Shearwater At Esquimalt

Sloop-of-War Reaches Naval Station—Similar to Condor.

Engagement at Panama Seen From the New Warship.

H. S. Shearwater, a sister ship of the Condor, commanded by Capt. Tréville, arrived at Esquimalt on afternoon, after a pleasant, al- somewhat monotonous voyage Sheerness and Portsmouth. The sloop of war, which replaces the here on this station, is a vessel of 1,130 horse power, and as in is built, fitted, and manned iden- with the Condor. She also rolls the lost sloop-of-war, and with yards on her masts, used when the warship made much of her out under sail; she has a top- appearance. Her officers tell of rolled to an angle of 35 degrees the stormy weather in the Bay and they say she has a nasty of rolling considerably. The officers—mostly young men, and men of sunny and pleasant man- of course much interested in the Condor, and, although tell stories of how their own ols in a sea, they are in no way nsive for her.

Shearwater left Spithead on No- 14, and after being stormbound days outside, started her voy- the Bay of Biscay heavy wea- was encountered, and the warship considerably, but for the rest of age, the weather was more or orable. The usual calls at Ma- St. Vincent, and other ports were the Atlantic, and on the South coast, and the sloop steamed Cape Horn to Sandy Point, coaled. The company did not grave of the officers of the Dot- which was blown up near that years ago. Sailing and steam- under canvas and again being her screw, the warship made up to Panama, via Valparaiso, Callao, Payta, and other Panama was reached on March the sloop remained there until The revolutionists were not the near vicinity of Panama warship was there, but the witnessed a sidelight on the re- as their ship lay at anchor at

of the government cruisers— which formerly were tramp- steamed out from the harbor 6, and outside the harbor the met another craft. There was demand for glasses on the Shear- for it seemed that a naval en- was about to take place. Both steamed up close to each other the air was clouded with the many guns. Each vessel was broadside after broadside, and the looked to see if one was sunk, sunken Lautaro, which still lay airway to the harbor when the was there. Neither vessel her flag, however, and the firing There was noise galore, and lib. Surely this was a great last the firing ended, and the mer was preceding the other harbor—she had evidently been The Briton'sapplauded as the vanquished entered the har- that night they discussed the of the fight.

say a party went ashore and one officers asked the commandante the fight. "That was a great you made yesterday," said the in his choicest Spanish. re," echoed the South Ameri- was not capture. That was very glad that the ship which have came back. Capture! ute of 21 guns.

night when the wardroom re- story of the naval fight, and its features, the officer said until the story ended, and then of how one gunboat had been by the rebels and was lost, ow the other gunboat had been to salute her, when it was at she had escaped and was re-

was some indiscriminate firing eighborhood of Panama during of the Shearwater, but it was the Amphion and the French ar Protet to earn distinction. Shearwater continued her voy- rds Victoria. The story was ed by those of the Shearwater correspondent boarded the war at San Diego, and there rs learned of how the Amphion Protet had steomed between the boats and the city of Panama, the South American capital g bombarded.

age from San Diego up to Vic- uneventful, save for the f two small stanchions similar used by warships for holding covers on small boats, which floating on some keep off the on coast. The Shearwater ted from Carmanah on Sun- ug, and she moored at her e harbor at 5 p. m. She will e dry dock in a few days for ay out she bumped twice, once raits of Magellan, and again

arwater has a similar arma- hat of the Condor. She has uch quick-firing guns, four aders, and two maxims. She ville boilers, and her engineers l of them.

cers are mostly men new to n, the only one who has visit- ort before being Paymaster Ling, who was on H. M. S. during her commission at Es- The list in full is as follows: r, Chas. H. Umfreville; lieu- erald Ducat; navigating lieu- hilip S. R. Conron; lieutenant, Rose; surgeon, Robert B. paymaster, Percy J. Ling; ugh C. Pook; and artificer A. F. R. Northcott.

RTH CONTINGENT.

red Men Camped in Halifax—fore Recruits Leave.

N. S., April 22.—Steamship rrived today from Boston to st division of the Fourth con- South Africa. Five hundred camp here ready to sail when fitted out.

Ont., April 22.—Col. Otter received word that some men anent force would be allowed r for South Africa. Forty been sent to Ottawa of men to go.

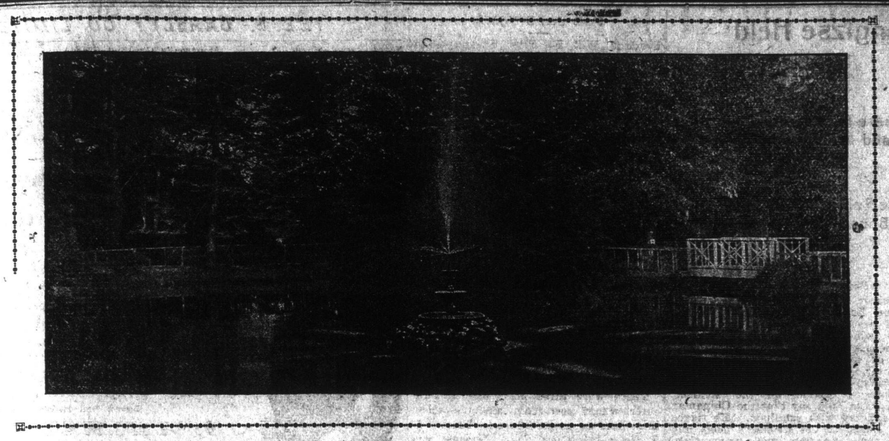
April 22.—One hundred and its for the Fourth contingent day for Halifax. They came a.

ASK BONUS.

ffered Chance to Secure Im- plement Factory.

Ont., April 22.—(Special.)— s been offered the chance of e Canadian branch of the of the Deering Harvester ago, now located at Brock- chief requirement is a bonus The company employ 125 y about $60,000 yearly in

Cyrus Brooks, 91 years of lest Methodist minister in tates, is dead at his home in nn.



THE FOUNTAIN, ALDERMAN LAKE, BEACON HILL PARK.

SUNDAY AT THE PARK.

Fine Summer Weather Attracts Large Number to Beacon Hill.

Beacon Hill park presented quite an animated scene all day Sunday, but more particularly during the afternoon, when the various shady walks through the groves about the lakes were alive with people. Even the summit of the hill, and along the shores of the Straits had each its crowd. People never seem to tire of beauties of the city's play ground, nor is it to be wondered at, and if it were possible to convey to tourists in other parts of the world an idea of the grandeur of the view that repays a climb to the top of Beacon Hill, Victoria's reputation as an unrivalled resort would be complete. Unfortunately neither pen nor photograph will give an adequate idea of the beauties of the landscape.

Duncan's Forms S.P.C.A. Branch

People of the District Enter Very Heartily Into the Project.

Officers Elected and Representative Men Make Speeches—Children Interested.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Duncan's Agricultural hall on Friday, the 18th inst., to inaugurate a social branch of this society.

It was gratifying surprise to those who attended from Victoria, and the secretary of the province, Mr. C. T. South, who has been asked to give their assistance in forming this branch, to receive so hearty a welcome, many ladies and gentlemen coming a long distance to be present on the occasion.

Mayor Hayward, of Victoria, who was in Duncan on business, on being asked to attend the meeting, said: 'Of course he would come." Circumstances, however, prevented him, and in his letter of regret he said: "He hoped as much good would result from the establishment of this branch as had attended the society in Victoria."

The chair was taken by Mr. John Evans (Reeve).

Mr. C. T. South (the secretary for the province), was the first speaker. He said it augured well for the society to find so many ladies taking an interest in the work. It seemed incredible that people should be cruel to the animals from which they gained their livelihood. As far back as 1700 Francis Quarles wrote "that to be cruel to dumb creatures was a contemptible thing."

The duty of this society, as its name implied, was to prevent rather than punish. How to prevent; People must be reasoned with and convinced, for much cruelty was caused by persons who were amenable to reason. There were others whose natures were so cruel, that they could only be reached by the law, and he hoped people would soon understand that the governments of the Dominion and British Columbia had put such a band round the province that any one who was cruel would be punished for his wrongdoing, in whatever part of the province he might be, and this society would carry out the powers given to it, impartially against the rich, as much as against the poor.

Since the formation of this society, 922 cases had been dealt with, and out of this number a comparatively few had been brought into courts, because that was a last resource, when there seemed no other way left, and when compelled to take this step, we were generally so careful, and every point was so well weighed and considered, that a conviction generally followed. He knew that in many districts the Indians put on their land five times as many cattle as the land would allow, and the cattle were just kept alive in a starving condition, and the Indians would go to the Fraser river and fish, and leave many dogs to starve at home.

A stirring speech was brought to a close of an appeal to parents to tell their children as to their duties in their treatment of animals, and to express how much pleasure it had given him to have had the opportunity of speaking to so many happy and contented children in their school.

Major Mutter said it gave him great pleasure to move the resolution: "That the Cowichan branch of the S. P. C. A. be formed," for such a society was certainly needed, and he felt sure it would be a strong and interesting branch. Many acts of cruelty might be practised, in many cases from ignorance. Most men thought they knew all about a horse, when they really knew nothing at all, and horses did not get the justice they deserved. They were often under-fed and overloaded. It was the greatest mistake in the world to think you got more work done by putting twice as much behind a horse as it ought to draw.

His difficulty was that in such a community as theirs, to be an informant was to place one in a very unpleasant position, and there ought to be independent men to take these matters in hand. Although he would never hesitate to inform in cases of abominable cruelty, and there had already been gross cases of cruelty in the Cowichan district.

The Rev. C. W. Schlister seconded the resolution. He was quite sure that a Watching Father would bring us into judgment for the illtreatment of animals, which He had placed under our care, and for our use. He thought it an estimable thing that we should organize and press the matter, for there were more cases of cruelty than most of us expected. More especially should we train the children, and those who had pets committed to them should be taught to treat them kindly.

The resolution was adopted with applause: "That the Cowichan branch of the society be formed."

The Bishop of Columbia said the resolution having been put to the meeting and carried with such acclamation, he thought without any more speaking the object for which they had met together had been accomplished. He said a definition of cruelty had been asked. He had no doubt Mr. Crease would provide a satisfactory answer, but he did not think you could define cruelty any more than you could drunkenness. Now the great advantage in having a society to act, was that all individuality was lost for a society had no soul, but such a society in any place helped very materially to prevent the breaking of the law, and often underneath the surface there is a lot of cruelty, which is only brought to light by the existence of such a society. He thought the work done in this municipality would be incalculable.

Mr. Lindley Crease bespoke the sympathy of the audience, which was too often against the lawyer. That this society should be formed had been shown to be necessary, and as they prospered and more people came in from all over the world, the more work would certainly fall on this society. The speaker mentioned several cases of extreme cruelty which had recently come under his notice in the Kootenay district, and from what he had himself seen, he felt public opinion needed educating. With regard to the legal aspect of the society, there need be no apprehension. Their main object was to induce people to be kind, and when more stringent measures were needed, nothing was taken into court without the most ample proof, for the society prosecuted to win. Those who administered the affairs of this society steered a middle course, and without running into extremes adopt a reasonable "man on the street" view of the cases brought before them.

Captain E. Barkley, R. N., said he appreciated very much the compliment paid him, in asking him to take office, but as his time was short he felt he could not act so energetically as he should desire. None the less, he should always take the greatest interest in the work. He thought there ought to be a peace officer or agent, who could investigate cases, but he as a magistrate could never himself act in such a capacity. He was quite in accord with the remarks of Mr. South respecting the Indians. They brought their animals as near to starvation as they could, simply because of them. Their dogs in this district had now been done away with, but the cattle were starving.

Mr. South, in answer to questions on this matter, said certainly any constable could and should intervene. The sooner the Indians understood that they must keep the law, which if they did not would certainly punish them, the better. Whatever the law said Indians must understand applies to them as much as to others, and he was sure that they would give way at once, when they knew the law was going to be exerted to compel them.

Mr. Kitto said it was a great thing to have the courage of one's convictions. That great man, Mr. Colam, the secretary of the London society, at a bull fight, which had been organized at the Agricultural hall, London, in the front of the whole audience, sprung into the arena and said such demoralizing exhibitions must be stopped at once, and there were no more bull fights. He was awarded a gold medal by Paris on this occasion, but which of us would have had the courage to give such an object lesson. The only hope he could see for any improvement in the future, was in the education of the young. The amount of cruelty which we cannot reach is very great, and will be, until the world has learned that humane education should be compulsory, as part of the training of every child that is born. To this end the English and the United States societies were giving their best efforts, and instanced the care in one city alone in the United States, in which a boy's protection society was formed, which in 1874 had 800 members, and this had increased to 15,000 in the year 1899. He would conclude his remarks in the words of that great statesman, John Bright:

"If you teach children to be gentle amongst each other, you will teach them at the same time how good it is to be kind and gentle to what we term the inferior animals, which perhaps are inferior in power, but not inferior in the highest right of existence, that which they derive from the Supreme Creator and Ruler of the world.

"I think there is no cruelty more obvious or more base, than that which is practised on dumb animals, who cannot remonstrate, and who cannot show any resentment to us."

The Rev. I. A. Leakey, said, we have suffered from an invasion from Victoria which they had not sought to repel, but welcomed heartily, and it was his pleasant duty to ask for a vote of thanks to those gentlemen who had taken time and trouble and given such interesting addresses on the work of the society.

The officers of the society were elected as follows: John Evans (Reeve), president; Rev. J. A. Leakey and Major Mutter, vice-presidents; H. de Medlin, secretary-treasurer.

The committee of management to be elected at an early date.

A children's meeting was held in the Duncans school room. Flowers and texts decorated the room, and suitable addresses were delivered by The Bishop, Mr. F. B. Kitto, and Mr. C. J. South, secretary of the province, which the children seemed much to appreciate. The singing, and the bright answers of the children reflected great credit on Mr. Clarke, their teacher.

BIG LONDON FIRE.

The Most Destructive Since the Great One at Cripplegate.

London, April 22.—Firemen are engaged in fighting a conflagration on Barbican, E. C., a dozen houses, including warehouses and shops, are involved.

The Barbican fire was one of the biggest since the famous Cripplegate fire of November, 1897. It began in Macqueen's hat factory and rapidly spread to the opposite side of the street. The wind fanned the flames and burning embers fell in all directions. Three hundred firemen and 40 engines were engaged in preventing the spreading of the flames, owing to the danger that the Aldergate station might catch.

BELGIAN STRIKES

Brussels, April 21.—The recent strike riots had an echo in the chamber of representatives today, when, by a vote of 75 to 30, the house rejected an interpellation of M. van Langendonck (Socialist) on the subject of the killing of rioters by civic guards at Louvain, April 18. The question precipitated an angry discussion between M. van Langendonck and the minister of the interior, M. de Trooz. The former characterized the action of the civic guards as "cold-blooded murder." The minister quoted the official reports, asserting that the military acted purely in self-defence.

DR. FINSEN'S RED ROOM

Cure That Is Said to Act Well in Smallpox Cases.

From Chambers' Journal.

It is the fashion just now on the Continent to accuse us, as a nation, of falling behind in the race. Neither with our heads nor yet with our hands do we work so well as we used to do, we are roundly told on all occasions. We are all more or less in a state of decadence, if our foreign critics are to be relied on; but none of us have fallen quite so low, it seems, as those of us who are doctors. Rightly or wrongly, the opinion certainly prevails abroad that English medical men are not now, as they were in former days, the first in the world; that they are in many respects inferior not only to the Frenchman and the German, but even to the Austrian and the Dane. The English doctors are openly scoffed at in France and Germany for their unscientific methods and antediluvian ways; they are taunted with having gone to sleep some twenty or more years ago, and with having never learnt anything since. And as a proof that this is the case—one proof among a legion—foreign medical men point to the fact that, although more than ten years have now elapsed since Dr. Finsen made the discovery in which his new treatment for smallpox is founded, that treatment has never yet had a trial in England. It is even asserted that the cure for lupus, which Dr. Finsen also discovered, would not have been tried in Britain for many years to come had not Queen Alexandra taken the initiative by providing the London Hospital with the necessary apparatus.

That the new treatment for smallpox should not yet have been tried in this country is certainly remarkable, the more so seeing that it has already been tested in almost every other country in Europe—including Ireland—and always with success. Moreover, the experiment would involve an expenditure of only a few shillings, and no risk whatever; for even those who have least faith in Dr. Finsen's system of treatment admit that, if it does no good to the patients to whom it is supplied, it cannot possibly do them any harm. They admit, too—and for women, at any rate, this is a matter of paramount importance—that it may and probably does prevent disfigurement. Then the treatment has another great recommendation: it is so simple that even the "man in the street" can understand its why and wherefore; and it can be carried out by any fairly intelligent person, even though quite untrained in nursing, providing he or she be willing to take a certain amount of trouble, and do exactly as ordered. It can be adopted in any little cottage home just as well as in a great hospital, in the wilds of Cumberland just as easily as in London. Thus any country practitioner may, if he chooses, give the red-room cure a trial, and judge for himself as to its merits or its defects.

If, in a rural district beyond the reach of a hospital, a doctor should find himself called upon to cope with a case of smallpox, the first thing to be done, if he wishes to try the effect of the Finsen treatment on his patient, would be to become temporarily an upholsterer. The sick-room must, without a moment's delay, be draped entirely with red. Red curtains must be hung before the window, before the doors, before every little crevice through which a ray of light could possibly penetrate; even the doors and windows of the passage or corridor into which the door of the sick-room opens must all have their red curtains; and any lamp or candle brought within range of the patient must also be covered with a thick red shade. In fact the place must be transformed into a "red room," and when once it is so, and the nurse has been made to realize the importance of keeping it red, the doctor's chief work is done, so far as the experiment is concerned. All that remains for him to do is to watch his patient, and, as the necessity arises, to give the remedies usually prescribed in such cases.

Dr. Finsen holds that no ray of light should ever be allowed to fall on a smallpox patient unless it has passed through something red; and his "cure" consists in confining sufferers from this disease in rooms from which all light, excepting red light, is carefully excluded. This is the beginning and end of the treatment he recommends; and it certainly would be difficult to conceive of anything more simple. Its very simplicity, indeed, is probably one of the reasons why it has not yet found acceptance among us; for we are all more or less Naamans. Still, simple though it be, its efficacy can no longer be doubted; for in no single case where it has been tried—and it has been tried in hundreds of cases—has the patient died; and in no single case has the patient had the disease severely, nor has it disfigured him. This is a point on which Continental doctors are all practically agreed.

Dr. Finsen has scientific reasons for his cure; it was after years of ceaseless work—hard study, minute investigations, experiments without end—that he made the discovery on which it is founded. Before he turned his attention to the subject it was already well known that light is injurious to smallpox patients. Again and again the fact had been established that in cases of smallpox light acts as an irritant; that it increases the inflammation of the skin and causes suppuration, thus adding, of course, to the fever attendant on the disease. The experiment had also been tried repeatedly of keeping smallpox patients in dark rooms; but this had always proved a failure, as the depression entailed by being forced to pass their days in darkness did more harm to the patients mentally than their security from the irritating effects of light did them good physically. What Dr. Finsen set himself to do, therefore, was to devise some means of guarding persons having smallpox from the injurious action of light, without entirely depriving them of light. In the course of his investigations he discovered—and an all-important discovery it has proved—that the harm done in such cases is done not by light, but by certain of the rays that go to make up light; that it is not light itself that acts as an irritant, in fact, but only the chemical rays in light—that is, the blue, violet and ultra-violet rays. By a series of experiments, he obtained proof that if the chemical rays of light are intercepted, the remaining rays are innocuous, and that a smallpox patient may be exposed to them the whole day long without evil consequences. Thus, instead of excluding all light from the room in which the patient is lying, it is the chemical rays alone that need to be excluded. If this be done, the sufferer is practically secure from all danger of having the disease severely. Dr. Finsen lost no time in demonstrating that this can be accomplished quite easily; for, as blue, violet and ultra-violet rays of light cannot pass through anything red, they cannot, of course, enter a red room. Once in a red room, therefore, the patient is free from their pernicious influence.

It is interesting to note that already in England in the fourteenth century the merits of the red cure, as we call it, for smallpox were known. John Gaddesden, a physician, born about 1280, attended a son of Edward I. in the smallpox, wrapped him in scarlet cloth, put him in a bed and room with scarlet hangings. The mother of Lady Pleasance Smith (1773-1877) was treated for smallpox by being wrapped in scarlet flannel and kept in a heated room without fresh air. Certain Italian doctors used to prescribe for their patients precisely the same treatment as Dr. Finsen prescribes for his—the red-room treatment. This is the more curious as it is extremely improbable that these doctors were acquainted with the scientific facts on which it is based. So far as is known, indeed, they gave no reason whatever, although no doubt they had one, for insisting that their patients should the first sign of the fell disease betake themselves to red rooms. The consequence was they were accused of being in league with the devil, and of working their cures—that they did work cures was not denied—by his aid. Even the church entered the lists against these triers of unholy experiments; and at length they saw themselves forced, under pain of losing their patients, to close their red rooms.

ASHAMED OF LAURIER.

Outspoken Liberal Paper Soundly Rates the Government.

The Montreal Witness, the leading Liberal paper of Quebec, reads the Ottawa government a lesson in patriotism that shows how unpopular a course the Premier Laurier is pursuing. It says editorially:

"A Canadian from the West who has just been spending a few weeks with his relatives in England says it is very painful for a Canadian to realize the crushing burden of taxation which has fallen on struggling people in Britain, and the uncomplaining way in which they face it, while we Canadians have practically not touched the burden at all, though it is, as it were, for our sakes, as colonials looking to Britain for defence, that it is being incurred. We think the great majority of Canadians feel exactly as this man does, or would do so if brought, as he has been, face to face with the facts. We see no cause for pleasure, and very little for pride, in the fact that Canada has sent thousands of her strongest youth to face danger in the field; in view of the fact that almost the whole cost of these contingents has been borne for us by fellow-citizens, on the average no richer than ourselves. Is it not a shame that we are so much more willing to give men than money? Until we are prepared, of our own free will and without being asked, to bear our share of the financial burden, let us do no boasting. Rather let us hang our heads. We are sure that those sentiments are sufficiently shared by our readers to cause them to welcome rather than to resent the hint that comes to us through the critics of the government that the next contingent to go to Africa is to be sent by the government. For a good while back ministerial utterances have been careful to explain that the contingents going to Africa have been recruited by the British government at its own expense, the Canadian government having permitted such enlistment on condition of retaining the patronage in its own hands. A more contemptible attitude we could hardly have placed ourselves in. There has been no such official repudiation of duty in this case, but the correspondent of the Globe, who has presumably special inspiration, says that the new recruiting will be on the same terms as that of the Second Mounted Rifles, which was, as far as the cost of it was concerned, a British, and not a Canadian force. The results of our own inquiries seem to agree with this view that there are unfortunately no ground for the surmise that the next contingent is to be sent by our government."

FOOTBALL.

Fifty Thousand People Witness Match in London.

London, April 19.—The Sheffield United and Southampton clubs met this afternoon at the Crystal Palace grounds to contest for the possession of the English cup, the blue ribbon of British football. The invasion of London by the provincial army of ardent admirers of the "Muddled Oats," who, after a season's struggles, met in the final tie, commenced at daybreak. The various railroads carried nearly a hundred excursion trains, bringing upwards of 50,000 visitors, men, women and children, who thronged the parks and converted them into huge picnic grounds. The visitors afterwards toured the streets sight-seeing, and gradually found their way to the Crystal Palace, where they augmented a Metropolitan crowd even more numerous than themselves. The game resulted in a draw, each of the teams scoring a goal.

FOURTH CONTINGENT.

Eastern Regiments Are Recruited Up to Strength.

Ottawa, April 21.—(Special)—A telegram was sent today to Col. Macdonnel, Regina, who is to command the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Mounted Infantry, to come to Ottawa with all speed to confer with the minister about officers for the new regiment.

Advices to the department show that the ranks of the third and fourth regiments are complete. Recruiting will, however, continue tomorrow in the Eastern provinces to cover any possible shortage in the Western regiments.

Gen. O'Grady Haly's term of office expires on June 30, but he proposes to leave Canada the last week in May, so that he may be home for the coronation festivities.

Toronto, April 21.—A private despatch received announces the death from enteric fever in South Africa of Capt. A. J. Boyd, son of Chief Justice Boyd, and a major in the South African Constabulary.

Rossland, April 21.—Lieut. Hart-McHarg has been appointed recruiting officer in Rossland for the Canadian Mounted Rifles and will commence enlistment on Wednesday.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

What Mr. Fitzsimmons Said to Mr. Jeffries Before the Battle.

New York, April 21.—Bob. Fitzsimmons this afternoon posted $2,500 to bind a match with champion Jim Jeffries. He sent a telegram to Jeffries in which he said: Please post me as to bid and which you prefer as soon as possible. What do you think of the National Sport club bid, $15,000 purse and $1,000 each expenses? I leave it all with you. Go ahead and get the best bid. When will you post the forfeit.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Her Condition Is Reported as Very Grave.

London, April 21.—In a despatch from Castle Loo the correspondent of the Daily Mail declares the information given the public minimizes the gravity of Queen Wilhelmina's condition and magnifies her chance of recovery. The grief-stricken nation, which loves the Queen to the point of idolatry, is in a state of terrible suspense, while the politicians are aghast at the possibility of a fatal termination of her illness.

The Hague, April 21.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina is unchanged. Her physicians say it is impossible to predict the date of the crisis in her illness. An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held today. The meeting engendered numerous rumors concerning a decision in the matter of the regency, but it is said upon good authority that this matter was not discussed at the council. It is reported that a lady's maid of the Queen's household has been attacked with typhoid fever.

SHORT OF STEEL.

United States Will Have to Import Supplies.

New York, April 19.—Structural steel manufacturers have advanced prices for immediate delivery $3 to $5 a ton, and the supply of steel billets throughout the country is so small that manufacturers are still compelled to go abroad to purchase supplies for their mills, says the Journal of Commerce. There is no famine as yet, although prevailing conditions, it is reported, make an approximation to it.

The scarcity of material is particularly felt by small manufacturers, although the United States Steel corporation also feels the lack of a necessary supply of billets. The situation has a particular bearing on the question of steel rail supply. It is stated that the wants of the railroads will necessitate a much larger importation of rails this year than for some years past. All the mills are practically booked for the entire year, and it is said that more business will be booked from this year's books into 1903 than was carried from last year into 1902. The rail pool shows no intention at present of advancing prices.

Cold Affects the Liver

Severe Headaches, Constipation, and Kidney Disorders the Result—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Correct the Action of Filtering and Excretory Organs.

The liver is very easily affected by change of temperature, nervous strain and over-eating, and is the cause of more pains and aches than any other organ of the body. It is the duty of the liver to filter from the blood the poisonous bile, which it passes into the intestines to act as nature's cathartic. One of the first results of a sluggish, congested liver is constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels and what is commonly called biliousness.

Bitter taste in the mouth, sallow complexion, a coated tongue, severe headaches, pain under shoulder blades, fullness in right side, dizziness, ill-temper, peevishness and depression of spirits are indications of an ailing liver. The remarkable effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in regulating the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels easily places it first as a treatment for derangements of these organs. There are few people who are not more or less subject to biliousness in the winter season, when more or less confined to the house, and so rendered sensitive to change of temperature. Meat diet and the artificial foods of winter also tend to make the liver sluggish, the kidneys inactive and the bowels constipated.

The promptness with which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills correct the action of the filtering and excretory organs and rid the blood of poisonous bile impurities commend them to reasoning people as a suitable family medicine to be kept in the house all the time. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prompt, pleasant and natural in action, far-reaching in effect and perfectly scientific. They have proven their right to your confidence in scores of thousands of cases, many, no doubt, in your immediate locality.

Do not imagine that you are experimenting when you begin to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. If your liver, kidneys or bowels are deranged, this preparation will set them right. It does not seem wise to suffer from biliousness, kidney disease, constipation or similar ailments when you may as well keep your health in perfect order with this tried and tested remedy. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, described as follows: Commencing at a post, marked "H. C. Wrinch, southwest corner post," situated at the foot of a little mountain on W. J. Larkworthy's eastern boundary, half a mile east of the Hazelton Indian Reserve; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains to a point on the line of, or in line with, the western boundary of the government special reserve; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement. Dated this 10th day of March, 1902. H. C. WRINCH.

SAVES SILK.

The Brainerd & Armstrong patent embroidery silk holder saves the silk, prevents knots or tangles, automatically measures a needleful, keeps the shades separate, is always ready for easy use.

Can be had only with Brainerd & Armstrong embroidery silks.

Sold everywhere, in 400 shades. Brainerd & Armstrong's

NOTICE.

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And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature.

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household furnishings cleaned, dyed or Ladies' and Gents' garments and pressed equal to new.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Red Gulch," "Queen," "Red Bluff," "Bell Helen," "Blue Stone" mineral claims, Situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Coast District.

Where located: On Red Gulch Creek, Oxtail (Bear Skull) Valley.

Take notice that The British Columbia Pyrites Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate B52977, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of April, A. D., 1902.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PYRITES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Per ROBT. W. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

NAPOLEON REG. NO. 691.

This splendid Black French Coach Stallion, 16 hands, 1450 weight, a prize winner and sure foalgetter, will be bred to a few choice mares this season.

For terms see posters or apply to Gerald L. Simon, 50 Wallace street, near Beacon Hill, or to C. N. Cameron, Douglas street, Victoria.

MINERAL ACT, 1896

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Monitor No. 1, Monitor No. 1 Fractional, Monitor No. 2, Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located: Near Handy Creek, on Alberni Canal.

Take notice that we, The Monitor Copper Mining Co., Free Miner's Certificate No. B54358, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this Twenty-fifth day of March, 1902.

MONITOR COPPER MINING CO.,

E. A. L. WADD, Mgr.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.20 from EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

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Now ready for planting out, 13 acres of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL trees, small fruits, etc., at less than eastern prices; no San Jose scale or borers to contend with; clean certificate from the inspector.

Thousands of BULBS, ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, Azaleas, shade trees, etc.

SEEDS, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc., new catalogue tell you all about it. Call and examine our stock and get our list or send for it; it will save you money. Address

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpington, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Langshans; Pekin Ducks, White Leghorns. Last exhibition we won two firsts, two seconds. Leave orders W. A. Jameson's, 62 Fort street. Quick Bros. a2

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 13, 1868.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

"McKINLEY" AND "LAURIER" MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate near Kitsalas Canyon, on Skeena River, in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Take notice that I, Patrick Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56544, for myself and as agent for Helen Flewin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56518; Donald A. Robertson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56551; George Rudge, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56550; and Edward Donahue, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56652, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated 20th day of March, 1902.

P. HICKEY.

NOTICE.

STAB MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Malahat District, and located on Mount Malahat.

Take notice that I, Mary Palmer, Free Miners' Certificate number B53621, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1902.

MARY PALMER.

By B. J. Pearson, Agent for Applicant.

"FOUR ACE" AND "GOLCONDA" MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate at Kitsalas Canyon, on Skeena River, in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Take notice that I, Patrick Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B36544, for myself, and as agent for Helen Flewin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56518, and Donald A. Robertson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56551, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of Improvements.

Dated 20th day of March, 1902.

P. HICKEY.

FOR SALE.

A number of good second-hand HACKS, GUERNEY CABS, ROCKAWAYS, A COUPE, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARTS, ETC., to make quick sales, these vehicles will be SOLD VERY CHEAP. We want to make room for new stock.

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