Bible Society Annual Meeting

Particulars of Work Done During the Year Here and Abroad.

Election of Officers—Presentation to Be Made to the King.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible society was held in the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening. Mr. N. Shakespeare occupied the chair. In the course of his remarks he stated that the British and Foreign Bible society will present a Bible to the King at his coronation, His Majesty having consented to accept it. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, N. Shakespeare; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Lee; executive committee, Mr. Price, C. T. Penwell, Thornton Fell, Robert Rendall, George Carter, Wm. Scowcroft, Donald Fraser, Leonard Tait, D. McLean, J. B. McKilligan, R. L. Drury, Arthur Lee, S. M. Okell, L. Leigh, N. B. Deanville, N. Shakespeare, J. McKenzie, Wm. Gregson, R. C. McRae, E. A. Jacob, R. S. Day, Chris. Spencer, D. Ballantyne and the pastors of the various churches represented.

Mrs. Staneland and Mr. J. G. Brown rendered solos very acceptably and the secretary read the following report:

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The annual report, which you will presently be asked to adopt, contains much interesting information as to the work of the auxiliary in our own country through the labors of our agents and colporteurs, and it also contains some extracts from the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which will be found to give some idea as to the progress of this world-wide work in the translation of the Scriptures, at the same time I would especially emphasize the high privilege which we enjoy of aiding, by our free contributions to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the great work of sending to the peoples and natives of the world, in their various language and dialects, the blessed tidings of salvation. The British and Foreign Bible Society, London, England, was organized in 1804 for the promotion of the translation of the Bible, without note or comment, into all languages, and its circulation in all lands. Since 1804 the society has issued 169,971,544 copies of the Word in whole or in part, in some 375 different languages and dialects, at a cost of about $63,000,000. Last year it issued 4,914,359 copies, or over 15,650 daily; 213 languages and dialects were added to the society's list during the reign of Queen Victoria. Growing out of the work of the B. and F. Bible Society, have sprung other kindred societies, such as the National Bible Society of Scotland, the Hibernian Bible Society of Ireland, the American Bible Society, the Netherlands Bible Society of Holland, and the German societies. These societies combined have issued about 125,000,000 copies.

The society has supported, during the past year, in 27 different countries, an aggregate of 849 coporteurs, who have sold nearly 1,600,000 copies of the Scriptures, and 616 native Christian Bible women, connected with some 30 different missionary organizations, who, in their visits, have been reading the Bible to an average of nearly 40,000 women each week; have taught 2,700 women to read for themselves, and have circulated 23,204 copies of the Scriptures. To help the B. and F. Bible Society in its gigantic work of translation into the many different languages and dialects, and also to meet the wants of our own land, the York (afterwards Toronto) Auxiliary Bible Society, was formed in 1826, in 1840 it became the Upper Canada Bible Society, and is now the largest auxiliary which the B and F. Bible Society has in any part of the world. Besides 112 branches or depositories in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, it has 513 branches in Ontario, most of them having a depository where the Scriptures are sold or given away when expedient. The society at present maintains eight colporteurs, who, going from house to house, offer for sale to the peole copies of the Word of God at cost, and if they cannot afford to buy, they are supplied at reduced prices or gratuitously, so that the poorest may be supplied with the Word of God in their own language freely. These colporteurs often endure many hardships, especially when laboring in sparsely settled districts, and are well worthy of the sympathy and support of the Christian people of our own country. The Board employs only men who they believe God commend, both by their words and their lives, the sacred book they carry. Last year the society, through its depositories and colporteurs, and in grants to missions and schools in destitute districts, hospitals, prisons, hotels, steamboats, railways, etc., circulated 27,559 copies of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, and since its formation has issued 1,836,169 copies. In addition to this work in its own field, costing last year $1,573.43, the society sent $8,048.59 to the parent society in England to assist in the world-wide work, and $3,000 to the Quebec Bible Society to aid French colporteur work in Quebec province.

In referring to our own work locally, during the year, your executive have held meetings which have been thirty well attended and full of interest. We are at present without a colporteur, but negotiations are going on with the view of having another appointed at an early date. During the month of may last year our late colporteur traveled 383 miles, made 902 visits, sold 72 Bibles and Testaments, gave away 11 Bibles and Testaments.

Our stock of books at our depository with the firm of T. N. Hibben & Co., there are now about 500 volumes on hand, valued at $430.02, any of which can be purchased at cost price at the depository. Our annual collections have been taken as far as possible and returns received from the following churches:

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	$ 30 00
First Presbyterian	12 50
Congregational	4 25
Centennial Methodist Church	11 50
Victoria West Methodist Church	2 50

We hope to be in possession of subscriptions from churches not yet reported at an early date.

Some imagine that as so much has been done, there remains little more to do, but when you remember that even in our own favored Canada our colporteurs every month find persons, and even whole families, without a copy of God's Word, then take into consideration the number of foreigners who are continually coming here who do not possess the Bible, we must give them God's Word in their own language.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR LEE,
Secy-Treas.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Moved by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, and seconded by Leonard Tait, that the report as read by the secretary be adopted, and that the gentlemen named in said report be officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Moved by the Rev. R. B. Blyth, and seconded by Thornton Fell, that this meeting record its devout gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of prosperity which has attended the work of the British and Foreign Bible society during the past year; that rejoicing in the tokens of Divine approbation vouchsafed we again appeal to Christians of all denominations to contribute liberally in support of this society.

HOT AIR VS. SURE THING.

Fight Between Rival Railway Companies in the Boundary District.

These are the local nicknames by which the two railways at present being constructed down into Republic camp are known up in the Boundary country. Possibly some local prejudices are at the bottom of it all. However, the rivalry is very warm, and the story of the construction work of the past summer, if the stories coming down to the Coast be true, have been punctuated by rifles, shotguns, armed followers and sundry other alarming items. At present, however, the fight has been transferred to the grave, quietude of the law courts, which an injunction has been granted restraining the Sure Thing people from pushing their road across a farm, and another forbidding them to build over the Hot Air right of way. The grounds for these orders are said to be in part that the V. V. & E. charter is being abused by the Great Northern Railway company in building a short piece of road up in the Kettle River valley, instead of constructing a line, as the charter authorizes, from the Coast up to Kootenay. Certain irregularities regarding the filing of plans, the date of the beginning of construction, etc., are also alleged.

This injunction has been appealed against, and a hearing of the appeal by the Full court has been set down for the 21st instant.

Mr. A. H. MacNeill, of Rossland, reached town yesterday morning and will act on behalf of the V. V. & E. people, while Manager T. T. Holland, of the Grand Forks & Kettle River road, is also down from Grand Forks with his secretary, and also the company's solicitor, George H. Cowan, of Vancouver.

MISSING HURONIAN.

No Trace Found of the Allan Liner at Sable Island.

Halifax, March 14.—The government steamer Aberdeen, which went to Sable island in search of the missing Allan liner Huronian returned today, having found no trace of her. No wreckage has been washed ashore.

PROGRAMME FOR SPRING

Meetings Arranged For the Farmers' Institutes and the Speakers.

The following is the provisional programme of meetings arranged by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture:

By Messrs. T. G. Raynor and D. Drummond, of Ontario: Agassiz, Wednesad, 26th March; Chilliwack, Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th March; Mission, Monday, 31st March; Abbotsford, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2nd April; Maple Ridge, Thursday and Friday, 3rd and 4th April; Langley, Saturday and Monday, 5th and 7th April; Surrey, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th April; Ladner, Thursday, 10th April; Lulu Island, Friday and Saturday, 11th and 12th April; Vancouver, Monday, 14th April; Mayne, Pender and Galiano islands, Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th April; Nanaimo, Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th April; Spallumcheen, Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th April.

Mr. Drummond's subjects are: "Bacon Hog and Pork Production," "Selection, Breeding, and Care of Dairy Cattle," "Cultivation of the Soil," "Corn for Silo, Varieties and Cultivation," "Notes on Chicken Feeding," "Summer Care of Dairy Cow, or Soiling."

T. G. Raynor will speak on: "Stock Improvement," "The Value of Foods" (illustrated), "Soiling Stock," "Selection and Management of Dairy Cow," "Some Common Diseases Affecting Stock," "Apple Culture," "Modern Methods of Soil Cultivation," "How to Feed the Soil," "Clover and Corn," "The Bacon Hog," "Concrete and Its Use."

By Hon. C. L. Smith, of Minnesota, and D. C. Anderson, of Ontario—Victoria, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2nd April; Metchosin, Thursday and Friday, 3rd and 4th, April; Cowichan, Saturday and Monday, 6th and 8th April; Comox, Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th April; Gabriola, Friday, 11th April; Nanaimo, Saturday, 12th April; Parksville, Monday, 14th April; Alberni, Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th April; Salt Spring Island, Friday, 18th April; Peachland, Monday, 21st April; Kelowna, Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd April; Vernon, Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th April; Spallumcheen, Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th April.

D. C. Anderson will speak upon: "Soil Cultivation," "Root Growing," "Management of Manure," "Cattle Raising," "Green Crops as Fertilizers," "The Bacon Hog," "Poultry on the Farm," "Advantages of Farm Life," "The Farm as a Financial Investment."

Hon. C. L. Smith will speak upon: "Diversified Farming vs. Single Crop System of Farming," "The Advantages of Dairying," "Building up a Dairy Herd," "Feeds and Feeding," "Forage Crops," "Stabling and Care of Cows," "What? Why? How?" "Home Making," "Farm Poultry," "Silos and Ensilage."

In addition Mr. G. W. Beebe is being given a trial as an institute lecturer, and will give addresses on the "Law of Recoil," illustrated by lantern slides on prize-winning domestic animals and other attractive and interesting views, at Peachland, Kelowna, Vernon and Spallumcheen.

In consequence of the change in the plans of the Hon. C. L. Smith, his services have been secured by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for a further term and the following supplementary meetings have therefore been arranged: Richmond, Wednesday, 19th March; Maple Ridge, Thursday, 20th March; Mission, Friday 21st March; Mount Lehman, Saturday 22nd March; Langley, Monday, 24th March; Salt Spring Island, Wednesday and Thursday, 26th and 27th March.

All who have heard Mr. Smith speak unite in according to him unstinted praise in treating of his subjects, and we take pleasure in bespeaking good audiences for him.

FRANCE'S FRUGALITY.

Striking Figures From the Post Office Savings Bank Returns.

From London Leader.

An interesting insight into the wonderful way in which the wealth of France is distributed throughout the country is given by a statement just published by the ministry of commerce as to the condition of the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1901.

There are, of course, terribly extreme depths of poverty in France, but at the same time the economy shown among the laboring classes is a striking example for England to follow.

In many parts of the provinces, the Ardennes notably, a laborer considers himself a rich man on £40 a year, yet on this sum he will marry, bring up a large family in a most respectable manner, and contrive to put aside money.

In Paris, too, it is a wonderful thing to see a workgirl or an old market-woman, for whose total outfit in the way of garments no old clothes man would give more than a sound, enter a post office and deposit £2 or £3 as the result of a month's saving.

Altogether the savings bank contains 7,242,995 accounts, an increase of 134,593 since 1900. These accounts represent £13,390,325, an increase of £2,830,555 since the previous year, this giving an average of 186 depositors per 1,000 inhabitants of the country.

Nearly one-third of this sum will have to be withdrawn, the depositors having reached the £60 limit set to any account, while the postmaster has already purchased national stock to the value of £1,108,678 for depositors whose accounts reached the maximum.

Banking takes life very easy.
But he is always telling hard luck stories.
Yes; that shows his shrewdness. If he put in all that time telling funny stories people would say he was loafing.—Washington Star.

Crabshaw—I tell you we can't afford it, Mrs. Crabshaw—If we could, my dear, I wouldn't care two cents for it.—Judge.

THE MILLENNIUM.

New wireless telegraphy
Has done astounding tricks;
We wonder when will come the day
Of wireless politics.

Open Voting Objected To

School Trustees Favor Secret Balloting Among Pupils When Elections Come Around.

A mall Grist of Minor Business Receives the Board's Attention.

The School Board held a meeting last evening, Dr. Lewis Hall presiding. Superintendent Eaton was present, also Trustees Jay, Drury, Matson, Boggs and Mrs. Jenkins.

A communication from the City Council was read to the effect that it was the intention of the council to provide the sum of $8,000 for extraordinary expenses for the heating apparatus, etc., of the new High school, but the council regretted that such an expenditure would entail extra taxation upon the ratepayers.

The letter was filed and a motion authorizing the completing of the contract for the heating apparatus for the new High school, was then carried.

A letter from W. H. Huxtable, janitor of the Central school, reported that the Water commissioner had sent a man to turn off the water from his house as the water rates had not been paid.

Regarding this, it was explained that no one had ever paid for the water for the caretaker's house, but as the matter had now to be definitely settled, it should be looked into and accordingly was referred to the Building and Grounds committee with power to act.

Trustee Jay reported that the special committee appointed to wait on the Department of Education in conjunction with the Trades and Labor deputation had seen the Minister of Education yesterday morning regarding the segregation of Chinese and Japanese children in a separate public school. At this interview the Hon. Mr. Prentice had expressed his approval of the step that the committee was advocating, and had asked them to submit a statement of the whole matter to the Council of Public Instruction. A resolution to the effect that such a statement be prepared and submitted to the council was then offered and passed.

Trustee Boggs then brought up the question of the voting of the school children over the election contests in the city. He did not object to a secret ballot, but did think that open voting such as had prevailed at the Victoria West school should be permitted. Several people had complained to him about it, and he considered that the practice should be stopped. It was said that the children voted as they heard their parents talk and thus the latter lost the protection of the secrecy of their ballots.

Trustee Drury said that he too objected to open voting, but thought that the ballot was a good thing for the schools. It taught the children how to use them, and in an election in which he had run for School Trustee he remembered that the High school ballot had been very edifying indeed.

Mrs. Jenkins also spoke in favor of balloting in the schools.

Trustee Boggs motion was seconded by Trustee Matson, and was carried.

It was then moved, that whereas during the holding of the election in Victoria a vote has been taken by some of the teachers at the schools of the pupils in their classes, and whereas through the medium of the child the ballot cast by the parent may be discovered; and whereas there are numerous citizens who might be seriously injured by such a discovery; be it resolved that the superintendent issue instructions to the principals of all schools that in future no open voting will be allowed in any class in any school.

Mrs. Jenkins then moved that the city superintendent be requested to present to this board a monthly written report of the work done by him in connection with his office of superintendent. Such report to give the number of visits made with dates of each, names of schools, and classes visited, together with the general conduct of the schools.

Trustee Matson considered that such a motion carried with it something in the way of an expression of want of confidence in the city superintendent. He was without doubt doing very good work as it was, and there was no need to keep tab over him in this way.

Mrs. Jenkins thought that the motion in no way reflected upon Superintendent Eaton or his work. Such regular reports were expected by the government from all the inspectors and other officials, and it was but right that the School Board should know not only what the superintendent was doing but what was going on in the schools. The trustees had not the time to visit each department in the various schools at all regularly, and this report would give them a great deal of information as to what was going on. It need not be read every time, but it would be well to have it to look at.

Trustee Jay thought that such a report was wholly unneeded.

Trustee Boggs thought it unnecessary too. The reports of the teachers gave most of the information required.

Mrs. Jenkins said that such reports were given regularly when she had sat on the board before. Now she missed them, and wondered why they had been stopped.

Trustee Drury thought that no lack of confidence was carried by the motion. Such reports would be most interesting as well as helpful to the trustees in their work. In the case of the directorate of the Jubilee, of which he was a member, that body had a regular montaly report from the resident physician. It was often left unread, but by being handed around let the board know what was going on. As it was, the trustees often did not know much of the absence of some of the teachers when they chanced to be ill, or of who took their places as substitutes, and a lot of other things.

The motion was then put and lost on a vote of 3 to 2.

Trustee Boggs reported that he had seen Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., with reference to the establishment of a cadet corps, and had been informed that such a class could be formed if the provisions of the Militia Act were complied with. By these 40 boys were required, but as yet only 24 had responded. It would be necessary that the boys should sign a service roll, and furnish their own uniforms, which would cost somewhat under $5. The act only applied to the High schools, however, and the boys must be over 14 years of age. Could it be made applicable, however, to the public schools there was no doubt but that the 40 could easily be made up.

Superintendent Eaton then distributed copies of the price lists of the school books, as follows:

Junior Grade—First Primer, 15c.; Second Primer, 15c.; First Reader, 35c.; total, 65c.

Intermediate Grade—Second Reader, 35c.; Third Reader, 40c.; total, 75c.

Senior Grade—Fourth Reader, 50c.; Tales from Shakespeare, 30c.; Evangeline, 15c.; Grammar, 35c.; Composition, 40c.; History of England and Canada, 30c.; Geography, 90c.; Arithmetic, 30c.; Physiology, 50c.; total, $3.70.

In addition to the above text books the course of study calls for 10 copy books and five drawing books during the course at 10c. each; total, $1.50. Grand total, $6.55.

Assuming that it takes a child eight years to complete the course, the total cost of text books, copy books and drawing books required by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction is $6.55, or an average of 82 cents a year.

The board adjourned at 9:15 o'clock.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Large Entry Passed at Winnipeg Last Week.

The largest single entry ever passed at the port of Winnipeg was put through the customs house last week at that place. This was an importation of railway equipment made by the C. N. R. and the total value of the shipment was over $350,000 and the duty collected thereon was about $90,000. The equipment was mainly in the shape of box cars, which the railway company is importing for the purpose of taking out its proportion of the grain which is still remaining in the country, and several shipments are expected to arrive later on. It is the intention of the Canadian Northern to go into the manufacturing business on quite an extensive scale in Winnipeg and most of its rolling stock will be built there according to the Winnipeg Free Press. This, of couree, refers to the woodwork, as the wheels and trucks will have to be brought in from across the line.

It is believed by the Canadian Northern people that the entry passed by them on Tuesday is not only the largest single entry put through in Winnipeg, but also one of the largest, if not absolutely the largest, ever passed in Canada.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

MEETING OF EMPIRE LEAGUE

Important Questions Discussed By the Members Last Evening.

A meeting of the British Empire League was held at the City hall last night. Mr. Futcher was in the chair, and Mr. Webb, Solomon, Hon. Secretary; Mr. L. J. Seymour, C. H. Lugrin, W. Williams, F. Irving-Taylor, Mr. Deveraux, M. Prins, C. F. Moore, W. Wilson and others were present. The secretary read his report for 1901, recounting the formation of the League and its progress to the present date, which was highly satisfactory. A feature of the report was an illusion to the high literary quality of the papers read on various subjects by members of the League. The accounts, duly audited by the audit committee, were presented and duly adopted, showing a balance of $33.88.

It was moved by Mr. Wilson that, "Whereas it has been decided to hold a conference of colonial Premiers in London about the time of the Coronation, at which conference an imperial programme from a colonial standpoint will probably be decided upon. And whereas such a programme will probably introduce matters with which the British public is generally unacquainted:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting respectfully suggests that the said colonial ministers make a tour of the principal cities of the British Isles for the purpose of laying before the people, as far as possible, the aspirations of their fellow citizens of Greater Britain, and pointing out the advantages that would arise from the adoption of a set Imperial programme embracing all parts of the Empire. And that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Right Honorable and Honorable gentlemen affected."

After a long discussion, the motion was passed in the following form: "That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the general secretary in Toronto, stating that in the opinion of this branch, a tour of the principal cities by the Premiers, to acquaint the British public with the sense of the colonies on such programme, would be a great educative influence towards securing for Great Britain the legislation necessary to enable such programme to be carried out."

It was proposed by Mr. Prins, and seconded, that this branch of the British Empire League hereby express its opinion, that the time has come to have a permanent council established in the capital of the Empire, with the representation of the colonies. Such a representative body of men could, when important negotiations with foreign nations were under way, in which the interests of one particular colony were involved, be of much assistance to H. M. Ministers, and tend to further the interests of the Empire as a whole, as well as of each colony in particular.

Mr. Gosnell suggested, that the secretary of the Navy League be communicated with as to a joint meeting on the subject of tariff to discuss Mr. W. Solomon's promised paper on that subject.

This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Bagshawe asked whether the League had passed a resolution condemning slanders on the British army. It affects all Victorians. The city had taken no stand. The only man who had said a word was Col. Prior, and the speaker thought the city named after our late Queen, it showed a great want of warmth and patriotism. He moved that a resolution to the effect "that this League is indignant at the injustice done the British army, and also at the maligning of the bravery and humanity of our army in the field."

Mr. Prins seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

MILLIONAIRES UNKNOWN.

Few With $250,000 in Japan—Not a Case of Poverty Known.

Japan presents the curious anomaly for the twentieth century of a country without a millionaire.

The modern Western problem of what to do with the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer isn't troubling the Mikado's empire. There isn't an inhabitant there, not even a nobleman, who would be considered a rich man from an American standpoint.

The Tiji Shimpo, one of the leading newspapers of the empire, has been making an investigation of the country's wealth. According to its tabulated statistics the greatest fortunes only reach the quarter-million mark. There are reported to be 441 persons whose possessions aggregate 500,000 yen, which is in American money $250,000.

That means that there is only one-quarter millionaire to every 100,000 population. Compared with the United States' 3,828 millionaires, or one for every 20,000 population, these figures make Japan look poverty-stricken.

That, however, is the very farthest possible removed from the facts. Japan has no paupers. While there is no fabulously rich men, there are no notoriously poor ones. Wealth is very generally distributed, and misery and suffering are so little that the Japanese are noted for being the happiest, light-hearted people of the earth.

Of the quarter millionaires found in Japan, Tokio, the capital, possesses one-third, but eight neighboring provinces have scarcely any. The other large cities ranked in proportion to their capitalists are Oska, Kobe, Najaga, Kioto and Yokahama.

With this condition of affairs it is significant to note the manufactuning, in which so many great American fortunes have been made, is still in its infancy. Among the 4,441 of Japan's moderately rich men there are more farmers and merchants than manufacturers, and sixty-six are noblemen. Of this class only about one in ten have amassed wealth in one generation. A fortune usually represents the inherited accumulation of several generations.

A MARVELOUS MEDICINE.

Having a direct and combined action on both the liver and kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will positively cure many complicated ailments which cannot be reached by any other medicine, and hence its extraordinary success and popularity. Biliousness, liver complaint, Bright's disease, deranged kidneys and stomach troubles are promptly and thoroughly overcome by this great family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Matron Resigned. Miss Jones, matron of the Chemainus General hospital, has tendered her resignation, and the hospital committee are seeking the services of another matron for the pretty little hospital at the mill port. Applications are being received up to April 1.

Phaeton's Cruise Unsuccessful

Steamed Through Stormy Seas Between Honolulu and Victoria.

Italian Bark Cavour's Narrow Escapes From Destruction off the Coast.

H. M. S. Phaeton returned yesterday afternoon from her cruise to Honolulu in search of the missing Condor, which is now believed to have foundered off the mouth of the Straits in that terrible storm of December 3. Nothing whatever was seen or reported to give any clue to the fate of the lost warship, although the cruiser kept her search light playing over the waters at night as she cruised in a zig-zag direction on both her down and upbound trips. She left Honolulu on February 24, and had a rough passage, the weather being stormy throughout. The Phaeton rolled considerably and on several occasions the seas came on board and flooded her decks. No damage was occasioned, however. With the return of the Phaeton the Condor is officially posted as "missing"—the shipping term which indicates an unknown fate.

During her voyage the Phaeton cruised around Neckar island, a small uninhabited pile of rocks which lies to the northeast of the Sandwich islands, to examine that coast as at one time a ship's crew were found on that island. None of the islands of the Pacific to the south of Honolulu were visited, but a close lookout was kept over the surface of the waters. Two lookouts were kept posted continually by day and the search light was kept on the face of the waters at night, to watch for any floating wreckage, but nothing whatever was sighted.

TRADER RETURNS.

She Failed to Find the Laura Pike.

Steamer Trader has returned from her trip to the West Coast in search of the derelict Laura Pike without finding the wanderer, which was reported ashore nine miles to the westward of Carmanah. The Trader steamed along the coast in search of the wreck as far to the westward as Pachena Bay, near Cape Beale, but no sign of the wreck was seen, and Capt. Mathers believes that she has broken up, as he sighted a large amount of new lumber on the rocks between two waterfalls, just above Claoose, and Pachena Bay. The old wrecks of the Vesta and what is left of the Uncle John were seen, the Vesta still sitting up among the rocks in the same position as when she went ashore some years ago. Nothing could be seen though of the wreck of the Janet Cowan, which has seemingly broken to pieces. The Trader kept in close to the shore, skirting the coast for half a mile out to look for the derelict. She ran into Sen Jun during the heavy southwest gale on Wednesday and Thursday, when the seas were very high off the coast. The weather was rough throughout her trip.

TWO CLOSE CALLS.

Cavour Escapes Being Wrecked Twice Off the Coast.

The Italian bark Cavour had a narrow escape from destruction on Flattery rocks two days ago, when the mountainous seas which followed the heavy southwest gale set her in between the Umatilla lightship and Flattery rocks, and, when the tug Tacoma arrived in the nick of time to save her from being a wreck and her crew from possible death, she was not far from the rocks. Capt. Schiaffino, had all boats made ready to leave her. The Cavour left Chilian in ballast 62 days ago, and on March 3 she was abreast of Cape Flattery, and a heavy gale blowing from the southeast blew her towards the Vancouver Island coast. The seas were running very high, and the vessel was at times on her beam ends. Water was coming over her and flooding her decks. She had a trying time, and when the latitude of 50 north was reached the vessel was but seven miles off shore. There was a terrible heavy sea setting towards the coast, and it looked as though the vessel was sure to go ashore. Capt. Schiaffino says that in his life at sea he never saw such high waves. The Cavour had her lower topsails carried away, and with her other sails all but well reefed, the sailers fought hard to keep the vessel off shore. Fortunately a favorable squall aided them and although some of her canvas was torn and rigging strained the vessel was worked to the southward and three days ago after many days of continuous gales she was running for the Straits before a heavy southwest gale, when as she was near Flattery the wind fell off and left her in a monstrous swell rolling from beam to beam. She broke her halyards and carried away some sail during the storm, and when the seas were setting her in towards Flattery rocks the crew thought that nothing could save her from a wreck. Capt. Schiaffano ordered the boats made ready and prepared to leave her when the tug Tacoma was sighted. The tug came alongside as the vessel was in between the lightship, and not far from the rocks, and the hawser was saved. The Cavour has been chartered to load lumber at Everett for Callao.

COTTAGE CITY ARRIVES.

Alaskan Liner Delayed by Heavy Weather in the North.

Steamer Cottage City arrived from Skagway, Sitka, and way ports early yesterday morning after a rough trip. She had a small passenger list, but 39 in all, of whom three were landed at the Outer wharf in the early morning hours. Among the passengers for Victoria was Mr. Merriett, of the Casco Trading company, from the Cassiar district, who came down the Stikine and embarked on the steamer at Wranzel. News was brought by the Cottage City of the death at Dawson on February 23 of Thos. R. McMullen, formerly assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Cottage City left for Seattle about 4 a. m. after a very short stay in port.

The Cottage City was 24 hours late, having been delayed by heavy weather experienced in the north.

REMAINS BRITISH.

United States Government Will Not Give Register to Steamer Manauense.

The steamer Manauense will not get an American register as was expected. A despatch from Washington says: The Senate committee on commerce today made an adverse report, through Senator Hanna, on the bill proposing to grant American register to the British steamer Manauense, owned by E. E. Caine, of Seattle. It was claimed by the committee that the vessel had not been wrecked, and that although a large amount of money had been expended in repairs, the total amount did not constitute the required three-fourths of the vessel's value. The unfavorable report was a surprise, as it was believed yesterday the committee would take favorable action. It was intended to use the vessel in the Alaska trade from Seattle.

THE KIDNEYS 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.

STANLEY CUP.

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Winnipeg Victorias successfully defended the Stanley cup tonight in the first match with the Montreal hockey team. Only one goal was scored and that by the Victorias in 12½ minutes after play had started. The ice was in a terrible condition for play, cut up badly and covered in spots by two inches of water. There was very heavy cross-checking by both teams and Referee MacFarlane had Winnipeg men on the fence at very frequent intervals. Lifflton and Marshall put up strong hockey for Montreal, while Flett, Scanlan and Bain were the mainstays for Winnipeg. The latter played purely on the defensive during the closing half and won the game 1 to 0. Both goal-keepers did splendid work and stopped many hot shots. The players were:

Winnipeg Victorias—Goal, Brown; point, R. Flett; cover point, M. Flett; forwards, Johnston, Bain, Scanlan and Gingras.

Montreal—Goal, Nicholson; point, Hodge; cover point, Boon, forwards, Marshall, Lifflton, Hooper, Gargner.

Referee, W. MacFarlane, of Winnipeg club. Umpires, D. W. McLean, Victorias; S. Fernie, Montreal.

CECIL RHODES.

Capetown, March 14.—Cecil Rhodes is weaker today. Otherwise there is no change in his condition.

WHY EQUEST WAS REFUSED

Pro-Boer Dr. Thomas Wanted Roving Passport For South Africa.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—The letter of Secretary of State Hay to Representative Hitt, regarding the application made to the State department in behalf of Dr. Hiram Thomas and wife for a request to the British authorities for passports to enter the Boer lines in South Africa, for the purpose of distributing relief funds is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, March 12, 1902:

Sir,—Referring to the resolution recently introduced in the House, I beg to make the following statement of facts: A few days ago a young gentleman called and asked whether this department would issue passports to the Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, who were intending to go to South Africa for the purpose of distributing funds which has been collected in Illinois for the benefit of the sufferers in the war. I said at once the department would issue the passports desired, and that I would give Mr. Thomas a letter commending him to every one whom I could influence and asking their assistance. Inquiry was then made whether this government would ask aid of the British government permission for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas to go at will through the British lines and camps, a suggestion which I thought impracticable.

"This department is ready at any time to consult with a representative of Governor Yates as to the best means of getting into the proper hands sums contributed by people in Illinois for the relief of the sufferers by the war in South Africa. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, John Hay."

Imitations abound, but insits upon getting the genuine "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. "The D. & L." has stood the test of years. It cures. Its imitators are impotent. "The D. & L." is made by the well-known Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Death at the Barracks.—Sergeant Daley, R. G. R., died at Work point barracks yesterday. He came here with No. 41 company, W. D., from Bermuda. He was a native of Plymouth.

To Amend By-law.—Ald. Barnard has given notice that at the next meeting of the council he will ask leave to introduce a by-law to amend the by-law to prevent cruelty to animals.

It Stands First in the Estimation of a Prominent Justice of the Peace.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Marvelous Spring Medicine Banishes Long-Standing Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Do not allow dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles to continue their body-destroying work as you enter the glad springtime. While nature is arousing from her winter slumber of death and putting on a brighter and more cheerful garb—while the birds, the rills and the brooks are joyously singing their peans of welcome to new life, so should men and women endeavor to cast off the fetters of disease and put on that new life that enables them to appreciate the joys and beauties of a new-born season.

The great spring emancipator and liberator from the common diseases of life is Paine's Celery Compound. Tested for years by the ablest physicians and always triumphant in overcoming sickness, it is gladly recommended by the great majority of medical men from day to day.

Mr. John Mackenzie, Justice of the Peace, and Clerk of the Township of Sarawak and Brooke, Ont., says:

"You will think me ungrateful in not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you that I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years, and during that time having taken most of the great remedies advertised as the only sure cure for the horrible complaint with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the great remedies would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever.

"When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same results, as my confidence in all medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and have not had the least symptom of the disease in any way. I can from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S COCOA
Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

Their Majesties Hold Court

Brilliant Scene at Buckingham Palace Where King and Queen Receive.

Outside Heavy Rain Fell But Inside Blazed With Light And Splendor.

London, March 14.—Beautiful spring weather of the past few days changed this afternoon to a heavy downpour, which continued throughout the evening, and which quite spoiled, as far as the general public was concerned, the spectacle of the King's court.

In spite of the blinding rain, which turned the roads to quagmires, and hid the entrance of the palace in blurred mist, the constant stream of arriving carriages was watched by a large crowd, which cheered most loyally when Their Majesties, in state coach, and escorted by officers of the Life Guards, clattered along the Mall, and passed into the palace, the guard of honor giving the royal salute and the Grenadiers band stationed in the court yard, played the National Anthem.

Their Majesties were bowing all along the route, but in common with the occupants of the other carriages, they could scarcely be recognized through the rain.

Once inside Buckingham palace, the contrast was most striking. Nothing so brilliant has been seen since the early days of the reign of the late Queen Victoria. The blaze of new electric lights, the scene of flowers heaped along the corridors, the glitter of ladies' jewels, and dresses, and the court uniforms made a memorable and magnificent scene.

King Edward's private band played in a gallery of the ballroom, where the court was held.

Their Majesties stood simply, and without a dais at one end of the room, and a few paces in front of the royal circle, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, while further back were ranged other royal personages.

The breast of King Edward was blazing with orders and stars, and he looked to be in the best of health and spirits. Queen Alexandra wore a golden yellow dress, embroidered with Iris. Rows of pearls hung from her neck and she wore a dainty diamond crown. The Queen stood throughout the fatiguing ceremony, graciously smiling. The Princess of Wales was attired in white and silver, and the other princesses were robbed in white.

On one side of Their Majesties stood a brilliant group of ambassadors and diplomats, and ladies displaying gorgeous dresses and jewels, on the other side stood the members of the royal household.

King Edward received the guests according to precedence, and afterwards moved freely among the brilliant company. An informal supper was served after the reception, and the court continued until midnight.

HAGUE TREATY.

United States Ratifies the Agreement on Conduct of War.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—The United States Senate spent an hour in executive session today on the convention growing out of the Hague peace conference relating to the conduct of war on land and sea and finally ratified the agreement without a division.

The countries party to the treaty are Germany, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemberg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey and Bulgaria.

The provisions of the treaty are binding only on the contracting powers in its war between two or more of them and cease to be binding when a non-contracting power joins either of the belligerents. The most important feature of the treaty, the contents of which have been generally known, is that prohibiting the use of "Dum-dum" bullets. Among other especially prohibited are: To employ poison or poisoned arms, to kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army; to kill or wound an enemy, who, having laid down arms or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion, to declare that no quarter will be given; to use arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury; to make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag or military ensigns and the enemy's uniform, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva convention; to destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

Buses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy