hinese in The Transvaal

mier Balfour Defeats Vote of Censure By a Small Majority.

or Seely Withdraws Support From Government and Resigns.

Bishop of Hereford Roundly nsures South African High Commissioner.

ondon, March 21.—In the House of mons this afternoon the Liberal r, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved his vote of censure, pre- d March 16, to the effect that, s House disapproves the conduct his Majesty's government in advis- he Crown not to disallow the ordin- for the introduction of Chinese in the Transvaal."

Henry said nothing the govern- had done since the close of the n African war had so sorely tried people of this country as its sanc- of the introduction of Chinese into South Africa. It was impos- to conceive a greater departure the principles by which Great in hitherto had made her way in orld than the importation of aliens e bondsmen of mining speculators. Liberal leader thought nothing but ing a possible catastrophe could y the Chinese labor ordinance. At ime of the war the government ed it was waged in the interests hite labor, but the British work- was now being snuffed out by the man. It was the biggest scheme uman dumping since the "Middle ge" was abolished.

Henry put stress on the pro- to the effect that anyone harbor- deserting Chinaman would be d as a receiver of stolen goods. is did not constitute slavery, he the difference was indistinguish-

onial Secretary Lyttleton replying, antly repelled the allegation that overnment was favoring slavery. overnment of the Transvaal was vor of Chinese labor, and know- necessity therefor, the ministry adopted the only alternative ve the transition period until the had increased sufficiently to fill emand for unskilled labor. The ument was well aware that the would be unpopular. Defending men against the charge of im- ty, Mr. Lyttleton read a letter the Bishop of British Columbia, that the Chinamen were in no debauched community, but lived y and soberly. There was no evi- that they imported new or des- e vices. The prosperity of Brit- Columbia and California, Mr. ton asserted, was based on gold won by Asiatic labor.

or John Edward Seely, who hith- has been a consistent supporter government, said he believed the ation of Chinese labor would the Transvaal impossible as a man's country. He announced, ore, he had today tendered his ation because he did not think it hat he should vote against the ment without giving his constitu- n opportunity of turning him out did not approve of his action. onclusion of Major Seely's speech ost amid a tremendous outburst disapproval from the ministerial

mier Balfour, who followed Major was unable to secure a hearing, rish members protesting against ectment of the Major. William nd said that Mr. Balfour should nsisted upon a respectful hearing ajor Seely, and when the Premier e had appealed for such a hear- Mr. Redmond withdrew his oppo-

Balfour, in opposing the resolu- aid it was a question whether the ual should be allowed to go h a grave commercial crisis rather adopt Chinese labor. A Liberal ment, he said, had in 1903 sud- ed the importation of such labor ritish Columbia, and the opposi- us now reaping the benefits of of which their own party had ed.

Balfour continuing, said that if ader of the opposition came into he would do exactly as the gov- t was doing, and would not in- in vague and inappropriate s about slavery. Should Sir Campbell-Bannerman's motion be it would tend to destroy, or finitely retard, the prosperity of ansvaal.

ert H. Asquith, in closing the denied that any clear or over- g opinion in the Transvaal de- Chinese labor. He agreed that nomic position of the Transvaal rious, but he said that if heal- es were allowed to operate and ges and good conditions were to white and black labor alike, ious features could be removed.

Henry Campbell-Bannerman's was rejected, 209 to 242.

t whips of all parties had se- a big attendance, and many of sh members had hurried from

e division thirteen Unionist mem- ncluding Winston Churchill, ab- from voting. Sixty-five Nation- mbers voted against the govern- the majority for which was larger than any in the several critical divisions.

esult was received with cheers.

se in the Transvaal was also during the entire session of the of Lords this evening on a mo- Lord Coleridge (Liberal) that: ouse disapproves of the impor- f Chinese laborers into the al under the recent ordinance, at country has been granted a resentative government."

ishop of Hereford (John Perci- D., Liberal) severely criticized mmissioner Milner, who, he s utterly disqualified to hold a ce on account of his temper. e owners, the Bishop added, he ordinance, but the owners represent the people, who were to it.

Goschen (Liberal-Unionist) defended Lord Milner.

Coleridge's motion was finally by a vote of 97 to 25.

REPETITION.

was a time when animal wor- vailed in civilization."

answered the man who reads g that is published, "judging dog and elephant stories turn- y popular writers. I should say getting around to it again."—on Star.

E GLOW OF HEALTH.

he blood is rich and pure there thful glow to the complexion eaks of the vigor and vitality stem. There is no more cer- for pale, weak people to attain of health than by the persis- of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

HE WON.

she did deny him her worshipers, he taught a rose to dream ose red lips of hers.

rose it leaned and kissed her rom her finger tips in crimson at her feet ifted to his lips.

Torpedoes That Did not Explode

Russian Said to Have Recovered Fifteen Wasted Missiles at Port Arthur.

Many Europeans and Chinese Were Killed in Unreported Bombardments.

London, March 23.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says it is rumored that the Korean government yesterday decided to open Yongampho to foreign trade. News from New Chwang that a south wind is dispersing the ice, points to the imminence of effective action, which, it is predicted, will at least reveal the carefully-laid plan of campaign. According to the Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian government has just privately informed the Emperor that since the outbreak of the war 100,000 troops have been forwarded to the Far East by the Siberian railway. The Record of Trade warns the masters of British ships that they must not resist being stopped or searched by warships of either the belligerent countries for contraband of war.

The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent, under date of March 22, reports the rising of a mob of Koreans against Japanese soldiers at Samung, north of Gensan. The Japanese dispersed the mob, killing five men and wounding twenty.

The Daily Chronicle publishes an unconfirmed rumor from Chefoo and New Chwang of the bombardments of Port Arthur on March 13 and 17, a number of Europeans and many Chinese being killed.

The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says a recent arrival from Port Arthur declares the Russians recovered fifteen Japanese topedoes from the harbor which had not exploded, because in their excitement the Japanese forgot to withdraw the safety plug.

BRITISH ASK PROTECTION.

Request That Vessel Remain at New Chwang on Guard.

New Chwang, March 23.—(Special)—The British residents here have petitioned the British government through the local British consul to detail a warship to remain here during the period of hostilities. The Russians have greatly strengthened the armament of their port here, and it is claimed by the British residents that they have mounted guns to command the foreign settlement in violation of the principles of international law. The ice in the river is badly honeycombed and will likely pass out before the end of the week.

ELEVEN RUSSIANS SHOT.

Irkutsk, March 23.—(Special.)—Eleven Russian soldiers have been shot after a drumhead court-martial, for ravishing and pillaging.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

New York, March 22.—The directors of the Northern Securities Company have issued a statement in which they make the following recommendations to the stockholders: First—That the capital be reduced to 2,540 shares, a reduction of 99 per cent. Second—That said 99 per cent. be called in and cancelled. Third—That against each share canceled there will be delivered $39.27 stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and $30.17 stock of the Great Northern Railway Company; also proportionate amounts for each fraction of a share.

LURID PROCLAMATION.

Chinese Opium Smugglers Threaten Dire Things to Christendom.

Shanghai, March 22.—A proclamation of the rebel leader Yuaan, who, at the head of a thousand opium smugglers, recently defeated a detachment of Chinese troops, says he has no intention of causing trouble to the Chinese or to the foreigners in China, but, being determined to eradicate the false foreign religion, he will take 10,000 men, march to the western ocean and destroy the Christian religion of foreign countries. The proclamation especially condemns the Roman Catholics.

Regulations For Naval Reserve

The Pay and Allowances of the Marine Corps About to Be Organized.

Scheme Will Be Confined to the Pacific And Atlantic For Present.

Ottawa, March 12.—It is generally understood in official circles that the project for the establishment of the Canadian Naval Reserve, which is to be submitted to parliament by Mr. Prefontaine at the present session, will be based largely upon the plan adopted by Newfoundland in the formation of its Royal Naval Reserve. It was in the year 1898 that Her Majesty's government sent a communication to the vice admiral commanding-in-chief the North American squadron, asking him to ascertain whether fishermen of the ancient colony would be willing to come forward and enter the Royal Naval Reserve in the event of a branch of the same being established in Newfoundland. The proposal was taken up with great interest, and now the Royal Naval Reserve in Newfoundland is one of its permanent institutions. The total of the reserve is 600, and the number enrolled up to Saturday, February 14th, was 426. The full complement will have been reached next fall, and so satisfied are the government and the people of Newfoundland with the training that the young men get, that negotiations are now in progress for the enlargement of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve up to 1,000 men.

The admiralty instructions on the subject now in force, and which will doubtless apply to Canada divide the reservment into three separate classes: ((1) Qualified seamen. (2) seamen and (3) firemen. The term of enrollment in the reserve is for five years, during four of which the men undergo a drill for twenty-eight days on board H. M. S. Calypso, a warship especially sent to St. John, Newfoundland, to be used as a drill ship there for the Naval Reserve. In the fifth year the reservists take a six months' cruise in winter time on board a warship, the idea being not to interfere with the young men of the colony during the fishing season from May 1st to October 31st.

Men desirous of joining the force must enter either as "seamen" or as "firemen." The position of "qualified seamen" has to be worked up to. The qualifications for the fireman class are as follows:

A man to enter as "fireman" must be physically fit, be between 21 and 3 years of age, he must be able to prov two years' service at sea, one year o which as "fireman and trimmer," "fire man" or higher capacity; he must pro duce very good discharges for characte and ability, and declare that it is his intention to follow the sea for at leas five years. A "fireman" will be required to perform a coure of twenty-one days drill in the first year of his entry and fourteen days in subsequent years. In the first year of entry the full period o drill will have to be performed without a break. Each "fireman" will receive a retaining fee of £6 sterling a year. Th pay of a "fireman" while on drill is:

Pay, 1s. 9d. a day; subsistence allow ance, 1s. 4d. a day; lodging allowance 4d. a day; total, 3s. 5d. or about 82 cents.

This is the same pay as that received by a non-continuous service stoker in the Royal navy. Trained men receive 1d. day extra. "Firemen" can obtain a pension of £12 sterling a year, or abou $58.50 at the age of 60, and previously if pronounced upon medical examinatio wholly and permanently incapacitate from earning his livelihood, provided h has served fifteen years in the reserve, if entered after 30, and twenty years if entered before 30. Gratuitous clothing to the extent of one suit of uniform on each enrollment for a period of five years is provided by the admiralty.

A man to be qualified to enter the reserve as a "seaman" must be physically fit and of good character and be over 18 and under 30 years of age on entry. If over nineteen a man must have followed a seafaring life for three years either in foreign-going, coasting, fishing or other vessels, and declare that it is his intention to follow the sea for a period of at least five years. If he is under nineteen he must have had two years previous sea service. He must know the compass, be able to steer, heave the lead, tell the marks on the lead line, and pull a strong oar. A "seaman" must within his first term of five years enrollment have either completed, or entered upon a period of six months' training in the Royal navy (i. e serve on board a man-of-war), which training will qualify him for promotion to the "qualified seaman" class. No man of the "seaman" class can be re-enrolled in that class; that is to say, he must get his promotion to the "qualified seaman" class during his first term of enrollment. Twenty-eight days drill every year will have to be performed by all "seamen." In the first year of entry the full period of drill will hav to be performed without a break. A retaining fee of £3 5s. sterling, or abou $15.82 a year, is issued to all men in the "seaman" class. The pay of a "seaman" while on drill will be as follows:

Pay, 1s. 1d. a day; subsistence, 1s. 4d. a day; lodging allowance, 4d. a day; total, 2s. 9d., or about 66 cents.

This is the same pay as that received by a non-continuous service ordinary seaman of the Royal navy. Trained men receive 1d. extra to the above. No pension is issued to men in the "seamen" class, but if they are eventually promoted to the "qualified seaman" class, all their service in the "seaman" class counts towards a pension in the "qualified seaman" class. Gratuitous clothing to the exent of one suit of uniform on each enrollment for a period of five years is issued by the admiralty, and a second suit on the third year after each enrollment, and on promotion.

"Qualified Seamen" will consist of "seamen" who have completed six months' naval training on board a man-of-war, who have been favorably reported on, and who have passed for A. B., but they must serve a further period of six months in a man-of-war to qualify for a pension. Twenty-eight days' drill will have to be performed by all "qualified seamen." In the first year of entry the full period of drill will have to be performed without a break. A retaining fee of £6 sterling, or about $29.20 a year will be issued to "qualified seamen." The pay of a "qualified seaman" whilst on drill will be as follows:

Pay, 1s. 4d. a day; subsistence allowance, 1s. 4d. a day; lodging allowance, 4d. a day; total, 3s. 0d., or about 73 cents.

This is the same pay as that received by a non-continuous service able seaman in the Royal navy. A "qualified seamen" can obtain a pension of £12 sterling, or $58.40 a year at the age of 60, and previously if he is pronounced upon medical examination wholly and permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood, provided he has served fifteen years in the Reserve, if entered after 30, and twenty years if entered before 30. Gratuitous clothing to the extent of one suit of uniform on each enrollment for a period of five years is issued by the admiralty. It consists of: 1 cap and ribbon, 1 blue serge jumper 1 pair of blue tartan trousers, 1 blac silk handkerchief, 2 flannels, 2 jean collars.

This means that during the six months that a man is serving his naval training on board a man-of-war the pay of "firemen," "seamen" and "qualified seamen" will be as follows:

The pay and allowances are the same as that given to continuous service rating, together with an allowance of £4 5s to provide bedding and clothing. Pay qualified seamen, 1s. 7d. a day; seamen, 1s. 3d. a day; firemen, 2s.

In the above case the ordinary retaining fee is continued unless the Reserve is called out for service in the Royal navy.

It is the intention to apply the regulations both to Atlantic and Pacific waters. Mr. Prefontaine is to ask this summer for a warship, similar to the Calypso, to be stationed at Halifax or St. John on the Atlantic, and at Victoria on the Pacific. The ordinary drill will be performed on shore, in batteries or drill sheds erected for the purpose or advantage will be taken of the batteries already in existence at Halifa and Esquimalt. The period of the year chosen for the drills will be fixed so as not to interfere in any way with the summer vocations of the volunteers. The two stationary warships will be utilized for the twenty-eight days annual drill but as regards the six months' training the men will be drafted to the warships of the North Atlantic squadron and the Pacific squadron respectively.

The Reserve is liable to be called out in time of war, or in the event of imminent national emergency, such as when preparations are being made to get ready for war. In that event the pay and allowances of the Reserve men will be the same as those which men of similar ratings receive from the Royal navy with a further allowance if a man is required to serve for over three years. On joining, a Reserve man receives a credit of £3 10s. as a bedding and clothing gratuity, and in addition, will receive in kind sufficient clothing to complete his kit. When the Reserve is called out the ordinary retaining fees cease to be issued, and in its place a war retaining fee of £1 per month is substituted.

The present scheme of Mr. Prefontaine's does not provide for the establishment of the Naval Reserve on the Great Lakes, although that will come in time. Many Canadians, who are skilled yachtsmen and know the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron thoroughly, are anxious to see the project applied to inland waters, but it will first be seen how it takes in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The minister is very sanguine of a generous response in the Pacific province. The country has no reason to complain of the lack of military spirit in Victoria and Vancouver, and in equal measure it is felt here that the Royal Naval Reserve will be generously supported by British Columbia, and that the young men of that province will embrace the opportunity of acquiring knowledge in seamanship, at the same time feeling that they are sharing in a substantial way, the responsibilities of the Empire

Makaroff Did Not Put to Sea

Took His Ships to Harbor Entrance But Did Not Venture Outside.

Russians Have Learned the Lesson Taught By First Attack.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—In the last attack on Port Arthur, beginning with operations by torpedo boats and ending with a bombardment by battleships and cruisers, despatches to the Emperor from Viceroy Alexieff, and private information, show that the Russians sustained no damage and had only five soldiers killed and ten wounded.

All information which has reached St. Petersburg shows that the defenders of Port Arthur had taken seriously to heart the coup of the Japanese torpedo boats at the beginning of the war, and were maintaining a sharp look-out.

The Japanese torpedo boats were twice discovered sneaking towards the harbor under cover of darkness, but were driven off by a hot fire. The breaking of day prevented further torpedo boat engagements, and the Japanese admiral brought up his battleships and cruisers.

The division of his fleet was for the purpose of making a cross-fire upon the harbor in the hope of destroying the town and of damaging the Russian ships. The bombardment of March 9 showed to the Russians the advantage to the enemy of the position off Liao Tishin, which Vice-Admiral Togo's ship took this morning, and Admiral Makaroff sought to minimize this advantage by so stationing the battleship Retvizan that her shells could reach the Japanese battleships. The fact that the Retvizan was used for this purpose proves the falsity of the report that her great guns had been removed and installed as a battery at Pigeon bay to protect the town. When the first official despatches were received the belief gained ground that Vice-Admiral Makaroff had put to sea and that a naval fight had taken place.

Later advices established the fact that the admiral had simply gone with the undamaged portion of his fleet to the outer roads, where he could more effectively support the batteries, and at the same time take advantage of any weakness which might develop in the enemy's attack.

New Chwang, March 23.—It is reported that the result of the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on Thursday was the dismantlement of two guns and the killing of fifty men.

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM PORT ARTHUR

Arrive at New Chwang and A Praise Treatment Received From Russians.

New Chwang, March 22.—Two Japanese merchants, Kautaiami and Ma kayakan, and five women refugees, wh had been imprisoned at Port Arthu from February 7th until March 20th arrived here today on their way to Tien tsin. They were released as a resul of the efforts of United States Consu Miller. The official enquiry into th matter and the negotiations on the sub ject covered several weeks. The tw merchants, who were arrested at Dalny on account of having in their possessio charts of the coast in that vicinity, re port that they were treated kindly by the Russians, especially while they were confined in the military prison under Golden Hill, Port Arthur, where they were held in custody for twenty-one days. Later the merchants were confined in a police station.

The civil administrator of New Chwang took unusual care in bringing out the release of the prisoners and refugees from Port Arthur, and upon their arrival here they were promptly turned over to United States Consul Miller.

The British residents of New Chwang have forwarded a petition to the British minister at Pekin urging that the British guardship Espiegle be ordered to remain in these waters.

United States Consul Miller proposes to form an organization of people of al nations here to insure the obtaining of information in regard to the war movements in this vicinity and also to provide for mutual protection.

THE NAMELESS QUEST.

Hushed was the restless call of the sea,
While the gulls flew far and the sun sank low,
And a ghost of a ship sailed in to me
On a waft of the softest winds that blow.
She sailed from the dim and magic West
And she was the ghost of "The Name'ess Quest."

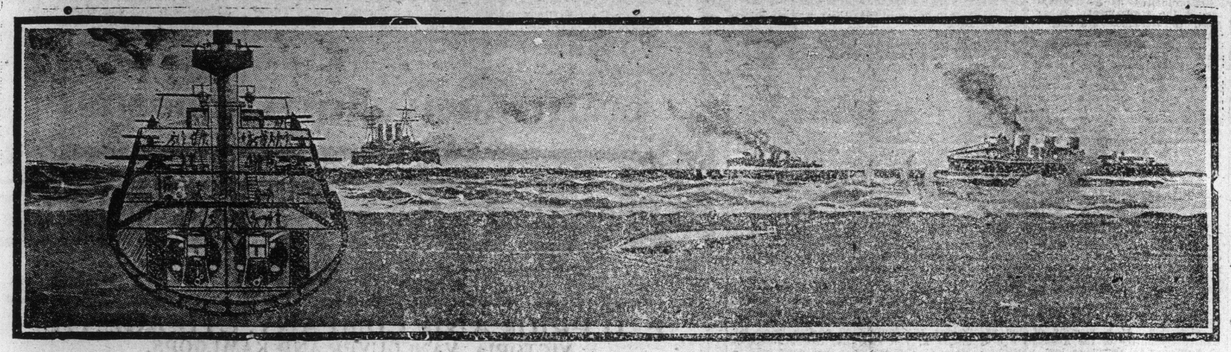
Well I know the day when that ship set sail,
With her snow-white decks and her spars a-gleam,
Her crew raised a song and a cheery hail
From her friends on shore caught her fair a-beam.
She was bound to the dim and magic West
And she was the ghost of "The Nameless Quest."

Ther alone who sailed her out can tell
Where she was bound, why she ne'er came back!
But I, who was one who wished her well,
Have seen her ghost on the homeward track.
She sailed from the dim and magic West,
And she was the ghost of "The Nameless Quest."

—James Owen Tryon in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Lever's Y-Z (Wind Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

A TORPEDO ATTACK IN NAVAL WARFARE



The "Old Duke" Laid To Rest

Grand Military Pageant Marks Funeral of Duke of Cambridge.

The Greatest Tribute to British Soldier Since the Days of Wellington.

London, March 22.—The Duke of Cambridge was buried today after a funeral such as has been accorded no to English soldier since the death of the Duke of Wellington. King Edward, Queen Alexandra and nearly all the members of the royal family, representatives of foreign monarchs, the majority of the nobility, the diplomatic corps and representatives, British subjects of all walks in life attended the impressive national services at Westminster Abbey. Thereafter the body of the "Old Duke," as he was affectionately known to the public, was taken to Kensal Green cemetery and buried beside that of his morganatic wife. Thousands of troops marched through and lined the streets, and dense crowds watched the spectacle which, in military magnificence, rivalled the funeral of Queen Victoria.

The King, wearing a field marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in the deepest mourning, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. The crowds uncovered in silence and the troops reversed arms on their arrival.

The Abbey was then packed with diplomatists, privy councillors and army officers, all in gorgeous uniforms. The King walked up the aisle, which was lined by Grenadiers, their busbies bent low over the reversed arms, and took his place as chief mourner at the head of the coffin. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the other Princes stood behind him. Prince Albrecht of Prussia represented Emperor William.

Among the principal mourners were Admiral and Colonel Fitzgeorge, the late Duke's sons. Beside the coffin stood five field marshals, Wolseley, Haines, Roberts, Norton and Wood, who, with a score of other famous British generals, acted as pallbearers. In a corner of the Abbey stood a number of veterans who had fought with the Duke of Cambridge in the Crimea. Every branch of the army and of the volunteers was represented.

The Dean of Westminster read a service, and a dirge, which had not been played since the funeral of Queen Mary II. (who died in 1694), echoed through the Abbey.

The Norroy King-of-Arms (William Henry Weldon) hoarsely proclaimed the full titles of the dead man, eight Grenadiers lifted the coffin and the King walked behind it, followed by a throng of officers in crimson and gold uniforms.

In the bright sunshine the thousands of people outside the Abbey watched the coffin placed on the gun carriage. The old Duke's charger, with stirrups reversed, followed his master to the grave.

The King, princes, ambassadors and generals entered 21 carriages, and started on the long journey to the cemetery.

Ahead of the gun carriage was an array of British troops seldom seen in the streets of London. Life Guards, Lancers, Grenadiers, Hussars, Dragoons and Highlanders, with their bands, marched through a line of brilliant color formed by the infantry lining the route. Behind these the spectators formed a continuous black background, cuirasses, plumes, swords and lances sparkled in the sunshine, which had been so seldom seen of late.

Nearly two and a half hours elapsed before the gun carriage reached the cemetery, from which the public had been excluded.

The King and others stood by the graveside, while a squad of Grenadiers fired three volleys for the old field marshal, and the funeral came to an end.

Throughout the day all the flags were half-masted and many people wore mourning. These were genuine signs of popular sorrow at the death of the Duke.

VERY NERVY.

Star Boarder—The landlady objects to you complaining about the fare. She says all the food she serves is nerve food.

Mr. Kicker—I don't doubt her assertion. It takes a great deal of nerve to serve such food as this.—Chicago News.

PREMIER McBRIDE TAKES HIGH GROUND

Importation of Chinese to South Africa a Matter of National Interest.

Montreal, March 22.—The Star's London cable says: The opponents here of the government's policy in connection with the Chinese labor for South Africa made a great spread yesterday of Canadian criticisms. The only direct opposition comes from Goldwin Smith, Hon. Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, and John Flett, president of the Dominion Trades Congress. Other Canadian authorities seem to agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the matter is not one in which Canada should intervene, and that it should be left for the people of South Africa to decide. There is official authority to deny the statement current here that the Chinese government is again endeavoring to compel the British government to coerce British Columbia into the repeal of the anti-Chinese legislation before the Chinese are permitted to go to South Africa. The fact is negotiations between the British and Chinese governments are proceeding quite smoothly, but are strictly limited to the framing of regulations and have nothing whatever to do with the larger and more complicatd questions involved in anti-Chinese legislation elsewhere.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.

Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price $1; six for $5. Are brilliant for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, Vt.

PREMIER COMBES MEETS DIFFICULTIES

Radicals Move An Amendment Which Carries Against Government.

Paris, March 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the government again met with a slight reverse. During the discussion of the religious education bill, after the adoption of the clause providing for the extinction of teaching congregations by the suppression of novitiates, George Leygues, Radical Republican, moved an amendment excepting from the operation of the clause such novitiates who were intended to provide teaching staffs for schools abroad, either in the French colonies or the French protectorates. M. Domergee, minister of colonies, insisted that French interests would be best promoted by the extension of purely lay schools. Before a vote was taken on M. Leygues' amendment there was a clamorous demand for a statement of the position of the government regarding the question, but Premier Coombes refused to comply, where upon the amendment was carried by vote of 283 to 272.

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The Russians are continuing preparations for prospective siege of Port Arthur by rushing large quantities of supplies to that point. As many as forty cars loaded with barley, chickens and other food arrive there daily.

LET OTHERS EXPERIMENT.

There is always some thing new in the way of medical treatment and you are constantly invited to try newfangled, unproven remedies. Let others experiment and so risk health and lose time. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been tried in the crucible of time, won the approval of public opinion and demonstrated their right to a place in every home as a family medicine.

"Give the devil his due, Molly," he said. "Well, John," replied the little woman, "you know I have always tried to be just to you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc. bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Sold in bottles, 1¼, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers. J. F. DAVENPORT, LIMITED, LONDON.

Keep yourself well and daily use EPPS'S

The Original Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper.

COCOA

Most Nutritious and Economical, and still the best.

Mosquito Bites prevented BY THE REGULAR USE OF CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP.

An excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and useful for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

50 Cents per tablet.

Calvert's Dento-Phenolene

A fragrant antiseptic wash for the mouth, and teeth, which smokers especially will find most agreeable and useful.

55 Cents per bottle.

Of Druggists and Stores, or mailed for value from F. C. CALVERT & Co., 807 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Descriptive Booklet free on request.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a face-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice—Thelma Imperial and Doubtful, fractional mineral claims situate in Victoria mining division of Victoria district. Where located: Mount Sicker, B. C., V. I. Take notice that Harry Smith, agent for The Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B 79,569, 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 certificate of improvements.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D., 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kai-en Island: commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Johnston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kai-en Island, October 12th, 1903.

N. L. KACHELMACHER.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on Tucks Inlet, North Shore, commencing from a post marked Elizabeth J. Walker's southwest corner, thence running east forty chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore 40 chains, thence along shore 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more of less.

ELIZABETH J. WALKER.

Port Essington, October 17th, 1903.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Clayoquot District, on the north side of the Alberni Canal, west of the Monitor Group. Take notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, agent for Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's Certificate No. 70565, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.

ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Okisshollow Channel, and described as follows: Commencing 1½ miles south of the Northwest point of Middle Valdez Island; thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to shore of Okisshollow Channel, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

WM. HICKS.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

TYPEWRITING

We are making a great offer to students in other places who wish to take up course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Telegraphy. A student paying in advance for a six months' course can have a typewriter at his home for practice. By taking this subject at home the student saves several months' board. Six months' course, dating from time he reaches the school after getting up speed on the typewriter at home, $50.00.

Write at once. Offer open for but a short time.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE.

To Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

Make a note of this, and put those old Chickens down while in demand and eggs cheap.

We are prepared to purchase this Fall a thousand pullets at market price. Oldfield & Co., B. C. Poultry Farm, Box 406, Victoria.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres of land, commencing at the northeast corner of Isaac Dubuil's pre-emption, situated about five miles north of my ranch, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

E. F. ST. A. DAVIES.

Fairview Ranch, Chilcotea, B.C.

December 21st, 1903.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.