SERIOUS RIOTING AT YOKOHAMA

TROOPS HURRIED TO THE CITY FROM TOKIO

Consulates and Warehouses Are Guarded by Soldiers—Many Arrests Have Been Made.

Yokohama, Sept. 13.—The meeting held at a theatre yesterday to protest against the terms of the peace treaty was followed by an anti-police demonstration. Fourteen police boxes were burned, thirty-seven policemen injured and two civilians severely hurt. Many arrests were made.

The police say that the meeting was the private speculation of a professional agitator, who charged an admission fee.

The promise that there would be popular speakers was unauthorized, according to the police, and the disappointed audience denounced the swindle and demanded the return of their money. The trouble finally developed into rowdyism outside the theatre.

At 5 o'closk this morning two companies of troops from Tokio arrived. They have been posted as guards at all the consulates and other points, and quiet has been restored.

Troops on Duty.

Yokohama, Sept. 13.—6 p.m.—Troops of infantry are now guarding the foreign consulates, churches, convents and hotels, and cavalry are patrolling the streets. One hundred and nineteen arrests had been made up to noon. It is understood that the riot was incited by agitators from Tokio. Inflammatory placards were posted on the streets on Tuesday and Wednesday, and were torn down by the police. The mob used many short iron bars and had other weapons ready, showing that there was some organization. It had threatened to burn all the police boxes to-night, which threat has been frustrated by the troops. The city is now quiet. No anti-foreign feeling exists, and there is a growing awakening among the business classes that the riots are senseless.

Guarding Prisoners.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—10 a.m.—Advices from Yokohama say that a riot occurred there shortly after midnight on Tuesday night. The mob was divided and composed of 5,500, mostly coolies, boatmen and outcasts. Eight police boxes were demolished and burned. The mob directed its attack against the police and the residences of the custom officers and the large commercial houses. Three hundred troops were sent from Tokio on a special train a little before dawn, and soldiers are now guarding the consulates, the warehouses containing explosives and the oil tanks.

The governor of the prefecture and the mayor of Yokohama have issued proclamations instructing the people to place confidence in the ability of the authorities to restore order.

Six hundred Russian prisoners of war from Garafuto, who were staying at the different hotels, have been placed under a special guard. During the riot the police drew swords, while the mob was armed with pistols and sword sticks. The casualties among the police were three severely wounded and 37 slightly injured. Ninety of the mob are under arrest. The mob set fire to the police boxes by soaking them in oil, firing them and throwing them at the object of attack.

Quiet has apparently been restored.

The government yesterday ordered the suspension of three newspapers published respectively at Kofu, Miigata and Otaru for criticizing the peace treaty.

The Mynichi this morning resents the statement in the Kokuma, a government organ, in classing the burning of churches at Tokio during the rioting with the action of the Boxer trouble. The Mynichi states that no anti-foreign movement such as was entertained by the Boxers exists.

There was no attempt at violence towards the guests at the Imperial hotel, who were permitted quietly to observe the disturbance in the streets. A slight injury suffered by an American citizen occurred in a street crowded with excited people. It was quite accidental.

The leader of the Mynichi bears evidence of having been written by Shimi Shaburo, a well-known politician and publicist, who belongs to the opposition party.

REDUCED RATES.

Great Northern Fixes New Tariff For Lumber and Shingles From Coast Points.

A special dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from St. Paul says:

"The Great Northern railway has made another reduction in lumber and shingle rates from Seattle and all coast points.

"The traffic officials of the Hill road are exerting every effort to give the ascendecy to American mills in Canadian territory. Last May the rates to Eastern Canadian points were reduced and but a short time ago a favorable rate was put into Winnipeg.

"The new rates will become effective on September 18th, and will be to Canadian Northern points in Manitoba, such as Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Hartney, Carmen and all intermediate points.

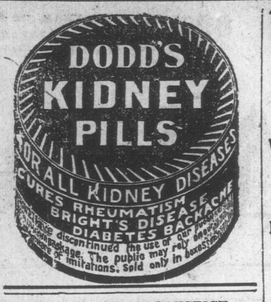
"The rate on fir from Seattle to Brandon is now 46 cents. The new rate lops off the 6 cents.

"The rate on shingles is 57½ cents. The new rate lops off the 7½ cents.

"Similar reductions are made to other Canadian Northern points.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,000 upwards yearly. Diplomas granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.



PROTOCOL OF ARMISTICE.

Japanese Legation Makes Public the Text—Terms Cause Consternation at Lloyds.

London, Sept. 13.—The protocol of the armistice between Japan and Russia consists of six paragraphs, fixing the zone of demarcation between the two armies in Manchuria, as well as in the Tumen region, providing that the naval forces of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other, and setting forth that the martime captures will not be suspended during the armistice.

The Japanese legation this evening gave out the text of the Russo-Japanese armistice protocol as follows:

1. A certain distance as a zone of demarcation shall be fixed between the fronts of the armies of the two powers in Manchuria, as well as in the region of the Tumen river, Korea.

2. The naval forces of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other.

3. Maritime captures will not be suspended by the armistice.

4. During the term of the armistice new reinforcements shall not be dispatched to the theatre of war. Those which are already on their way shall not be dispatched north of Mukden on the part of the Japanese, or south of Harbin on the part of the Russians.

5. The commanders of the armies and fleets shall determine in common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the provisions above enumerated.

6. The two governments shall order their commanders, immediately after the signature of the treaty of peace, to put the protocol into execution.

The protocol was signed by M. Witte, Baron Rosen, Baron Komura and M. Takahira.

The announcement that by the terms of the Russo-Japanese armistice protocol maritime captures will not be suspended caused consternation at Lloyd's to-day owing to the fact that some insurances had been recently effected at "peace" rates. It was suggested that the underwriters hold a meeting and send a protest to the Japanese government.

Meeting of Generals.

Mukden, Manchuria, Sept. 13.—Gen. Fukushima, representing Field Marshal Oyama, and Gen. Ovanouski, representing Gen. Linevitch, met at Sahbourth, north of Chantufu, at 10 o'clock this morning. They probably will take several days to arrange the details of the armistice.

FIVE YEARS' DYSPEPSIA CURED.

"No one knows what I suffered from stomach trouble and dyspepsia," writes Mr. A. B. Agnew, of Bridgewater. "For the last five years I have been unable to digest and assimilate food. I had no color, my strength ran down and I felt miserable and nervous all the time. I always had a heavy feeling after meals and was much troubled with dizziness and specks before my eyes. Dr. Hamilton's Pills were just what I needed. They have cured every symptom of my old trouble. My health is now all that can be desired." By all means use Dr. Hamilton's Pills; 25c. per box at all dealers.

DEATH OF DR. MURISON.

He Was Formerly in Charge of Presbyterian Mission at Oak Bay.

Eastern exchanges contain the announcement of the death of Rev. Dr. R. G. Murison, lecturer in Oriental languages at University College, Toronto. The deceased resided in Victoria about eight years ago, being then in charge of the Presbyterian missions at Oak Bay. His death occurred in Toronto on Monday, Sept. 4th, after a short illness, induced by a virulent attack of typhoid fever. He was in the prime of life, and of exceptional bodily strength, having previously never known illness in any form.

Rev. Ross George Murison, M. A., Ph. D., of the University College of Toronto, and B. D. of Knox College, was born 39 years ago in Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came to this country at the age of 16, starting life in Canada in a very humble way in Glengarry, Ont. He put himself successfully through the High school, the University and the Theological College. He graduated from Toronto University in 1893, and from Knox College in 1894, after taking a remarkably high stand in his classes in both institutions. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded by Toronto University in 1902. In 1896 he was appointed lecturer in Oriental languages, and at once became popular as a teacher and member of the staff. Besides his work in the languages and literature of his specialty, he devoted himself latterly to Bible teaching in English, having founded last session a course of instruction in that suoject, from which important results in university Bible study are justly expected. He had also for several years conducted Bible classes among the medical students. Dr. Murison was unwearied in laboring to promote the moral and religious welfare of the students, and his brief professional career has been made memorable by his unvarying kindness and geniality and by his intense desire to be helpful to every one. He had already attained a high position as a scholar and teacher. His hand-books on the history of Babylonia and Egypt are widely used. He was especially accomplished in Oriental archaelogy and in folklore. In early Scotish church history and in the history of Liturgies he was an authority. He was much in demand as a university local lecturer upon the subjects of his department.

Dr. Murison is survived by Mrs. Murison and two young children.

THE SINKING OF JAP BATTLESHIP

WAS IN SASEBO HARBOR AT TIME OF DISASTER

Magazine Exploded Shortly After Fire Was Discovered—Vessel Sank in Shallow Water

Sasebo, Sept. 13.—Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, was destroyed by fire and by the explosion of her magazine at an early hour last Monday morning, while peacefully lying at anchor in this harbor.

Hundreds of lives, including members of her crew, and men from other ships who went to the rescue, were lost.

This little town, which has suddenly risen to a prominent eminence since the outbreak of the recent war, had spent a quiet Sunday. The presence in the harbor of several warships which had taken part in the annihilation of the formidable navy of a great power, presented an object of pride, but the quiet slumber of tht night, while the people were dreaming of peace after an unparalleled series of victories, was violently disturbed a little after midnight by a terrific explosion accompanied by a severe shock. An eager crowd assembled on the coast only to discover that a terrible disaster had overtaken the Mikasa, the flagship of the great Togo who led his men to victory in the life and death struggle in which the nation had just been engaged.

Words are powerless to describe the profound disappointment and sorrow attending this great catastrophe. With the absence of Admiral Togo from the ship at the time of the explosion, and the hope that the vessel can be repaired, are the only redeeming features of the unprecedented calamity. A deep feeling of sympathy toward the unfortunate sufferers after a cessation of hostilities permeates every class.

Official Report.

Tokio, Sept. 12.—The navy department this afternoon furnished the following details of the sinking of the Mikasa: "The battleship caught fire from an unknown caust at midnight September 10th, and before the fire could be subdued the flames reached the after magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side below the water line, causing her to sink. The cause of the fire is under investigation."

The disaster to the battleship Mikasa has cast a gloom everywhere. The Mikasa was Togo's flagship and was endeared to the hearts of the people. The ship was at anchor in Sasebo harbor when the fire started at the base of the mainmast at midnight. It spread with great rapidity, exploding the after magazine, and an hour after the fire had been discovered the Mikasa sank in shallow water. It is believtd the ship can be repaired.

Rescuing parties were sent from the various warships in the harbor, and there were heavy casualties among the men. Various rumors are current as to the cause of the fire. Some attribute it to an overcharge of electricity. Great relief was felt throughout Japan when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board the ship at the time of the fire.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER RETURNS TO CAPITAL

The Premier Is Enthusiastic Over the Great Development of the West

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who accompaned Earl Grey to the new provinces, returned to the capital to-day and was busy all day in his office. The Premier is enthusiastic over the great development in the West.

Telephone Inquiry.

Sir William Mulock says the telephone investigation will be taken up early next session. Certain information obtained during recess will be laid before the special committe, and he expected to report to parliament shortly afterwards.

Indications of Mineral.

Some of the surveyors of the transcontinental line northeast of Lake Abitibi report indications of gold, copper and cobalt.

Returning Home.

John Hendry and Mrs. Hendry, who have returned from England, left for Vancouver yesterday.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of Victoria Hockey Club Held Tuesday Evening—Reports Received and Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club was held on Tuesday at the offices of Alex. McLean, Bastion street. An exceedingly gratifying report was submitted by the secretary-treasurer, H. G. Dalby. His statement of the receipts and expenditures showed a balance of $21.08. After the usual discussion it was adopted unanimously.

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.

Ragged clothes quickly—that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost; but

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

Applications were then submitted and the following new members elected: H. Taylor, L. Rhodes, W. Todd, A. H. Marcon, A. Pitts, C. Danniels, W. Alliott, B. Prior, J. Hayland, W. Newcombe, and J. S. McArthur. Officers were elected as follows: Hon. president, Mayor Barnard; president, Geo. Gillespie; vice-president, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden; captain, T. B. Tye (1st eleven); vice-captain, A. Maclean (1st eleven); secretary-treasurer, H. G. Dalby; committee of management, J. Hart, L. York and W. Winsby. R. Machin was appointed captain of the second eleven, with J. Gibson secretary.

Other matters of importance were discussed, among which was the advisability of holding an annual ball. Most of those present seemed to favor the proposal, and therefore it was agreed to make the necessary arrangements to hold the first towards the close of the season.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

HAPPILY WEDDED.

Mr. Fred. C. Dillabough and Miss H. Gonnason United in Bonds of Matrimony Yesterday.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Hannah Amelia Gonnason, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gonnason, of this city, and Mr. Fred C. Dillabough were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the residence of the bride's parent, Linnaea, Fourth street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Vichert in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The apartment in which the wedding was performed was beautifully decorated, flowers having been used in profusion and with charming effect. The bride and groom stood under a magnificent bell of chrysanthemums during the service. Miss S. Gonnason attended the former, who was given away by her father. Four little nieces of the bride and Miss Mae Dinsdale acted as flower girls. G. H. Bissel supported the groom.

The bride wore a gown of silk crepe de chine over taffeta, with a veil of real lace and crown of orange blossoms. She carried a pretty bouquet of roses. Her sister, the bridesmaid, was attired in silk eolienne over taffeta. The groom's gift to the bride was a sunburst of pearls and opals, and to the bridesmaid a brooch of pearls. The flower girls received rings, while the groomsman was presented with a pearl cravat pin.

After the ceremony a reception was held from 5.30 to 8.30 o'clock, guests taking advantage of the occasion to shower congratulations upon the newly-married couple, wishing them every happiness and prosperity. A handsome array of valuable gifts, among which was a splendid oak hall stand, a present from the employees of Lemon & Gonnason's mill, testified to the popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Dillabough. Having appropriately acknowledged the well-wishes of their many friends they left on the Sound steamer en route to the Lewis and Clark exposition, Portland, Ore. A large crowd gathered at the boat, and the happy couple were given a hearty send off.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dillabough are well known to Victorians. The former is the assistant inspector of the B. C. Telephone Company and a member of the James Bay Athletic Association. He has always been prominent in athletic circles, having taken a place in the J. B. A. A. senior four last season, and this year rowing in the senior doubles for the same club. The bride is equally well acquainted and popular.

On their return they will take up their residence at 42 Second street.

CHILLS, COLDS, PLEURISY.

Dressing lightly, exposed to draughts, cold is easily taken. Give twenty drops of Nerviline in hot water at once. Circulation and warmth will be restored, and pleurisy, inflammation or congestion prevented. Equally good for colds, breaks up their beginnings at once. If you only knew what a great remedy Nerviline is, that it is five times stronger than other liniments, more penetrating, more pain subduing, you would not be without it. Ninety-nine sicknesses out of a hundred can be prevented at the very beginninng by the use of Nerviline. Saves doctors' bills—the great pain saver of the age—in use 50 years.

KIND WORDS FOR THE CADETS.

J. P. Burgess Expresses His Thanks For Tribute Paid Memory of His Son.

Lieut. L. Macrae, of the High school cadets, has received from J. P. Burgess a letter expressive of his feelings towards that body for the respect paid the memory of his son by his former comrades of the corps. It will be remembered that on the day of the funeral the cadets paraded in a body and took part in the obsequies.

The letter sent is as follows:

Victoria, Sept. 12th, 1905.

Lieut. Macrae:

Permit me to express to you, sir, and through you to every member of the High school cadet corps, my sincere thanks for the kind tribute they paid the memory of my deceased son. It is difficult to find words to sufficiently express how gratifying it is to a parent and how it soothes a broken heart to know that his son had earned the love and respect of his comrades who know him best and with whom he had shared the pleasures and the duties of life.

The future success of the corps will always remain very dear to me.

I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

J. P. BURGESS.

A woman has been elected as local magistrate in the commune of Rank Aerlein, Hungary, because the whole adult male population of the place had emigrated to America and not a man was left to fill the position.

THE CARMENCITA RETURNS AT LAST

NOTORIOUS SEALER ARRIVES FROM COAST

Capt. McLean Fulfils His Promise and Reports to the Collector of Customs.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Without registry, with the reputation of having left Victoria for the express purpose of raiding seal island rookeries, with a crew stranded for the want of money and with a skipper who has been the subject of more newspaper controversy than perhaps any other navigator living, the Carmencita, or Acapulco as she is now known, has returned to port from the famous expedition on which she set out from Victoria early in the year. The vessel, with Capt. Alex. McLean in command, arrived from Clayoquot about 5 o'clock last evening.

Coincident with the arrival of the schooner, Fred Wilson, of San Francisco, is here. He has been watching for the craft and has come to safeguard the interests of the creditors, although in what manner he nor any one else will not tell for publication at present. It is stated that the creditors of the Carmencita in San Francisco seek to secure a lien on the schooner, but up till noon to-day no action of this character had been taken.

The arrival of the Carmencita was a surprise to many on the waterfront. When Capt. McLean wired, in response to Collector Newbury's telegram, that he would come to Victoria from Clayoquot at once and report, few suspected that the wily navigator would fulfil his promise. That he did so promptly, however, is now evident. He appeared at the customs at an early hour and duly entered his vessel as having come from a sealing voyage. There was nothing in the way of his doing this, but while sanctioning this, Collector Newbury is far from having reached a settlement with the schooner. It is indeed doubtful if he will do so to-day. The collector said this morning that the vessel's case was such a complicated one that he could not tell what he could do with it until full inquiries into all the facts connected with the cruise had been made. Mr. Woodside, who cleared the vessel, had not turned up, and a representative for the creditors was here from San Francisco to claim the vessel. In view of all these facts and the charges against the schooner it would be impossible for him to say what his course would be.

Capt. McLean was also seen by a Times scribe and was asked for a statement about the expedition, but declined to talk, adding that the newspapers had broken up his voyage, and that he would have nothing to say either as to what had taken place or what his plans would be. Mr. Wilson also refused to speak of his intentions. The silence that has been obtained regarding the schooner's movements from the start therefore continues, and is likely to until possibly litigation brings to light part if not the whole history of the whole mysterious expedition.

A visit to the schooner in the upper harbor this morning revealed the fact that the appearance of the crew is not so bad as San Francisco reports have painted. A number are young fellows and they tell a story that agrees in nearly every particular with that related by the six hunters who preceded the arrival of the schooner. They state that they had contracted with Mr. Woodside in San Francisco for a sealing voyage on a vessel to be operated under the Mexican flag. In consequence they were permitted to use guns on the seal, and were not to be subjected to the regulations appertaining to vessels flying the American or British flags. Capt. Thomas, who died on the cruise, was supposed to be master, and Capt. McLean was a kind of manager of the expedition in the capacity of a passenger, who was looking for a cod fishing station in some of the many inlets of Aleution group. The Carmencita they say put into three or four of these places, and Capt. McLean made an examination of the ports with the object of ascertaining their suitability for a fishing station. That the captain was not sincere in his motives never occurred to them. They knew nothing of the arrangement which the captain entered into with the hunters for the return of the schooner, and never suspected that they were on anything other than proper sealing voyage. A number said that they had been promised passage to Seattle by Capt. McLean, but they had not yet received their wages. They lost Captain Thomas on the 23rd of August. He was very old and died of natural causes. The captain was a native of New York, and had been a pioneer in the sealing business on this coast.

The Carmencita carried a crew of 19 men. There are 12 aboard now, and six came from the schooner while she was still at Clayoquot. The six, as stated, have placed their case in the hands of Eberts & Taylor, and will endeavor to secure their earnings, while the 12 will doubtless all return to the other side. At the West Coast port fresh supplies, sufficient to last the schooner until she reached Victoria, were obtained, and in security for the payment of the same 12 seal skins were left in charge of the store keeper. Three hundred and sixty-five skins are in custody of the collector of customs.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

New Cases Reported in Six Villages in the Bromberg District of Prussia.

Bromberg, Prussia, Sept. 11.—Seven new cases of cholera were reported today in six villages in this administrative district. Two convicts died of the disease at Gnesen. The totals in this district in which cholera cases have been more numerous than in any other section, are only 33 case and 115 deaths.

More Deaths.

Marienwerder, West Prussia, Sept. 11.—Six fresh cases of cholera have been reported in five places in this district. Two deaths have occurred.

EFFICIENCY PAY WAS DISTRIBUTED

AMONG MEMBERS OF MILITIA YESTERDAY

Considerably Over Thousand Dollars Handed Officers and Men—Successful Riflemen Honored.

The Fifth Regiment turned out almost in full force last evening to receive the efficiency pay received by the C. O. a few days ago from the Dominion government. Approximately $1,148 were distributed among the non-commissioned officers and men, $1,000 more than has ever before been earned by the local militia. While, of course, the prime object of the parade was to issue this money, the gathering took the form of a reception to Hospital Sergt. Richardson and Sergt. Brayshaw, the local riflemen who did so well at Bisley, and Co. Sergt.-Major Caven, Sergts Carr and Butler, and Gunner Duncan, Victoria marksmen who acquitted themselves with credit at the recent Dominion Rifle Association meet. Lt.-Col. Hall, the commanding officer, in a brief address made eulogistic references to their exploits and the prestige won for the corps they represented. Afterwards refreshments were served, when advantage was taken of the opportunity to congratulate the successful riflemen.

When the "fall in" sounded at about 8 o'clock the different companies took their places according to the old formations, in six sections, the captains being in charge. These officers then handed out the pay each non-commissioned officer and man having made the required score over the Clover point range and attended the necessary number of drills during the militia camp, receiving between $6 and $3 according to the length of his service. Those who participated in the annual mobilization manoeuvres were given an extra allowance.

Immediately this was completed the regiment was re-formed as required by the new establishment, Nos. 1 and 2, Nos. 3 and 4, and Nos. 5 and 6 companies were united, Majors Currie, McConnan and Hibben being placed in command. It was the first time the militia had been drawn up in accordance with the recent instructions, and it certainly makes a wonderful improvement at least in the appearance of the corps. Each company has more than double the original numerical strength. A beneficial effect in the regiment's efficiency is expected to follow. The companies will be more compact and easier handled than heretofore. It should not make them unwieldly and difficult to manage, as some seem to think, because the work will be evenly distributed among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, of whom there are more assigned to each company than has hitherto been the case. In addition it brings the artillery and garrison companies, formerly separated, together and those in charge should be able to obtain better results. But this is not all. It has been stated that the progress and popularity of the regiment was interfered with by the fact that cliques existed in several of the companies, making it disagreeable for the average recruit. The re-organization will probably result in the disorganization of these by the introduction of large numbers of new members into each section. Altigether the change may be expected to improve the local volunteer corps.

The regiment being satisfactorily drawn up the C. O. made a few remarks dealing with the advance in its efficiency during the past year as demonstrated by the additional amount of pay granted by the government. After congratulating the corps upon the large attendance he referred to the change in its appearance on parade as a result of the new formation. He thought, taking everything into consideration, it was an improvement and hoped that officers and men would co-operate in the endeavor to maintain the reputations of the various companies during the forthcoming winter. It was going to be a busy season and he wished to impress upon the men the importance of attending drill as regularly as possible. He didn't want to be forced to apply the provisions of the Militia Act as stringently as last year, and thought the men should appreciate the delicacy of his position by rendering such action unnecessary.

The C. O. then proceeded to praise the marksmanship of the regiment's representatives at Bisley and Ottawa. In Hospital Sergt. Richardson and Co. Sergt.-Major Cave the corps had two riflemen of whom it should be proud. The former had captured many of the highest honors at Bisley in competition with the most expert riflemen of the British Empire. Sergt. Caven's performances in Eastern Canada were hardly less noteworthy. He had won the championship of the province of Ontario besides capturing a place on the Bisley team at the D. R. A. meet.

Shortly afterwards the regiment was dismissed and officers and men dispersed to their respective apartments. Refreshments were liberally dispensed, and the returned marksmen were the recipients of many enconiums.

Appended is the complete parade state:

No. 1 company—Officers 4, sergeants 5, rank and file 23; total 32. No. 2 company—Officers 3, sergeants 3, rank and file 16; total, 22. No. 3 company—Officers 1, sergeants 5, rank and file 29, total 35 No. 4 company—Officers 1, sergeants 3, rank and file 23; total 32. No. 5 company—Officers 1, sergeants 5, rank and file 20; total 26. No. 6 company—Officers 1, sergeants 4, rank and file 32; total 37. Commanding officer and staff—Officers 4, sergeants 5; total 9. Grand total—Officers 15, sergeants 30, rank and file 148. Total, 193.

ASTRONOMER ARRESTED.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Sept. 13.—M. Kowalczyk, an astronomer and an official of the government observatory here, has been arrested with his whole family owing to the discovery by the police of a store of revolvers, ammunition and daggers in his apartments.

THE PROVING OF THE TRUTH

ENQUIRY AS TO ADVERTISEMENT IN THE PRESS.

Miss Jamison, of Masson, Tells a Reporter She Did not Give Fruit-a-tives Enough Credit.

(From the Ottawa Journal.)

Many hundreds of people read and marvel at the columns of advertising matter put in the daily papers all over the world in connection with the advertisements of patent medicines. Millions of dollars are spent every year in bringing to the attention of the public the benefits to be derived by the use of the remedies, and it is to the free use of printer's ink that many notable successes have been made. These medicines are advertised in all kinds of ways, but the bulk of the money expended by the exploiters of patent medicines goes into the columns of the newspapers.

But how many people read a glowing account of good done by a patent medicine and take any trouble to find out the bona fides of the case mentioned? The writer admits being something of a sceptic in matters appertaining to patent medicines.

AN ENQUIRY MADE.

A few days ago, however, the writer happened to be stalled at Masson, or as it is now known, Buckingham Junction, with a wait of a couple of hours for the train. Now Masson is a very pretty little village, but two hours with nothing to do to a newspaper man is a somewhat tedious proposition. The columns of the Evening Journal were carefully run through when one of the patent medicine ads caught the eye of the scribe. It was that given by Miss Jamison, of Masson, for Fruit-a-tivts or Fruit Liver Tablets.

In her letter to the proprietors of this remedy under date of November 16th, 1904, Miss Jamison said that she "had much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit I have received from taking Fruit-a-tives, and I feel I cannot say too much for a medicine that has done me so much good." Continuing, Miss Jamison told of suffering from kidney trouble, that her complexion was allow, with dark rings under the eyes, backache, indigestion, constipation and headaches every morning on getting up. Miss Jamison took the remedy and with careful following of the directions as to diet, after taking three boxes she lost all her ailments and regained perfect health.

VISIT TO MISS JAMISON.

Here was just a suitable case and favorable opportunity for the newspaper man to look into one of the cases of the genuineness of the advertisement.

Miss Florence Jamison is a charming young lady of about 22 years of age, and she had no hesitation whatever in talking of the merits of Fruit-a-tives.

"Miss Jamison," said the reporter, "I see you have been making statements over your name in the papers giving great credit to the merits of Fruit-a-tives. Might I ask you your reason for giving such a strong testimonial of the efficiency of this medicine?"

"Why, certainly," replied Miss Jamison, "I am only too happy to give you any information I can. I have said nothing about Fruit-a-tives but what is the acutal fact. Following sickness and death in the family, when I had a great deal of worry and nursing, I became terribly run down and few of the neighbors thought I should ever be well again.

"I consulted the late Dr. Church and took considerable medicine, but with but poor results. In May of 1904, I started taking Fruit-a-tives, knowing that it was a patent medicine, but having a medical man's authority that it would do me good. Personally, I felt it could not do me any harm and I was prepared to do anything to do me good. I made up my mind to give the medicine a good, fair chance, and with this end in view I carefully followed all the directions as to diet. I had suffered terribly with a chronic constipation which caused backaches, and I never knew what it was to get up in the morning without a headache that invariably lasted the whole day. In a very few days I felt the benefit of Fruit-a-tives, and in an incredibly short time the headaches left me and I was cured of my other ailments.

"Why," continued Miss Jamison, getting enthusiastic on the subject, "I had a sallow and muddy complexion and look at me now! I do not take Fruit-a-tives all the time, but I always have a box handy and take them occasionally. They are worth ten times the price in my estimation if they were only used for the benefit of one's complexion. You cannot say too much for Fruit-atives so far as I am concerned, and I am only too pleased to give my experience with the medicine."

A LOCAL CONCERN.

The above enquiry is of more than usual interest, due to the fact that Fruit-a-tives. Limited, is a local concern, and from what is said of the medicine it is bound to become an institution of great magnitude. The medicine is made from pure fruit juices, put up in tablet form and no difficulty is experienced in taking them. They are the product of the experience of an Ottawa physician who combined the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, making a compound which strengthens the stomach and makes the liver active. The establishment of a company and the manufacture of the tablets in large quantities also naturally resulted in the reduction of cost of production, the result being the fact that this household remedy can now be sold for 50c. a box, or a quarter what the original cost had to be.

The sceptical writer who looked into the case of Miss Jamison does not regret the time spent on the investigation, which certainly proved that that young lady not only derived wonderful benefits from Fruit-a-tives, but that she is naturally anxious to let others who are suffering know the facts.