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WHO VISITS HOME. Under how a physician can throughout the country. This little article goes through it Doctor Ratcliffe speaks to you. He asks the following questions, answer in person or by letter:

WOMEN Have you periodical headaches? Do you have bearing-down pains? Do you feel tired or languid? Is your stomach disarranged? Do you have nervousness? Are you subject to dizzy spells? Are you constipated? Are you losing your appetite? Do you have leucorrhoeal discharges? Have you hysteria? Do you sleep soundly? Do you have cold feet?

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THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Introduced in the House by Chairman Dingley—Some of Its Provisions.

What the President is Authorized to Do Under the Reciprocity Schems.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The new tariff bill prepared by the Republican members of the ways and means committee was introduced in the house today by Chairman Dingley. The features of the bill, which are of interest to Canada, are as follows: Timber for spars and wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot; sawed boards and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and bass wood, \$1 per thousand feet; sawed lumber not specifically provided for \$2 per thousand, planed lumber 50 cents additional per one thousand feet for every side planed; tongued and grooved and planed on one side \$1 additional; tongued and grooved and planed on both sides \$1.50; no deduction is made in the measurement for planing. It is provided that in case of a foreign country import tax on lumber and an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent shall be added to the regular duties on lumber from that country. Posts and poles and railroad ties are dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem; sawed boards of cedar, wood, mahogany and other hard woods, 15 per cent; veneers, 20 per cent; clap boards, \$1.50 per thousand; wheel hubs and blocks unfinished, 20 per cent; hubs, 15 cents per thousand; packets, 10 per cent; shingles, 20 cents per thousand; cases and packing boxes, 20 per cent; raw hides, 10 per cent; willow, 20 per cent; manufacturers of willow, 50 per cent; toothpicks, 1/2 cent per thousand and 15 per cent; furniture, 35 per cent.

In the wool schedule, wools which have usually been imported from Canada are taxed 11 cents per pound; Canada long wools, 12 cents per pound; Wools of the first class imported washed shall pay double duty, and wools of the first and second classes imported scoured, triple duty. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from sheep without any cleansing; washed wools, such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or on the skin; wool washed in any other manner to be considered as scoured; wool that has been washed, goring, suspenders, braces, bindings, braids, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, buttons or scarred buttons, 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Sugars not above No. 16 degrees and concentrates testing not above 75 degrees are dutiable at one cent per pound and 3-100 cents additional for every degree above No. 16, and on all refined sugars, 1.875c per pound; molasses above 50 degrees, six cents per gallon; maple sugar and syrup, four cents per pound.

The lead ore provision of the tariff bill fixes a duty of one cent per pound on lead contained in the ore. The duties are to be estimated at the ports of entry, bonds being required in double the amount and the duties will be liquidated after government assay. Lead dress, two cents per pound; red lead and white lead and white paint, 2 1/2c per pound; iron ore, 40c a ton.

Citizens returning from abroad cannot bring more than \$100 worth of clothing in addition to what they took with them. The reciprocity scheme authorizes the President to lower the duties on argols, silk, champagnes, brandies, still wines, chockery, mineral waters, paintings, statuary, sugar and molasses in return for concessions to products of the United States, and to place duties on coffee, tea, and hides to secure concessions. The duties on silk, partly made from cocoon or waste silk are 40 cents per pound; raw silk 30 p.c. ad valorem, spun silk from 20 to 60c. per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem, and silk goods range from 10c to 65c per pound and are not less than 50 or 60 per cent of the value of the goods in any case.

Pulp-paper and books, mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of one cent per pound; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of a cent; bleached, one-fourth of a cent; sheeting paper and roofing felt, 10 per cent ad valorem; printing paper, dutiable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The reciprocity scheme of the bill authorizes the President to make treaties on certain goods in return for reciprocal or equivalent concessions to products or manufactures of the United States. It further provides, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign governments that the President, when he is satisfied that the government of any country or colony of such government, exporting to the United States coffee or tea or hides, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural manufactures or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have power and it shall be his duty to suspend the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and hides, raw or unroasted, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool; unmanufactured shags, stains, raw or unmanufactured, and stains, except the sheep stains with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony for such time as he shall deem just.

MANITOBA SCHOOL BILL. WINNIPEG, March 15.—(Special)—The debate on the school bill was continued in the legislature to-day by Messrs. Jansson and Lanson, the latter being the new member for St. Boniface, who said he would be glad to see the local government contest his new election as they had threatened. Mr. Berrin could not take twenty-five days in the constituency to-day now that his position was known. There were many in the city and elsewhere, he said, who were in favor of giving the Catholics back their schools.

RESERVES SUMMONED.

ATHENS, March 15.—A royal decree summoning the remainder of the reserve is expected to-day. Prince Nicholas, with a battery, has been stationed on the frontier line. The King has consented that the war office should undertake the formation of foreign legions in the event of an outbreak of war. Thousands of horses and mules are arriving from abroad, the gifts of rich Greeks, who are sending also large sums to the national treasury for patriotic purposes.

For the present the government does not seem embarrassed for money, the rate of exchange being rather lower than usual, and specie for payment of the coupons just due have been deposited without recourse to the usual purchases in the money market, which always affects exchange. Without a doubt the foreign bondholders will suffer later from the cost of milling.

A corps of military telegraphers has sailed from Crete with a view to establishing communication between the various points occupied by the Greek troops. A committee of ladies is busy making uniforms and attending to the wants of thousands of Crete refugees. Steamers are daily embarking troops for Thebes.

The government has sent a strong protest warning Turkey that the action of the forts at Provesa is violating the treaty of 1881, and holding the Porte responsible if this warning is disregarded. Snow is falling on the Macedonian frontier, and the troops are suffering from cold and exposure. It is reported that disease has broken out among the Turkish troops, who are largely young recruits, badly fed and lodged.

A dispatch from Heraklion, Crete, says that owing to the excesses of the Macedonian troops, the consuls have asked the admirals to land detachments of marines there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—The Porte continues to adopt an acquiescent tone in answer to the request of the powers. Replying to the collective note of the ambassadors on the 8th instant, the Porte today announced in writing its intention to concentrate the Ottoman troops at Crete fortified towns as soon as the Greek troops evacuate the island. The Porte has also sent an identical request to the envoys of the powers begging them to expedite a solution of the crisis.

LONDON, March 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times says it is reported that Russia has proposed that the powers intervene in Bulgaria and Serbia to prevent the opening of the Macedonian question. Two hundred and fifty self-propelling torpedoes of a new model have arrived from Germany to be sent to Smyrna, Salonica, Alexandretta, Prevesa and other ports, as a protection against possible attacks by the Greek cruisers.

Captain Munter Bey, one of the best officers in the Turkish navy, has been imprisoned for making derogatory remarks as to the efficiency of the Turkish squadron.

PATRIOTIC SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, March 15.—The general patriotic committee assembled yesterday in the chamber of commerce. Captain-General Weyler was chairman and Marquis Palmerola, secretary of the general government, was vice chairman. The meeting is described as a patriotic manifestation of the social, working and mercantile classes. A message was sent to the King of Spain and to the Spanish government pleading unconditional adherence to the Mother country. There was cheering for Spain, the army, General Weyler and the navy.

Sylvester Scoville, correspondent of the New York World, who arrived here yesterday from Sancti Spiritus, called at the offices of La Lancia to-day and asked to make a statement setting forth the considerate manner in which he was treated by the Spanish authorities and officials of all classes during the thirty-one days he was in confinement.

It is understood that Scoville sails direct for New York on Saturday next and that later in the month his family will also sail for the United States and remain out of Cuba during the hot season.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The amendments to the arbitration treaty which will probably be reported to the Senate next week by the committee on foreign relations and which have been practically agreed to, will be somewhat different from those previously submitted by the committee. The Turpie amendment, which is of general scope, will be adhered to, and all others will be added which will secure harmony in the entire document with this change. The Turpie provision is added to the first article of the treaty. It recognizes in words the senate as a part of the treaty-making power of the United States, requiring the President to submit to the senate his formulation of any claim which he may desire to submit to arbitration, under the treaty.

INDECOROUS CONDUCT.

LONDON, March 15.—Hon. Thomas W. Leight, Conservative member for Newton division of Lancashire, called attention to the presence of the Greek charge d'affaires, M. D. G. Metaxas at a public meeting here, involving the discussion of the policy of the government and asked if such conduct was in accordance with diplomatic usages.

Mr. Orson answered that the behavior referred to was unusual and scarcely becoming, but, the secretary added, there was no positive rule in existence against it.

LAURIER'S PURCHASE.

Report of the Internal Fisheries Commission—References to the B. C. Salmon Interest.

The Late Professor Drummond—Dismissals on the Intercolonial Complained of.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 15.—Hon. Mr. Laurier to-day purchased a \$10,000 residence on Theodore street, near the Rideau river.

The report of the international fisheries commissioners refers at some length to the salmon fisheries of British Columbia and suggests recommendations to apply only to waters adjacent to the boundary between British Columbia and the state of Washington which are traversed by the main body of sockeyes. The recommendations cover trap and drift gill nets, and urge that commercial fishing with nets be restricted to the tidal part of the river. The weekly close season suggested is from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 p.m. Sunday; the close season from October 1 to April 1, during which all net fishing shall be prohibited. The commissioners believe the present regulations regarding the disposal of otal to be inadequate and impractical.

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ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, March 15.—(Special)—The provincial election campaign is moving slowly. The Flynn government is laying down a campaign for free primary education, and reduction of the provincial debt, and an active colonization policy. Everywhere the Conservatives are busy selecting candidates and making energetic preparations; but in some sections the Liberals are not nearly as far forward in selecting candidates. To-day was the last for the entering names on the voters' lists in nearly all the districts. Many who voted Liberal in the Federal elections of 1896 will vote Conservative in the provincial elections, both on account of the programme and the memory of the Mercier government.

Hon. L. J. Beaudry, commissioner of agriculture in the Quebec government, is a candidate for Chambly county in the approaching election. He is well known in the province as the editor of La Patrie, will be appointed Senate translator at the end of the coming session. He will be replaced here by Mr. Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle.

The government has granted a half million to a scheme for milking the province between Montreal and Longueuil, on condition that the Federal government and the city each contribute like amounts.

J. H. R. Molson, the well known brewer, banker and philanthropist, is lying dangerously ill of nervous debility at his residence.

The board of arbitration to settle the disputes between Ontario and Quebec sat here to-day.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

ROSSLAND, March 15.—(Special)—The shipments of ore from Rossland mines to the smelters last week totaled 976 tons and since January 1, 11,304 tons. The O. K. milled last week 146 tons and since January 1, 1,182 tons. The second mill test of the O. K. mill, which will be made to-morrow in the O. K. mill, will be of 60 tons from the waste dump will be run through.

The Rossland company paid its first dividend on Saturday and declared another of a like amount, \$20,000, payable April 15. The company is a Spokane corporation and has the Rossland and Rambler mines in the Slooan country.

A representative of the Miner went through the War Eagle mine to-day in company with the local reporter. He found one of all the workings and the mine down 125 feet below No. 2 tunnel. Drifts have been started on the bottom of the mine, which is eight feet wide and assayed \$20 in gold and 7 per cent copper.

LONDON, March 12.—The Irish members of parliament are largely signing a petition to President McKinley which is in charge of Captain A. J. O. Donelan, anti-Parnellite member of the House of Commons, urging that no addition be made to the customs duty on cured mackerel, pointing out that the present profit in export is very small and that any increase in the duties will almost destroy the trade.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH TO FAIR WOMEN. Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., Once the Victim of Nervousness and General Debility Takes on the Health of Many Years.

OCCUPATION OF CRETE.

The Island to Be Taken Possession of by a Mixed Force.

Possible Blockade of the Principal Ports of Greece—Position of France.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Chronicle announces that the formal ultimatum has been delivered to Greece, announcing that the blockade of Crete and certain Greek ports, not yet named, will begin Wednesday. Some of the powers have decided that unless Greece yields, or if she declares war on Turkey, measures somewhat more severe will be employed, even to the point of utterly destroying Greece as a nation.

That Greece seems to realize the nullity of the powers to give way is outlined in the Greek proposals and suggestions reaching London to-day from Athens. It is stated that a member of the Greek government declared this morning that Greece would accept for Crete a regime similar to that in Bosnia, which would leave inviolate the principle of non-interference with the integrity of the Ottoman empire; and it is said that he suggested that France should take the initiative in proposing this solution.

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THE QUEEN AND CANADA.

The Victoria (B. C.) Colonist has two original suggestions as to the way in which the Queen's jubilee should be celebrated in Canada. The first is that the Dominion parliament should adopt an address, praying that the name of Canada may appear in the title of the sovereign and that a sprig of maple may appear on the imperial arms.

It is interesting to remember that at confederation Sir John Macdonald was very anxious that the united provinces should be styled the Kingdom of Canada. The change from Kingdom to Dominion was made at the instance of Lord Derby, then Foreign Minister, who "feared that the first name would wound the susceptibilities of the Yankees." So Sir John Macdonald said in a letter to Lord Knutsford, written from Riviere de Loup in July, 1867, in which he expresses his regret that the colonial minister of the day treated the B.N.A. Act as if it were "a private bill uniting two or three English parishes," and failed to grasp the imperial scope of the measure.

Sir John continues: "Had a different course been pursued—for instance, had united Canada been declared to be an auxiliary kingdom, as it was the monarch's rank as the Kingdom of Canada." However that may be, it is certain that application from Canada of the character suggested by the Colonist would be followed by a similar application of the Royal title might become a matter of difficulty.

At present it runs: "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India." The last clause was added in 1877, so that there is a precedent for the inclusion of Canada, if Lord Salisbury were so inclined, and it would certainly be a graceful compliment to the loyalty of the leading British colony.

The Colonist's other suggestion is less important, but no less interesting. It is that the troops to be sent to London from Australia, India and Hongkong to attend the jubilee celebration should travel by way of Canada, and be reviewed at the principal cities en route. This seems to be a capital suggestion, and one to which no objection could be raised.

A word from the Dominion government to the Imperial authorities who have the matter in hand would probably be an occasion of unique interest. Their reception here would be of the most enthusiastic kind, and would give them a foretaste of what they had to expect in London. Besides, it would be a magnificent object lesson of the extent and power of the Empire, and would be an under one flag in allegiance to the Queen, whom all her subjects, of whatever race, clime or creed, delight to honor.—Montreal Gazette.

TO ESCAPE THE GALLOWES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—An extra watch has been placed on the streets of the alleged Australian murderer. It is asserted by an evening paper that he last night sent a friendly reporter to whom he gave what purported to be his will: "You see it is just this way," he said, "the jig is up. They have got me and they will take me back to Australia. I know what will be done there with me and I will not go. All I need is six grains of morphine. I will take it to sleep and I will be gone the last of the Butler case." There was no mistaking the words or the desperate purpose which prompted them. The reporter determined to take his own life and hoped for assistance in obtaining the poison. The matter, however, was reported to the authorities.

KRUGER CONFIDENT.

LONDON, March 13.—A despatch from Blomfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, says President Kruger of the South African Republic, who is visiting the Free State, expressed the course of a speech yesterday his conviction that in the event of a war between the Transvaal Republic and England the Boers would be victorious. He himself had fired a gun in the war for Boer independence. His bullets had sometimes missed their mark, but in other cases they very nearly shot Englishmen through the head.

MURDER OF A TRADER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—News of another murder of a trader on the Solomon Islands has just been received per steamship Oceania. Captain Gibbins, a well known trader, had purchased a cargo, and while he was making his payments two natives attacked him and held him while three cannibals beheaded him.

VANCOUVER, March 16.—The license commissioners have declined to consider the amendment proposed by the council, the ulterior object of which is to do away with so-called concert halls in the city. The commissioners refuse on the ground that the amendment proposed is too sweeping, and if put in force would mean the discontinuance of billiard tournaments, and balls and dances in hotels, etc.

HAMILTON, March 15.—J. Jackson Sanford, son of Senator Sanford, is dead at El Paso, Tex., where he went for the benefit of his health.

TORONTO, March 15.—Referee Cartwright has given judgment setting aside the election in Ingersoll for the county council of Oxford.

NOT A QUARTER

But just 20 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. No pain, so bad after effects, pleasure in every dose—taste, but a wretched little.

Cure sick headache, constipation, biliousness, nausea, salivations. They are purely vegetable. In big doses, and all druggists sell them. More granules in size with the stalk of celery on the bottle label and cartoon.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF

What Ex-Finance Minister Foster Thinks of It—Hard on Canadian Products.

The Dominion Should Provide for Its Own Wants and Cultivate Great Britain.

OTTAWA, March 15.—(Special)—The ministers declined to express an opinion with respect to the U. S. tariff. Ex-Finance Minister Foster, however, said the tariff, from what I have read in the papers, seems to be a new edition of the McKinley tariff, revised and enlarged. In very few instances the duty seems to be a little less, as, for instance, in the matter of cotton. In some cases the duties are higher, but on the whole it may be said that it will put the barriers up about even with McKinley's own tariff.

It will strike Canadian producers—agricultural and otherwise—harder even than the McKinley tariff. The answer has been given very speedily to Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davies, and it is an answer of reciprocity or a desire to discuss matters, but a plain and well defined recommendation to put up. It may, however, be said there will be reciprocal clauses in the bill. We shall be able to tell what they are when we see them, but I have little doubt that there will be reciprocal clauses for West Indian and South American consumption.

What should Canada do? The answer seems plain enough. She should strive and provide for her own wants. She should keep her products from entering their territories, maybe not by as high a duty but by a duty which will be thoroughly effective. She should give over hoping for anything from the United States under republican rule and should attend to her own business. She should travel by way of Canada, and be reviewed at the principal cities en route. This seems to be a capital suggestion, and one to which no objection could be raised.

A word from the Dominion government to the Imperial authorities who have the matter in hand would probably be an occasion of unique interest. Their reception here would be of the most enthusiastic kind, and would give them a foretaste of what they had to expect in London. Besides, it would be a magnificent object lesson of the extent and power of the Empire, and would be an under one flag in allegiance to the Queen, whom all her subjects, of whatever race, clime or creed, delight to honor.—Montreal Gazette.

SO MANY GONE!

Professional Etiquette Responsible to a Certain Extent. Friends and Relatives Filled With Remorse. Paine's Celery Compound Could Have Saved the Majority. It Saves Life When All Other Medicines Fail.

The winter months have brought bereavement and dark clouds of sorrow to many homes in Canada. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers have been removed by the grim reaper death, the majority of whom might have been saved, had their friends given them Paine's Celery Compound instead of the worthless and, in many cases, life-destroying medicines that the sick ones were forced to swallow.

In many families a too slavish obedience made fataliation kept the true agent of life from being used. Paine's Celery Compound was not used; it was a professional to introduce the life-saving Compound in any way.

Remorse is now doing its quiet and effective work, and those most closely interested are suffering for their neglect. Will you, read, allow some dear relative or friend to pass from life without making an effort to save the parishing one by Paine's Celery Compound? The chances for life-saving by Paine's Celery Compound are great and numerous. Even though your friends have suffered long and need that point when the family physician can do no more, the use of Paine's Celery Compound will save them, as hope if Paine's Celery Compound be used.

The life-saving work, the separate cases overcome in the past, is the bright and living proof that Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well.

The truly honest physicians of the day are quietly and unceasingly recommending Paine's Celery Compound as the best spring medicine that ailing men or women can use. Its wonderful popularity has induced some to bring out imitations that are vile and worthless. See that you get Paine's with the stalk of celery on the bottle label and cartoon.