LAWN MOWERS.

THE FIRST GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN 20 YEARS.

The "Pastime" cuts grass within 1-16 of an inch of a tree or fence. The old style mowers will not cut within 3½ inches, and thus necessitates trimming.

The "Pastime" drive wheels are inside line of the cutting knives, therefore they NEVER GO OVER UNMOWN GRASS.

The "Pastime" is the only mower that can be sharpened by a novice. There is no need to employ an expert.

It is built of the very best materials and has oiling holes covered by escutcheons, thus keeping out all grit and dirt.

Sizes made, 12, 14 and 16 inch.

NO BICYCLE at same price CAN COMPETE WITH THE MASSEY-HARRIS, which is as High-Grade as can be MADE.

CO., Ld. Ly
ISH COLUMBIA.

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Suits.
Stock
97 JOHNSON STREET.

N CURE
our Back Weak?---Have You Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble?---Try Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

LL OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED. BUT the Thousands who have told of their by Dr Sanden's Electric Belt give evfe that after everything else has been tried ut results, this famous Belt will cure if a is possible. It has great electric power, is anted to last one year, and is applied by a lar practicing physician who knows his ness. Those who use it have the benefit of anden's wide knowledge and experience f charge.

Here Is a Late Cure.
is now a little past one month since I sent y last report. I am Thankful and grateful in me. I feel a steady improvement in genure." GEO. WILSON, Boundary, Wash., Feb. 25th, 1897.

ECTRIC BELT.
nderful cures shown by Dr. Sanden's Elecd until he is sick of drugging. It only costs treatment, and it can't hurt you—drugs ion.

ANDEN,
ington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.
ped to this Province.

PERRINS'
Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK
AGONALLY ACROSS THE
DE WRAPPER
Bottle of the
CESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SUMMER.

is not unreasonable to estimate that e will be 5,000 prospectors in the in the southwestern part of this ince this year. We shall not be prised if this number is greatly exed. Another 5,000 will be at work mines and prospects already discov.—Rossland Miner.

A PROPER VIEW.

proposing to bonus railroads that to be built in British Columbia, the ernment is doing what is right. To roads British Columbia must look for future. Their coming will make per fuel and mining supplies, as well roduce and supplies of all kinds, with cheaper supplies will come ter activity and prosperity in all s.—Trail Creek News.

MAY OVERDO IT.

here is not a little danger that the hine enthusiasm of the Canadian le over the sixtieth anniversary of Queen's coronation will be overmed by the multitude of speeches. eat deal of wheezy and creaky eloce has disfigured this anniversary —Toronto Telegram.

AT Ottawa story about the resignaof Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir r Mowat and Hon. Mr. Sifton aps to have been the result of undue er festivities.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY APRIL 26 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 38.

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Changes Announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech Yesterday.

Countries That Favor Canada Get a Reduction—Mining Machinery Is Free.

OTTAWA, April 22.—(Special)—The galleries of parliament were crowded to excess this afternoon when Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, arose to deliver his annual financial statement and to present the new tariff. He estimated the deficit of revenue over expenditure this year at between $600,000 and $1,000,000. Next year's revenue he estimated at $37,500,000, and the expenditure $38,250,000. The net increase to debt this year would be a million and a quarter and next year two millions and a quarter. In presenting the tariff bill, he said that the government adhered to the platform of the Liberal party, which was a tariff for revenue, but he added, significantly, "subject to such changes as varying conditions may require." The government, he said, proposed in the tariff to favor those countries which favored Canada. The general tariff which he submitted on the whole increases the present duties, chief among which are the following changes:

Increase in timber duties on manufactured timber is 5 per cent.

Coal is unchanged, but later on in the session, if the Dingley tariff is not changed, there will be a duty.

The excise duty on spirits is increased from $1.70 to $1.90 per proof gallon. Customs duty on spirits is increased from $1.25 to $1.40 per gallon.

Coal oil is reduced one cent a gallon and fuel oil half a cent.

Raw leaf tobacco is to be taxed 10 cents a pound and cigarettes increased to $3 a pound and 25 per cent. Cut tobacco is made 50 cents a pound instead of 45 cents, and the excise duty on cigarettes is increased from $1.50 to $3.

Barbed wire after January 1 is to be free; until that time it will be 15 per cent.

Binder twine is reduced 10 per cent. until January 1, after that free; the articles entering into its manufacture are made free.

Mining machinery is made free without restriction.

Bar iron is reduced from $10 to $7, a ton but the bounty is increased from $9 to $3.

Tea is unchanged and raw sugar is unchanged.

Refined sugar is reduced fourteen hundredths of a cent.

Agricultural implements are unchanged.

Carriages of all kinds made 35 per cent.

Grey cottons are increased to 25 per cent., and cotton fabrics to 35 per cent.

Generally all specific duties are abolished.

Corn is placed on the free list except when imported for distilling.

Flour is reduced from 75 to 60 cents per barrel, and wheat reduced from 15 to 10 cents.

Rice at present charged 3-10 of a cent is to be changed to ¾ of a cent. There is no change on cleaned rice.

Great Britain and other countries favoring Canada will receive immediately a reduction of ⅙ on the foregoing duties until June 7, 1898, and after that ¼ reduction.

Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that this discrimination meant that Germany and Belgium must share equally in the privilege accorded to Great Britain, and Mr. Fielding practically admitted this was the case.

The resolutions take effect from to-morrow.

At close of the proceedings the Liberals sang "God Save the Queen." Conservatives also joined in the demonstration.

OTTAWA, April 23.—(Special)—Members on both sides have not yet recovered from the astonishment with which the new tariff affected them. It is admitted that it will take some time to properly realize the effect which the new rate of duties, especially under the reciprocal clause, will have upon the business interests of the country. Leading manufacturers who are here to-day do not object to the reciprocal idea as it affects the Mother Country, but they are kicking most vigorously against Germany getting her goods into Canada at a low rate without a corresponding return to us. The action of the government in adopting a preferential basis will undoubtedly elicit a declaration from the imperial government that Germany and Belgium must share with England in this one-eighth reduction. The result must be to stimulate the movement for the abrogation of the treaties between Great Britain and these countries, which Canada has been advocating for years past. The oil refiners are very sore. They consider they have suffered the worst blow through the new tariff that the government has administered to an industry. The abolition of regulations forbidding the importation of oil in tanks will enable the Standard Oil Company to bring its oil to Canada in tank vessels, throwing the door open entirely to the great monopoly of the United States. Refiners only anticipated one cent a gallon reduction, but the change in regulations amounts to about three cents. Messrs. Lister and Fraser, representatives of Lambton in the House of Commons, are very gloomy to-day as a result of this change.

It is said that Woods, M. P. for Hamilton, is long on iron and stands to lose $50,000 by the reduction of duty. Macpherson, the other Hamilton member, is reported to be loaded up with sugar.

The whole day in the commons was occupied with Mr. Foster's criticism of the budget speech, which was most effective. He compared the Liberal promises with Liberal performances, and showed how utterly at variance they were. The principal point was that the proposed preferential trade offered Britain was impossible unless Canada were prepared to give equal advantages to Germany, Belgium and France.

Mr. Laurier declared that the government had not so intended, whereupon Mr. Foster quoted from Imperial authority that such was the case. The Liberals were holding out promises which they could never fulfil, and with their boasted loyalty sought to embroil the Mother Country by violating solemn treaties.

Sir Richard Cartwright will speak on Monday.

MONTREAL, April 23.—(Special)—The Gazette, commenting on the new tariff, says that a perusal of it is sufficient to relieve any doubts as to there having been a conflict of views in the cabinet as to what shape tariff would take in revision. In the changes some industries are left with protection as high as 35 per cent., while some are reduced to a tariff for revenue basis. Of the effect of new tariff generally, the Gazette says it will take some time to judge. It is, however, not a free trade tariff. Referring to the double tariff idea, the paper says it is not a good one, adding, that it is not likely, however, to have any serious effect. It is a weapon for persuasion of other countries to give concession for concession, while in operation it creates complications that sometimes end in an unprofitable manner. The finance ministers of the future will have no serious cause of complaint if it amounts to nothing in practice.

TORONTO, April 23.—The grain men predict that the tariff will injure the Western Ontario corn growers, as the United States Western farmers, with the lower rates, will capture the Quebec and Maritime Province market. They say it will result in a largely decreased acreage.

TORONTO, April 23.—Interviews with prominent business men show on the whole satisfaction with the new tariff, though some affected by the change complain. Those most affected are the liquor and tobacco men, dealers in corn, printers, wall-paper manufacturers, woollen manufacturers, nail manufacturers, hardware men and bicycle dealers. The agricultural implement men are satisfied.

The Mail says editorially: "If the policy of the government is free trade it is to be reached by easy stages. The discriminatory feature of the tariff is supposed to be favorable to Great Britain, but under the most favored nation clauses Germany and Belgium claim that discrimination in our behalf, will come under it, while under the French treaty France will profit, but the chief beneficiary will be Germany. Germany will profit more than the Motherland, and at the same time our own producers will suffer."

WINNIPEG, April 23.—(Special)—Wholesalers and others are reticent in speaking of the tariff until the details are fully announced, as only brief summaries of the changes were announced here.

TORONTO, April 24.—(Special)—The regular annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been called, to be held here on Wednesday, May 5, for election of officers and for discussion of tariff matters.

MONTREAL, April 24.—(Special)—The Conservatives here appear to be better satisfied with the tariff than the Liberals, the free trade section of the latter being completely in the dumps. Cotton people were more than pleased until the collector of customs received a telegram from Ottawa that the reduction on British goods would go into immediate effect, and the tune of the cotton kings was then materially changed. The sugar refiners have no doubt been hardly dealt with, and the reduction of refined from 64 cents to 50 cents will render competition against Germany bounty fed sugars almost impossible. Iron men are also badly hurt, and Pillow, Hersey & Co. intimate that they will have to close up some of their departments. The rice manufacturers are wiped out and as a result the trade has advanced the price of rice ⅜ths of a cent, saying that the imported rice will cost one-half cent per pound in excess of the old mill prices. Millers, however, are well pleased.

SEEM TO LIKE IT.

LONDON, April 24.—The newspapers here hail the Canadian tariff with delight. The St. James Gazette regards it as the most important news of the day, and as presenting most agreeable prospects to Great Britain. The Globe says, referring to the recent speech of Mr. Fielding: "Mr. Fielding's speech will cause a thrill of patriotic enthusiasm in a million hearts."

BOUND FOR CONFERENCE.

WINNIPEG, April 24—(Special)—Rev. Doctors Potts and Carman, of Toronto, are here to-day, on their way to attend the British Columbia Methodist conference.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DETROIT, March 24.—The steamer John Glidden and the tows Aberdeen, Minah and Warmington which passed down at Port Huron with grain cargoes, have the largest quantity of grain ever made up into one tow for Lake Ontario. The total is 226,000 bushels of corn for Prescott, Ont.

TRANSVAAL AUTONOMY

Cape Premier Says It Was Naught Without Great Britain's Protection.

Schreiner Foresees a Storm and Hopes the Lightning Will Not Strike.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—In the Cape parliament to-day the debate on the "peace" motion, adjourned on April 16, was resumed. The motion referred to urged the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions. An amendment was introduced to the effect that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the London convention and by the redress of the genuine grievance of the Uitlanders. Sir Geordon Spragg, premier, to-day said that the Transvaal republic could subdue the excitement by redressing the grievance of the Uitlanders. He did not believe there would be war, because he did not see how it was going to arise, though he explained that the building of forts and the importation of ammunition and guns was no way to secure peace. Continuing the premier said the last thing the imperial government desired was war, and if war occurred it would be the fault of the Transvaal; Great Britain was determined to maintain the London convention and her position as the paramount power in Africa. Transvaal autonomy, he asserted, was not worth a year's purchase without the protection of Great Britain.

Mr. Sauer condemned the attitude of the premier and suggested a reason; adding that if Great Britain used force it would mean a civil war.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the former attorney general of Cape Colony, said he did not agree with the martial utterances of the premier. Continuing Mr. Schreiner remarked that the situation was full of ominous clouds, and he expressed the hope that the lightning would not strike.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 23.—The sealing steamer Esquimaux with 2,000 seals, and the Neptune with 5,700, arrived here to-day. They report unusually stormy weather, the latter having fifty men down with severe frost affections. The steamer Walrus is reported fast in the ice by an ice floe. The captains of the Esquimaux and Neptune fear that she will have great difficulty in reaching port.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—(Special)—At a Liberal convention held at Virden yesterday, W. J. Kennedy was nominated for the legislative vacancy in Dennis, caused by the death of W. M. Crosby. The Conservatives and Patrons hold conventions next week.

WINNIPEG, April 23—(Special)—A letter received at Edmonton from G. Desjardines, of Lesser Slave lake, says the people there are starving, owing to the scarcity of game. The letter adds: "The people at Sturgeon lake ate over twenty horses, for they could kill no rabits or moose."

WINNIPEG, April 23.—(Special)—Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, left for the West at an early hour this morning. He spoke at Carberry and Nepawa this evening. He will visit Brandon while in the West, and will probably return to Winnipeg on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

ROSSAND, April 23.—One bend supporting the false work of the Red Mountain railway bridge at Northport was carried away yesterday by drift wood. The river is rising rapidly and fears are entertained that the completion of the bridge will be delayed till the fall, owing to the rapid rise of the river.

MONTREAL, April 23.—(Special)—The season of navigation was inaugurated yesterday when the steamship Polino arrived from Quebec.

MONTREAL, April 24.—In a speech at Chautauguay yesterday in behalf of Hon. J. Robidoux, who was attorney-general in the Mercer cabinet, Mr. H. J. Cloran, of this city, said Robidoux would be premier of the province of Quebec if the Liberals won.

TORONTO, April 24.—(Special)—The 46th Highlanders have entered a team of men in the various events of the military tournament at Islington, England, beginning May 27. They will be the only representatives of Canada there.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Canadian Pacific traffic earnings for the week ending April 21 were $366,000; for the same week last year, $335,000.

BELLEVILLE, April 24.—Col. James Brown, commanding officer of the Forty-Ninth battalion Hastings Rifles, died this morning in his 71st year.

THE LION AND THE EAGLE

NEW YORK, April 23.—The anniversary of the foundation of St. George's Society in this country was celebrated at Delmonico's to-night with a dinner. Consul-General Sanderson, C. B., responded to the toast, "Her Majesty's representatives." The banquet room was decorated with flags of Great Britain and the United States, with the Irish harp showing here and there. "God Save the Queen," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Victoria, Our Queen," "The Death of Nelson," and "The Men of Harlech" were sung between toasts by the whole company.

Dandruff, which causes so much itching of the scalp, can be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer, because it is a corrective tonic for the glands producing dandruff.

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greek Warships Are Preparing for a Dash Through the Dardanelles.

If Turkish Arms Have Won, Why Is Edhem Pasha in Disgrace?

ATHENS, April 24.—It is rumored that the Greek warships are preparing to make a dash through the Dardanelles.

LONDON, April 24.—The last few days have developed a dramatic situation. The sudden removal of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Macedonia, and the fact that he has been replaced by Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has caused great surprise in view of glowing accounts which the correspondents on the field sent of Edhem Pasha's brilliantly conceived plan of campaign, which was represented as working like a machine, and which gave the world the impression that Turkey had found in him a second von Moltke.

The splendid work of the Greek fleet in destroying the Turkish war stores is admitted to have considerably changed the aspect of affairs. With their stores destroyed and railway communication with Salonica cut, the Turkish army may soon find itself in a serious position. It is stated now that Edhem Pasha is in disgrace; that he has had little previous experience in warfare, that he is a creature of Izzet Bey, and that he fell when that favorite of the Sultan went down. It is also stated, that the Sultan has hitherto been afraid to send his best generals, such as Achmet, Fuadand and Reschid, pashas, to the front, the latter being kept in the most remote provinces. No remarkable development, however, is expected in the appointment of Osman Pasha to command the Turkish forces operating against the Greeks in Thessaly, as apart from the danger of swapping horses at the present critical juncture, Osman Pasha will be hampered by the Sultan's jealous determinations to direct the military operations from the Vildiz Kiosk. From Athens it is stated that discontent exists there at the fact that King George has not yet started for the front. His reserve is considered excessive. The feeling at Athens against Russia still runs high. The Greek government has rejected Russia's offer to protect the Greek orthodox in Turkey, Russia's eagerness to do so having caused doubts as to her motives, and the government of Greece has now begged Great Britain to protect the orthodox.

PARIS, April 24.—It is stated in a despatch from Constantinople this afternoon that Osman Pasha's plan of campaign is to recall all the Turkish forces in Epirus, leaving only a strong garrison at Janina, and abandon the rest of the province. The Turkish army in Epirus would thus be able to effect a junction with the Turkish army in Thessaly by marching northward around the mountains dividing the two provinces. Osman Pasha would eventually have the whole Turkish force at his disposal, and would be able to deal a decisive blow.

CRUEL PETERS.

BERLIN, April 24.—The indictment of Dr. Peters, the German-African commissioner, whose trial on charges of ill-treating African natives has been heard in private before the disciplinary court for the German protectorate, charges him with arbitrarily hanging a negro boy in 1891 and with hanging a girl in 1892, with unjustly making war upon Chief Matalla in November, 1891, and with furnishing incorrect reports to the superior authorities.

Dr. Peters protested that he was not guilty, and affirmed that he believed he had the power of life or death over all blacks on the station except those who were members of the German colonial force. He admitted having undertaken extensive campaigns against his instructions, but he contended the situation was then dangerous, as an attack on the part of the Waronges was feared, and he claimed he was obliged to inflict the death penalty in order to save German prestige when the station house was broken into, because he had previously announced that the penalty of death would be the punishment for so doing, the question of sex being quite subordinate. Dr. Peters admitted he had flogged three negroes, but he denied he had executed his concubine for adultery, explaining that she was hanged for conspiracy with a native chief against the expedition.

Lieuts. Pachmann and Jancke testified in support of Dr. Peters. Dr. Peters was sentenced to-day to dismissal from the imperial service and to pay the costs of the trial.

NOT MUCH GOOD.

The navy of Turkey, quite formidable on paper, is to all appearances even worse than that of China, for in its preparations for war with Greece only a few of the most antiquated ships have been placed in commission, and the ships recently built in England are with few exceptions evidently in no fighting condition. Turkey's navy list embraces eighteen ironclads ranging from thirty-three to twelve years old, and therefore antiquated; eighteen cruisers thirty-eight to five years old, twenty-seven dispatch vessels and yachts, eleven gunboats and thirty-eight torpedo boats. The fleet which left the Bosporus on March 25 for the Ægean sea consisted of four battleships of ancient build, one armored gunboat of 400 tons, built in 1875, two transports, one torpedo gunboat, built in 1890, two other nondescript craft and four first-class torpedo boats of 85 tons. The small fleet of Greece consists of serviceable vessels and makes up in quality what it lack in size and number.—Call.

NOT A LOCAL TROUBLE.

BERLIN, April 24.—The war between Greece and Turkey monopolizes public attention in Germany. The opinion is expressed in political and diplomatic circles that the war will not remain localized very long. It is stated in government circles that Germany's interests have already been vitally engaged and that it seems to be a foregone conclusion that, whatever is the final outcome of the present trouble, political readjustment of the Oriental question will also lead to a readjustment of the powers' alliances. The entente between Germany and Austria on one side and Russia and France on the other, it is believed will become much closer in the near future. The pour parlers between Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs in Paris, while only touching upon the mutual attitude of Germany and France in the Oriental question, were significant, as also is the visit of Emperor William to Vienna and that of Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg.

GOT THE HAY FEVER.

LONDON, April 24.—The reception accorded to Col. John Hay, the new United States ambassador to the court of St. James, has been most cordial on all sides. The newspapers have been most eulogistic.

The Daily News, after the praise of Col. Hay, says: "It would be useless to deny that he comes at a rather critical moment. A year ago Great Britain and the United States were on the brink of war, and the reception of the arbitration treaty has been a bitter disappointment to America's best friends in England. Col. Hay, of course, cannot influence the senate, but we will doubtless inform Secretary Sherman how strong is English wish for its speedy ratification."

The Daily Mail remarks: "There is something undignified in the gushing manner we welcome every gentleman the President is good enough to send. Does Col. Hay speak the truth when he talks about the affectionate greeting of millions of our kindred across the sea. We all know our kindred are anything but affectionate, and if Col. Hay seems too friendly a hundred American newspapers will call him to order."

HURRAH FOR WAR!

NEW YORK, April 24.—The wildest war enthusiasm prevailed in the Greek colony in Roosevelt and Madison streets this morning. A great crowd surged about the Parthenon restaurant, the headquarters of the Greeks. The place was filled all night with Greeks writing letters to friends in the fatherland, announcing their departure for the seat of war. The latest cable dispatches were listened to with the keenest interest, and every item favorable to the cause of the Hellenes was received with delight. "Zeito O polamos" (long live the war) burst from a thousand Greek throats as the flag of the Hellenes was unfurled. It seemed to be a signal, for instantly from all sides began to pour in big, brawny, grim-looking fellows wearing buttons which bore a portrait of George I, and badges of Greek colors inscribed "Zeito O polamos." For the most part they carried in their hands two flags, one of Greece and the other of America. There were 450 of them prepared to sail for the fatherland, and the tears rolled down the cheeks of the most enthusiastic ones who are compelled to wait. Shortly before 10 o'clock a procession was formed, and headed by a brass band it marched to the foot of Morton street, where La Champaign was waiting to cast off.

IT SAGGED.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The dullness of trade continued to-day and the market sagged. The closing qotations were: C. B. & Q., 71⅝; C. & O., 16⅝; C. M. & St. P., 71⅝; W. U., 79⅜; C. P. R. in Montreal, 49; C. P. R. in London, 50⅝.

Wheat—No. 2 red, May, 82¼ to 82¾, closed 83⅜; June, closed 82¼; July, 80¾ to 82¼, closed 82; September, 77½ to 79, closed 79; December, 78⅞ to 80½, closed 80⅝.

Copper, easy; lake brokers, $11.25. Pig iron, slow; Southern, $10 to $11; Northern, $10.50. Lead, steady; domestic, $3.12½. Tin, easy.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Leading futures closed as follows: Wheat, No. 2 April, 76⅞; May, 76⅞; July, 76¾; September, 73⅞.

WILLIAM'S WORDS.

CARLSRUHE, Baden, April 24.—The Emperor William of Germany to-day replying to an address made by the chief burgomaster, expressed the hope that the peace of Germany and Europe would be maintained, but his majesty pointed out that a strong army and navy was necessary to preserve the peace. Continuing the Emperor referred to the part which the Grand Duke of Baden had taken in the past in enhancing the might and glory of the empire and said he was always ready to listen to the Grand Duke's advice.

WESTMINSTER, April 23.—(Special)—Frank Robertson, charged with assault on Mary Houston on Sunday last at Langley, was committed for trial yesterday afternoon. Bail was not forthcoming.

VANCOUVER, April 23.—(Special)—There was great excitement on Dupont street yesterday on the occasion of the destruction by fire of 20 shacks condemned by the city as unsanitary.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

Move to Make It More Popular With People of Moderate Means.

The Highest Graduates Will Receive Employment on Government Work.

OTTAWA, April 24.—(Special)—The government have made an important change governing admission to the Royal Military College, which is calculated to popularize that institution. Fees are reduced from $200 to $100, and the term of tuition from four to three years. The cost of tuition, including everything, drops from $100 to $75, bringing the institution within the reach of people of moderate means. More attention is to be devoted to instruction in civil engineering and mathematical science. Fifty per cent. of the highest graduates will annually receive appointments of a military character under the Dominion government. The next entrance examination is on August 15, and applications will be received up to August 1.

The London Times to-day cabled congratulations to Laurier on his tariff.

The Kootenay Coal Company, the promoters of which are nearly all Ottawa people, is incorporated by letters patent with a capital of $1,500,000.

Nearly all the Ontario veterinarians who were examined for positions as veterinary inspectors under the government showed a lamentable want of knowledge in their profession.

Mgr. Merry Del Val arrived to-day and took up his residence at Sir Donald Smith's. He will be here some time.

CLAIMS ROUND KASLO.

Kaslo is fast becoming the centre of a thickly staked district. Along the Kaslo river immediately above the city are a large number of claims all carrying more or less gold. Within the last year the country opposite Kaslo on the north side of the lake has attracted some attention. Some rich float was found on Campbell creek a few years ago, and its source is a thing much to be desired. Gay Reeder and George Marsh are ardent advocates of "across the lake," and have each staked claims there. J. C. Pearson and others are now prospecting the country and a large number will try it this spring. Pearson claims to have found a 50-foot lead of gold bearing rock the value of which assays, not yet made, will determine. Ore taken from various claims runs from $1 to $15 in gold and a few ounces silver.

The big mountain back of Kaslo resounds at recent intervals during the day with the report of exploding dynamite. Some good looking gold quartz is found there in large leads.

It is wholly within the bounds of possibility that Kaslo will some day be immediately surrounded by rich producing mines.—Kootenaian.

TO CURE LEPERS.

Dr. Winslow Anderson has considerable faith in Carrasquilla's leprosy serum as a cure for that dread disease, and has offered his services to the board of health in making proper experiments free of charge. The remedy has an excellent reputation, and it is understood that the board at its next meeting will grant Dr. Anderson the privilege he desires.

Dr. Anderson's proposition is set forth fully in the following letter to the board of health:

GENTLEMEN—I have to-day received a communication from Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of New York, one of the leprologists of this country, who desires to have Carrasquilla's leprosy serum tested in various parts of the country. It is claimed that Dr. Carrasquilla's serum is a scientific preparation which promises more relief to the suffering leper than any other treatment which has ever been tried. A great many cases are reported cured by this method. If it may please your honorable board I would like to have permission to use the serum treatment on two or three of the lepers now confined in the leper hospital. I should also like to have permission to take photographs of them before treatment and after it has been completed. It will take about a month to make an impression on the disease. If this meets with your approval, I shall be pleased to do the work or have it done free of charge.—S. F. Chronicle.

"Was he much broken up when you refused him?" "Horribly so; I never heard such a sad simile as he made use of." "Indeed?" "Yes; he said the tire of his heart was irretrievably punctured."—New York Evening World.