E YEARS.
H OF STOMACH.

ams Street, Minneapolis, Minn., as
h catarrh of the stomach which no
dvised me to try Peruna. Although
within the first week. I kept tak-
say that it cured me entirely, and I
only too glad to recommend it."—

saving my life, for I suffered for
nths from catarrh of the stomach,
o bottles of Peruna cured me."—Mrs.
zzie Blevins.

f you do not derive prompt and satis-
tory results from the use of Peruna,
ite at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a
l statement of your case and he will
pleased to give you his valuable ad-
e gratis.

ddress Dr. Hartman, President of
e Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,
io.

Death of Mrs. McKinley.—Yesterday morning the death occurred of Mrs. ry McKinley, wife of John McKin-, of 41 Bridge street. The deceased s a native of Hull, England, and was years of age. She came to this city 872, and has resided here ever since. sides her husband she leaves two ghters, one residing in Seattle and other, Mrs. Robert Foster, being a ident of Victoria. The funeral will e place on Sunday at 2 o'clock from e late residence, and at 2:30 from e Reformed Episcopal church.

Death's Hand.—William Goninan, who me here from Rossland two months o for medical treatment, died on Tues-evening. He was a native of Connor wn, Cornwall, England, and was 50 rs of age. A widow and eight chil-n are left to mourn his death. Mr. ninan was an enthusiastic member of Sons of St. George, and the mem-rs of the Victoria Glees as well as members of the I. O. O. F., he being member of Ironwoods lodge of Michi-, will attend the funeral in a body. e funeral is arranged for 2:30 this ternoon from I. O. O. F. hall, Doug-s street. Rev. E. S. Rowe will con-t the funeral services.

Applications Asked For.—The city k is asking for applications for the tions of plumbing and milk inspect-. They will be received until Monday, y 5, at 2 p.m. The salary attached to position of plumbing inspector is at rate of $75, and that attached to the sition of milk inspector at the rate of per month. Applicants for the posi-of plumbing inspector are required present, with their applications, a cer-ate from the board of examiners ap-ted by the City council that the ap-ant is a qualified practical plumber, erwise their applications will not be sidered. Information as to the board examiners may be obtained at the of-of the city engineer.

resident's Report.—A very largely at-ded meeting of the Natural History ety was held last evening, at which t of business left over from the an-l meeting was disposed of. A num-of reports were received, several in-sting specimens submitted, and a ber of suggestions made for the d of the order." The most inter-g feature of the evening's pro-mme was the retiring president's an-l address, in which Rev. Canon nlands reviewed at length the work he past year and elucidated in a asant vein the objects of the society. tless to say, it was thoroughly en-d and the vote of thanks which fol-d was much more than perfunctory formal, a sincere expression of the bers' appreciation of the paper and satisfactory manner in which the or had presided during the past r.

hile the dance to be given by Mrs. r Shorter Hours.—The movement h has been in progress on the con-t for the best part of a year look-for shorter hours for workingmen reached Victoria, and if the work-are successful the next few ths will see most of the union men king but eight hours a day and re-ng the same wages as at present. painters have already received this cession from their employers; the enters have notified the contractors after May 1 they will work but hours; the plumbers have given employers until May 5 to accede to ilar request; the plasterers' shorter will go into effect on the 8th and bricklayers' on June 1. The boiler-rs are asking for a nine-hour day. Saturday night there will be a mass ting at Labor hall, when the carpen-will discuss the question.

OUR FAITH will be as strong as
rs if you try—
Shiloh's
Consumption
Cure and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you e trial bottle if you write for it. ILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Con-mption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all ng Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold a day, and thus prevent serious results. has been doing these things for 50 years. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

H's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

The Atlin Investigation

Evidence of Hon. James Dunsmuir and Mr. James Stables M. P. P.

Unnecessary Evidence Not Bearing on the Charges Curtailed.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The inquiry into the charges made by Mr. C. W. Sawers against Mr. J. D. Graham, gold commissioner of Atlin, was resumed before the Select committee yesterday morning, when the Hon. James Dunsmuir and Mr. James Stables, M. P. P. gave evidence.

The Premier testified as to the dates of his visit to Atlin, and of the Royal commission held there, and produced figures relating to the revenue derived from the Atlin district during the past three years. Mr. Sawers pressed Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir to express an opinion as to whether the camp had seemed happy, and contented, but as the witness had only stayed there a very short time he was unable to do so. He said that he had heard some complaints, and that Mr. Sawers seemed the most discontented man there.

Mr. Stables gave an estimate of the value of the buildings purchased by the commissioner for the isolation hospital, his estimate being considerably higher than those of other witnesses.

At the commencement of the sitting, Mr. Sawers, on a question of privilege, complained that the reports of the proceedings of the committee for the past two days, which had appeared in the Colonist, were not fair and impartial reports of what took place. Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Rogers expressed the opinion that the reports were fair, and the subject was dropped.

Hon. James Dunsmuir stated that he arrived in Atlin about the 17th of August, and was at Cariboo Crossing on the 16th of August, 1901. The first meeting of the Royal commission was on August 12, and the second on the 14th. The Chief Justice left Atlin on the 15th, and passed witness at Cariboo Crossing. When he was in Atlin he heard some talk about Mr. Graham resigning. A few people told him that, but he did not remember asking Mr. Sawers if he would have had resigned. One or two people spoke to witness about the appointment in case Mr. Graham resigned. The revenue derived from Atlin in 1899 was $87,331.12, and the gold output for that year was $800,000; in 1900 the revenue was $81,053.94, and the gold output was $450,000; in 1901 the revenue was $50,827.60, and the gold output was $300,000. Those were the official figures. He really could not say whether the people in the camp seemed happy when he was there. Some of them seemed happy enough. He had heard some complaints, and the principal complainant was Mr. Sawers, who seemed to be the most discontented man around. Mr. Sawers complained a great deal about Mr. Woods and other people. He believed Mr. Sawers had stated then that the miners of the district had no confidence in the local administration. Mr. Sawers had asked for an investigation of the charges against Mr. Woods.

James Stables, M. P. P., said that he went to Atlin in March, 1899. He was not prejudiced either for or against Mr. Graham. Reports of what he had said in the House on the subject of this inquiry appearing in the newspapers were substantially correct. When he had been in the Atlin camp for a month he had heard serious complaints against Mr. Graham, and the other officials. Those complaints had been fairly continuous ever since, but he did not believe in them.

Mr. Garden said that for his part he would like to hear some evidence bearing on the charges made.

Mr. Belyea also objected to the evidence being produced by Mr. Sawers. The fact was that Mr. Sawers wanted to "get at" Mr. Graham, and he was getting evidence which had nothing to do with the charges to be investigated with a view to prejudicing the public against Mr. Graham.

Mr. Sawers argued that he had a right to bring evidence which would affect the credibility of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Garden moved that the evidence given before the committee should be strictly confined to the charges made against Mr. Graham. All the unnecessary evidence that was being taken was doing no good to the country.

Messrs. Dickie and Mounce agreed with Mr. Garden, and Mr. McPhillips pointed out that Mr. Sawers could not anticipate the defence and bring out evidence against the credibility of witnesses who had not yet testified.

Mr. Sawers then recalled Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, who stated that he had not noticed the building bought for the hospital when he was in Atlin, and he could not say what such a building would be worth there. In Victoria the building—judging from the photograph—would not be worth more than $100. In Atlin under certain circumstances it might have been worth a great deal more.

By Mr. Belyea—He really knew nothing about the value of building and building material in Atlin.

The examination of Mr. Stables was then continued. The witness did not remember the building purchased for the hospital by Mr. Graham. Looking at the photograph he would suppose such a building to be worth about $250 at the time of its sale. In 1900 the building would have cost more than that to construct. He made estimates of the cost, which considerably exceeded those of other witnesses. The total cost would be about $385.

Mr. Belyea then described for the convenience of the committee, the additions and alterations made in the building he benefits purchase by Mr. Graham. The additions Mr. Stables figured out would cost about $62, increasing the total cost to $447.

Mr. Mr. Sawers—He could not say what the building would have cost to erect in 1901. He refused to answer questions concerning the reliability of other witnesses. In regard to the condition of Atlin, Mr. Stables said that there had been a boom in '99, which had burst in 1900, but in his opinion the camp was on a better basis today than it had been during the boom. It was highly probable, and he himself anticipated, that there would be quite a boom in Atlin this season.

The committee adjourned at 12.30 p. m. until 10 o'clock this morning.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Fitzsimmons May Attend Coronation.

London, April 23.—The National Sporting club offers a purse of £2,500 for a pugilistic contest between Jim Jeffries and Bob Fitzsimmons, to be held in London next June.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Condition of Patient Seems to Be Somewhat Better.

The Hague, April 23.—It was said tonight at Castle Loo that even without a relapse, Queen Wilhelmina's convalescence would occupy a month or more. Today Her Majesty showed a considerable revival of spirits and interest in her surroundings.

ONTARIO FIRES.

North Augusta and Newburg Suffer Heavily.

North Augusta, Ont., April 23.—Fire broke out today in the residence of Chas. Galbraith, and before it was extinguished it had done $40,000 damage to property. The buildings burned in addition to Galbraith's residence, were George Davis' residence; S. W. Norton's residence and stables; Galbraith's blacksmith shop; residence of Dr. Waddell; residence and shoe store of James Langstaff; residence of W. S. Cannon; Mrs. Davis' hotel; general store of T. E. Warren & Co.; residence of Dr. Dunn. A high wind was blowing at the time. Insurance is $12,000.

Newburg, Ont., April 23.—Fire today destroyed Burgerines great mill; Stickney's agricultural implement store house; Farley's factory, and Mathew Cohan's barn. Loss, $67,000.

The Fringe Of Empire

Will Kidnapping of Patani's Rajah Add "Another Little Patch of Red?"

How the Ruler of a Malay State Was Carried Off by Siamese.

On the outskirts of the Empire there are many. Cecil Rhodes and Warren Hastings in embryo. One of these would-be enlargers of John Bull's Empire has stirred up a pretty kettle of fish in Siamese Malaya. Mr. Annadale, an explorer, has been for several months in Patani, and is regarded as a plotter to secure Patani for Britain. There was considerable friction between the Rajah of Patani and the Siamese, and when he was there, although the explorer was treated well by the Rajah, he was ever watched by the Siamese and his every move reported to Bangkok. One attempt was made by the Siamese to poison him.

On his return Mr. Annadale was interviewed by the Malay Mail, and he stated that the State was reeking with intrigue and ripe for rebellion against the Siamese suzerainty. The kidnapping of the Rajah of Patani—the potentate was lured on to a Siamese gunboat and carried off—will probably have the effect of causing Britain to step in, and a glance at the map, said Mr. Annadale shows that British interference will seal the fate of Siamese Malays. Nobody doubts that ultimately all the Malay states will come under the British flag, contended the explorer. If he does let him read the history of India for the last hundred years.

The Malay Mail comments on the story and pointedly asks: "Is the whole business pre-arranged as an excuse so smooth, the susceptibility of the Siamese nobility when the King of Siam quietly makes a transfer nominally under compulsion?"

Other Siamese and Malay papers say that the Rajah has been arrested for intriguing with the British, and the Singapore Free Press tells the story of how he was kidnapped as follows: "His Highness, the Rajah of Patani, a friendly and neighboring potentate, recently in Singapore, has been kidnapped by a Siamese official from Patani. He was taken away in a Siamese gunboat, and is now a prisoner. He was lured to the house of a Siamese official, where he was asked to sign and subscribe to a treaty whereby he was to practically abjure the right of governing his own state. On refusing he was surrounded by a company of 30 soldiers from the gunboat, who took him away with them, attendants of the Rajah was not allowed to send for either his wife or cash.

"The telegraph operators employed by the Siamese telegraphs had been instructed to send no word of the kidnapping, and it was not until messengers reached Singapore that the news was learned that the Malays of Patani were frantic and their rising was expected to result in serious trouble, which will likely extend to the state of Kelantan, as the Rajah is a near relative and friendly and affectionately disposed towards the kidnapped Rajah.

"Phya Sri Sahadi was the kidnapper. He is an under secretary in the Siamese government, and he planned well, for when the kidnapping took place it was late at night, and there were few Malays present, who were quickly driven back when they tried to assist their ruler."

This will remind you that the pain of strains, bruises and sprains, common incidents of active out-door life is drawn from aching bodies by Perry Davis' Painkiller, as a magnet draws bits of iron from sand.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 16 to 22 April, 1902.

The week has been chiefly noticeable for a continuance of low pressure areas over British Columbia and the Northwest.

On the 16th the barometer was high on the American coast; on the 17th the pressure had spread inland over the Pacific States and had moved northward to Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. These conditions were, however, but temporary, for on the 18th the pressure began to give way in advance of an ocean disturbance which appeared on our coast and rapidly developed over Vancouver Island, causing strong westerly gales on the outside waters and along the Straits and Sound. During the three following days the barometer remained low over the whole region from California to British Columbia, another marked depression becoming central in Utah and moving northeastward to Montana. On Monday the pressure commenced to rise again on the Californian coast, and by Tuesday this high pressure had moved northward to Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. In this province temperatures have been somewhat below the normal on the immediate coast, but warmer over the valley of the Thompson river. The rainfall has been light in this district, but heavier on the Fraser delta and in Cariboo falls have occurred both of rain and snow. Heavy showers fell in Oregon and Washington and frosts were frequent at various points. In the Northwest the weather has been cooler, and moderate showers and some heavy falls of snow have occurred. Thunder storms were reported from Swift Current and Spokane.

At Victoria 42 hours and 6 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded; the highest temperature was 57.3 on the 17th, and the lowest, 38.2 on the same day; rainfall, .15 inch.

At New Westminster rainfall was .80 inch; highest temperature, 60 on the 17th; lowest, 38, on the 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

At Kamloops, highest temperature, 64 on the 16th, 17th, 18th; lowest, 39 on the 21st; rainfall, .20 inch.

At Barkerville the rain and snowfall was .32 inch; hail fell on the 22nd; highest temperature, 50 on the 18th; lowest, 20 on the 20th.

THE SUFFERINGS OF JOB.

If the agonies of Job were any worse than the tortures of itching piles from which so many people are now suffering he had much to endure. The difference is that there is no reason for any one to endure the miseries of piles for a single day. Dr. Chase's Ointment has cured tens of thousands of cases, and is absolutely guaranteed to cure each and every case of piles. 60 cents at all dealers or by mail from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Chinese Situation

China Sees Weapon in Education to Drive Out Hated Foreigner.

War Is Inevitable Between Russia and Japan—Both Making Preparation.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Among the passengers who arrived from China by the Empress of China yesterday was R. W. Little, editor and proprietor of the North China Daily News, who is perhaps one of the best posted men on Chinese affairs. In an interview he said: "China is a land where things invariably go by opposites; if you make up your mind that such a thing will happen, the opposite will usually occur. Just prior to the Boxer troubles of 1900, there was no one in Pekin who believed that the troubles would follow so soon, although my paper was in possession of the whole plot a month before and there were warnings given for many months prior to the outbreak, although none believed them.

"It is the same now, no one can forsee what will happen, for China is the land of surprises. My idea of the situation now, is that the Chinese have really never got over their defeat by Japan, and they have since then been casting about to find the reason for their defeat. They have come to the conclusion that it was because Japan has adopted western ways, western education, militarism and drill. China is now endeavoring to follow the footsteps of Japan, believing that when the education is complete the Chinese will be strong enough to drive the foreigners from the country.

"There is no doubt that the Empress Dowager has never changed her attitude towards foreigners. Her present assumed friendliness is really a blind, and the reason why the Empress Dowager is issuing edicts promoting education is simply because the Chinese government has come to believe that with education, schools, foreign drilling and armament, the Chinese will be able to accomplish the object the Boxers failed to do—to drive out the foreigners.

"It would of course be suicidal on the part of the powers to aid in this strengthen-ed point, although the river is full of rocks above Wu Chow, which is the limit of navigation for the larger gunboats. The British have several small gunboats, twin screw, shallow draught vessels on the West river, which is full of pirates, and as these gunboats are armed with maxims and small quick-firing guns, they are quite formidable.

"The indemnity may be partly responsible for the outbreak of rebellion, for the south had no part in the movement, but it is more likely the use the Chinese officials are making of the collection of ening of the Chinese by education and reform, were it not for the fact that it is generally believed by the foreign element in China that with education comes the Chinese will see the folly of attempting to drive out the foreigners and the policy to that end will be abandoned.

"So much for the Chinese of the north and the government. Regarding the rebellion in South China, I can tell you that it is a most serious movement. When the rebellion broke out my Chinese informants told me there was no importance to be attached to it. Then they began to get letters telling of its seriousness, and when I left they stated that the insurrection was a most serious one, because a large number of the soldiers of General Ma and Marshal Su, armed with Mauser rifles of the most modern style, and well provided with ammunition had gone over to the rebels. The Chinese Imperial leaders had only 5,000 men they could trust to be placed in the field against the rebels, and many of these will likely desert at the first opportunity.

"It is very difficult to get news regarding the insurrection, for the Chinese invariably magnify the reports, and the foreigners have all fled from the district. The report cabled that 2,000 Imperial troops have been cut to pieces may simmer down to 20 killed when the facts are all known. The Chinese generals always magnify their losses, and for this reason. They usually draw pay and arms for 5,000 men when they have about 250, and when they are engaged with any force, if five are killed, they report that 500 were lost. Reports of battles always increase in as far as the number of dead are concerned with every village the couriers pass through.

"It is not fully known who are at the back of the rebels. They seem to be a unity of several movements. The Triad society are probably behind much of the movement, which is not only an anti-dynasty, but an antiforeign rebellion. It is not thought that the Chinese Reform society is behind the insurrection, unless it be that part of the society lead by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was last heard of in Yokohama, and who is discredited by the larger body of the Reformers. The leader is stated to be one Kwok, who seems to have considerable local reputation.

"Nansing, which is stated by cables since my departure to have fallen into the hands of the rebels, was one of the recently made treaty ports, although it was never opened. It stands on the West river, and is a town of much importance. Small shallow draught gunboats could be sent up the river almost twice for the indemnity that causes the risings of the people, for when a Chinese official is to collect a tax of five taels, he usually collects 25, and pockets 20. In Honan the collection of taxes, or more likely the squeezing of the people by the boodling officials, has caused an outbreak of rebellion and and there were a number killed.

"The Japanese are still celebrating their alliance with Great Britain, but now an order has gone forth quietly calling upon Japanese not to make too much of the celebrations, for the Japanese government would rather have it seem that Japan is not so surprised to be admitted into an alliance with Britain, and not so delighted, in fact the Japanese would rather have it appear a more matter of fact thing, than it is.

"War between Japan and Russia is regarded as inevitable in the Far East, both by the Japanese and the Russians, and others living on the Siberian and North China coast. When the Russians, French and Germans took from Japan the territory she won from China in the Japan-China war, the feeling that some day Japan must fight Russia gained impetus, and even quiet Japanese, not jingos, say 'some day I will fight against the Russians, or if I don't my son will, or if he doesn't, my grandson will.' There is no doubt that both Russia and Japan are making huge preparations. In Port Arthur, and at other Siberian centres the import of war munitions and the fortification and general war preparation has been enormous of late, and not long since Port Arthur and take their families many Chinese were ordered to leave away on account of what was then thought to be an immediate prospect of war.

"The Tokio correspondent of my paper tells me that in his belief the deprivation of the Japanese of their fisheries on the coast of Saghalion will be the ultimate cause of war between Japan and Russia. The Japanese have invested large amounts in installing their fishing industries on the coast of Saghalien, and in that vicinity, and the Russians are trying to drive them out and despoiling the industry.

"There is no doubt about it. Both Russians and Japanese regard war as inevitable. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance will probably have the effect of delaying the occurrence, but the trend of opinion is that it must come sooner or later. The Japanese are preparing for it as well as Russia, and they are ready to do battle with Russia at a moment's notice. They have spies dressed as Chinese throughout Manchuria and Siberia, and these spies who report regularly, have caches of dynamite, and are ready at a signal to destroy the Russian railway across Siberia."

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Movement to Perpetuate the Memory of Canadian Dead in Africa.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The following letter and circular are self-explanatory:

Government House, Victoria, B. C., 22nd April 1902.

Sir: I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to send you, herewith, a circular letter which His Honor has received from Ottawa, containing information in respect to the Canadian South Africa Memorial association, which has recently been formed under the patronage of His Excellency, the Governor-General, and with the Countess of Minto as president. His Honor would be obliged if you would kindly give the circular in question publicity in your columns, as he feels that the objects of the association are such as will appeal to all Canadians, and he earnestly hopes that the people of British Columbia will do their duty in giving assistance to this patriotic and laudable movement, and thereby perpetuate the memory of those gallant heroes who have fought and died so nobly, in their country's cause, on the battlefields of South Africa.

R. B. POWELL.

THE CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Governor-General's Office
Ottawa, 15th March, 1902.

OBJECTS.

1. To locate the graves of Canadians who have lost their lives in South Africa in the service of the Empire, since the outbreak of hostilities in October, 1899.

2. To obtain subscriptions for the purpose of raising an amount sufficient to allow of suitable memorials being erected over the graves of the above.

3. To arrange for the erection of the said memorials.

In pursuance of the above objects an association has been formed under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, and with the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, Lord Strathcona, and the Commissioner of the Yukon as vice-presidents.

The Countess of Minto has kindly consented to act as president, and the association has the full approval of the Minister of Militia, who has promised to give the same his active support as a member of the central committee, which has been formed in Ottawa.

Letters expressing the most earnest sympathy with the movement have been received from most of the above personages, and donations have been already, in many cases, promised.

Lists giving the names of Canadians who have died in South Africa as above, have been prepared by the committee, which is now (with a view to identifying the exact positions of the various graves), in communication with the general officer commanding Cape Colony district, and with the chairman of a Canadian association of a similar nature, which has been formed in Johannesburg. An earnest appeal is now made by the association to all Canadians to assist this national and patriotic movement by donations, however small, so that the last resting places of these Canadian heroes may be indicated to future generations in a suitable and fitting manner.

It is understood that committees, having a similar object in view, have already been formed in different localities, and it is hoped that through the cordial co-operation of such committees, much benefit may accrue to the association, thus facilitating united action and the most efficient and economical arrangement for the prosecution of a duty which must appeal to all hearts in the Dominion.

The managers of the banks and post offices throughout the Dominion have signified their consented to open subscription lists at their offices, and subscriptions may also be forwarded direct to

LT.-COL. IRWIN, C.M.G.,
Honorary Treasurer,
Governor-General's Office,
Ottawa.

All subscriptions received will be duly acknowledged in the press.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the association, Government House, Ottawa.

CANADIAN FAST SERVICE

Lord Strathcona on the Outlook For a Speedy Atlantic Line.

London, April 22.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, has been interviewed by a representative of the Daily Chronicle. He declined to say anything about the Atlantic shipping combination, except that he believed it would make a great opportunity for Canada, and that it constituted a splendid opening for the fast mail service between Liverpool and Cape Breton, which was to be discussed at the conference of colonial premiers in London next July. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal said that if this service was established it would divert much United States traffic.

The Chronicle in an editorial article, on the Canadian Commissioner's remarks, urges that such a plan would merit a subsidy from the government.

Meet Today.—The regular meeting of the Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the A. O. U. W. hall. All members are requested to be present, and to take notice that the meeting will be held in the larger hall.

NOTICE.

Cancellation of Reserve on Foreshore and Tidal Land.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation on foreshore and tidal land, notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 15th March, 1890, is cancelled. Any person desirous of acquiring a lease of any foreshore or tidal land must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 41 of the "Land Act," after the expiration of three (3) months from the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th April, 1902.

Great Britain's Foreign Trade

Is the Commercial Power of the Old Country Declining?

Reply to Pessimists and Foreign Detractors Who Question Her Prestige.

From Insurance and Finance Chronicle.

The prosperity of Great Britain is intimately associated with the strength of the Empire, and the prestige and power of the Empire influence directly the welfare of each member of the Imperial body. Wholly apart from any considerations but those of a material, or a selfish nature, the trade and financial conditions of Great Britain have a direct bearing upon those of the Dominion. Were such not the case, were our trade and finances detached to a great extent from those of the mother country, her affairs would still be a matter of the deepest interest to all loyal Canadians. The decadence of England as a commercial power would destroy British supremacy in the money markets of the world; London would cease to be the greatest financial centre; the debtors of the Old Land would gradually be called upon to liquidate their obligations, this process would create close trade, creating ties with foreign nations; throughout the whole Empire there would be a growth of the elements of disintegration; British possessions would be coveted by rival powers; and, in all probability, as the outcome of some great war, Britain would have to see some parts of her Empire wrenched from their present attachments and placed under a foreign flag. Such are the vaticinations being indulged in by some writers even in English periodicals of the highest reputation, who, from certain most imperfect data and from highly illogical comparisons, draw the conclusion that British trade is decaying, and the days of England's glory are passing away. One writer says: "England is now living upon her capital, her foreign trade is passing into other hands, and her Imperial prestige is on the wane." Another writes: "Great Britain never before was so burdened by war expenses; the national debt has become a fearful incubus, and this condition being coincident with a vast decline in foreign trade, is full of peril." Another says: "The British may swagger as they like; they are whistling to keep up their courage, but the facts are patent that the United States and Germany are taking away their foreign trade and making great advances in the British home markets."

Now there is no question that the United States and Germany have both enormously increased their trade at home and abroad in recent years, proportionately more than has Great Britain. This, however, does not necessarily imply that their increase has been at the expense of Great Britain, as most of her critics affirm. America has been enlarging its population and its productive area in recent years, a form of development having no parallel in extent in the United Kingdom. The increase of American foreign trade has been largely with Great Britain, which means that the purchasing power of Great Britain has risen proportionately with the selling requirements of American producers. Look at the following figures. The following data shows the value of farm products sent from the States to England in 1895 to 1899 and the percentage of exports to England to the total agricultural exports of the United States:

			Per Cent.
1895	$314,971,997	[illegible]	56.4
1896	320,842,742		55.8
1897	331,622,439		55.4
1898	438,611,588		51.6
1899	398,261,403		50.2

The total exports of all kinds from the States, the amount sent to England, and the percentage thereof to the total in 1898, 1899 and 1900 were as follows:

			Per Cent.
1898	$1,231,482,330	$540,940,005	43.9
1899	1,227,023,302	511,778,705	41.7
1900	1,394,186,371	533,829,374	38.2

The percentage which the farm products sent from America to England bore to the entire imports into England from America in 1898 and 1899 was as below;

Percentage of United States farm products to total United States imports into Great Britain—1898, 81.0 per cent.; 1899, 77.8 per cent.

In the above tables we have three demonstrations of the dependence of the United States upon the purchasing power of England for the main bulk of its sales in foreign markets. The above data show that:

First—England buys more than one-half of the farm products of the United States which are exported.

Second—England buys about two-fifths of all that the United States exports, natural and manufactured products all included.

Third—Out of the entire imports into England from the United States, four-fifths are farm products.

Fourth—Of the entire products of the United States, about three-fifths are sold within the British Empire.

Fifth—England buys more of the States than all the countries in Europe combined.

Such facts show how vitally interested America is in the prosperity—that is, in the purchasing power—of Great Britain; they also show how great is the buying capacity of the Old Land, when it is the dominant factor in the foreign trade of a country containing eighty millions of people.

The following tables are demonstrative of the foreign trade of Great Britain having increased in recent years, not decreased, as her enemies and sickly-minded home critics assert.

The British Board of Trade returns of the foreign trade of Great Britain for 1901, excluding imports and exports of gold and silver and of foreign goods re-exported, give the following data:

Imports, 1899. Imports, 1901. Inc. or Dec. in 1901

From Foreign countries	$1,891,031,000	$2,084,223,000	Inc. $193,492,000
From British possessions	534,146,400	527,028,200	Dec. 7,118,200
Total imports	$2,425,177,400	$2,611,551,200	Inc. $186,373,800

Exports, 1899. Exports, 1901. Inc. or Dec. in 1901

To Foreign countries	$ 884,473,600	$ 879,231,000	Dec. $ 5,242,600
To British possessions	437,687,300	523,263,900	Inc. 85,276,000
Tota lexports	$1,322,460,900	$1,402,494,900	Inc. $ 80,033,400
Total exports	$1,322,177,400	2,611,551,200	Inc. 186,373,800
Total foreign trade of Great Britain	$3,747,638,300	$4,014,045,500	Inc. $266,407,200

The total imports and exports in 1897 and 1898 were as follows:

	1897.	1898.	Inc. or Dec. in 1898
Total imports	$2,255,145,000	$2,353,020,000	Inc. $97,875,000
Total exports	1,171,098,000	1,116,900,000	Dec. 4,198,000
Total foreign trade of Great Britain	$3,426,243,000	$3,519,920,000	Inc. $93,723,000

Increase in foreign trade of Great Britain—1901 over 1897, $587,802,500; 1901 over 1898, $494,125,500; 1901 over 1899, $266,407,200.

The increases of 1901 over 1897 and 1898 were much larger than those given, because the imports and exports include re-exports which are omitted in the figures for 1901, as the returns be-

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernooy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

market, but chiefly for re-export to British markets.

That a serious falling off in exports may be going on while the general trade of a country is prosperous beyond precedent is shown by the following statistics. The exports from the United States of copper and manufactures were less in the eight months from July, 1901, to March, 1902, than in the same period of 1900-1901, to the extent of $8,501,700; in india rubber goods, $300,000; in electric and scientific apparatus, $1,443,300; in steel rails, $3,058,800; in stfuctural iron and steel, $217,000; in builders' hardware, $111,800; in metal-working machinery, $880,700; locomotives, $725,600; machinery, $1,620,000. These aggregate a reduction in exports from the States of $16,828,900 in the eight months from 1st July, 1901, to 1st March, 1902, yet in no previous period was the trade of the United States so large or so prosperous. Facts of the same class in British exports are proclaimed as proof of the coming ruin of Britain's foreign trade.

The two alleged successful rivals of Great Britain are each largely dependent upon British trade, which trade they are said to be destroying or alienating, but there is no relevant evidence in support of the contention that Great Britain's commercial decadence has set in.

CHINESE, JAPS AND INDIANS

Number of Yellow, Brown and Red People in British Columbia.

The following statement showing the Chinese, Japanese and Indian populations of British Columbia by districts and subdistricts, according to the government census of 1901, was presented to the Legislature yesterday:

BURRARD DISTRICT.

	Chinese.	Japs.	Inds.
Bennett and Atlin	42	1	78
Cassiar (Stickine)	42	2	78
Cassiar (Skeena)	797	769	7,245
Vancouver City	2,013	827	1,025
Totals	2,892	1,597	8,951

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Chilliwack	104	16	989
Delta	590	194	562
Dewdney	179	96	1,436
Westminster City	796	361	130
Richmond	1,008	792	113
Totals	2,617	1,259	3,230

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

	Chinese.	Japs.	Inds.
Alberni	43	2	3,311
Comox	1,051	314	70
Cowichan	467	285	854
Esquimalt	19	40	163
Nanaimo City	603	16	30
Nanaimo, North	51	18	68
Nanaimo, South	527	21	717
Victoria, North	34	331	343
Victoria, South	47	41	213
Totals	2,442	1,068	5,769

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

	Chinese.	Japs.	Inds.
Esquimalt	55	42	39
Metchosin	8	12	7
Victoria	213	29	28
Victoria City	2,728	250	266
Totals	3,004	333	333

YALE AND CARIBOO DISTRICT.

	Chinese.	Japs.	Inds.
Cariboo	759	113	1,550
Lillooet, East	174	2	190
Lillooet, West	259	-	2,421
Kootenay, East	81	14	165
Kootenay, East, (S. R.)	209	16	828
Kootenay, West	327	13	179
Kootenay, West	154	23	41
Kootenay West	511	16	10
Kootenay, West	170	9	7
Yale, East	203	18	280
Yale, North	333	26	251
Yale, West	538	30	4,763
Totals	3,713	282	10,605
Grand Totals	14,628	4,544	28,948

Statement showing the Chinese and Japanese populations of the cities of British Columbia, according to the government census of 1901.

	Chinese.	Japs.
Vancouver	2,013	827
New Westminster	736	162
Cumberland	521	208
Nanaimo	603	16
Victoria	2,728	250
Nelson	277	13
Trail	60	2
Rossland	238	3
Revelstoke	94	2
Grand Forks	37	4
Greenwood	52	2
Kaslo	97	3
Kamloops	189	15
Vernon	91	13
Sandon	..	6
Columbia	2	..
Phoenix	..	..

THE KIDNEY AND THE SKIN.

In the spring the kidneys have much to do. If they are weak or torpid, they will not do it well, and the skin will be pimply or blotchy. That is telling the story in a few words.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, cures and prevents pimples, blotches and all cutaneous eruptions.

Don't fail to take it.

Buy a bottle today.

Mr. Justice Irving came down from Vancouver last evening.

A. B. Erskine came down from Vancouver last evening.

Victoria Day Celebration

Recommendations of General Committee Considered at a Public Meeting.

Various Sports and Amusements to Be Included in Programme.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

In connection with the Victoria Day celebration a public meeting was held in the City Council chamber last evening to consider the recommendations of the general committee appointed to draw up a programme of festivities and to transact other business.

The Mayor presided, and there was a fairly large attendance.

The report of the general committee was considered seriatim. The appointment of Mr. W. C. Moresby as hon. secretary, and that of Mr. F. W. Vincent as hon. treasurer, was approved, as was also the recommendation that the celebration should extend over two days, May 23 and 24.

The third item approved was a recommendation that the first day should be taken up with a procession in the morning, and a baseball match and other sports in the afternoon. In this connection a letter was read from Mr. Mulcahy, secretary of the Victoria Yacht club, asking that a yachting regatta should be recognized as part of the programme, and also that an appropriation of $320 be made towards the club's expenses.

The Mayor pointed out that the question of amounts to