PACIFIC SQUADRON HAS BEEN REDUCED

EXPLANATION GIVEN OF RECALL OF SHIPS

Grafton Arrived at Coqu'mbo Saturday After a Voyage of Twenty-One Days.

Taking the Naval and Military Record as an authority, it would now appear that the recalling of the Grafton and Flora is an indication that the Esquimalt station is to be further reduced. The Record of November 10th says:

"'Events in the Far East have shown that unarmored ships are practically useless.'

"This statement was made last week by Albert Vickers at Barrow, and almost simultaneously it is announced that several sloops and third class cruisers, including the Pallas, which has a protected deck, have been ordered to be paid off, their crews returning to England.

"On various foreign stations there are about 9,000 officers and men locked up in non-fighting ships, far away from any probable scene of action, and serving under conditions which would prevent them from fighting if war by chance came in their vicinity. None too soon the authorities have decided to concentrate their ships and their personnel, and it can be well believed that before long, as is reported, the Pacific squadron will be still further reduced in size—in fact, practically eliminated."

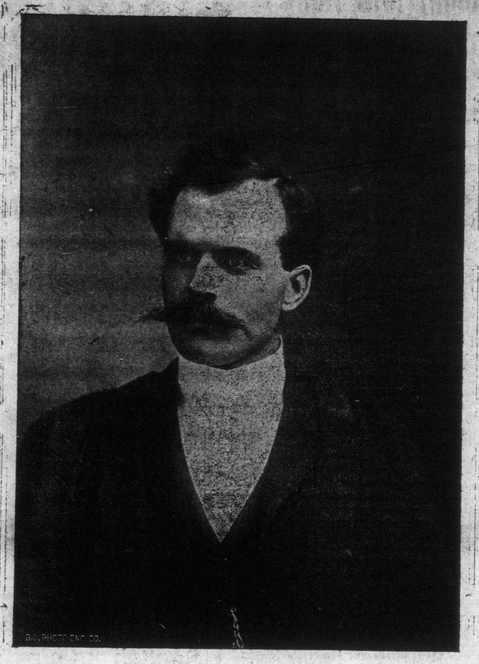
There is an impression that with the elimination of certain stations the proposal for flying squadrons will again come to the front, but in just what way this will affect Esquimalt remains to be seen.

The Grafton in the meanwhile is keeping up her high rate of speed on the homeward run. According to a dispatch from Coquimbo she arrived there to-day, 21 days from Esquimalt. Coquimbo is the most southern station at which the Grafton touches on the Pacific. Her record performance has evidently called for some pretty hard work on the part of the stokers, especially when crossing the meridian. If she keeps up her present speed it is probable her crew will be home for Christmas.

The results of the target practice which the ship had before leaving the station are published in the Record. The paper says:

"At the end of the steam trial the Grafton anchored in Tribune Bay, Hornby Island, and here, next morning, the Bonaventure joined the flag, and some of her officers were detailed to act as umpires and markers, for the annual target practice which was first known as 'long-range practice,' but is now officially described as 'battle practice.' For this purpose a target was built on a small islet adjacent to Hornby Island, and on Friday morning everything being ready, the commodore attacked it. Fire opened at just under 6,000 yards, and as soon as his ranging-gun had got the range, the commodore gave each a broadside a five minutes' show, during which time 92 rounds of 9.2 and 6-inch projectiles were hurled at the target, a subsequent examination of which showed 25 hits, even with the disadvantage that many guns had only a part of a target to fire at, an early shot having brought down half of it. These results may be regarded as very good, with the ship approximating as nearly as possible to war conditions. The firing was directed from the conning-tower, but the batteries were under the perfect control of Gunnery-Lieutenant Trye, who was in the fore-top, and so assisted the ranging-gun to quickly get the range. Of course, things might not be as smooth and rosy if an enemy were pelting one at the same time, but for this every human provision is made, and the lesson seems to be that the men behind the gun should begin at a still longer range, says 8,000 yards.

"After the target had been repaired and umpires and markers detailed from the flagship, Captain Fraser, of the Bonaventure, took his ship and made an attack with his 6-inch and 4.7 guns, at about 6,000 yards. He commenced firing and running at right angles to the target, and soon exhausted both broadsides, which, at about eight rounds per gun, amounted to 80 rounds, of which 15 struck the target. Here again it seemed obvious that effective shooting could have been indulged in at still greater distance, and in any case the men should be trained for it, now that we have relegated to the limbo of the past the practice of expending expensive ammunition at 1,400 yards from guns sighted up to 10,000 yards. The Bonaventure did exceedingly well with her rifle practice, the best shot making 253 points, and over 70 of her men becoming marksmen. She returns to Esquimalt shortly."



REV. J. P. WESTMAN.

At a meeting of the Centennial church board of management, held last Wednesday evening at the parsonage, Rev. J. P. Westman tendered his resignation as pastor of that church. This was accompanied by a brief explanatory speech, in which he expressed his determination to sever his connection with the congregation at the next annual conference in June. At that time Rev. Mr. Westman will have presided over the affairs of the Centennial church for three years, and, by his resignation, he will leave one year before the expiration of the regulation term.

The announcement of Rev. Mr. Westman's intention to withdraw was a surprise to members of the board of management. After the explanation mentioned several delivered speeches of a complimentary nature, asking him to reconsider his resignation. This, however, was unavailing.

Since his connection with the Centennial church Rev. Mr. Westman has placed that institution on a firm financial basis. In the reports received by the board of management at the meeting referred to every department of the church work was shown to be in a flourishing condition. Taking everything into account, the church is now in better standing than at any time in its history.

Rev. Mr. Westman, therefore, will have the satisfaction of leaving a clean slate for his successor. The present prosperous state of affairs must be attributed largely to the ability, energy and popularity of the pastor. He has labored hard in the interests of the church since taking charge over two years ago, and the results of his efforts are apparent. But Rev. Mr. Westman has not confined his attention to the Centennial Methodist church. He has become identified with several local religious and charitable institutions, and also was responsible for the organization of a young men's athletic association in the North Ward. This proved a splendid success. Gymnasium, reading rooms, etc., were constructed in the basement of the church, where the club will continue its headquarters until able to secure larger permanent quarters. Rev. Mr. Westman hopes to have this association firmly established before leaving the city.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that Rev. Mr. Westman's determination will be regretted by a host of friends. Many looked forward to his residing here for a year or so longer than the regulation term, and the news of his resignation will come as a surprise. Members of his congregation, and all other friends, join in wishing him success in whatever field he may be called after leaving Victoria.

MARRIED IN ENGLAND.

Miss Josephine Pinder Weds Major Cookson, of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Notice of the marriage of Major Mostyn Eden Cookson, Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Major William Cookson (80th Foot), and Miss Josephine Emily Pinder, eldest daughter of Mr. William George Pinder, of Victoria, B. C., and great-niece of the late Sir Joseph Trutch, of Hartrow Manor, is given in English papers just received. The wedding took place at St. Jude's church, South Kensington, on Saturday, October 15th. The following appears in connection with the account of the wedding:

"Owing to illness, the wedding, which was to have been solemnized on the 12th, had to be postponed, and on Saturday the invitations were confined to members of the family and a few near friends. The church was nicely decorated with palms, ferns and white chrysanthemums, and the east end presented a very beautiful appearance. Soon after 1.30 the guests began to arrive, and just before 2 o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Capt. Glascow, entered the church and took up his place at the entrance to the chancel. He was soon followed by the bride, with her uncle, Mr. John Trutch, who gave her away.

She was met at the west door of the church by the choir, and as the bridal procession passed up the aisle the hymn, 'The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden,' was sung. The bride wore a costume of white chiffon with court train of white satin, veil and wreath, and was accompanied by her two sisters, Misses Grace and Marjorie Pinder, who acted as bridesmaids. They were dressed in soft white liberty silk, trimmed with pale blue, and wore white hats trimmed with blue to match, carrying Bermuda lilies. Master J. Holden, nephew of the bridegroom, dressed in white satin, acted as trainbearer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. L. Hughes, rector of Lydeard St. Lawrence, assisted by Rev. Preb. Eardley Wilmot, vicar of the parish. The service was fully choral, the 127th Psalm and hymn, 'O Perfect Love,' being well rendered by the choir. While the registers were being signed in the vestry the hymn, 'Now Thank We All Our God,' was sung, and wedding favors, composed of lilies of the valley and white heather, were distributed among the guests.

"After the ceremony a reception was held at Queen Anne's Mansions, and about forty guests were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Pinder, Mrs. White, Mr. and Miss N. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Mrs. Ashley, Miss Davy, Rev. F. L. Hughes, etc.

"At 5 o'clock the happy pair left for York, en route for Scotland, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling costume was a brown cloth dress with hat to match, and long coat trimmed with sable."

MET GOVERNMENT.

J. D. Farrell While on Other Business Sought Better Rate Over Fraser River Bridge.

J. D. Farrell, of the Great Northern Company, was in the city on Saturday. He arrived in the afternoon, and left again for Seattle the same evening. The object of his trip was to meet with the officials of the Victoria Terminal railway line and the Vancouver, New Westminster & Yukon road in order to arrange some details between the Great Northern subsidiary companies operating in this province.

President John Hendry, Vice-President A. E. Wood and Director Jeffrey were in the city together with Joseph Martin, K. C., solicitor for the Vancouver, New Westminster & Yukon Company, and met with Mr. Farrell.

Mr. Farrell saw members of the local government in the evening respecting the rates charged the Great Northern for crossing the New Westminster bridge over the Fraser. The Great Northern, it is understood, regard the rates charged as excessive, and are seeking a reduction.

The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to say anything respecting the outcome of the conference with Mr. Farrell.

The latter expects to return to Victoria this week again. He will probably meet members of the government then with the object in view of coming to a definite conclusion respecting railway matters.

DUNCAN ISLAND NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

The lighthouse keeper on Yellow Rock has invented a new fog horn. Captains of passing vessels say it surpasses anything they ever heard.

One of our enterprising farmers is going to build a large steamer. She will be 75 feet long.

The young people of the Island are preparing for Christmas. They are going to have a Christmas tree on December 23rd.

KELVIN'S EXPERIENCE.

Story of the Shipwrecked Crew of Steamer Lost in the North Atlantic.

"Full particulars have now been received of the terrible sufferings endured by the crew of the British steamship Kelvin while in the open boats after abandoning their vessel last month in the North Atlantic," says the London Daily News of November 7th.

"The Kelvin, under the command of Captain McLennan, of Liverpool, and a crew of 34 men, left New York on October 5th with a general cargo for the River Plate. The day after leaving port a gale was met with, and great waves swept over the vessel. She took a heavy list to starboard, while one of the ports became broken, admitting water to the main compartment and engine room.

"Efforts to get the vessel on an even keel were unavailing, and it was seen that the fate of the vessel was sealed. On the 7th October Captain McLennan decided to abandon the ship. Owing to the heavy list part of the stores were under water, and it was unsafe to go below and get any, so the three boats could only be provisioned with sea biscuits.

"For 17 days they drifted in heavy gales, enduring terrible hardships, aggravated by short supplies of food and water, exposed to the full force of a West Indian hurricane. The survivors were almost distracted with despair when they were sighted by the schooner Cordelia E. Hayes, which landed them at Porto Rico.

"Here they joined the steamship Ponce, which conveyed them to New York, where they will join the liner for Liverpool."

Capt. McLennan, as previously announced, is a brother of Mrs. James McIntosh, of this city.

WITHOUT FOOD.

Survivors of Massacre May Die From Starvation and Exposure.

Boston, Nov. 25.—The American consul at Harpool, Eastern Turkey, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, has been making an extended tour of the Sassoun district, near Mush, and has forwarded a lengthy report to the American board of commission for foreign missions, in which he says:

"Survivors of the recent massacre number nearly 10,000. They saved little but their lives. Nearly every house in the region was completely plundered and then burned. Most of their flocks and herds, practically their only source of food and raiment, as well as income, were completely swept away. The unfortunate people, after receiving for a short time an allowance from the government of a cent per chpita per diem for subsistence, now are without food as winter approaches. The diseases usually following upon fright, exposure, exhaustion and insufficient food, are rapidly becoming epidemic, and especially among the children. Unless aid is rendered promptly few may be left to receive it."

Eleven persons sickened at Ahe, Westphalia, after being bitten by a mad cat. The villagers then organized a battue and killed every cat in the town.

GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Children Lost Their Lives in Fire Which Destroyed Dwelling.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Two girls aged 2 years and 13 months, daughters of Jas. Bowen, residing just west of Brandon College, have been burned to death in the destruction of their home. One baby was saved.

BAD HEART—COULD NOT LIE DOWN FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.—"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was."—L. W. Law, Toronto Junction.—123.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Get the Doctor Quick!

When accidents happen in the home quickly get the bottle of Pond's Extract—*the old family doctor.* Always ready—always sure, at any time, day or night. A bottle on the medicine shelf is like having a doctor in the house. When pain racks the body it relieves and cures. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless: Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

NEWS OF DECK AND DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Bonaventure, Commodore Goodrich, went out on Wednesday for a short cruise to carry out a little target practice. She went out in the morning, and was back again at her moorings in the evening.

* * *

H. M. S. Shearwater went into dry dock on Monday to have her under water fittings placed in condition. She will be on the stocks for ten days.

* * *

Heavy supplies for the navy are en route on various ships of the China Mutual line. They were shipped previous to November 3rd, when the order was given for the recall of the Grafton and Flora.

* * *

The survey ship Egeria has returned from a surveying expedition along the coast of this province. The work has been completed for a considerable distance north, and the Egeria will now lay up for the winter, or until March or April, when it will be resumed again.

* * *

A London dispatch says: "Commander Thorpe Doubble, an officer well known on the Pacific station, where he served as first lieutenant of the cruiser Amphion a couple of years ago, has been appointed to the first-class cruiser Hogue, which is about to commission for service on the China station."

* * *

The latest addition to the British navy took the water November 8th at the Thames Iron Works, Canning Town. This is the Black Prince, a first-class armored cruiser of the Duke of Edinburgh type, of which there are six at present under construction—two at the Royal dockyard at Pembroke, and the remaining four in the yards of private contractors.

The new cruiser has a displacement of 13,660 tons, and her engines, of 23,500 horse-power, will drive her through the water at the rate of over twenty-three knots. She has a complete belt of armor, running from stem to stern, tapering from 6 inches amidships to 4 inches forward and 3 inches aft. There are ten 6-inch guns in the citadel, which is protected by 6-inch armor, and six 9.2-inch guns in barbettes. There are also twenty-eight quick-firing guns, two Maxims, and two 12-pounder guns for boat and field use. The length of the Black Prince is 460 feet, and the beam 73 feet 6 inches, and she will carry 2,000 tons of coal, if necessary. She was laid down in January, 1903, and will be ready for commission in about twelve months, although she might be ready much earlier should occasion arise. Oil fuel can be used if necessary. The vessel is the first that the firm has completed for the British government ready for commission, although they have always done this in the case of vessels built for foreign navies.

* * *

Reuter's Agency understands that the sad occurrences in the North Sea, and the explanations offered by the Russian admiral, have formed the subject of keen discussion in British naval circles, and a theory is now beginning to prevail, the acceptance of which would tend to clear up many points. The main difficulty from the first has been to discover how Admiral Rojestvensky arrived at the conclusion that there were two foreign torpedo boats among the Hull trawlers, and whence he derived the impression. It seems that the Russian fleet, when nearing the fishing fleet, was proceeding in a somewhat loose formation, and the admiral accordingly signalled to his vessels, "Column of division ahead," or, in other words, to form two parallel lines. Quite lately new signals have been adopted in the Russian navy, and this may account for much that happened. In the British navy when a new signal is introduced, it is practiced and repracticed for weeks at a time, until the new has assumed the familiarity of the old. With the Baltic fleet, newly formed as it was, a newly-made signal may easily have been misunderstood, and the belief obtains that the two rearmost vessels at port line of ships, misreading a signal, crossed over, and got on the starboard side of the starboard line. Moving quickly they excited alarm, and so attracted the fire of their own consorts. Then, perceiving their mistake, the two errant vessels, it is thought, hastened to go back to their proper stations, occasioning the impression that they were flitting backwards and forwards, and strengthening the belief that they were hostile ships. Probably the proceedings may not have been reported to the Russian admiral in the first instance. Investigation is bringing the facts to light, and there is indeed some authority for the belief that the Russians themselves will in the end accept the explanation suggested above.

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

At the next regular meeting of the Fifth Regiment officers' mess, to be held on Thursday, December 1st, at the drill hall, the important question of whether or not the band, now disorganized owing to the resignation of J. M. Finn, shall be maintained as in the past, will be discussed. There seems to be an opinion in some quarters that a band is unnecessary; in fact that the militia would be just as well off without it. At any rate it is doubtful if the officers will agree to the establishment of a band on the same financial basis as that formerly conducted. They claim that the latter was always a burden, not only upon the finances of the regiment as a whole, but, in many cases, upon the pockets of officers.

In discussing the matter Lieut.-Colonel Hall said he was in favor of continuing a band in connection with the militia if satisfactory financial arrangements could be made. He was sure that the majority of the officers were of the same opinion. Personally, however, he did not believe that the revival of a band, without any change in the financial phase, would be in the interests of the militia. Therefore, unless a suggestion by which the regiment would be relieved of some of the financial responsibility was submitted, it was probable that the verdict would be "no band."

But should the city council decide that one first class musical organization ought to be maintained here, and back up the conviction with a bonus, there was no doubt that this decision would be reversed. This had been done by the council in Vancouver, and there was no reason why the same assistance should not be tendered the local regiment. In the Terminal City an annual appropriation of $750 had been made towards the support of the Vancouver band. If the Victoria council took some action along the same line he had no doubt that the officers would guarantee a band.

These questions, Lieut.-Col. Hall added, would all come up for consideration at the meeting mentioned. He could not say whether it would be decided to request the council to assist. That would depend upon the wishes of the majority of the officers. "Under any circumstances," he concluded, "we have our bugle band, which is capable of rendering rousing selections when necessary."

* * *

Those who have been taking a course in the school of instruction, will be examined in infantry from Wednesday, November 30th, to Saturday, December 3rd, by Lieut.-Col. Hall, Major Hibben and Capt. McConnan. It is expected that about 35 will take this test. On the following week the other examinations take place, and the same number of candidates are anticipated.

* * *

Preparations for the smoking concert, to be held under the auspices of the Fifth Regiment on the 9th of next month, proceed apace. Members of the committee in charge of the arrangements report that indications point to a splendid success. The programme will be varied and of a unique character, while the best of cigars, tobacco and cigarettes will be distributed among those attending. As mentioned previously by the Times, the A. O. U. W. hall has been secured for this affair.

* * *

The grand programme outlined in these columns about a fortnight ago is still being carried out in connection with the Fifth Regiment. Undoubtedly the principal feature of routine work is the school of instruction, which is regularly attended by a large number. On Tuesday a signalling class was organized, and the first lesson was participated in by about 20. The gymnasium exercises held on Thursday evening were also attended by a good number, most of whom are making splendid progress under the tuition of instructors from Work Point garrison. On Friday there was gallery practice, a branch of military work which is rapidly becoming more popular among members of the Fifth Regiment. It is being taken up by a great many, and the officer in charge predicts that some first class marksmen will develop during the winter months. At the conclusion of the shooting a lecture on the best means of obtaining accuracy under different circumstances was given by Sergt.-Major McDougall, who has shot with the Canadian team at Bisley, and is considered one of the best marksmen of the province. It is expected that some new drills will be introduced about the 1st of January.

* * *

"Lord Kitchener is very busy in India, and the majority of the reforms that he has already effected do ample credit to his common-sense," says the London World. "Recognizing that knowledge of the provision trade, or of the best methods to be employed in order to make large profits from the sale of malt liquors, need not be regarded as essential qualifications for promotion in the army, and that time can be better spent in exercising troops than in acquiring or employing such knowledge, Lord Kitchener has swept away the entire system of regimental canteens. A central organization has been created, on co-operative principles, under civilian management, and its branch establishments will replace the regimental canteen in every cantonment. This practically amounts to the 'tenant system,' so far as regimental canteen accounts are concerned, but promises to be more profitable and therefore preferable. It is said, with reference to the many alterations Lord Kitchener has made in the administrative system of the Indian army, that he 'consults nobody.' This may be literally true; but it is more than probable that various opinions have been obtained and considered without those who have given them being aware that they have been consulted. Lord Kitchener is a really 'strong' man, and therefore is not above taking advice—provided he himself thinks that it is good."

* * *

It is stated on good authority that Capt. Drake, of No. 6 company, has decided to resign his connection with the Fifth Regiment. This will be regretted by both officers and men, as Capt. Drake, through his courtesy, efficiency and genial disposition, has won the esteem and respect of members of the entire corps. His position, it is understood, is to be taken by Lieut. R. Roberts.

* * *

Word was received Friday as contained in telegraphic dispatches to the Times, of the retirement of Lieut. J. A. McTavish, who has been connected with the Fifth Regiment for years. He was identified with No. 5 company, and during his long service has attended to his military duties conscientiously. Lieut. McTavish was considered one of the ablest of local officers. In all sham battles and other manoeuvres he took a prominent part, and, as far as can be recalled, met with misfortune on one occasion only. That was in the battle of Mount Tolmie, when, while assisting in the defence of that stronghold, he and some others were captured in a rear attack conducted by Sergt. Colquhoun. Lieut. McTavish is very popular among members of the regiment, and his retirement will be sincerely regretted.

* * *

As a result of the cancellation of the drill regulations introduced in 1903, the Fifth Regiment will hereafter be governed by the rules of 1902. A regimental order has been issued already, to this effect. The change will not create any great confusion among members of the local militia. The majority are acquainted with the old drills, and those who have joined since the establishment of the regulations just cancelled can be posted on the old rules in a very short time.

* * *

"The recent substitution of four great commands only for the army corps, under the Brodrick scheme, has encouraged the idea that there will be more than four. But the whole number of seven will be constituted in due course, a northern, northwestern, and western, that is to say, one with headquarters at Edinburgh, another at York and Chester, and a fourth, probably, at Milford Haven, as the western, will probably be made up of the Welsh country, so as not to interfere with the southwestern, which extends to Plymouth. The functions of these seven commanders-in-chief, to use the nomenclature suggested by the Esher committee, will comprise leadership and instruction, but they will also be advisory, and the generals will be in close touch with the army council, meeting it regularly, conferring and exchanging opinions with it either singly or collectively. The establishment of the newly-devised general staff has been carried a step further by a separation of staff duties in the Aldershot command, which will simplify the working, but is really no great novelty in arrangement. At the same time, a serious effort to develop brain power is being made by detailing a certain number of our best and most prominent staff officers to attend a series of lectures in higher branches of the profession at the staff college. It is a little late, perhaps, for many of those who have already given substantial proof of efficiency in the field, but the very best men may improve their knowledge, and in these days, when the schoolmaster is abroad, even the army council and Mr. Arnold-Forster himself might find their advantage in studying precedent and learning the more scientific parts of their business."—Pall Mall Gazette.

* * *

"The question of whether officers should or should not be examined for promotion is a very difficult one. Clearly, if commanding officers and generals could invariably be trusted to judge correctly the merits of those serving under them, examinations would be superfluous; but it is notorious that such is not at present the case, and examinations consequently remain a necessary evil, which the educational authorities, moreover, do their best to augment. Some years ago the Bulgarian army sprang speedily into a state of very superior efficiency owing to an exodus of senior officers, leaving it commanded almost entirely by subalterns, and it would almost appear as if our own army might find salvation by a modified application of the same drastic remedy. Our senior officers are the product of the system under which they have served, and it is in all the circumstances wonderful that any of them are (as a good many actually are) really efficient soldiers. The majority, however, might be spared with advantage."—London World.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Work of Dismantling Building Will Begin at Midnight, December 1st.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.—Promptly at midnight, December 1st, a force of 75 men, employed by the General Service Company of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will shunt 200 freight cars loaded with empty packing cases into the several exhibition palaces and the work of dismantling the World's Fair will begin.

P. Phenneger, of Seattle, has been appointed general superintendent of the General Service Co., and declares that all the exhibits will be out of the exposition grounds by March 1st.

Experiments now show that during profound sleep a noise not sufficient to awaken the sleeper produces a perceptible rise in the brain and head temperature.

The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles $1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.

Endorsed by all who have tried it.

Priestley's Cravenette Raincoats

20 per Cent., or One-Fifth Off for Cash

$12 00 Coats, now $9.60. $15.00 Coats, now $12.00. $18.00 Coats, now $14 40

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