WHERE WILL MRS. NORRINGTON LAND?

OLD LADY'S RESIDENCE CONFINED TO PUEBLA

She is Not Unknown in Seattle Nor to Steamship Authorities—Immigration Game of Ping-Pong.

Mrs. Margaret Norrington, the old lady who has acquired considerable notoriety as the star passenger of the steamer City of Puebla, will probably be back here in the course of a few days. The local immigration inspector, Dr. Milne, intends to adhere to his original interpretation of the law and she will have to return again to the Golden Gate city. It seems strange indeed that the steamship company is not permitted to land the passenger at San Francisco, the place from which one of its vessels took her, and where there is every reason to believe she has resided for a long time. If she is a British subject, as she claims, she has failed to produce any proof of it, and the British consul-general at San Francisco does not appear to have interested himself in the case. The San Francisco authorities are evidently very anxious to get rid of her, but the local immigration department is equally determined that she shall not be a charge upon this community. San Francisco was the place from which she started, and San Francisco will have to receive her back again. She belongs there, not here.

Apparently Mrs. Norrington is not a stranger to Seattle, for this is what the Seattle Times has to say about the case:

"Margaret Norrington, who gained considerable notoriety in local police circles seven years ago as the victim of a diamond robbery, is not wanted as a citizen by any country on earth. She is an unwilling boarder on the steamer City of Puebla, now in San Francisco. The woman would like to leave the vessel and the officers of the steamship would be delighted to have her do so, but no port which the steamer can reach will allow the woman to land. The effort of the steamship company to land her at Victoria proved a failure, as did the attempt at San Francisco. Neither the United States nor Canada wishes to have a pauper admitted to its shores, and it seems as if she would be compelled to spend the rest of her life on the steamer.

"Lady Norrington, as she was best known in Seattle, was robbed seven years ago in the New Diamond saloon, on the corner of First avenue south and Washington street. At that time she had considerable money in her possession, and lost $375 of it and a large number of diamonds in a box in the rear of the saloon. Billy Newman, who owned the saloon, and Pat Burns and Major Burke were arrested for the robbery. Burke and Burns were both convicted and received sentences of five years each in Walla Walla. Both were paroled and afterward given pardons. Newman was acquitted of the charge. Both Burke and Burns have died since their release from the penitentiary.

"After the robbery the woman stayed around Seattle for a long time, making daily trips to the courthouse to see Judge Jacobs, the judge before whom the men who robbed her were convicted. Whenever possible she engaged the judge in long, incoherent conversations about the loss of her money. Finally a deputy sheriff was detailed to keep the woman out of the courthouse. A few days after she was refused admittance to the building she left Seattle and did not return for two years.

"Upon the woman's return she had considerable money, which she declared had been left her by her husband, a British army officer, who had died in Australia. She begged the police to aid her in discovering the whereabouts of her daughter, who, she declared, had disappeared mysteriously. She thought the girl had gone to Alaska. She became very much confused when asked for any particulars as to the details of her daughter's disappearance. The police believed that she was insane. She was finally persuaded to leave the city. Since her departure nothing was heard of her until the news came that she had become a citizen of the world at large.

"The steamship company believes that if both governments refused to have a pauper as a resident that it should not be compelled to board and support her the rest of her life. The officials of the company do not believe that their boat should be turned into an almshouse for the care of the decrepit septuagenarian, but it can't land her, nor can they throw her overboard. The law forbids her transference to another boat.

"In a last desperate attempt to free themselves from the woman without a country the steamship company has appealed to the department of commerce and labor. For some reason, either intentional or because fo failing memory, the woman has failed to mention her Seattle experience. She cannot even give a reasonable story of how she came to be in San Francisco prior to becoming a passenger on the Puebla. She claims to have arrived in San Francisco from Australia on the sailing ship May Queen. From this boat, she asserts, she was taken to the wharf in a small boat. The maritime records show that no such boat has entered the port for years.

"The Puebla officers think that the joke has been carried far enough. The company's superintendent, Capt. Thomas Wallace, said when the steamer docked that legal action would be brought against the federal authorities."

Where Men Get Hurt

There you find POND'S EXTRACT—*the old family doctor*—relieving the pain, curing the hurt. For cuts, burns, sprains, bruises—whatever happens, Pond's Extract is a certain cure, a reliable "first aid." 60 years of relief work prove its worth. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

TELLS THE STORY OF A GREAT SIEGE

FREDERIC VILLIERS PUBLISHES A BOOK

Celebrated War Artist and Correspondent Describes How Japs Captured Port Arthur.

Frederic Villiers, the well-known war artist and correspondent, who passed through Victoria en route home from Port Arthur several months ago, has published a book on the siege of Port Arthur. Mr. Villiers has certainly lost no time, and being an entertaining writer he tells the thrilling story of this stirring phase of the titanic Oriental struggle exceedingly well. A London paper reviews the book in the following way:

Mr. Villiers tells us his blood-stained story with great simplicity. For three months the veteran war correspondent sat on the hill-tops and watched valor meet with death before the girdle of the Port Arthur forts. Being of the old school, he objects to the florid in description. It is plain that he is in fear of being considered "yellow." Yet, much as his book is to be admired, the reader may be pardoned if he thinks in silent regret of what G. W. Stevens would have made of that heroic struggle which held the eyes of all the world.

The Japanese were drawing in on the outer circle of forts when Villiers was permitted to join the besiegers. Climbing a high hill, he saw the panorama of attack and defence spread out before him. A fair and gentle landscape it seemed at first sight, a country of verdant hills and gilden valleys, rich with the ripening corn and millet. Hamlets nestled in the folds of the land, and through the gaps of the hills peeped the wine-dark blue" of the ocean.

Yet the curtain had already risen on the first act of the tragedy. On the outer horizon lay the dark smudges of Togo's battleships, while nearer the red earth of fresh-turned trenches scarred the green slopes, and the flicker of bayonets filled the hollows. Then, as he watched that summer morning, there came from the Golden Mount, the great sea fortress standing out in a yellow blaze of sunlight against the quiet blue, a terrific noise, and with the roar of the heavy gun the smiling paradise broke into the inferno of the cannonade.

Mr. Villiers passed up and down among the troops. He saw them in camp and under fire, and in the hospital. Never, he writes, "did I see a finer spirit displayed by fighting men in the whole course of my fighting career."

The grim stories of the night attacks rouse Mr. Villiers to an open enthusiasm. He speaks of the star shells falling from the heavens like "incandescent petals."

Indeed, "the color of this night warfare is what Whistler would have revelled in. The deep purple of the mountain against the nocturnal blue, the pale lemon of the moon, the white rays of the searchlights, the reddish spurt from the cannons' mouths, and the yellow flash from the exploding shell, all tempered to a mellowness by a thin haze of smoke" created a strangely impressive picture.

The assault on Banusan, the first important outlying fort to be captured, cost the Japanese some 15,000 in killed and wounded. Kilty men—the remnant of a regiment—had made their way to the trench before the fort, and lay there in the mud for two days, living on fragments of rice and bloody water from the ditch. Then their leader, with his desperate half-hundred, rushed out, unsupported, and very nearly took the fort above them. Indeed their unexpected assault ended in its capture, for observing what was going forward, regiments from the trenches rushed to their aid, and in the end drove out the Russians.

Seventeen of this heroic band were afterwards seen by Mr. Villiers at headquarters. General Nogi told him that he would not send them to the front again. They, the only survivors of a famous regiment, had done enough of fighting. But "it would not do to let them know it, or they would commit suicide."

Later Mr. Villiers visited a trench at the rear of this fort, which faced the Russian sharpshooters. No dead could be buried, and the stench was dreadful. The sentries were relieved every half hour. Flesh and blood, even of Japan, could stand the ordeal no longer. It was nicknamed the "thirty-minute trench" for this reason. Men slunk about like beasts, the singing of bullets never ceased, the dead sprawled everywhere. It was a dreadful picture.

Yet, while the fight went forward, the stolid Manchurian husbandmen, well within range of the great guns, were beating out the yellow corn, and naked children laughed at the passing shells, and learned to imitate the hammer of the machine guns.

Both men and animals became indifferent to shell-fire, says Mr. Villiers. "A donkey will take the final shriek of a shell for the bray of a comrade, and chip in merrily himself; a horse will imagine it the keynote of a friend, and will accompany it with a shrill neigh; while a Jap soldier will treat them as he would a bluebottle or mosquito."

Of the assault on East Kikwan he gives a fine description. One hundred great guns were at work from the Japanese lines. "If all the iron foundries of the wide world were concentrated and going at full blast it might give some idea of the ceaseless din and ear-splitting noise." "On the curtains of redoubts the soil and rocks are tossed about by the 11-inch shells like an ocean in a gale of wind." Holes were blown by the 500-pound projectiles "big enough for the foundations of a house." The attackers took shelter in these holes as if they were so many rifle pits. The slaughter—well, it was as might be imagined.

Mr. Villiers's book should have a wide vogue. It is a clear and graphic description of the first great siege conducted by the aid of modern science. And its horrors will be the best text in the world for those who work for peace.

WESTERN MEMBERS

Will Request Premier to Invite Hon. C. Sifton to Re-Enter Cabinet.

Ottawa, March 25.—There will be a meeting of all Western members this afternoon to pass a resolution asking Sir Wilfrid Laurier to invite Hon. Clifford Sifton to return to the cabinet. A delegation will be appointed to present the resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Gone to New York.

George Riley left to-day for New York with the minister of railways.

Hamburg is to have a school for training servants. It is not intended to compete with existing schools which provide training in domestic science for girls of well-to-do families.

A Letter to Dr. Pierce is the First Step to Health for Weak and Sick Women.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free, and under seal of the strictest privacy. In a little over thirty years of practice as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured over half a million women. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Offers of "free medical advice" made in imitation of Dr. Pierce's offer of *free consultation by letter* are advertised by persons who are not physicians, and are not qualified to give medical advice. Every woman should consult her own safety by careful inquiry into the genuineness of such offers.

There is no offer similar to Dr. Pierce's, which has behind it a institution of national note, such as the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., with its staff of nearly a score of physicians, presided over by a specialist of Dr. Pierce's experience and success, in the treatment and cure of diseases peculiar to women.

How Other Women Have Been Cured.

"I suffered untold misery for many years with uterine trouble," writes Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, of Emo (Rainy River), Algoma Co., Ont., "until I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's good medicine and used the local treatment as advised. I took two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I also sent for one box of your 'Antiseptic and Healing Suppositories.' I have only used two and that was two months ago. I would advise every woman who suffers from ulceration of the uterus and piles to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' They are the best medicines in the world. Also write to Dr. Pierce for his fatherly advice. I have felt better in these past seven months than I have for years. Every month I used to have to go to bed and have hot poultices and take laudanum to ease the pain. I don't go to bed now nor do I take laudanum."

"I have used your medicine as you directed," writes Mrs. Caroline Hammac, of Hamilne, Escambia Co., Ala. "I have only used one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in connection I used one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Six doses a day, three of each, and sometimes I used the tablets as you directed. I feel well. I am hard at work and have been for some time. I had been under a good doctor five years for this same disease and you see how quick your medicine cured me."

"About a year ago I had a mishap which left me in very poor health for some time afterward," writes Mrs. Cene Johnson, of Gordon, Sheridan Co., Nebr. "I employed a local doctor but got only temporary relief, until I commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicine, which I did after consulting you. I am now as well as ever. I took five bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I would recommend these medicines to all who suffer as I did."

If you are sick or ailing take advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter and write today to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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YOU can't afford to waste weeks and months of time and energy in growing so called cheap or Bargain Seeds. What you want is **FULL SIZED PACKAGES** at popular prices. Seeds that are **TESTED AND TRIED.** No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time. If you want to make a success of your year's work, insist on getting

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not merely because we say so, but because they are known from one end of Canada to the other to be absolutely reliable. You get what you think you are getting every time. Never any guesswork as to results. We make sure in advance that the seeds are right, and guarantee values to be always the best.

If your dealer can't supply you, send to us for Catalogue, and order direct by mail.

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MILITARY EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

Rifle Shooting Popular Among the Fifth Regiment Members—No. 4 Company's Annual Report.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

With the exception of the battalion parade on Monday the past week has been devoid of noteworthy occurrences in militia circles. No company drills were held, but the gymnasium classes and gallery shooting took place on Thursday and Friday evenings respectively. Members of the Fifth Regiment are beginning to manifest more interest in rifle shooting than heretofore, no doubt because of the approach of the summer season. As previously mentioned regular weekly shoots at Clover Point have been inaugurated.

* * *

At Work Point this week the first gun practice of the season was held, launches from the barracks attempting to enter Esquimalt harbor without being detected, but they were unsuccessful and, in theory, sunk. These practices will be continued throughout the summer about once a month.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order:

The following men, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite their respective names: No. 39, Gr. Doc. Hill Cowderoy, March 20th; No. 66, Gr. E. Graw, March 15th; No. 104, Gr. Sydney C. Thomson, March 15th; No. 169, Gr. Lionel A. Till, March 15th; No. 259, Gr. Dennis O. Sullivan, March 15th.

By order.

(Sgd.) D. B. M'CONNAN, Capt.,
Adjutant.

Notice.

The officer commanding will give a lecture on "The Rifle" in the men's room at the drill hall on Friday, March 31st, at 8.30 p. m. Only those members of the regiment who are interested in this subject are expected to be present.

By order.

The annual meeting of No. 7 Company, Fifth Regiment, was held during the past week, when the following report was submitted:

Capt. Winsby and Gentlemen:—In the ordinary course of events the time has come round for the annual report of No. 4 company's association.

Since the present secretary took over the duties of office from Bomb. E. Ware in May last, affairs have gone on in their normal course, and few outstanding features call for notice.

Perhaps the most marked characteristic of our history this year has been the large number of new men who have joined the ranks, thus giving to No. 4 company the premier position in the regiment in point of numbers. In this connection it is worthy of remark that we mustered in larger force at the camp last year than any other company in the regiment.

It is a matter for regret, however, that our numerical superiority notwithstanding, we have this year failed to carry off any of the prizes in the inter-company competitions—a failure that stands as an imperative challenge to us to reverse this condition of things during the present season.

Referring to camp life suggests the desirability of finding some arrangement for the company during the ensuing camp by which certain objectionable features may be eliminated, a more economical basis secured, and the general efficiency of camp life and work augmented.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that the company saw Captain Winsby's name head the list of those who qualified for promotion in the R. G. A. school of gunnery last summer, and it is safe to say that the relations existing between office and men were never in a more desirable condition than those now extant in our company.

Second only to this feeling of pride in the commanding officer of the company was that felt towards the men from our ranks who entered the regiments' school of instruction, so ably conducted by Master Gunner Mulcahy. Of the men entering the examination, one only failed to pass, all the rest making for themselves a place in the first class.

Congratulations are due to Messrs. Woollison, D. A. McNaughton, and C. McNaughton, who, by their successful work, have added fresh lustre to the enviable reputation of No. 4 company.

We can but be concerned at the steady loss of men from the company, a depletion which goes on with regrettable regularity from a variety of causes. The names of Ware, Miller, Neelands, Bowness and many another will at once suggest themselves to the mind and induce a desire to see old comrades, who will bear with them our best wishes wherever the winds may blow them.

It is incumbent upon every man of the company therefore to do his utmost in conserving the interests of the corps, and while doing his own share in that essential direction, to act also as a recruting agent for the supply of desirable new men to fill the ranks of the company.

Finally, it remains only for your secretary to thank you all, gentlemen, for having made his duties so pleasant and the work of the executive so efficient—a condition of things that could not have been attained but by the loyal co-operation of the whole company.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. MAJOR,
Corporal.

A SPLENDID RECORD

Showing What Was Done by I.O.F. in the Past Year.

The appended figures give at a glance some idea of the condition both as regards membership and financial standing of the Independent Order of Foresters. Twent-three years ago it had a membership of about 300, with no money and a pretty large debt. To-day its membership is 225,582, its cash surplus is $8,622,913, while it is paying out money to the widows and orphans of its deceased members at the rate of over $200 an hour for every hour of the day and every day of the year. Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Australia contain the bulk of its membership, but the order has also been introduced into Norway and Sweden, France, India and Ceylon.

Much of its success is due to its unique chief or head, Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, who, as, of course, is well known, is a full-blooded Mohawk Indian. It is largely due to his disinterested labors, indomitable perseverance and great tact as a born leader of men that this order has become one of the strongest and most progressive fraternal benefit societies in the world. Originally established with a view of providing life insurance at the lowest possible rates consistent with safety, for those of the wage-earning class mainly, it has of late attracted much of the best talent and culture to be found in its world-wide jurisdiction. In Eastern Canada there is scarcely a prominent politician, from Premier Laurier down, or professional man, who is not now a member of this order. In this city there is a prosperous court of this order, which meets in A.O.U.W. hall on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month. A. E. McEachern is the presiding officer.

The figures for 1904 are as follows: Paid to widows and orphans and disabled members, $1,931,905.76; paid sick and funeral benefits, $213,083.01; total benefits paid to 31st December, 1904, $16,668,656.28; total accumulated funds, December 31st, 1904, $8,534,177.03; increase in accumulated funds during 1904, $1,080,868.89; total membership, December 31st, 1904, 225,582; accumulated funds February 1st, 1905, $8,622,913.68.

—Saturday Andrew Fairfull called at the Times and submitted a statement regarding his recent misunderstanding with the Victoria Kennel Club regarding the possession of a cup. In this he says: "There were no stipulated conditions to the Mrs. Dunsmuir trophy. There is nothing whatever mentioned in the premium list of 1904 about the cup, and there is nothing now inscribed on it than 'This challenge cup, presented by Mrs. James Dunsmuir, for best Irish setter dog.'" Mr. Fairfull explains in detail the circumstances of his acceptance of the cup, and the statement continues: "I saw the secretary on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., and made arrangements for the return of the cup rather than have any further trouble. I wouldn't have it now if it was given me, and should my dog prove successful again this spring, will make it a present to the Old Men's Home."

HOOMAN WON.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 25.—Tommy Cody and Kid Hooman, both of Chicago, fought ten rounds here last night, the latter being given the decision.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite, Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

ARRIVALS FROM A CONTRABAND SHIP

CAME TO VICTORIA ON KANAGAWA MARU

Jap Liner Reached Outer Wharf From Orient on Saturday—Oriental News.

One of the Japan mail steamship line, the Kanagawa Maru, Capt. J. W. Wale, arrived here from the Orient shortly before 12 Saturday, having sailed from Yokohama on the 11th and experienced fine weather across the Pacific until nearing port. When off the Strait the heavy southeaster which passed over this city was met, but did not trouble the big liner.

The steamer has brought across the Pacific 107 tons of cargo for Victoria and 1,518 tons for Seattle, including 66½ tons of silk goods. But one saloon passenger was brought for Victoria, he being an Australian named T. E. Butler. Other passengers included K. Shimidzu, Japanese consul at Chicago, and wife, and a number of Japanese students going through to schools in the United States. Besides a good list of second-class passengers there were eight European and two Japanese in the steerage for Victoria, and 112 Japanese and one European for Seattle.

Among those aboard were members of the British steamship Sylvians, which was seized by the Jap warships in the Straits of Korea on the 19th of February, while on her way to Vladivostock from Cardiff with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal. This ship after being made prisoner was sent to Sasebo, where her crew report there is a fleet of 48 vessels which had been seized by the Japs. The cargoes of these ships were confiscated and the vessels are now advertised for thirty days in the Japanese papers. This is intended to give their owners an opportunity to show why the vessels should not become the property of the Japanese. On request they are then given a trial, and if it is shown that their owners have not violated any international law the steamers are released. A number, it might be stated, have been tried after this fashion, but their owners failed to make good their case, and the vessels will therefore remain the property of the Japanese.

The Kanagawa brings news that the French armored cruiser Sully is ashore in the Bay of Hailong. It is feared that the ship is so seriously damaged that she cannot be floated owing to the lack of appliances.

Tokio advices report that there are six contraband carriers in the ice, which cannot advance or recede.

A new Japanese bullet-proof coat has been constructed and experiments have proved to be most satisfactory.

When the Kanagawa crew of the Sylviana left Sasebo they say they saw six transports depart heavily laden for Manchuria.

The organization of the administration at Port Arthur has proceeded apace and the two towns, old and new, are rapidly assuming their normal appearance. Many fine buildings have been found virtually intact and the Japanese officers are housed much more magnificently than they would be in their own country. At Dairen, also, everything is prosperous. In fact the degree of prosperity attained there is spoken of as quite remarkable. But in the midst of all these flourishing conditions some terrible evidences of the cost at which the fortress was won are still apparent, especially in the neighborhood of Panlungshan, where many corpses of Japanese soldiers lie still unburied. These men fell last summer in the great assault.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Mr. G. L. Stephenson, of Peterborough, says: "For over ten years I suffered constantly with Piles, first Itching, then Bleeding; pain almost unbearable; life a burden. Tried everything in vain till I used Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid.

"I had taken but a few doses when I began to notice an improvement. I decided to keep on, and now after using three boxes I am glad to say I am completely cured. My general health has also greatly improved. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Hem-Roid to all sufferers with Piles, and I feel convinced that what it has done for me it will surely do for them."

A $1,000 guarantee goes with every box of Hem-Roid. Price, $1, all Druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont

EMPLOYERS DECIDE TO CLOSE THEIR MILLS

St. Petersburg, March 26, 2.15 a.m.—The industrial problem in St. Petersburg has again entered on a difficult stage, the owners of many factories having, in consequence of continued backing and filling by their employees, decided to close down their works entirely, locking out thirty thousand men. The idle workmen are in an ugly frame of mind. The machinery in one of the big cotton mills was wrecked yesterday and the spirit of disorder is in the air. Trouble is expected and it is believed the wilder spirits are now not without bombs and other weapons of defence and reprisal.

Guard officers continue to receive warnings that they will sign their death warrants if they order their troops to fire and a separate democratic propaganda of demonstration and disturbance is evident. The proprietors of the cotton mills and woollen mills, which have been operating on the smallest possible margin of profit, are generally planning to pay off and discharge their employees, trying with the aid of the authorities to send them back to the villages.

It is openly stated among the workmen that the fighting wing of the social revolutionists has passed sentence of death on 30 personages, the list being headed with the name of Grand Duke Alexis and ending with that of the Emperor and also containing the name of the Dowager Empress.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Two Men Killed in a Collision Between Locomotives—Suggest Spanking for Drunkenness.

St. John, N. B., March 25.—In a head-on collision of locomotives on the C. P. R. line between West St. John and Fairville, two men were killed, two injured and the engines were badly damaged. Brakeman William Roger was crushed between the engine and tender, and Oliver Carrier, the fireman, was so badly scalded that he died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. Murray Campbell, engineer, was badly scalded and Allan Worden, yard foreman, sustained broken legs.

Crushed by Fire Engine.

Regina, March 25.—A Regina boy named Kenneth McDonald was caught beneath the wheels of the chemical engine as it was leaving the fire hall to-day and fatally crushed.

Favor Spanking.

Toronto, March 25.—In their presentment at the General Sessions to-day, the grand jury say: "We strongly approve of 'spanking' for drunkenness, after the first offence. We would suggest 'spanking' without incarceration, and without the option of a fine. Every other sentence should include 'spanking.'"

DOMINICAN FINANCES.

Collection of Revenues Will Probably Be Placed in Hands of Commissioner.

Washington, March 25.—Renewed interest in Santo Domingo affairs are manifested in official circles to-day upon receipt at the state department of a cablegram from Minister Dawson, indicating that he effected with the Dominican government a tentative agreement which, temporarily at least, adjusts satisfactorily the fiscal conditions of the island government.

While the precise nature of the negotiations cannot be learned at this time, it is understood that it contemplates the placing of the fiscal affairs of the island government, so far as the collection of revenues is concerned, in the hands of a commissioner to be designated by President Roosevelt with the consent of the Dominican government.

CAPSIZED DURING SQUALL.

Rock Ledge, Fla., March 25.—Several parties went yesterday to Ocean Beach from Georgiana. Returning, a squall overtook a party of five in one rowboat, containing Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Chautauqua, N.Y.; Mr. Moore and daughter, Miss Edith of Holyoke, Mass., and A. A. Baldwin, of Georgiana, with whom the rest were boarding. The boat was capsized and all but Mr. Miller were drowned.

When the squall struck all clung to the overturned boat, but one by one they lost their holds and sank, the heavy waves gradually exhausting their strength. Mr. Miller drifted with the boat to the shore opposite Lotus, where his cries for help were heard.

One of the new sports in England is falconry with motor cars. The sportsmen go out in their motors with falcons and goshawks on their wrists and await the advent of the game that is driven toward them from the coverts which the roads adjoin.