LABOR IN BRITAIN

men's unions throughout the United Kingdom at the steady growth of employers' associations. If is recognized that those associations must soon become a grave menace to organized la- of Receiver-General in the government. bor, and may lead to hereer struggles The governor afterward dismissed him. than have ever been known in Britain. The rough balance sheet of those extrades workmen have been for years perfecting their respective oganizations in anticipation of the life-and-death struggle they all feel cannot be avoided, and is coming perhaps sooner than any of them would like to say.

Elated by the results of the struggle with the engineers, the most powerful organization in existence, the employ ers have worked literally night and day since then to strengthen their federation, and the alleged encroachments of labor have made them determined to procure a reversion to the old order of things if possible. Class feeling is more powerful than any other instinct, and no matter how broadminded and liberal an employer may be, once he is into his trade association he must go with the rest. Men of strong prejudices always have huled hurran affairs, and in those associations it is the same, the rabid anti-unionist bears down all moderate counsels, and all liberal proposals and compels the association to show a bitterly hostile front to the enemy.

tional Association of Master Builders the ers, that they may not be charged with precipitating a conflict on a mere quibble, have voluntarily withdrawn the foremen joining the union. But the terview on the question of the alleged as strong as ever, and the Opposition's years, would have left his four hours masters have issued an ultimatum which comes perilously near to being downof meeting the Plasterers' conciliatory ters say that unless the men now withdraw three other old-standing union regulations out they were all to go on March 6th. One of those rules limits the number of apprentices; a second which no union man must work. The trusted to do what is right and fair. Plasterers' Union feel that if they yielded those points the Masters' Association, from the whole tone of their communications, would immediately insist upon other concessions until the Plas-

declared the Union will resist. What probably abandon the effort, this means British Columbians may better understand when we state that The National Operative Plasterers' Union sociation cannot win upon grounds so unreasonable, and that the struggle, should it begin at all, will be short, and result in a decisive victory for the

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CASE. ___

No colony of the British Empire was ever in a worse mess than the colony of Newfoundland is in at the present moment. The cause of it is the Reid contract, whereby concessions of enormous value were handed over to a man who is exacting his pound of flesh with the strictness of a Shylock. The story is one that shocks the reader, and provides one of the strongest warnings against the insane folly of a people giving railway and other concessions to private individuals and corporations. We have been saying something about this of late and a better illustration for our purpose we could not desire than that afforded by unhappy Newfoundland at the present day. We hope Victorians will study the facts and form their opinions as to the future.

So bad is the case of Newfoundland that Sir Francis Evans has asked the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies, whether, it is not within the competence of a future Newfoundland government to disavow the Reid contract in view of the circumstances with which it was obtained. British capital is very seriously involved in the colony, having been invested in the belief that the security was adequate. Here are the unpleasant facts that now face the people of New foundland, summarized briefly:

The railway should never have been built, because there was no promise of sufficient traffic to pay interest. The government apparently plunged into a Costly enterprise without reflection in the same manner that our government here plunged into the costly E. W N. affaity and gave away a vast area of incalculable value for an imaginary benefit. Mr. Reid evidently laid the trap for the government to tumble into, and, succeeded to a nicety in moulding them to his will. The government without due care or thought authorized Mr. Reid to build the line at a cost of fourteen million dollars, and then finding they had committed a fatal blunder. that the work would run the colony, they floundered deeper, and deeper. In their confusion they actually sold the whole line, with extras, to Mr. Reid, for one million dollars, thus saddling the colony with a debt of 13,000,000

dollars. This was bad enough, but the mess was thickened by the additional "give-

away" of coal beds estimated to be cheap at one and a half million dollars; mining lands cheap at the same figure and timber lands a gift at two million dollars; and Mr. Reid's own agent took part in the negotiations and in the passing of the contract in his position Building trades masters and building traordinary transactions is as follows:

Dr. to:	it.
Interest (about)	£2,800,000 100,000
- Coal eds (pledged)	300,000
Ti per lands do	
e Total	£3,980,000
- Sale	. £200,000 3 780,000
Total	other with the last
There are a fit and a section to be a section to	

But there is more anto tell; for the government agreed to place a duty of five shillings a ton on all coal imported to give Mr. Reid a free hand in work ing his own coal beds. This contract is even worse than that entered into by the British Columbia government with the E, & N. Railway Company, and stands out as the most scandalous affair in the history of the British colonies. If ever there was a contract that should be repudiated, if the British government have any authority to do it, this is the one. Unless that be done Newfoundland will have an absolute monarch in the person of the man Trouble is impending between the Naisland. Newfoundland should and the Plasterers' Union. The Plaster, stand as a warning to all governments money to monopolists or companies.

Mr. Templeman having declined the rules they had made with regard to request of a Colonist reporter for an intives of this city, the matter should ture. right insulting, and tyrannical, instead have ended there. The statement that the Colonist was "unfair" was made by action in a reciprocal spirit. The Mas- one newspaper man to another, and on the expressed understanding that what was said was not to be reported. Mr. Templeman thought that his request in this respect would be respected, but it seems that even in matters of profesprovides for a black-list of firms for sional courtesy the Colonist cannot be

The expenses of the North Yale election protest will probably amount to was open to some slight criticism, \$5,000, which must be paid by the Oppopoints which will disappear \$5,000, which must be paid by the Opposition politicians behind the petitioner. Before the Opposition are through with terers' Union had nothing left but its the other four protests they will begin secretary Deller of the Plasterers has

to think that the attempted revival of read, might much better have been spokTurnerism is too expensive and they will en without the manuscript. But, taking

PRESS OFINIONS.

If our correspondent is correct about has 11,00 members, and has been a family discharging a good competent established for many years. It has the girl and giving her place to a Chinaman men, money, record and leaders, and is because he offered to work foroless wamen, money, record and leaders, and is ges, the Record has been altogether too ing a speech which lasted for more than as well prepared for a hard struggle as charitable in its reference to the people an hour, kept constantly in view the and organization in the three kingdoms. employing Chinese as domestics. People plan which he had mapped out for him-The present dispute has served to aug- who prefer to hire a Chinaman in pre- self. After making a modest reference ment to an important degree the numeri- ference to a competent Canadian or Am to the responsibility of the position in cal strength of the union. It is believed erican girl desire to eat the filth that which he was placed, he prefaced a by good judges that the Masters' As- is usually dished up by Chinese cooks.- congratulatory address upon, the ima-Rossland Evening Record

The matter of granting a charter for the building of the Kettle River Valley Railway into the Boundary country will come up before the Dominion parliament shortly, and it should be seen to by the representatives of this district that the matter is pushed ahead as much as pos-This is a subject of vital importance to every resident of the Boundary section and should not be allowed to be sidetracked or jobbed, as it was last year.-Grand Forks Miner.

The eight-hour law will not work to dvantage in the mines in Kootenay, as that by the end of the year will tend to cause dissensions in dis ricts that have few properties on a pay ing basis. There was no great demand for the change, and it would have been better to have let well enough alone.-Nelson Tribune.

A single bee collects only about a tablepoonful of honey during a season.



The most critical period in a woman life may be properly called Time." It is the period when she blossoms from girlinocd into woman bood.

At this momentous-time the best med cine for a woman to take is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Reservition. It acts directly upon the delicate and important organs that are to bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It hakes them strong healthy and vigorous. "It corrects all fregularities and displacements and stops exhausting drains of Taken during the pe ciod of expectant maternity, it hanishes the usual annoyances and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It in-sures the new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous, complaining women into happy, healthy wives. sands of women have told over their own signatures, the story of the marvelous merits of this great medicine. An honest dealer will not fify to persuade you to take something different from what you ask for, for the sake of a few pennies added profit ded profit.

ded profit.

Mrs. Anna Virich, of Blm Creek, Buffalo Co. Neb., writes T was under doctors care for two years with uterfine disease. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and when I had taken one half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased and hapt been very strong ever since that was two years and a half ago! 100: The only constrpation care that mever causes discomfort—Dr. Piece's Pleasant Pellets. At all medicine stores.

Dominion.

Opening Proceedings in the Commons Marked With Great Enthusia m.

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech Fully Up to Any For-mis mer Effort aivord wen Reewalin.

The following is the Montreal Herald's synopsis of the proceedings in the Dominton House last Monday:

Ottawa, March 21.-(Special.)-The opening days of the session of parliament have given place to the actual struggle of political debate. Yesterday the two forces, which had been surveying each other at a respectful distance since the speech from the throne was Sir Charles Will Campaign in Quebec. presented on Thursday last, came at each other in solemn earnest, over the address in reply. The honorable post of opening the engagement by moving and seconding the address, by custom assigned to new members, was admirably filled by the two gentlemen in each of the houses to whom the lot fell. Then the leaders engaged in a hand-tohand conflict. The battle is fairly on, against giving away the people's patri- The finish, from present appearances, will be sometime in the height of sum- in vain. Indeed, the predominance of mer. The first day showed the govern- the traits which have neutralized the ment's armor to be, at the very least, effect of Sir Charles' atterances in recent Laurier moved the adjournment of the reduction of the number of representa- plan of campaign without any new fea-

> Prince, and Mr. Martineau, of Mont- against the proposed rearrangement of magny, in one stride established a electoral divisions and a grotesquely-creditable footings as debaters. Each worded assault upon the suggested Senhas a method of his own. The first, ate reform measure. In both of the latshowed a grasp of parliamentary pro- ter cases, however, it was rather from him as a decided acquisition to the de-bating strength of the government; the second a wealth of language and a force of expression which must win for aim a hearing each time he addresses the house. Each of the two speeches for together with his challenge for an time; one was perhaps somewhat elaborate for a maiden effort, in view of what is customary in the whilst the other, although admirably them altogether, Mr. Bell and Mr. Martineau are to be congratulated upon having made two of the most creditable initial speeches ever made in the cham-

The Mover's Speech.

Mr. Bell, upon rising, at once assumed the parliamentary air, and during a speech which lasted for more than terial services rendered to the country by the administration, with the statement that no man could be ignorant of the prosperity of Canada but the man who would wilfully close his eyes to the light. Continuing, he reveiwed detail the ways in which the substantial improvement in the condition of affairs generally could be demonstrated by referring to the great increase in the volume of trade, which had taken place since the Laurier government had come into power. He pointed out that in eight months of the present financial year there had been an increase of \$12,000,000, and he confidently expected total increase in the trade during the three years of Liberal government would be fully \$88,000,000, and this as compared with \$67,000,000 of an increase in eighteen years of Conservative rule. Ironical Opposition laughter.) Further matter for congratulation was revealed by a comparison with the United States, where, with a population and probably wealth about fourteen times greater, the total increase in trade had latterly been actually less than in Canada, Manifestly so far as trade was concerned there had been tremendous strides made under country. the Liberal administration. Conclusive proof had been furnished of the em ptiness of the delusion that Canada was lependent upon the United States, by the existence in this country of pros-perity which did not exist across the The great increase in the volume of trade was a still greater subject of

Canada is in Midstream. The speaker next referred to the imnigration policy of the government. ointing out that the days of exodus to the United States had ceased, and ceasd for good; that in Quebec many whole families and settlements. indeed, had come back and become repatriated. In this connection he referred to the teresting fact that whilst in nearly all scheme he characterized

agement of the government was due at bold a waster empire than has been. least some of the credit for making He appealed to the government to with such a state of affairs, passible. Mr. Bell went on to touch upon the international commission, making a graceful reference to Lord Herschell's valued reference to Lord Herschell's valued services and unfortunate death. The fact that the conclusion of the commisfurther fact that its sessions were not open to the public, made a full consideration of the question impossible. But he thought the government was enthe persistent effort of six months in which provided that any rearrangement the direction of bringing about an adgratulate the government upon the enforcement of important postage reforms and the realization of the Imperial postage dream watch had been in the eyes of the public since the death of Roland Hill. He concluded an able address by touching upon several other

Mr. Martineau tollowed with an able address in French, rich in thought and laughed formal functions which have marked the language, and Jelivered with a force and fervor which show him not unacquainted with the art of oratory. He justined the faith of the people in Sir Willrid Laurier, and gave so strong an expres-sion of his loyalty as to call forth a re-mark from the leader of the opposition.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was in good voice and otherwise gave avidence of unexpected vitality, delivered a characteristic address, an address which would probably have been much more interesting had it been less characteristic, and had not most of the subject matter been already familiar to those who had read his previous speeches in the House and Those who looked for indications of a new method of attack upon the governto be obtained. ment, or a new series of charges, looked dinary stump speech, but for the dasn In the Commons, Mr. Bell, of East half hour by an impassioned protest cedure and a tact and clearness in the contrast with the earlier part of a laborarrangement of his matter which mark ed speech and the extraordinary language used than the strength of the ardently the opposition leader had kept the appeal to the country regarding the two payment for a more efficient service. measures referred to, came an announcement of his intention to conduct a campaign in Quebec against the Senate proposal.

The Text, "We Are the People." In opening Sir Charles devoted considpresent prosperity is in no wise due to the Liberal government, but entirely to Conservatives; that the Liberal treal. party had done absolutely nothing towards bringing about the satisfactory condition of affairs and were in power to-day without a policy.

The speech, in short, composed a lecture from the text, "We are the people." Before launching into his speech he referred to the excellent addresses which had first been made and expressed his satisfaction at the accession to the House, of so, much parliamentary ability and mental acumen as that displayed by the mover and seconder of the address. He agreed with Mr. Bell that Canada was not and should not be regarded as States for its advancement. He further agreed with the mover of the address that the prosperity claimed was a fact, but he was prepared to demonstrate that that prosperity was entirely due to the Conservatives, who had built up such a structure that the "Winds of Liberalism could not prevail against it.". The "devout and credulous follower" of the leader of the government Mr. Martineau) he challenged to lay a finger upon a single pledge made by the government that had been fulfilled since the party had come into power. Oratory as interpreted by the leader of the government. seemed to him to consist in saying what the occasion required without any attention to facts. He himself had championed the construction of the C. P. R. with a view to develop a country which Hon. Edward Blake had referred to disparagingly as only a sea of mountains. This was only one of a number of cases where he and the Conservatives had stood out for the interests of the

Oh, Those Incapable Liberals!

settled down to the consideration of the Anglo-American rapprochement and the international conference. He argued that the opportunity for effecting a satisfactory settlement had appeared satisfaction when the revenue situation most favorable one. The United States had been placed under considerable oblivas considered. Not only had trade inwas considered. Not only had trade in-creased but during the past year a sur-plus had been built up of \$1,722,000. To months nothing had been accomplished, gether with the surplus had come a sub-stantial reduction in the burdens upon modus vivend, when the matter had been he people and duties had been reduced, in their hands; the Liberals had accomespecially upon goods imported from the plished nothing because they were incap-Motherland. Business was prospering, able of dealing with such questions, be mills, were rupning at full swing, and cause those with whom they were negotacase had been recently cited where tiating had no respect for officent in a large manufacturing establishment short," said Sir Charles, coming again had voluntarily raised the wages of its "to the same conclusion; on this point as employes by ten per cent. By way of "upon the other," you owe the National comparison, the speaker painted a piccomparison, the speaker painted a picpolicy to us, you owe all your prosperity
ture of what had resulted from the to us." Continuing the taunted the goveighteen years of the so-called glorious ernment with its fickleness the the man.

National Policy. Railway earnings had ter of its trade policy; its imability to
increased in various parts of the coindeal with the last explantic project. Its lether of the coinconfiguration of the coinconfiguration of the coinconfiguration of the coindeal with the last explantic project. Its lether of the coinconfiguration of the coinconfiguratio garding the Pacific cable (tils project also). Regarding the plebiscite question, he charged the leader of the government with acting in bad faith had declined to define before submitting the measure what he would do when the result was declared, had struck a deathblow to the cause of temperance in this country. The Imperial penny postage. teresting fact that whilst in nearly all scheme he characterized as inadequate other, countries last year the number, and as presumptions. Again summaring in the result of a prolonged excursion to ten per cent, in Canada there had on what he declared to be the course of baen an actual gain of nearly 20 per the government, he came back to the cent, and British Columbia had made same conclusion. "In fact, I have no rephenomenal progress: (Mr. McInnes— spect for those, who are trying to reap Heart hearn, and the rest of the Do-, where another has sown." Not even the inion was not inactive ... Canada's Imperial stamp itself escaped censure, place in the stream of the world's pro-gress was in the centre, where the cur-General was the man who had made rent was swiftest, and to careful man- Canada ridiculous by declaring that "We

in Sir Charles Cuts Loose

sion's deliberations was not yet, and the for the fresh invasion of the constitu tion involved by the proposal of a rearrangement of electoral districts upon the present occasion. The authority he thought, could not be found within titled to the gratitude of the country for the four corners of the constitution justment of the differences between two immediately after the decennial census, powers. The speaker went on to con- and then only. He defied the hon, gentleman to hold an election immediately. They were afraid to fight, the great Conservative party excepting with loaded dice. It was for the Senate reform proposal

that the Conservative leader reserved his strongest adjectives. So mad, silly Important acts of the government in and alsurd a proposal, he said, never emthe interest of the people. At this the conscienceless Ministerialists laughed. But Sir Charles was not yet Defore entering into an agreement based upon the claim that the safety of Confederation was involved, he characterized Sir Wilfried Laurier's scheme as efficiently in Montreal, as a monstrous, absurd and absolutely untenable proposal, the worst description heavy snow which tell on the various of bad faith. He himself was at the mets, together with the big runs of closing stage of his life, but he would smaller fish now going on, are said by be faithless to the Crown, to Canada smaller fish now going on, are said by and to the Empire to which he belong and to the Empire to which he belong a cuainfed with these things, to be "de-ed were he not to meet upon the threshold a proposal which was striking at the very foundation of Confederation. He would make it his business to visit every part of the province of Quebec and fight the Premier and the Minister of Public Works in the matter. Beduring his recent campaign in Ontario. fore the proposal could be made law the authority of the Senate would have

The Opposition leader concluded his address at eleven o'clock, and in view of the lateness of the hour. Sir Wilfrid debate.

In the Senate. In the Senate, the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Senator Kerr, of Cobourg, and seconded by Senator Thibaudeau, of Mon-treal. Senator Kerr sat in the House as a Liberal member under the Mac-

kenzie administration. Notices of Future Proceedings. Dr. Douglas is going to introduce bills to regulate trade in grain in the Northgument that such general attention was west, and respecting abandoned lands attracted to this part of the speech. Evi- in the hands of colonization companies. Mr. McMullen intends to ask if the point of his address for the tail of it, government is going to recast the Civil Service Act with a view to equitable Mr. Foster is curious to know what the Joint Commission has cost up to

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) is going to ask for a copy of the lease relating to the occupation of the Champ de Mars by the city of Montreal. He is erable time to the propositions: that the also desirous of obtaining a statement of the travelling expenses of judges religious factions, the Methodists and from outside districts sitting in Mon Salvation Army men, of the rancherie

Lieut, Colonel Prior (Victoria) move for the correspondence relating to complaints against Lieut-Governor McInnes in dismissing the Turner administration

tain expressions of opinion from the various provinces on the subject of Senate reform. Mr. Casgrain will also ask the government if the Manitoba ticulars of tled.

SAANICH FARMERS QUARREL. --any way dependent upon the United The Charge of Assault Against Mr. McKay Dismissed.

-0 A case arising out of a dispute be ween two Saanich farmers was heard in the police court this morning. The cause of the dispute was the tardiness of the accused in delivering a load of straw which he had promised to give plaintiff in return for some sacks. On Sunday, the plaintiff, John C. Smith, who is a gardener on the cross road between Cadboro Bay and Elk lake, went down to the defendant's, Chas. McKay's, to see about the delivery of the straw. The men met in the stable, and, according to the evidence of an eye witness, Thos. Hember, and in the expressive language f defendant's counsel, Mr. Potts, were on "pretty hot in the collar." Humber stated that Smith employed term of opprobium in addressing Mc-Kay, which reflected upon his ancestry. This Smith resented with a stinging olow under McKay's ear, which sent that gentleman sprawling on the floor. In his endeavor to protect his face Smith didn't see what weapons his as-Shortly before six o'clock Sir Charles sailant was employing, but he felt a continual tattoo on his ribs which he strongly suspected were administered by his enemy's No. 10's. After a sufficient chastisement had been administered, Snith states, he assisted McKay to his feet and with a kick judiciously deliver ed at the extremity of Mckay's spinal column ejected him from the barn! 104 The charge was dismissed,"

> The Marquis of Salisbury keeps about 10 indoor servants, not counting dependents of dehigher class, such as private secretaries slibrarians and chanlains

Januan Maria

The citrates, tartrates, etc. extracted from pure fruits, act on the system with the same beneficial results as the salt contained in the juices of fresh fruits. These salts are the foundation of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT > SALT. The scarcity of fresh fruits in winter time makes Abbey's Effervescent Salt all the more necessary to the All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 500 things bottle; trial size, sec. 4T 800.

A Promising Outlook.

Salmon Canners Say Signs Are Propitious for a Big Pack.

Immense Runs of Colachans-S. washes still Potlatching in the North.

Steamer Willapa, Capt. Foote, renemed port this morning after a pleasant run to the various northern British Columbian ports between here and the Naas. She brought news that the signs are most propitious for heavy packs this season at the northern canneries, tact, every promise is given that the coming season will be a great one. The heavy snow which fell on the various smaller fish now going on, are said by late hyas klootch" signs for the salmo packers. All the canneries, saving the Balmoral on the Skeena river, are preparing their cutting sheds and their para phenalia, in readiness to bring in the shining salmon as soon as they begin to run from their spawning grounds at the inlet heads. At Claxton cannery work men are building the fallen shed broken down by the mass of snow which fell upon it in the big storms of three weeks ago, and all will be in readiness for

work when the season opens. News is brought by the Willipa of an immense record-breaking run of ools chans. They came down the inlets in swarms about a week ago, making them as difficult to navigate as though filled with slush ice. Robert Cunningham's cannery steamer, the Chieftain, went up the Naas from Port Essington and took as much as twenty-five tons of the little fishes in a single night. All the northern canners which took advantage of the runs made prodigious catches. Mr. Cunningham came down by the Willapa bringing a big shipment of fresh and salted oolachans, which were placed or the fish market on the arrival of the Wil-

lapa. A call was made at Skidegate, the oil shipping port, of the Queen Charlotte islands. The Indians who went from there some time ago to investigate the wreckage reported to have been found on the west coast of the big islands had returned shortly before the Willapa arrived, but they brought no more news of the wreckage,

The fued which existed between the Salvation, Army men, of the rancherie near Skidegate is still quietly smouldering, although no open trouble has occurred of late. The Methodists are still holding out and refuse to allow the "tambouring banging Army men to erect Mr. Casgrain gives notice that he will to the Willana's officers, it seemed that ask if the government is trying to ob the Indians of the loud amen and hallelujah who follow Wesley wanted a religious monopoly there.

The Fort Rupert potlatch-full par Times about two weeks ago-is still going on. All the other chieftains who arrived after the obstinate Chief Jim readily consented to join the society of the chief of the Fort Ruperts, and wear the peace-producing cedar, bark, and when the Willapa left all were making merry. The fires as they blazed at the corners of the hamlet lit up most fantastic scenes, for the wild, weird dances of the festive natives were still on and. according to the Indian way of thinking, there was, "a hot time at old Fort Ru-

Further north the dusky tribesmen are also preparing for big potlatches and festive gatherings. A big potlatch is to be held at Oweeknigno, at the head of Rivers Inlet, but some few miles inland. The Willapa passed numbers of big canoes, the sailing ships of the natives, gaded down with siwashes and their families, even to the third and fourth generation thereof, and their household effects, together with the big piles of blankets to be potlatched, bound to the cene of the festivities.

Steamer Rapid Transit was passed en route down near China Hat, and sig-nalled asking to be reported. Few passengers were brought, and a comparatively small freight.

GEORGE BIDWELL DEAD.

The Notorious Forger Does Not Long Survive His Younger Brother.

Butte, Mont., March 27.—George Bidvell, the elder of the Bidwell brothers. who with several confederates gained notoriety by defrauding the Bank of England of \$5,000,000 through forged securities, died this morning, after two weeks illness of pneumonia. The death of his brother Austin here three weeks ago was a great blow to him, and he took to his bed a few days after the younger brother died. The remains will be littered by the county

TO STOP CHOKING!

Raising the left arm as high as you an will relieve choking much more rapidly than by heing thumped in the back. And it is well that every one should know it, for often a person; gets choked while eating when there is no one near to thump him. ... Very frequently at meals and when they are at play children get choked while eating, and the oustomary maner of relieving them is to slap them sharply in the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free, so that it can be swallowed. The same thing can be brought about by raising the lest hand of the child as high as possible and the relief comes much more rapidly In happenings of this kind there should be no alarm, for if a child sees that older persons for parents get excited they are very liable to get so also. The best thing is to tell the child to raise its left arm, and immediately the difficulty passes down. Washington, Evening Star

There are many forms of nervous debition of men that yield to the use of Carter's Iton Bills: Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Natives Bur

Manila, March 27, 7:40 a ericans have advanced of the Dagpan railroad, pinos from Manila an where there were 3,000 in Last night the brigade Harrison Gray Otis and encamped in the enemy Maycauyan, and that Wheaton at Malinta. G on's brigade formed a General McArthur's div and the latter Wheaton there, marched road to Maycauyan. fortified and for 300 yar were trenches on each side These were taken possess erican troops. The Movements of Am

will be pushed in this dire day's work of the United S consisted of storming the trenches. The Filipinos oc were completely hidden. poured a strong fire from until they were disturbed b volley, when they would a the woods and jungle, only stand at the next line." The American loss was and 25 wounded. It is known that the PI protected that they suff No dead insurgents were trenches. Thirty prisoners by the Americans. The inst

their guns when compelled The Helena and the army Shelled Malabon and Coun while the Monadnock fired upon' Faranaque Tor two'l purpose of destroying mil

A great smoke was cause insurgents are still in posse town, results are not obtain The exacuation of turesque rout. Thousands men and children, loaded household goods, some with treasures, fighting cocks, their arms, poured across the early morning.

An exploded caisson at bridge proved a bar to the Ten soldiers of the Orego while searching for two early in the fighting, snea eity in the morning and for in a condition of chaos.

ints, seeing them, Fled in Panige hinking the American for session. The Oregonia ral armed natives and then

The American forces die Talabon but are concentrations to strike Maleola a city of desolation. iers have been forbidden lace for fear that natives ng there.
Burning Villages

Manila, March 27 The is morning found the im Polo and a number of s est of the railroad desert They are advancing a To-day the Washington who held Pasig yesterday agement with a band of in

ove in their outposts. This Hipinos lost several men. McArthur's Advan Manila, March 27, 2:30 pl cArthur's division spent th forning at Maycauyan, th on beyond Polo. After is front, he pushed along his afternoon towards Male

If the statement of thirty

captured to-day is tru

ody of the enemy retreated Instructions to Filipi Manila, March 27, 3:25 re no more trenches to en hough over thirty villages. arger settlements of

uigan intervene. At every railroad static have been posted, signed by commander-in-chief. Antonio lering all spies and bearers he enemy to be shot witho nstructing that all looters a be treated in the same man hat all towns abandoned While deploring the exist ie circular maintains the right of Filipinos to defend ives and lands against ninators who will kill them and children," adding that ought to impel all Filipinos verything The shelling of Paranque

meditated. The Monadno ened by the long effence of