Rev. Mr. McWhittin, on the Mainland. He had

observed the Chinese

considerably since his residence here, and

advised the problem a complicated one, as he did not know of any other

institutions of this nature, but as to whether such was

likely he could not say, as all Chinese

concerning the matter were in the state of transition.

There are two things which I shall never lose—my honor and my tobacco pouch."

When the Khedive of Egypt visited some months ago he suffered

be remembered, from some of the

ble which kept him on his feet a few days ago.

Mr. Douglas Powell, the general specialist, said: "I believe

in the use of my pipe, and I am a smoker. Well indeed do I

the first and only time I was made to try a pipe, after

position in a certain room in which I reclined in a most

es, making most unkindly remarks, grime, you English people

are you in England never do anything in a halfhearted

bring some recent internal disturbance in Turkey the Sultan was

his leading physician: "Ab, my my my troubles, to be

would be quite intolerable if it were for my cigarette and my

the Duke of York is, as every one has a great cigarette smoker.

is said to the young Earl of Russell's short time ago I had an

short time ago I had an idea of limiting myself to five

second day I smoked all five but felt very miserable

rest of the day. The third day I smoked five judiciously,

and a great wanting. The fourth day I smoked five judiciously,

could stand it any longer, and I smoked fifteen cigarettes to

my self-denial during the

short time ago the Queen of Spain was telling her son, the

ing, how very poor his country was, and what she would

reform and economy in many ways. "Mother," said the young

"I have quite made up my mind that we must all give up

the sake of my country—some luxuries for my part, have

to smoking."—Modern Society.

THE REMOUNT PROBLEM.

The extracts from a confidential memorandum on the subject of

the horse in the Cape and Natal which were reported recently

would appear to have awakened attention of the remount depart-

ment, it is not without interest to note that within twenty-four

hours that about 70,000 horses were ordered by the disaffected

like to see the white labor predominant in everything, and thought the country

would be better without the Chinese if it were possible to do without them.

This appeared to be sufficient here now to supply the demand. If further

restricted, it would tend to raise the wages. At the same time it was difficult

to deal with a question like this on the spot of a consulting

Asked if the presence of Chinese in large numbers deterred white immigration,

he said if he were a laborer, he would prefer to go to a country where

there were no Chinese. If he were more interested in the matter, he would

would think that it would have a tendency to increase white immigration.

He had never seen any desire on the part of the Chinese to assimilate—they were

still a peculiar and distinct class, and he hoped they would remain so. Their

assimilation of our ways was not desirable. He thought that they were undesirable

because they would tend to lower the moral tone of labor, in competing with

white labor to an undesirable extent. As to morality, he thought their vices had

been exaggerated. There was an element of all-around degeneracy in the

Chinese, he believed, and he believed there was more of it among the

whites than among Chinese. If it was found the Chinese were encroaching

in various callings and trades which made up the foundation of a nation,

he would consider it a menace to the country. This would, he believed, be a

better country without Chinese, but to whether the country could do without

them at present, he was not prepared to say.

Commissioner Munn, he said that he asked a white bricklayer on the B. & N. who employed Chinese, why he

did so, and he was told that white men could not be secured to do the work

adequately. He asked for regular, punctual and sober. If no more Chinese were

permitted to come into the country, the wages of white labor would advance

and probably those of the Chinese laborers who remained. He believed that

white labor would be secured to do the work adequately. He asked for regular,

punctual and sober. If no more Chinese were permitted to come into the

country, the wages of white labor would advance and probably those of the

Chinese laborers who remained. He believed that white labor would be

secured to do the work adequately. He asked for regular, punctual and

sober. If no more Chinese were permitted to come into the country, the

wages of white labor would advance and probably those of the Chinese

laborers who remained. He believed that white labor would be secured to

do the work adequately. He asked for regular, punctual and sober. If no

more Chinese were permitted to come into the country, the wages of white

labor would advance and probably those of the Chinese laborers who

remained. He believed that white labor would be secured to do the work

adequately. He asked for regular, punctual and sober. If no more Chinese

were permitted to come into the country, the wages of white labor would

advance and probably those of the Chinese laborers who remained. He

believed that white labor would be secured to do the work adequately.

He asked for regular, punctual and sober. If no more Chinese were

permitted to come into the country, the wages of white labor would

advance and probably those of the Chinese laborers who remained. He

believed that white labor would be secured to do the work adequately.

He asked for regular, punctual and sober. If no more Chinese were

\$16 to \$20 per month. They left because they obtained higher wages at other

employment. He thought white labor was paid very well here, but he supposed if the

wages were raised the industries could stand it. He did not believe in low

wages. It appeared that there were certain industries dependent upon Chinese

for existence, but he did not want to speak for those industries. When Chinese

were left it might be possible to carry them on by virtue of the fluctuation of the

market, but if the Chinese were consequently upon increased white immigration,

which might produce a larger demand. The question was a large one and

difficult to answer. If the Chinese were prohibited from coming here in

large numbers, or were excluded altogether, it would not make a great

difference to the industries. He did not imagine that the industries were at

the vanishing point. He thought their products were sufficient to allow them to

continue to exist if the Chinese were not allowed to come in.

Asked if he was not aware that Chief Justice McCall had declared that the

Chinese were entitled to vote, he replied: "Yes; but Joe Martin says the

decision is wrong." (Laughter.) In reply to Mr. Clute, he said he understood

that between 50 and 60 Japanese were employed by the Consolidated Hydraulic

Mining Co. of Cariboo. Mr. Foley—Suppose the Chinese and Japanese are excluded

will it result in our having to take canvas to go to Nanaimo? Answer—Not at all. We could give you

a quick trip to Nanaimo if they were excluded tomorrow.

Bishop Perin, the next witness, said he had only come in personal contact

with Chinese in two relations. In domestic service, the two employed by him

were perfectly honest, capable and industrious. He was more followed in quick

succession, and they either gave no satisfaction or disobeyed the steward or

wasted food. He engaged a white man during his Hon. Sir George's trip north, but

he left at Skagway, having received a better offer from Major Walsh.

Another chef was appointed, but his habits were most uncleanly, and

he was constantly smoking on duty despite the captain's repeated orders.

The next incumbent of the position of head clerk upon the Quadra

was a Swede, and when he was first engaged the captain thought he had

at last secured the Right Man for the Place. He was capable and accommodating,

perhaps the difficulty was that he was retained on board during the winter

of miscellaneous work. But he met with evil associations, and from that time

his health commenced to fail. He indulged too freely in the use of

drugs, and finally after having had many opportunities of redeeming

himself, he was discharged. Another man was engaged who was

older, industrious and accommodating, but he was not so well liked

by the crew. He could not get along very well with the men, who

objected to his cooking. Finally they grew so dissatisfied that

they drew up the memorial and presented it to the captain. He took it

up, and after a few days he did not think it would be to the interest

of the country. He thought that their participation in certain

employment deferred white labor from engaging in it.

He was also questioned at length by Commissioner Munn, Foley and the

counsel, after which the commission then adjourned until this

afternoon.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Several Witnesses Were Examined Thursday—Adjourned Until Monday Morning.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Five witnesses were examined at the session of the Royal Commission

Thursday afternoon. The first was David Spencer, whose evidence

was similar to previous witnesses as regards the effect of the presence

of Chinese in the country. He was questioned by the commissioners

and counsel. The next witness was R. F. Green, M. P., of Kaslo, who

considered the Orient a menace to the country at large, and he was

certain that great prosperity would ensue if they were replaced

by white laborers with their families. He favored excluding

them, and believed that another way of dealing with them would

be to refuse them employment. In Kaslo, with a population of

2,000, there were 100 Chinese, who were employed as cooks,

servants, woodcutters, laundrymen, and raising and selling

garden truck. There were not more than 200 Chinese in the whole of

British Columbia. He believed that the Chinese were doing the

work that the Japanese do outside their own country. He

believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

He believed that the Chinese were doing the work that the Japanese

do outside their own country. He believed that the Chinese were

doing the work that the Japanese do outside their own country.

Sporting News

VICTORIAN WOOD CHAMPIONSHIP.

A large number witnessed the concluding games of the annual tournament of the

Victoria Golf Club on Saturday afternoon. One of the features of the day was the

victory of Miss Drake over Mrs. Langley in the ladies' open, after an excellent

match. Another interesting game was an extra between S. D. Bowers, champion of

Tacoma, and H. Coombe, of this city, in which the latter came out with flying

colors. He made the eighteen holes in 77, equalling the record score made by him.

The men's open championship match was won by A. H. Goldfinch, of the

Victoria club, who won from W. E. Oliver in the final, four up and three to play.

In the first round of this match, A. H. Goldfinch beat E. C. Prior, two up; R. L. Macleay, one up from A. P. Lupton, two up and one to play; J. M. Ashton beat J. Collins,

one up; H. Coombe beat D. B. Irvine, four up and three to play; D. H. Irving beat Mr. Munn, five up and four to play; T. E. Gifford beat A. S. Reed, five up and four to play; S. D. Bowers beat A. Strout,

seven up and six to play; H. S. Griggs beat W. S. Barrell, five up and four to play; W. E. Oliver beat R. W. Dunsmyth, eight up and seven to play; and G. W. White beat P. B. Gifford, four up and three to play.

In the second round, A. H. Gifford beat R. L. Macleay; H. Coombe beat J. M. Ashton, five up and four to play; S. D. Bowers beat G. W. White, four up; and W. E. Oliver beat H. S. Griggs, one up at the twentieth hole.

In the third round, A. H. Goldfinch beat H. Coombe, five up and four to play; W. E. Gifford beat S. D. Bowers, two up; and in the final, A. H. Goldfinch beat W. E. Oliver, four up and three to play. The former champion was P. B. Gifford, of Portland.

The ladies' foursome match results in the first round were: Mrs. Martin beat Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. A. W. Jones; Mrs. Langley beat Miss E. Loewen; Mrs. Coombe beat Mrs. Burrell; Mrs. Shaw beat Mrs. Munn; Miss Drake beat Mrs. King; Mrs. Harvey, a bye. In the second round Mrs. Langley beat Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Coombe beat Mrs. Shaw; and Miss Drake beat Mrs. King.

The executive committee was elected as follows: J. E. Miller, S. Madison, Dr. McPhillips, was appointed surgeon, and Dr. J. B. Hart, veterinary surgeon. H. Garbutt was elected trackmaster.

New York, April 8.—Albert Broxton, of Vienna, Austria, commissioner for special Austrian horse owners, has secured a city on the La Charpagne to