Glasgow's

A Graphic Description of the Great Industrial Show in 1901.

The Attendance Will Probably Be Over Ten Millions--Some Novelties.

The following excellent description of the international exhibition to be held in Glasgow in 1901 is from the pen of Robert Macintyre, correspondent of the Chicago Daily Record:

Of late the industrial progress of the west of Scotland has been watched with growing interest, and the Glasgow exposition of 1901 is likely on that account to be for exhibitors the most important of the group now contemplated in Europe. The fair at Paris next year should memorable one, but in the cold north we take a staider view of life, and if we cannot amuse visitors as do the Parisians they may find consolation in the fact that the business side of the Glasgow exhibition will be its big feature. The aesthetic side of the show will green, and the corrugated iron of the be as representative as anything the roofs a red resembling the tint of Brosrest of Britain can do, and what the world of amusement offers will be secured, but at the end of a century of mechanical achievement in which Clyde people have played notable parts the promoters naturally desire nothing better than to mark the great industrial progress in which they have participated to so great financial advantage.

Glasgow's Citizens don paper to discover a new way of making us vain. It says that, more than any other, Glasgow has put its best brains into its business. That is absolutely a fact, and in the management of this exhibition there is no exception. Queen Victoria is patron, the Prince of Wales is vice-patron and Lord Blythewood is president. West of Scotland people in America will admit that aspiration could not go higher than that. The lord provost, Sir David Richmond, is chairman of the executive council, and the vice-chairman are Bailie Shearer and Bailie Dickson. The honorary secretary is the town clerk, Sir James Warwick, and the general manager is H. A. Hedley, who in the organization of exhibitions has a first-rate record of success. The members of the executive are nearly all men with big businesses to control and arduous official duties to get through, but they mean the fair to be a big success and they are not sparing themselves. I saw Bailie Shearer and Mr. Hedley

er and has travelled widely in the United "We Want American Exhibits, and we'll do a lot to get them. The people over here and the thousands who will come from the continent don't know anyin the matter of pneumatic machine tools. Shipbuilders and engineers know, pean engineers and shipbuilders, and this exhibition on the world's premier shipbuilding river would be a good starting

to-day. The bailie, who is a shipbuild-

"That is so," said Mr. Hedley. "The shipbuilding and mechanical side of the exhibition will be very nearly complete. Almost the whole century's development erica for a lot of help. We are negotiatgovernments, and expect to fix them shortly. The Canadian and United States governments, as a fact, have already decided officially to take part in the exhibition

"And don't forget," interposed the bailie, "that we fully appreciate the help a big collection of American exhibits will be. We know the value of American machinery, but we are not appraising manufactures now. We desire to show

Development of the Century, and we know we cannot do that without the assistance of the United States and

Germany." Interest in the fair is widespread, and it is very active interest indeed. The guaranty fund for the exhibition of 1888 was £251,000 all told; for the show projected it is already nearly £500,000. 1888 6,000,000 persons visited Kelvingrove, and since then the population of the municipal area has grown from 551,-000 to 731,000, while the increase in the industrial suburbs around has been very much greater. New railways have made densely populated burghs where a decade ago there were green fields, and millions of pounds sterling have been sunk in new manufactories along the river. All roads led to Rome, but for the tourist there is only one way to the Scottish highlands, and that is through Glasgow. Edinburgh is within an hour of the city by rail, and Newcastle, Sunderland Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast are easily, on the basis of an Englishman's holiday "day trips." A fair estimate of the probable attendance is, I should say, 10.000,-

representative of every industrial centre The site of the Glasgow exhibition of 1901 is, as was the case in 1888, to be

000 and the daily gatherings will be

Kelvingrove Park, which by horse car is about twenty minutes west of the centre of the city. In all it covers sixty-seven acres, and its appropriation has been agreed to by the It is beautifully situated and still is classic Kelvingrove, though the expansion of the residential districts around it has been amazingly rapid. A reach of the Kelvin 1,300 feet long will of the Punjaub division of that name be inclosed, and on it will be provision for motor boats and other moving shipbuilding exhibits. The width is 90 feet, killed Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Lethe depth about 6 feet. As was the case marchant of the Hampshire regiment. on the last occasion, the slopes of Gil- The murderers have been arrested.

formation of the park into an ideal pleas-ure ground. Crowning the hill is the university, which is another evidence of the civic spirit which prevails in the second city of the empire. To make that building worthy of the place the com-munity subscribed £165,000 to the fund at the disposal of the authorities, and the reward is an educational institution of not only rare beauty but sound organization. Between it and Dumbarton road, with the Kelvin in the hollow, is another proof of the generosity of our merchant princes. After the last exhibition there was a clear surplus of £54,000, which was made the basis of a fund for the erection of fine art galleries. Accumulated interest and subscriptions swelled the fund to the extent of £74,346, and on part of the ground to be devoted to the fair the fine art galleries are now nearly completed. The total estimated cost is about £172,000, and the balance is almost sure to be forthcoming. Altogether the exhibition buildings will

Cover About Sixteen Acres. The design of the main building is Spanish renaissance, which not only narmonizes with that of the new art galleries, but lends itself to color decora-The experience of Chicago has not been lost on Glasgow, for the fronts are to be faced with fibre plaster boards three-quarters of an inch in thickness, faced and flushed up to a smooth surface with a layer of stucco and sand and painted white or very light yellow. The four main towers will be similarly treated. The woodwork of windows, shutters and doors will be painted a soft ley tiles.

At the main entrance a classic peristyle will run across the front, forming a piazza, and statuary, fountains and plants will be grouped upon it. From the grounds, however, the predominating architectural feature of the building will be its great dome, with the four flanking towers surrounded by an open colonnade. The building will cover six acres, and in its internal arrangement the Chicago are getting used to praise of the city's plan has been largely followed. There enterprise, but it has been left to a Lon- will be no courts, and the exhibits will be housed in a large open area.

Instead of the Single-Span Roof, however, there will be steel stanchions at wide intervals carrying girders which support a series of moderate spans. The administrative block will be in the centre, nearly under the dome, and a main avenue about sixty feet wide will come right down the middle of the hall. The whole floorage will be one space. To the northeast of the main building will be the grand hall, which is nearly circular in plan and is designed to accommodate 4,367 persons. Another of the

ting what promises to be very valuable chief buildings-the machinery hall-is on the south side of Dumbarton road, to the extreme west of the whole series. There is nothing strikingly novel in its arrangement, but it is practical, and nobody seeks much more than that. In the grounds there are several minor build-Just to give an idea of the Scope of the Exhibition may say broadly what the classification

of exhibits is to be. There will be a class including raw material, agriculture and mining; one of industrial design and manufactures; another of machinery, motive power, electricity and labor-saving appliances in motion. The other classes will be devoted to locomotion and thing of what Americans are doing-say, transport, marine engineering and shipbuilding, lighting and heating, science and scientific instruments, education and because it's their business, but there's music and sports and sporting appliances. a world to develop even among Euro- In addition there will be a woman's section and a fine art, history and archaeological section. Both of these depart-Sir Francis Powell is chairman of the council of the women's section are the Canadians will control the mines of bearers of some of the noblest names in . Atlin and what is more will work Britain. The aim of the committees is them.' of the steamship and the marine engine to show how great has been the progress will be traced in models and otherwise, of woman during the century in the fields Lambert says that it has been arranged sented. We wish as many foreign ex- of the exhibition. In brief, the Glasgow hibits as we can get, and we look to Am- exhibition, while it will not be on the big time. scale to which America has accustomed ing with various foreign and colonial itself, will be as thorough as our people can make it.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Toronto, March 23 .- The death is anprinter.

four storey building occupied by Douglas Bros., coopers, and Elliott & Brooks, paper box manufacturers. Bishp O'Connor, of London, will prob-

ably succeed to the archbishopric of The body of Samuel Leatherman, an old man of 80, missing from home since Sunday, was found in the bay this af-

ternoon. Cornwall, March 23 .- Mrs. Catherine Barkley, of Mathilda township, is dead at the advanced age of 102. Halifax, March 23.—The Coban, owned by the Dominion Coal Company, has put in here with her bows badly damaged, the result of being jammed in

Galt, March 23 .- Bert Shupe, 18 years of age, has disappeared mysteriously from his home. London, March 23.-The wages of the employees of the McClary Manufacturing Company have been advanced. St. John's N. B. March 23.-Lieutenant-Governor McLellan to-day opened the loca! legislature. Mr. G. Hill,

member for Charlotte county, was appointed speaker. THE POPE'S CONDITION.

London, March 23 .- The Rome corres ndent of the Daily Chronicle says: Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, has been ill for two days. He is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and will not resume his attendance upon the Pope until fully recovered. The correspondent further says that the Pope ignores his doctor's prescriptions and follows his usual occupations, though he is so feeble that it is doubtful if he will be able to hold the next consistory.

AN OFFICER MURDERED.

Calcutta, March 23 .- A report has been received from Peshawur, capital on the Afghan frontier, stating that two Pathan or Afghans, have shot and

Canadians Get Claims

Lambert Says Atlin Will Dr. Be Purely Canadian

Account of the Diggirgs-Alien Exclusion Approved.

Dr. W. H. Lambert of Vancouver, who has returned from the Atlin gold fields, said to a Province reporter: Atlin is bound to go ahead as the gold is there. Pine, Spruce and other creeks are turning out remarkably well. A large amount of gold has been taken out of all these creeks, and I believe that some of the claim owners will are any smokers alive. make fortunes before they are through with them. Shortly before I left I saw cles by 365, and you will get the total a nugget valued at \$15 which was tak- for a year-barring leap year. Then en out of a claim on Spruce creek some get the particles together and measure

into the district. The populaflocking tion of Atlin is now about 900 and I expect to see it doubled before June. Canadians have a good chance in that country, thanks to the alien law. Very hardly necessary to add, is not a smok few Americans are going in, and cities. He gives some other facts. zens of the United States who did not record claims before the exclusion act it appears, composed of real coal, as went in force are leaving the country good as any that is mined. It is formin large numbers. During the past two months many claims which are temperature from the burning tobacco, considered valuable had been taken up and would burn if subjected to suffi-Canadians. Some of them were worked sufficiently to ascertain their value before I left, particularly on Otter and Spruce creeks below Discovery. "I wish to say right here, and I say it after a careful investigation that Atlin is not a Klondike, but I believe in time it will turn out as much gold, particularly when machinery is taken into the country to work the claims. The feeling in Atlin is one of extreme hopefulness. Everybody expects to make money there, and I think if a man works hard and is prepared to rough it for a time he will make a good thing in the district. They write in the American papers about the alien law injuring the country. I say right here that it has no doubt kept out a large

claims on well known creeks "A few days before I left Gold Commissioner Graham arrived in Atlin city. He is straightening things our in the recorder's office, but I anticipate a little trouble in the spring. Many of the claims on Pine creek were recorded at Lake Bennett, that is under the mining laws of the Canadian Northwest, making them 250 feet. Atlin is known to be in British Columbia these claims will have to be cut in two, and when they are restaked in June there will undoubtedly be a very warm time.

number of Americans but Canadians

have profited as a result and are get-

"There was very little sickness in Atwhen I left. Two or three men were sick with scurvy, but as a rule, the miners are very healthy. coast, I believe, that a big indignation pose of utilizing the power of the waves meeting at the action of the provincial of the ocean and other large bodies of cently. A few disgruntled Americans have, of to be used. An experimental station has course, tried to raise a racket in the been erected at Galilee, N. J., on the ments promise to be notable successes. district and have talked over the alien New Jersey Central railroad, between law, but there has been no general fine art committee, and on the honorary meeting. I confidently believe that ing was started there the other day.

Speaking of the mail service, Dr. and practically every concern of any note of labor and culture. As briefly as pos- to make it weekly. He will return to in the world of industry will be represible I have tried to give you an idea the district this week and will, he exsure as a medium by the use of various pects, reside in Atlin city for some

> DID NOT WANT TO DIE. The Strange Demise of David Jones in the Far North.

-0-Late arrivals from the north bring nounced of C. E. Thomas, Queen's news of the death of David Jones, a miner on the Fourth of July creek Damage amounting to \$50,000 was about forty miles below Seventy miles done by a fire which broke out in the at Eagle City recently, as the result of the severe freezing of his legs, subse quent exposure and inabilty to withstand the shock of amputation of one

At the time of Jone's misfortune his partner was at Dawson, and Jones seems to have had but an indistinct recollection of the way he became frostpitten. A neighbor of his, named Hill, had Christmas dinner with Jones, and Hill says Jones was all right then. About 4 o'clock on the morning after Christmas, Hill was awakened by Jones knocking at the door.

"For God's sake, Hill," said Jones, help me. I am freezing to death." Hill let Jones in, and found the man in a pitable condition, with hands and feet frozen. Jones said he had been out of his cabin for a short time that night, got wet in an open water hole, upon returning to his cabin had found himself so benumbed that he could not build a fire to warm himself. He then sought help, making the most of his way to Hill's cabin on his hands and knees. Hill summoned other neighbors, and every effort was made to help Jones, the frost being coaxed out of his extremities by vigorous applications of snow, hey were then dressed with kerosene soaked cloths, and as soon as Jones was able to travel he was wrapped in furs and taken by dog team to Eagle City, sixty miles up the Yukon. There he was treated at the new hospital, which is supported by contributions. But Jones had contracted pneumonia in consequence of the exposure and while amputation of one foot could not be delayed, his condition made the operation dangerous. It proved fatal, for death came the following day. The poor fellow died hard.

"I want to live," he cried often. must live. I must go back to my fami y-they need me. I must not die in this God-forsaken country." Jones stated that he had a wife and child in Lowell, Mass., but that he believed they had gone to his old home

in Wales. Jones is known at Vallejo,

Cal., and as a miner of Shasta county,

Cal. He has several mining claims in

creek, which will be looked after by his terred at Eagle.

The Smoker Inhales Thousands of Millions of Particles Every Day.

Let every smoker digest these figures

if he can: Every mouthful of smoke from a cigar contains 2,000,000,000 particles, from a pipe 1,800,000,000, and from a cigarette 2,900,000,000. A few hundred millions of these particles remain in the mouth, and another odd thousand millions or so are swallowed.

Of course they are very small particles. You couldn't get so many millions down if they were any considerable size. Suppose a man smokes ten pipes of tobacco a day-a very moderate allowance-and that he takes, say, 30 whiffs at each pipe. That makes 300 whiffs.

In each whiff there lurk 1,800,000,000 particles, so that the average smoker takes into his system something like 105,000,000,000 particles every day of his life, Sunday included. Is it surprising that many smokers suffer from indigestion? The wonder is that there Now multiply those 510, etc., parti-

distance above Discovery. them in the concrete with a yard meas-Many people, chiefly Canadians, are ure, and you will find that a moderate them in the concrete with a yard measuser of tobacco will smoke a street of houses in twelve months! These statements are based on figures supplied by a scientist, who, it is

> The "cake" in the bowl of a pipe is, ed by the juices coming under the high

cient heat. Hygienically, strong tobacco is better than mild, for in smoke from the mild varieties the tiny particles are far more numerous, and tend to dry up the blood by absorbing large quantities of mois-

ture from the mouth and lungs. It has often been quoted that a grain of nicotine administered all at once would kill the strongest dog. and from this have ben argued its terrible effects on the body of a human being. While this statement is undoubtedly true, it is somewhat misleading. In order to commit suicide by smoking the dog would have to consume over 400

strong cigars, one right after the other. He could put himself out of the world much easier by eating the boxes. A great deal of misapprehension exists as to what nicotine really is. It is popularity supposed that nicotine is the brown fluid which may be sometimes seen in the stem of a pipe, or the de-posit which can be left on a handker-

chief by blowing a mouthful of smoke through it. Nicotine is nothing of the sort. It is perfectly white in color, and fortunately for smokers it takes many pipesful to produce sufficient to cover a sixpence .-

London Daily Mail. MOTIVE FORCE FROM WAVES. Company Has New Scheme for Working Out Old Idea.

corporation entitled the Ocean Power Company has been organized under the laws of West Virginia with a "There was a report sent down the capital stock of \$5,000,000 for the pur-There is no truth in the report. Rider is the inventor of the appliances Long Branch and Seabright, and pump-

This plant, Mr. Rider says, is equipped with boilers, engine, dynamo, piping, regulating devices, and other machinery with which to convert the power of the waves into electricity. The idea is to utilize a volume of air under low preshuoys working independently by the rise and fall of the waves, compressing a volume of air under low pressure into a large receiver or reservoir from which it can be drawn off in volume under low pressure to run engines with specially constructed large cylinders. This is an old idea, but Mr. Rider claims to have perfected a new method by which this idea may become of commercial value Recent experiments at Galilee are said to have satisfied the promoters of the

enterprise. A small experimental buoy anchored about 700 feet off shore, has worked effectively in forcing compressed through the smallest size iron pipe, onefourth of an inch in diameter. This buoy. it is declared, worked accurately through out a number of severe storms along the coast, and the only effect of the rough weather upon it was to cause it to compress a large quantity of air.

Three large buoys are now in the course of construction at the Flanklin iron works, Greenpoint, L.I., and tests of one or more of them will be made within a few days. Mr. Rider says that \$50,000 has thus far been spent in developing his invention, and he believes hat its practicability has been thoroughy demonstrated. His company has obtained options on a large tract of land at Rockaway Beach, where the main plant is to be constructed. It is Mr. Rider's expectation to have this large plant in operation by next fall, with a capacity of 50,000 horse-power. The experimental plant at Galilee has a capacity of 10,000 horse-power.

Mr. Rider says further that large or small plants can be established at any point desired, so that power from the ocean waves may be utilized in a great city, a manufacturing town, a summer resort, or a quiet village. The capitalists back of his company, he declares, are prepared to furnish all of the money needed. No stock is to be put on the market.—New York Times.

Three workmen were killed and several others injured by an explosion of smokeless powder at the E. J. Dupont powder works, Pennis Grove, N. J. The London Daily Mail announces its tors, and when we left two weeks later, intention to publish a Sunday edition there were at least 300 men there and imultaneously with the Sunday edition the trail was blocked with sleds and of the Daily Telegraph,

Horace Well, a theatrical manager, stake good claims. shot and killed himself in his room in the Putnam house, New York, Tuesday. A letter left by him contains the wish of cheap lumber for building houses and that his death may be attributed to an sliuces. He has just completed a good the neighborhood of Fourth of July much needed rest.

APPALING FIGURES.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES

WHISKIES:

SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S. THISTLE BLEND.

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BONNOIT'S *** AND STANDARD BRANDS. ZYNKARA, A perfect preventative against Corrosion and Pitting in Marine Boilers

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNO VICTORIA ACENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

From Porcupine

Interesting Letter From a Prospector Lately Returned From There.

Kuhn Creek is the Latest Discovery--Porcupine City Growing Rapidly.

L. Hampton Whitty, prospector who, in company with several others, has extent from its former position in domesbeen searching for wealth in the Porcu- tic medicine by the modern influenza. pine country, writes of his experiences An attack of influenza is a much better from Haines' mission under date of March 9th. He says: We left Haines Mission February 23, and the third day arrived at the mouth of the famous Porcupine creek. We camped for nearly two weeks, and during that time the ther- There is unquestionably such a thing mometer stood on an average at about 15 degrees below zero. The weather, from health obviously consequent upon, although cold, is not hard to endure, as the wind seldom blows there. The snow is three feet on a level, and in our trip up by more or less pronounced physicial on snow-shoes we encountered snow as deep as 20 feet, but in excellent condi-

tion for snow-shoeing. We located six claims on a creek running into the Clohena river, and about three miles below the mouth of Porcupine creek, on the opposite side of the river, and named the creek Kuhu gulch, after one of my partners. We prospected these claims in several places, digging through snow from three to eight feet and thawing the ground, so as to enable us to handle the dirt properly, and reached bedrock at from two to four feet. From these prospect holes we took out sufficient gold to show us that sluicing would produce satisfactory results. From here we started on a prospecting trip up Glacier river, a tributary to the Clohena, and reported to be rich in places. These reports are verified after a careful test of the ground in various places along the creek. This river is near the Canadian boundary line, the police sta- to

An American miner, whose name I did | culous disease. not get, was returning to his claim on It would surprise many intelligen-Herman creek, near Sunshine, when we people to be told that a chill is a sign overtook him on our way to Haines. In- that there is fever, and that sweating cidentally he spoke of the alertness of is usually a sign that the fever is abat the Mounted Police. He said that a ing. Yet such is the unvarnished fact, few days before he happened to stray and it would be well for it to be generbeyond the line and was prospecting a ally known. Cold is merely a debilitatcreek where he found good colors, thinking he was on American soil. A mount- according to the individual. It throws ed policeman discovered him and ordered a strain on the organic machinery and him to the post, where he was questioned and told to leave the country imme- as a whole is in good trim, nothing hapdiately or he would be locked up. He pens beyond a little temporary discomof course obeyed without question.

After leaving Glacier creek, which we prospected pretty thoroughly, we next went up to the Porcupine to "discovery hole," where we found good colors, and thence proceeded on up to McKinley creeks, which is about four miles from the mouth of Porcupine. About yards from the confluence of the Mc-Kinley with the Porcupine we encountered perpendicular walls about 300 feet high, and ordinarily too steep to climb, but we finally by much toil and incurring great danger, mounted these walls and passed up the creek quite a distance We did no prospecting here on account of the cold. The water would freeze solid in the pan before we could give it a swirl or two in order to separate the gold from the gravel.

The altitude here being very great and the country bare of timber, with whistling winds and flying snow, we concluded to retrace our steps, the conditions being such as to preclude the idea of prospecting. We returned to the mouth of McKinley creek. It being sheltered here and not so cold, we panned several pans of dirt, and found the bottom of each pan to be literally covered with colors, most all being large onugh to discern with the naxed eye. Not only did we find plenty of good

colors on McKinley, Porcupine, Glacier and Kuhn gulch, but also on two sets of bench claims we recorded west of Porcupine creek, thus showing conclusively that all the wealth of this rich district does not lie at the bottom of these few creeks, which are all staked,, but is scat tered over a vast area of country which is not vet located.

We had a narrow escape in making our first location, on Kuhn gulch. We were in the act of blazing a tree for one corner of a claim, when a prospector came upon us with an axe, intending to stake the same ground, but on seeing departed disappointed, saying, 'That's just my luck. Just a little too

Porcupine City is growing rapidly When we first arrived, there were only the recorder and about a dozen prospec men, all rushing to get in in time to

Jack Dalton will commence, putting in a saw mill soon, so there will be plenty overdose taken to allay pain and to get a wagon road and snow trail about two miles long through three feet of snow

is an excellent trail from Haines Mis-

sion direct to Porcupine City, metropolis of the district. The trail is smooth and hard all the way and my partner and I pulled 674) pounds over it. There are two or three shallow fords to make and two crossings of the Chileat river, for which Indians, who have built a foot bridge, charge 25

cents a man and sled. McKinley creek seems to be the most popular among the tributaries of the Porcupine. Some prospectors say it has been staked three or four times, and they are still staking it.

CATCHING COLD.

Medical Press and Circular: The oldfashioned cold has been ousted to some excuse for non-attendance at the office or shop than a cold, the latter being commonly regarded as an accommodation bill drawn by laziness or idleness. and due to, exposure to cold and damp. The initial sensation of cold is followed discomfort of bronchitis or other disease a frigore. With that predilection for inexorable logic which characterizes the undiscerning, the average citizen regards every illness beginning chill as a cold, losing sight of the fact that there are chills-i.e., sensations of cold-which are in nowise due to the action of the low temperatures. This vulgar error has been productive of

serious consequences in more than one direction Nowadays, and rightly, we are all or fresh air. We fear no foe save the ubiquitous microbe, and we fight them with fire and poison, with results that amply suffice to justify this war a outrance. It may, on the other hand, be a person with a weak chest who experiences a "chill," and, as it is thereetically impossible ever to exclude the influence of cold, he or she attributes the symptoms which follow-the cough, the sweating, the expectoration, etc. incautious exposure, whereas the tion being two or three miles further chill merely heralded a rise of temperatal to an o

ing agent, the effects whereof will vary the weakest part gives. If the machine fort. In a rheumatic person it may determine pains in the joints; in another bronchitis; in a third, kidney trouble. and so on-in short, it picks out the weak spots and converts weakness into disease. Colds are notoriously infectious, and the places where colds are most frequently caught are places where microbes abound, as in certain theatres, churches, railway carriages and the like, so that even the symptoms of the old-fashioned cold are for the most part the result of microbial infection and not of exposure.

WHAT CANADA IS DOING.

Principal Grant had a congenial theme when he discoursed at Toronto the other day on Canada's chief achievements for herself, and the Empire during the past thirty years and the tasks which lie before her in the immediate future. First to "work done" since 1867: 1. Confederation.

The buying out of the Hudson's Company's rights in the Northwest 3. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
4. The establishment of the Royal Military College at Kingston, whence young Canadians have gone to help in ouilding up the Empire all over its vast extent."

5. The adoption of the preferential 6. The initiation of Imperial Penny Postage.

But excellent as this record is, a comprehensive programme still remained which, outlined in similar fashion, reads 1. To assist in, and definitely secure the construction of the Pacific Cable. 2. To round off British America by

nducing Newfoundland to join the I). minion 3. To develop still further the prefe ential tariff.

4. To establish a Royal Naval College at Halifax. 5. To extend and improve the militia system: and

6. To pass an equitable insolvene Principal Grant, with all his patrioti sentiment, is far too practically minded expect to see the immediate execution of this plan of campaign. He would content, no doubt. if at the close of the coming session at Ottawa he could add only the last three items in his list t the class of "things done."-Canadian

The French people still fight an aver age of 4.000 duels every year.

VOL. 18.

The Fightir

McArthur's Division Stubborn Resistance vancing Northwa

The Filipino Forces N Strongly Reinforced Dagupan.

United States Soldiers verely and There Are Casualties.

New York, March 28 .- A the Herald from Manila. says: "The gunboat Lagun tacked the insurgents at Bu Americans were wounded. "McArthur's division has Marilao river and is advan wards.

"The insurgents attacked cans last evening at Marila repulsed with severe loss. five killed and 14 wounded "Later-Garcia; a native; down from Dagupan by thousand riflemen and Bolomen, and took pos ilao. A river was between and insurgent forces. Th kota volunteers and the T acting as infantry, were thro The South Dakotas charged across an open space from the railway to the edge of They lost ten killed and elev including three lieutenants.
"The Third artillery on the railroad charged and lost

wounded, two mortally. "On the left the insurger trenches on the east of the stubborn resistance. Lieu with two guns of the Utah Lieut. Davis, with a navy forced thirty insurgents in a on the opposite side of the render at the close quarters dred rards.

"The rost of the insurger with severe loss Ninety dear were counted." Prince Loewenstein I

Washington, March 28 General Corbin has received ng despatch from Man following is from Iloilo: here. Smith's additional been received at Pariqus show of gladness. Addition the Second Battalion of the has been sent by Colonel Sr tect the inhabitants from t hill robbers.

Negros is developing inter ment upder Smith's supervis ports are very encouraging. Prince Loewenstein, who Wheaton's command on the the 26th, took refreshments cers of the Second Oregon the firing line. He was caut the danger, but advanced w when it charged the trenchments. He was kille enemy and a friend with wounded. His remains have ered to friends in Manile

Yesterday's Fightin Washington, March 28 .- T espatch has just been re

General Otis: "Manila, March 28.-Mac vere fighting yesterday a yond Marilao. A brilliant made by the South Dakota Frost, against famed troop aldo brought from Maleolo pulsed the enemy with slat iutant Lien and Lieutenant Morrison and four enlisted regiment were killed. Lieut. The loss yesterday was mos

to this regiment. "The partial destruction roads, which is being rapid impedes Macarthur's progre railway trains have now reac and Macarthur is pushing on gunboats are in the Bulacan great execution was done They will relieve the pressu arthur's front materially. are in excellent condition "The proclamation signe ceneral-in-chief of the insur

burned. In consequence the of the country north in flame The above despatch was Washington at 2:40 a.m. o the fighting of yesterday ng said about the operation

directs that all towns abs

Promotion for Macan New York, March 28 .- A he Herald from Washingto result of his gallantry a anagement of the camp the insurgents, the war dep practically determined to ap B. Macarthur, now majo olunteers and a lieutenant-c egular army, to be brigadi he regular service. Major lerson, now on duty with (to be appointed brigadie he regular service.

Filipinos Becoming More The correspondent of the Daily Press says: A stu wounded men in the hospit servation on the firing lines