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Respectfully yours,

D., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto
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ER FORM—

ontract Order Form.

Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.

do the work as described in this
$15 to pay for one Automatic
er with material, instructions,
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GES PREPAID.
greed that any time after I have
equal to the purchase price, $15,
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want to work and make money at
(Victoria Times.)

R COMPANY.

MEN AND WOMEN.
ETS
Blood Health.
rain and blood foo
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rify the blood, make
tingle with new life.
blood? Do you lack
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our sex, or have you
VITALLETS MAKE HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.

TALLETS and you will get well.
ll. Do not delay but order now.
7510, Lancaster, Ohio.

Vanted

ornamental trees, flowering shrubs,
out under government certificate

NURSERIES

0 acres, and can therefore give the

T TO WORKERS

ll supplies free.
Caterpillarine, which protects trees
this as a side line. It is in great

ton, Toronto.

NOTICE.

tice is hereby given that the Cassiar
ral Railway Company, incorporated by
Act of the Legislature of British Col-
bia, will apply to the Parliament of
nada, at its next session, for an Act to
ar the Cassiar Central Railway Com-
y to be a body corporate and politic
in the jurisdiction of the Parliament
Canada, and the company's railway to
a work for the general advantage of
nada; also to authorize the company to
rcise running powers over and to the
and operation of the property of other
way companies and to make such ar-
rangements for conveying or leasing the
pany's railway and its rights and pow-
as is usually given to railway com-
ies in their Acts of incorporation; and
other purposes.

H. B. McGIVERIN,
Solicitor for Said Company.

ated at Ottawa, this 18th day of Janu-
1901.

R SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District
miles from Victoria, on West Saanic
ad, comprising 51 acres, nearly a
ltivated, and good buildings. F
rther particulars apply to John Black
n premises.

$1.50 Per Annum. $1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1901. NO. 19.

Castro the Dictator

How the President of Venezuela Raises Money For the Government.

Merchants, Barefooted and in Shackles, Marched Through Streets by Soldiers.

Cincinnati, O., April 6.—A dispatch to the Enquirer from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "Minister Loomis has not arrived, though dispatches state that he left La Guayra for San Juan on the auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, due yesterday morning. It is suspected that the Scorpion will join the squadron at Culebra, whence daily dispatch boats arrive in San Juan. There evidently has been some delay in the departure from La Guayra of Minister Loomis. Naval officials here profess ignorance of the whereabouts of Loomis.

"Avile Blanco, the Venezuelan consul here, says that President Castro, of Venezuela, is unlikely to yield to the demands of the United States, and Blanco expects that a naval demonstration will follow. He fears the result, because of the heavy foreign interests at the seaports, and hints at possible complications of an international character. Uprisings have taken place in several districts, but President Castro is considered to be able to quell them."

Castro's Methods.

New York, April 6.—The Tribune today contains a long article purporting to give a clear account of the circumstances responsible for the strained relations between the United States and Venezuela. It comes from a writer in New York, not connected with the paper, and in order that it might be fairly criticized or corrected printed, proofs of it were submitted to the Venezuelan legislate in this city.

The article begins by saying that the recall of United States Minister Loomis from Venezuelan has released much information concerning the methods of the Venezuelan government, headed by President Castro. New York business men know own

Large Commercial Interests

in Venezuela and who are kept informed by the representatives in Caraccas of the state of affairs, have within the last few days given to the writer facts long withheld.

From these merchants it is learned that Castro is revising the constitution to suit his revolutionary policy. He called a congress together on February 20th, whose members are all of his choosing. Their first act was to pass, according to his orders, an amendment to the constitution extending the term of office of the president from four years to six. This was done without any pretension of consulting the choice of the people.

During the first week in March he appointed as members of his cabinet seven men who have learned to subjugate their will to his.

Castro Has Been Dictator

ever since he drove President Andrade by force of arms from Venezuela's executive mansion, 18 months ago. He has just yet to serve the remaining years of Andrade's term, which does not expire until February 20th, 1902. Then, according to his revision of the constitution, he will enjoy six years more in office, making eight years and a half. Meanwhile the real president of Venezuela is Andrade, who is to-day in the island of Curacoa, which he has chosen for the starting point of a proposed expedition.

In Venezuela there is no such thing as capital punishment. Crime penalties go at imprisonment for 10 years; but General Acosta, a friend of Andrade and enemy of Castro, who had dared to take up arms against Castro, and was the head of the revolutionary party in the field, was put to death.

A correspondent of the weekly newspaper, who recently returned from Venezuela, tells

How Acosta Was Captured.

and in spite of the law against this form of punishment was shot by Castro's order on February 19th. In Venezuela now, it is asserted, government dignitaries, the justices of the courts, local officials in the various cities and states retain their places as long only as they obey, without question, the orders of Castro.

In January two justices of the Supreme court failed in a certain case to hand down a decision that accorded with Castro's notion of justice. These judges were thrown into a cell and kept there until they agreed to think with Castro.

In the first month of his presidency, Castro called to his presence a number of wealthy representative merchants and bankers and informed them that they must contribute to the support of the government. According to his estimates of the amount of their fortunes he fixed the sum which each should

Pay Into the Treasury at Once.

The amounts ranged from $20,000 to $100,000. A few objected and straightway found themselves conveyed to the Guanta, the worst prison in Caraccas. Subsequently Castro had three of the merchants handcuffed and shackled together and marched through the streets of the city barefooted and bareheaded, accompanied by a strong guard. Then he locked each to a stone cell, the dimensions of which were so small as to make it impossible for him to lie down. After several days he ordered them to be transferred to San Carlos, the old Spanish prison at Maracaibo, where are confined all criminal convicts. Despite the pleadings of their families and friends they surrendered, but not until they had again paraded the streets in shackles and barefooted, and with uncovered heads. Having paid over the

Price of Their Freedom,

one $15,000, another $20,000 and the third $30,000, they regained their liberty. They escaped from the country in disguise and arrived at Trinidad. In this way Castro says the funds for conducting the government internal revenues of taxes began to come in.

Another method of raising money is charging business men with conspiring against the government and confiscating their property. Not long ago a German merchant arrived at Barcelona from Caraccas to collect moneys due on various enterprises in which he was interested. He collected in all $12,000. Castro heard of this, and gave orders that the money must not be taken out of the country, and that the collector must leave the cash with the government. The man was seized and placed on a stool in a prison yard, where the hot rays of the sun beat upon his bare head and a soldier stood on the side with fixed bayonet, with

Orders to Run Him Through

if he attempted to escape. After seven hours of suffering he announced that he would give $10,000 if they would release him. This was not enough. The whole $12,000 or nothing. In the ninth hour of his torture he yielded, took the soldiers to the place where he had concealed the money and surrendered it. He sailed for Germany on the next steamer leaving Caraccas.

A month later a German cruiser entered La Guayra. The captain and 12 sailors pulled ashore and then rode to Caraccas. They at once entered Castro's presence and demanded not only every penny of the $12,000, but the punishment of the officials who had superintended the torture. Without a word Castro paid the money and ordered the official, who had only carried out the president's orders,

Cast Into the Rotunda.

"Curse all foreigners," Castro is reported to have said when once General Ayala, the minister of industry, suggested that foreign money and immigration should be encouraged to develop Venezuela's resources. "I'll annul every concession held by a foreigner in this country," the dictator is alleged to have said, "and sell their concessions over them."

In December he annulled all the concessions of the various Orinoco concerns, the Trading Company, the Colonization Company and the Shipping & Transportation Company, all American concerns, with headquarters in New York. The reason for the prejudice was that the companies had not carried out the conditions named in their contract. Previous to this he had

Annulled the Concession

of the Asphalt Company in the state of Bermudez, a concession which for ten years or more had been yielding the country a large revenue. He then sold the Asphalt property, which had been purchased years before in fee simple from the government of Venezuela. The Asphalt Company protested and carried its case into the Venezuelan court, where it was treated with an adverse decision. Then the company brought the case to Washington and placed it before the United States government. The state department immediately sent instructions to Loomis, which were carried out to the letter. Thus was precipitated the present trouble in Venezuela.

Meanwhile it is said, by excellent authority, that each of the entire diplomatic corps in Caraccas is posting his government daily regarding the state of affairs.

Gonzales Esteves, the consul-general of Venezuela at this port, refused to discuss the contents of the article, saying that there was no truth in it.

STORMY VOYAGE.

Allan Liner Buenos Ayrean Arrives Safely at Greenock.

Greenock, April 6.—The Allan line steamship Buenos Ayrean, Captain Pitts, from Philadelphia, March 11th, for Glasgow, about whose safety some apprehension was felt, has arrived here.

She reports that she was fogbound outside of Philadelphia and remained anchored two days. Subsequently the weather was very rough and the ship was swept from stem to stern by heavy seas, which smashed the deckhouse and carried away a lifeboat. Her coal became exhausted and her furnaces were fed with maize, cattle fittings, etc. There was never any fear felt by those on board regarding the safety of the ship.

RAILWAY COMBINE.

New York, April 5.—Reports that huge railroad combinations are in process of formation were widely circulated here to-day. According to all accounts the enterprise involves the greatest combination of capital known in the history of finance. It was said the company would be formed under the laws of New Jersey for the purpose of conducting a general freight and transportation business throughout the United States, that the company would hold a controlling interest in all of the great railway systems and that the management of the road would be vested in the controlling company.

LANDMARK DOOMED.

London, April 6.—The Black Bull Inn, the last of the ancient hostelries in Holborn, is to be pulled down. It was here that Dickens laid the scene of the nursing experiences of Mrs. Gamp and Betsy Pring, and where the immortal "Sairie," perpetrates so many of her historic expressions. After standing for over 300 years, it is now to make way for modern buildings, which will soon replace all the old haunts.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Without Artillery

Burghers of the Eastern Transvaal Have Abandoned Their Last Gun.

Plumer Is Advancing Towards Pietersburg—Boers Move Seat of Government.

London, April 5.—Lord Kitchener, reporting to the war office the finding of an abandoned and destroyed pom-pom near Vryheid, says:

"This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in the southeastern district."

Another Move.

Bethuli, Orange River Colony, Thursday, April 4.—A force of Boers under Commondant Kritzinger attempted to recross into the Orange River Colony to the west of here, but failed.

Lord Kitchener reports as follows to the war office: "Col. Plumer has advanced twenty miles beyond Nylestroom unopposed on the way towards Pietersburg."

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the Boers have shifted their seat of government from Pietersburg to a point thirty-five miles northeast.

The Kroonstad correspondent of the Times, wiring Thursday, says that the preparations are being generally made by the British forces for winter operations.

Pressed by French.

Capetown, April 6.—Gen. French continues to press the Boers at Vryheid, Transvaal Colony.

More Cases of Plague.

Capetown, April 6.—Five corpses of victims of the bubonic plague were found in Capetown to-day. Seven additional cases have been officially reported, six of these being Europeans and one of the latter being a Yeoman at Green Point camp.

DISCUSSED RAILWAYS.

Vancouver, April 6.—C. S. Pearson, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific railway, was in Vancouver to-day, having a long conference with Canadian Pacific railway officials. It is stated on official authority that if the V., V. & E. subsidy is granted, and the road commenced as an integral section of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific will build into Vancouver at once, and on an agreement with the Canadian Pacific. Several other railway men from Puget Sound and Chicago are here to-day.

Harry Myers, logger of Howe Sound, has disappeared. He was supposed to have left for home a week ago on Thursday from Vancouver, and may have been drowned, but his friends fear he has been murdered.

RAVAGES OF FAMINE.

Census Returns Show Decreases in the Central Provinces of India.

London, April 6.—The depopulation of India through famine and cholera is assuming alarming proportions. The latest advices from Simla says the census returns of the central provinces show a decrease of over a million since 1891, when an increase of a million and a half might have been expected. It is stated that five millions have died in India since 1896 from causes directly due to the famine.

In western India things are even worse. The Oodeypoor state returns show a decrease of 84,000 or 5 per cent. of the population. The state of Bsopaul shows a decrease of 124,000 and so on.

In Bombay city the population has diminished by 50,000.

The localities which escaped the plague show a satisfactory though uncompensating increase. For instance Madras has gained 8 per cent. over 1891.

TEN BODIES IN MINE.

Fifty-Four Victims of the Recent Explosion at Cumberland Have Been Buried.

Cumberland, April 6.—Fifty-four victims have been buried to date. Seven Chinamen were take out of shaft No. 6 on Wednesday.

Yesterday Moffoda was buried by the Odd Fellows. Robt. Fleck was also buried yesterday, Rev. Mr. Dodds officiating.

A Chinaman brought up last night was almost headless, and his hands were terribly charred.

The whole of the mine has been explored, and the remaining bodies must be buried beneath caves. The remains of Geo Walker, one Japanese and eight Chinamen are still in the pit.

MANY BUILDINGS BURNED.

Fire Visits Lisbon Falls, Maine—Damage Nearly Quarter Million Dollars.

Lisbon Falls, Maine, April 6.—A fire which started in the Everett block here early this morning resulted in the destruction of 28 buildings in the business portion of the town, and it is believed the loss will approach a quarter of a million dollars.

ANOTHER RAILWAY DEAL.

Salt Lake, April 6—A statement telegraphed from New York last night by A. W. McCune, that the Oregon Short Line has bought the Utah & Pacific road, is confirmed by the principal stockholders of the Utah & Pacific. The road is 75 miles long, and connects with the Oregon short line at Frisco, Utah. The transaction has caused renewed rumors of a possible southwestern extension by the Harriman interests.

TO DESTROY THE MERRIMAC.

New York, April 6.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba to the Journal and Advertiser says that the wreck of the collier Merrimac, which was sunk at the entrance to the harbor by Lieut. Hobson and his little band of volunteers during the blockade, will be blown up with dynamite to-day.

The Best Things To Eat ARE MADE WITH ROYAL Baking Powder

Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome. Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes, flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Japan's Ultimatum

Demands a Reply From Russia Regarding Manchuria Within Stated Period.

Official Statement Published in St. Petersburg—Steps to Preserve Order.

London, April 6.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Japan is taking measures with a view to hostilities with Russia. She has entered into an arrangement with Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin, who is acting on behalf of the other friendly viceroys and governors, regarding the course they will pursue in the way of aiding Japan against Russia. It is understood they have promised to place the telegraphic communications and transport facilities at the service of Japan.

"Russia's reply concerning Manchuria being unsatisfactory, the Japanese government has decided," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Thursday, "after a conference with the heads of the army and navy and of the departments of finance and foreign affairs, to address a second and more peremptory remonstrance demanding a reply within a stated period. This remonstrance, communicated through the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, amounts to an ultimatum."

Official Statements.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The Official Messenger to-day published a detailed review of the negotiations conducted by the allied powers with the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Tien Tsin and Pekin, and of the negotiations that led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions, which consisted of twelve points but are not yet concluded. The Russian government then makes the following statement:

"While anticipating an early settlement of the questions affecting the mutual relations between all the powers and China, the Russian government on its part considers it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a

Permanent Order of Things

in Chinese territory along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possessions extend for a distance of 8,000 versts (5,300 miles). To this end provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were agreed upon first between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese governors of three Manchurian provinces.

"With reference to the subsequent institution of a local civil administration, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Russian government drew up the draft of an agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory, and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year. Unfortunately, with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumors were circulated in the foreign press regarding the purpose and intentions of the Russian government. Falsified texts of a treaty establishing a protectorate over Manchuria were quoted, and erroneous reports spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China.

"As a matter of fact, this agreement was to serve as a basis for the

Restoration to China,

as contemplated by the Russian government, of the provinces of Manchuria which, in consequence of the alarming events of last year, were occupied by Russian troops.

"In order that the requisite military measures might be taken, it was imperative that the question should be settled one way or the other. It was impossible to lay down forthwith the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria. According to the news received, serious hindrances were placed in the way of the conclusion of such an agreement, and in consequence of its acceptance by China, which was indispensable for the gradual evacuation of the province, proved to be impossible.

"As regards the eventual restoration of the province to China, it is manifest that such intention can only be carried out when the normal situation shall be completely restored to the empire, and the central government established at the capital, independent and strong enough to guarantee Russia against a recurrence of the events of last year."

The Russian government concludes a lengthy statement relating to the Manchurian agreement in these words: "While the Russian government maintains its present organization in Manchuria to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political programme, it will quietly await the further course of events."

Russians in Manchuria.

London, April, 4.—"By the end of May," says the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Graphic, "the Russian army in Manchuria will number 300,000 men. It is understood that the Russian minister of war, Gen Kouropatkin, reckons upon the possibility of having to dispatch an army corps southward into Corea."

Open for Discussion.

London, April 5.—The Reuters Telegram company has received the following dispatch from Pekin, dated April 4th: "China's rejection of the Manchurian convention appears to be of a rather temporizing nature, leaving the matter still open to future discussion."

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: "Count von Waldersee has sent an urgent telegram to Emperor William, imploring him to endeavor to hasten the negotiations for the withdrawal of the allied troops on the ground that it is impossible to prevent quarrels between the soldiers of the different nationalities, which might at any moment lead to serious trouble."

New York, April 6.—According to information that has just reached Paris, from a source regarded as of unquestionable authenticity, says the Paris correspondent of the Tribune, Russia has withdrawn the proposed Manchurian treaty with China. This step is attributed to the personal instigation of Emperor Nicholas, and is accepted as evidence of his determination to avoid at the present juncture any conflict with Japan. At the same time the present Russian occupation of Manchuria is regarded in Paris, rightly or wrongly, as a parallel case to the British occupation of Egypt as de facto possession that will approach permanency as each year elapses.

Berlin, April 6.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Pekin, dated Thursday, April 4th, says the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed on the punishments of the guilty provincial officials to be demanded by the foreign ministers on account of the murder of 242 persons, missionaries and their wives and children.

London, April 6.—Russia's attitude towards Manchuria, as outlined yesterday by the official Messenger of St. Petersburg, is interpreted almost unanimously by the British press as capable of being condensed into a single sentence: "I am here; I remain here," and there is no disposition to believe the matter is thus ended.

The Standard, which throughout has taken a moderate stand, declares that if Russia goes back on her promise now given as to the integrity of China, she will have to confront not only the protest, but the armed might of the energetic nation which, under the rule of the Mikado, is conscious of its strength to aid the greatness of its destiny. Japan, the paper says, will have the sympathy and support of nearly all the powers interested in the Far East.

The Daily Chronicle makes similar comments in interpreting Russia's policy, and says that of the powers which really count, Japan is the only one which is at all likely to back her protest with force.

The Daily News maintains that with Russia the policy is clear as daylight, and simply means no shred of independence for Manchuria. The paper continues: "Russia has a firm friend and ally in the United States."

Activity in Japan.

Yokohama, April 6.—The Japanese government is maintaining great secrecy regarding its policy, but it is said on good authority that the cabinet, at a meeting held Friday, resolved to communicate with Russia in firm terms respecting Manchuria. There is extraordinary activity in naval and military circles.

Finances of The Dominion

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure For the Past Nine Months.

Surplus of Over $1,000,000 Compared With Same Period Last Year.

Ottawa, April 6.—The statement of revenue and expenditure issued by the finance department to-day shows the revenue for the nine months of the fiscal year, ending March last, to be $37,918,000, or an increase of over $1,000,000, as compared with nine months of the last fiscal year. Deducting the expenditure from the revenue there is a surplus of $9,200,000. If the expenditure on the capital account is deducted from the revenue, there is still left a surplus of about $2,000,000.

The revenue for March was less than for March, 1900, which shows that Hon. W. S. Fielding was right when he said in his budget that the "crest of the wave had been reached."

STOPPING PURCHASES.

War Office Instructs Officers Not to Buy Any More Horses and Mules.

New York, April 6.—According to a Washington special to the Tribune, a statement has been sent from the department of Justice to the United States district court at New Orleans which will stop such actions as that recently brought by agents of the Boer republics to prevent the shipment to South Africa of mules and horses purchased in this country by British officers. The ruling of the department in effect is that the courts of the United States cannot sit in judgment in litigation between two other governments.

A special to the Times from New Orleans says it is learned there, on apparently trustworthy authority, that the war office in London has cabled to its agents in this country to wind up the business and to make no further purchases of mules and horses for the South African war. The official order is said to have included instructions to hurry all stock now under contract to New Orleans, where it is to be put aboard ship as speedily as possible. May 1st, it is said, has been set as the time for closing up the business.

MANY JEWS KILLED.

New York, April 5.—A dispatch printed in the New York Journal to-day, under date of Constantinople, says many Jews have been killed and scores wounded in a religious riot at Teheran, the Persian capital. The date of the outrage is not given.

The dispatch says the riot was started by the Moslem sheik, Ildrahim, who harangued the Mohammedan worshipers as they were leaving the mosque. He left his pulpit and led the mob in person. Many Jews had been killed and wounded when troops arrived and dispersed the mob. The sheik was seized, and the Shah ordered that he be executed.

MINER KILLED.

Nanaimo, April 6.—Christopher Sparks was instantly killed in No. 4 level, east tunnel, Extension mine, while at work, by a fall of about fifty tons of rock. Sparks heard the fall coming and warned two partners, who jumped. Sparks was too late, and was buried under the rock. J. D. John, one of his partners, had a leg and foot crushed. Sparks's father is manager of coal mines near Bristol, England. Deceased was on the night shift at No. 6 shaft, Cumberland, and after the disaster there the family sent money urging him to return to England. He intended going home this summer.

There was a heavy snowfall here this morning.

RIOTS IN GENEVA.

Geneva, Switzerland, April 6.—A demonstration against the Russian and Italian consulates and the residence of the Italian consul occurred last evening in connection with the extradition of Jaffei, an alleged accomplice of Gaetno Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. The mob tore and shattered the coat of arms at the Russian consulate, but were prevented by the police from doing material damage elsewhere.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE DESTROYED

New Orleans, La., April 6.—The warehouse on the south side of the plantation, containing a large quantity of sugar, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, $200,000, is covered by insurance.

SALISBURY'S HOLIDAY.

London, April 6.—Lord Salisbury started for the Riviera this morning.

EX-PREMIER DEAD.

Sofia, April 6.—Ex-Premier Sterloff is dead after a short illness.

To talk through a human body—or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that—is one of the wierdest of the electricians' feats. If a telephone wire be severed, and the two ends be held by a person, one in each hand, but far apart, it is quite possible for two individuals to carry on a conversation through the body of a medium as readily and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

AT ALL TIMES OF YEAR Pain-Killer will be found a useful household remedy. Cures cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there's only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.