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CASTORIA

ad Children. Castoria is
Castor Oil, Paregoric, Dropper
It contains neither Opium
tic substance. It is Pleasant
years' use by Millions
s Worms and allays Feverish
thea and Wind Colic. Castoria
cles, cures Constipation and
mulates the Food, regulates
of Infants and Children, giving
p. Castoria is the Children's
friend.

Castoria

Castoria is so well adapted to children
that I recommend it as superior to any pre-
scription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M.D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

E SIGNATURE OF

Fletcher

EVERY WRAPPER.

MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

**Dutton's Little
Anti-Costive Pill**
Cure Constipation, Dyspepsia and
ionousness.
25c to Any Address.

OWES, CHEMIST,
VICTORIA, B.C.

received

Into investing in cheap groceries
in all these matters the best
emphasis and always the cheap-
est. We keep only the best, but
our prices provide for only a ver-
y moderate profit.
Fresh Island Eggs, per doz. 20c
New Grass Butter, square... 40c
French Prunes, per lb. 5c

& CO., Cash Grocers.

ING

invited to call and inspect our
lines of Spring Goods, which we
cannot be beaten.

& Co.,
WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

**Do You Want
To Sell**

All real estate of your farm? If so, let
property with me. I am making a special
of farming lands, and at the present the
can dispose of your property in places and
right.

J. E. CHURCH,

BROKER, 14 TROUBAN AV.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Canadian
Central Railway Company, incorporated by
an Act of the Legislature of British Col-
umbia, will apply to the Parliament of
Canada, at its next session, for an Act
to declare the Canadian Central Railway Com-
pany to be a body corporate and to provide
within the jurisdiction of the Parliament
of Canada, and the company's railway to
be a work for the general advantage of
Canada, and to authorize the company to
exercise running powers over and use
and operation of the property of other
railway companies and to make such
arrangements for conveying or lowering
company's railway and its rights and pow-
ers in their Acts of Incorporation and
for other purposes.

H. B. McJIVERTIN,
Solicitor for the Company.
Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of January,
1901.

VOL. 22.

**Chinese
To Blame**

London Papers Say the Anglo-
Russian Difficulty Has
Been Settled.

Misunderstanding Due to Both
Nations Having Received
Same Concessions

London, March 19.—Some of the afternoon newspapers say the Tien Tsin difficulty has been arranged. The misunderstanding was due to the Chinese granting the same concession to the two nations. The arrangement enables Great Britain to proceed with the construction of the railway siding, but it Russia's concession proves to be earlier than that of Great Britain, the latter is to acknowledge the claims of Russia.

The foreign office, however, has no information tending to confirm the announcement of an arrangement having been made, and the officials are rather inclined to doubt that such an arrangement has been arrived at. They say the original concession was given up by Russia.

The afternoon papers welcomed the latest news concerning the awkward situation of affairs at Tien Tsin as indicating the probability that the forces of Great Britain had been saved by the intervention of the non-interested powers.

Professor Douglas of the British museum, expresses the opinion that there is only one way to stop Russian aggression in China, and that is for "the three most interested, America, England and Japan, to combine in China."

Another Report.
Tien Tsin, March 19.—The excitement is great here as to the developments of the Anglo-Russian dispute. A company of British troops and a contingent of Russian soldiers remain encamped on either side of the trench looking at each other. The Russians have orders to fire on any one commencing work.

Gen. Wogack says the trouble was caused by the unavoidable interference of the British in the affairs of the Russian concession, and he adds that the siding will not be continued unless he receives orders from his superiors.

Field Marshal von Waldsee is expected here to-day. Both sides will appeal to him, but they both consider the matter to be beyond his authority, and will await orders from Europe.

Regarding the attack made by a number of excited French soldiers on some members of the British Sikh regiment on Sunday, in the French concession, Gen. Horne Campbell says it was merely a childish outbreak against the orders of their general. This commander had forbidden the French soldiers to enter the British concession, due to Gen. Horne Campbell's request, after almost every resident had complained of the noise of the British in the concession, refusing to pay for purchases, acting riotously and abusing American and British soldiers. Gen. Vovron, the French commander, recognized that this must stop, and ordered the French soldiers to keep to their own concessions. Gen. Horne Campbell was perfectly satisfied that Gen. Vovron was in harmony with himself, and anxious to maintain order.

Major Foote, 9th United States Infantry, says the French soldiers were frequently abusive to the American troops, who were unarmed while out on pass, while the French were armed with swords or bayonets. On one occasion an American discharged a Frenchman, and turned over his weapon to the sergeant of the guard, explaining satisfactorily his reasons for the action taken. Major Foote thought that sooner or later the British must act in their own interest of the concession.

Gen. Vovron stays there is no friction between the French and the British. The incident of Sunday was caused by a few excitable men and has no connection whatever with any feeling individual Frenchmen may hold in favor of the Russian claims in connection with a railroad siding.

Questions in the Commons.
London, March 19.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, replying to a question in the House to-day, said that no disturbances were anticipated at Tien Tsin, and that the sentries remained in their previous positions with strict orders not to assume the aggressive, pending the settlement of the immediate cause of the difficulty by the military authorities on the spot. Lord George Hamilton assured Mr. Ellis, an American, Bartlett that no instructions had been sent to the British officers at Tien Tsin either by the government or by Sir Ernest Sartou, but that he would inform by the Russians of the land required for the siding.

When questioned as to whether the Anglo-Russian agreement applied to Manchuria, Lord Cranborne intimated that he thought it did. He quoted a clause from the agreement whereby both countries agree to direct their policy towards maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire. "This provision," said Lord Cranborne, "is without qualification."

French Force Will Be Reduced.
Paris, March 19.—A dispatch from Peking to the Havas Agency says the state of Chinese negotiations will soon permit the reduction of the French force by about 10,000 men, who will be repatriated.

A cabinet meeting to-day City Minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Dulace, related the progress of peace ne-

gotiations at Peking. He said the latest dispatch made no mention of the incidents occurring at Tien Tsin. "Russia will not recede from the position she has taken in the matter of the railway siding at Tien Tsin, of that you can be assured." This statement was made by a representative of the government.

Mr. Pichon's Return.
Paris, March 19.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking says that M. Pichon, French minister to China, will leave Peking at the beginning of April.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—Answering a question of the correspondent of the Associated Press, a competent official to-day said: "It is not true that Russia has yielded to the representations of any of the powers, and has modified her demands respecting Manchuria, because no representations have been made. Every tentative move to address the Russian government on the subject of our postulates respecting Manchuria has hitherto declined. Russia is a great power, and has no right to hold negotiations with any other government, and no other power has a right to interfere. Soundings made in a friendly spirit have received a friendly answer. But plainly stated, Russia cannot receive inquiries regarding the above."

German Chancellor's Statement.
Berlin, March 19.—In the course of his speech in the reichstag to-day, the chancellor, said: "I have left no room for the slightest doubt that there is no German political interest in Manchuria, but at the same time I have stated it must not be to our desire that China must not too surely diminish her capacity for satisfying the just claims of the powers for compensation. This is not misunderstood in any quarter. Two hours ago, I received a dispatch from St. Petersburg, according to which Count Lanskoy, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has expressed his satisfaction to the German ambassador with my statements in regard to the Chinese question."

The chancellor gave figures in illustration of the importance of the trade between Germany and East Asia, amounting to 80,000,000 marks. A hundred million marks are invested in Shan Tung province, Germany, therefore, has the greatest interest in preventing the Chinese from becoming the booty of a single power or several powers without her participation.

He also declared that the centre of gravity of Germany's policy remained in Europe, and that she had no intention of allowing it to be displaced without protecting her interests in Asia.

Morrison's Report Confirmed.
London, March 19.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, says "Prince Ching received me to-day and confirmed the information as to Russia's modification of the Manchurian convention."

The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg exclusively reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkistan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China.

Leavenworth, March 19.—The guards are still held as hostages by the 284 prisoners in the Kansas state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing, 284 prisoners who went down into the mine on Monday morning have mutinied and are holding fifteen guards as hostages. They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food. They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with. The mines are worked by the worst class of convicts, and among them who have mutinied are twenty life prisoners. Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

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**Question of
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To Inquire Into Mining Industry
Being Considered by the
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Mr. Bennett's Proposal to Impose
a Tax on Imported
Lumber.

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Col. Prior read a statement from the Province, Vancouver, under the date of November 24th last, in which it was stated in an interview with Hon. Clifford Sifton that a commission was to be appointed to inquire into the mining industry.

The government, he said, had also the silver-lead industry under consideration. To Col. Prior, Hon. A. G. Blair said, in the absence of Mr. Tarte, that the work of erecting drill hall in Vancouver was satisfactory. One of the gable walls fell and the contractors would have to do all the extra work without cost to the government.

Mr. Bennett moved a motion asking that a duty be levied upon lumber imported into Canada corresponding with those existing upon lumber entering the United States.

T. O. Davis, Saskatchewan, opposed the resolution. He said it was only British Columbia that wanted this additional tax.

Hon. Mr. Sifton supported Mr. Bennett's proposition. Mr. Charlton supported the resolution. He said that was a question whether British Columbia lumber trade was going to be sacrificed or not. As a matter of sentiment alone he would put this duty on lumber to meet the American duty.

Mr. Edwards, a lumberman himself, proposed to incorporate the Canadian National Railway and Transport Company to run from Collingwood to Toronto, with a station at Collingwood.

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Gen. Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to Gen. Kitchener in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace Gen. Kitchener was instructed to offer to the earnest consideration of his government. Gen. Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his idea.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table to-night."

London, March 19.—The prospective duty on sugar is agitating the West Indian committee which is trying to enlist the aid of the colonial offices in support of their views. The committee holds that the imposition of a uniform duty will amount to a prohibition to the importation into this country of any but refined sugar and would therefore be most detrimental to the interests of the sugar colony. In the event of a duty being decided upon, the committee will point out that the scheme ought to provide at least four different rates of duties for sugars of varying qualities, and that the quality be determined by the prices of polarization, as color is no longer a proper test. The committee is also of the opinion that glucose, saccharine, etc., ought to be taxed proportionately.

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Moved by K. B. Ellis, seconded by J. F. Blodgett:
That in the opinion of this meeting there is a pressing necessity for the construction of railroads in the province in order to make it possible to develop our vast natural resources, and to bring to market the products of the farm, mine and all other sources of commercial and industrial wealth;

That the material interests of the people can only be effectually secured by government control over freight and passenger rates and immediate or ultimate ownership of the roads, and thus prevent them coming under the control of combines of foreign corporations;

That it is the imperative duty of the government in this early stage of our transportation development to so safeguard the present and the future that the full benefit to be derived from the expenditure of public money may belong to the whole people, and that the increased value of our transportation facilities be public property;

That the government should carefully and maturely consider all the proposals laid before them and not hastily adopt a course that will only intensify the present evils, and hand down to posterity different railway problems for solution that can now be settled in a way

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WORK OF COMMISSION.

Arranging for Establishment of Schools
in Masbate, Philippines.

Hilo, Island of Panay, March 20.—The Philippine commission was welcomed on its arrival here by Gen. Hughes and his staff. The Hilo province is prepared for organization, and the other provinces, it is believed, will be ready by the time the commission shall return from the South. Panay is nearly pacified.

The following has been received by mail from Palanan, island of Masbate, under the date of March 15th: The islands of Masbate, Ticao and Bruis, with a population of forty thousand, were to-day constituted the province of Masbate. Masbate island has been impoverished by the rinderpest, which has killed the entire, the raising of which is almost the sole industry of the inhabitants. The people welcome the idea of a civil government and promise to extend their timber and agricultural operations. For reasons of economy the commission has decided upon no salaries for the provincial officials. Senor Serrano, a native, has been appointed governor of the province. Geo. Landers, New York solicitor, supervisor and Lieut. Snyder, of the 27th infantry, treasurer. The duties of the fiscal of Romblon will be extended to Masbate. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of the schools, of which there heretofore has been practically not one in the province. The Ladrones are the only insurgents remaining in Masbate."

London, March 18.—The Premier, Lord Salisbury, replying in the House of Lords to-day to an inquiry on the subject of an investigation into the conduct of the war in Africa, said the government had not made any promise to institute an investigation. He feared that a full, just and equitable inquiry would lead to a renewal of the same species of regrettable discussion as occurred during the exchange of speech between Lord Walsley and Lord Lansdowne. Still, if the government could be urged to make an inquiry it could not refuse without casting suspicion upon the army.

Lord Rosebery wished to know when the government had washed its hands of inquiry and who had promised it. Lord Salisbury suggested the appointment of a preliminary commission to inquire into the promise, whereupon the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons.
Hon. Arthur Arnold Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explained the naval proposals of the government. It was proposed to have 154,575 men available to man the fleet, of whom 118,025 should be on the active list, 23,050 on the Royal Naval Reserve, B and 7,500 on the Royal Fleet Reserve list.

"The government," he went on to explain, "would ask for 23,000,000 for construction, the largest sum ever appropriated, out of which 33 new vessels were to be started."

Proceeding to analyze the estimates Mr. Forster alluded to the condemnation of the Belleville boiler. He declared that even with the delays in pending construction England held pre-eminence in the rapidity of shipbuilding. The admiralty held no exaggerated notions as to the value of submarine boats. He remarked, "but we have collected a great deal of information which it is proposed to use to the full value."

Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, gave notice of a motion which would take an early opportunity of informing King Edward he had no earthly right to use the title of Defender of the Faith. The argument came up on Mr. Redmond's question whether the title would appear on the new coins, and if so, what particular faith was meant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that so long as the King's titles remained unaltered, they would appear on the coins. Then Mr. Redmond protested, and was called to order.

They Attempted to Remove Crosses
From Walls of Budapest
University.

Budapest, March 18.—Serious disturbances have occurred here between the university officials and the students in consequence of an order issued by the minister of instruction for the removal of all crosses from the lecture room of the university. In spite of this prohibition, when the rooms were opened this morning the order was discovered that the students had gained entrance and nailed crosses to the walls. The officials commenced to remove the religious emblems, and were humiliated and insulted by the students. In the face of the latter, however, supported the officials and violent scenes ensued. The lectures were suspended. The matter will be discussed in parliament.

StOLE DIAMOND RINGS.
Thief Made Off With Sixty-three Valued at \$1500.

New York, March 20.—Sixty-three rings, valued at \$1,500, were stolen last night from S. J. Ryan's jewellery store on Eighth avenue. A well-dressed young man entered the store and asked to look at diamond rings. Mrs. Ryan brought out a tray containing a number of magnificent diamonds, including a large emerald-cut diamond. The young man selected one without a trace, the man asked the price. Mrs. Ryan put the tray inside the case, and went back to ask her husband. The thief jumped over the counter and took the tray, escaping before the alarm was given. The police were notified, but so far have made no arrests.

"NO FOPERY OATH."
London, March 19.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury, referring to the question raised by the "no fopery oath," taken by the King, said he must regret very much that language of such indecent violence had ever been placed in the King's anti-Roman Catholic oath, but if it was modified or repealed, a great many people, perfectly sincere though not very wise, would say that such action meant supporting transubstantiation. He proposed on behalf of the government that a committee be appointed to consider the declaration required for the sovereign on his coronation, and whether its language could be modified advantageously without diminishing its efficiency as security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession. The matter will be considered Thursday.

HAS CARGO OF WINES.
Many Persons Are Looting a Stranded
French Barkentine.

St. John, Nfld., March 19.—The Aquitaine, French barkentine, for St. Pierre, with a cargo of wine, is ashore off Cape Lahun on the south of Newfoundland, 23 miles from St. John's. Her crew escaped. The ship is badly damaged and the coast folk are looting her. Customs officials are being hurried to the scene. The cargo is valuable, and exciting times are expected in the end.

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