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Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 17. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17 1898 NO. 5.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN

They Have a Definite Understanding and Are Acting in Harmony.

Marquis Ito Interviewed—Japan Not in a Position to Sell Warships.

New York, March 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tokio says:

The Herald correspondent visited the Marquis Ito to-day (Sunday), and asked him whether the Japanese government would sell the cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to the United States. The premier hesitated a moment and replied:

"I think that I may state that Japan prefers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Officers have already been ordered to bring the Kasagi and Chitose to Japan, and the builders have been requested to hasten their completion. However, I wish to have the United States understand that Japan retains the Kasagi and Chitose, not from lack of willingness to oblige her, but because Japan needs them herself.

"In case of war between the United States and Spain, Japan will allow the warships of both belligerents to take coal at Japanese ports, or refuse it to both.

"Whether war is declared between two or more powers, Japan, if neutral, will bear in mind the deciding of the coal question in a manner by which her decision will affect all belligerents and her own interests."

The Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and also that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have a definite understanding and are acting in harmony.

A high diplomatic officer said to the correspondent:

"You may say positively that Japan will back up England against Russia, and if England maintains a firm attitude, all immediate danger of war is past, unless Russia is resolved to fight at once. In view of England's great superiority, she being in possession of all the available coal at eastern points, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the present."

The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has received an offer from England for all the warships building for her in English private yards, consisting of three 15,000 ton battleships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each. The offer has been refused.

SPAIN MAKES READY

The Torpedo Squadron and a Fleet of Warships Headed for Cuba.

There Is No Cessation in the Warlike Preparations in Either Country.

London, March 14.—The Daily News commenting this morning on its Washington correspondent's report that President McKinley's intimates believe him favorable to the waiving of all questions of indemnity provided that Spain will accept American friendly mediation in Cuba, says:

"Such a solution would be best for all parties. If Spain is not able to manage her own colonies, they must be managed for her, that, and no straining of the Monroe doctrine, is the source of the American feeling against Spain. There will be no disgrace or discredit in accepting the friendly mediation of a power with no ambitions or designs of its own to gratify. If President McKinley can find a way out of the embroglio he will earn the gratitude of the United States, Spain, Cuba and mankind.

Davitt Wants Information.

London, March 14.—Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member for South Mayo, will question the government in the House of Commons to-night, as to whether Great Britain has offered to loan men-of-war to the United States in the event of a conflict between the United States and a European power. He will also put a series of questions with a view of eliciting whether there have been any negotiations for an alliance between England and the United States, or whether England has offered to mediate in the Cuban affair.

Movements of U. S. Warships.

Lisbon, March 14.—The United States warships Helena and Bancroft sailed today, going in a southwesterly direction.

Spanish Squadron Sails.

London, March 14.—A special dispatch from Cadiz, Spain, announces that the Spanish squadron has sailed from that port. It is understood that the Spanish warships are going to Porto Rico, where they will await the orders of Captain Geenral Blanco. At Cadiz enthusiastic crowds gathered to bid farewell to the Spanish warships.

Spanish Securities Depressed

London, March 14.—Spanish fours on the stock exchange opened to-day at 53½ against 55, the closing quotations on Saturday.

THEY FOLLOW CANADA.

Australian Federal Tariff to Give Preference to British Products.

Melbourne, March 11.—At the conference of the colonial premiers to-day it was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada contributed two-thirds of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, Australia should contribute the remainder.

It was resolved also that the proposed federal tariff should give preference to British products and in default of an early federal tariff, that the individual colonies should be recommended to give substantial preference.

BELIEVE WAR IS INEVITABLE.

English Newspapers Make Preparations to View the Conflict.

New York, March 12.—The Mail and Express to-day has the following cablegram from London:

"The acute crisis between the United States and Spain is the uppermost topic everywhere in London. No one seems seriously to believe war can be averted.

"The great newspapers are making elaborate preparations for correspondents. I am told by admiralty officials that two or three British war vessels with a complete school of naval officers on board will be detailed to cruise in the vicinity of the Spanish and American fleets so as to be able to take every possible observation.

"The war between Japan and China was a revelation of the extraordinary powers of modern marine warfare and is so firmly believed in London that the American authorities possess some wonderful new discoveries in the way of engines of destruction.

"Leading newspapers on the continent are in the main sympathetic with the Americans. The destruction of the Maine, whether by accident or design, seems to have settled that. It is believed here if Spain goes to war she will be in a condition of utter desolation. The only country which would give her moral support would perhaps be Austria."

MAD FIGHT FOR LIFE

Forty Persons Burned to Death in a Mission House Fire—Lodgers in a Panic.

Many Inmates Jump to Ground From Fifth Story Windows—Battle With the Police.

New York, March 13.—(3 a.m.)—Just before 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Bowery Mission, at 105 Bowery. The building, which is a five-story structure, contained about 175 lodgers, and while the majority of them escaped it is positively known that at least 40 men who had gone to sleep there for the night lost their lives in the conflagration.

There were many hairbreadth escapes, some of the occupants jumping from the upper floors. Several of those who jumped were badly injured, while others escaped without a scratch. It is supposed that one of the lodgers accidentally set fire to some paper in the closet on the third floor and the flames were soon beyond control. Some one shouted fire from a window and several policemen rushed up the stairs to the rescue of the occupants. By this time most of the lodgers had been awakened and were rushing about in their night clothes, panic stricken.

An alarm was turned in by a pedestrian who saw the smoke coming from the third floor, when a lodger had crawled out a window to escape being suffocated and was hanging half way out to escape inhaling the smoke. By this time, the men had gone to sleep in the mission and were suddenly awakened to battle for their lives. The flames were in such a condition that neither the police nor the firemen could cope with them.

They were mad in their efforts to escape and in many instances the firemen had to struggle desperately with the lodgers to bring them to the streets in safety.

While the firemen and police were fighting with those in the hallways, a man made his appearance at the window on the third floor. He threw his feet out on the ledge and hung for a few moments to the coping. A crowd had gathered in the street and they cried to him to hold on. But the flames came out of the window and scorched his hands that he was compelled to let go.

A cry of horror went up from the crowd below. The man, before letting go, threw himself outward, and as he fell the crowd separated. For a moment he seemed stunned. Then he arose to his feet, felt himself all over and hobbled away, disappearing in the midst of the crowd.

The firemen worked inside the building until the heat and smoke forced them out one by one; the scaling ladders and the life nets were then resorted to.

Water was poured into the building in torrents, but the flames seemed to increase in fury, and it looked as if the entire building would be a wreck. Many of the lodgers were carried down the ladders. These were almost in every instance rescued just as they were about to jump to the street from the windows on the upper floor.

At 3 o'clock, when the flames were under control, one of the firemen who had made a tour of the entire building emerged and shouted to Chief Bonner that he had seen at least 40 dead bodies. His report was that he had discovered two bodies on the first floor, five on the second, eight on the third, twelve on the fourth, and thirteen on the fifth floor.

NATIVES FAVOR ANNEXATION.

San Francisco, March 14.—Benjamin Cluff, jr., president of the Brigham Young academy at Provo, Utah, has returned from a visit to the Hawaiian islands, where he went at the solicitation of United States Senator Frank J. Cannon to determine the status of the annexation sentiment among the Hawaiian islands. He speaks the Kanaka language fluently and has made a thorough canvass among the natives of the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hilo. He said:

"As a result of my investigation I would say that probably one-half of the intelligent natives of the islands are pronounced advocates of annexation. Of the remaining half I would say that the great majority are principally in favor of the restoration of the monarchy and secondly they would much prefer annexation to the United States to a continuation of the present government."

Yorkville Fire Station,
Toronto, March 3rd, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—Having used Dr. Chase's Pills for costiveness, I am pleased to say that I consider them superior to any pill I ever used, as they have perfectly cured me of this trouble.

THOS. J. WALLACE, Fireman.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

HOPING FOR PEACE

U. S. Officials Do Not Expect War, but are Preparing for It—Three New Battle Ships Ordered.

Army Department of Texas Abolished and New One Located at Atlanta, Ga.

Washington, March 11.—Hoping for the best and prepared for the worst about represents the situation in the war and navy departments these days. The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the present threatening differences, but meanwhile prepare with serenity to meet their duty if events should shape themselves otherwise.

The most important and significant developments of the day were the decision of the house naval committee to place in the naval appropriation bill a provision for three new battleships and a conclusion on the part of the secretary of war to issue to-morrow an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that portion of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest the field of hostilities in case it should come to that.

The order will cause a commotion in the south. The present department of Texas is abolished, and the headquarters which have been at San Antonio, Texas, for so many years are abandoned. In the place of the old department is created a new one, the department of the South. General Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department.

This department will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states except the last are at present attached to the department of the East, under the command of General Merritt, of New York. It is said at the department that General Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting.

Headquarters of the new department of the South will soon be at Atlanta, Ga., chosen because of its fine strategical value and from its excellent railroad connections. At present the government has no accommodations in Atlanta for the headquarters of the department, so it will be obliged to hire the most available buildings.

General Wilson, who has been in Florida, is expected back to-morrow to report to Secretary Alger upon the progress of the fortification works in that section of the country, and probably especially as to the defense of Tortugas.

For the first time, to-day the officials of the war department admitted that they were straining every nerve to improve that part of the defenses of the country confided to their care. It is without question the most unusual mark of confidence in an executive officer to empower him to give orders without limit on the purchase of war material, yet that is what the president and Secretary Alger have done in the case of General Flagler, chief of ordnance. And the officer has no shown any disposition to shirk any of his large responsibility, but has instructed every concern capable of supplying war materials, such as rapid-fire guns, shot, shell and ammunition, to go to work at full capacity. The naval department has now reason to believe that it has secured two warships, the Amazonas and her sister ship, now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at the cabinet meeting to-day by Secretary Long that the naval attache at London, Lieutenant-Colonel Weil, had almost completed the negotiations for the sale. So far, however, final notification from him that his offer has been accepted has not yet reached the navy department.

The day passed again without a word from the court of inquiry, according to the statement of Secretary Long, who says that he has received nothing whatever from the court itself or from Judge Advocate Marix.

The secretary has determined that there shall be no wasteful extravagance in his department in the expenditure of the funds so generously provided by congress, and to this end he has addressed the following letter to the assistant secretary of the navy, and the commandant of the marine corps, and ment:

Sir: Under the emergency appropriation of $50,000,000, made Wednesday, you will incur no expense or liability, except after written statements and estimates made by you are approved by the president and secretary, all in writing. A special record must be kept of every such requisition. If any such liability or expense has been incurred by you by oral direction, make such written statement and estimate and submit it at once for such approval.

By order of the president.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

In anticipation of a rupture between the United States and Spain, many naval officers on the retired list have notified the secretary of the navy of their willingness and readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. There seems to considerable apprehension on the part of the general public as to the availability of officers on the retired list for active duty in times of war. Section 1,462 of the revised statutes, bearing on this subject, provides as follows:

"No officers on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war."

Under this section it is apparent that if war should break out all the officers on the retired list competent to serve, will be subject to the orders of the secretary of the navy. Another statute bearing on the subject contained in sections 1,463 and 1,464, is as follows:

"In time of war the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may detail officers on the retired list of the command and single ships, when he believes that the good of the service requires that they shall be so placed in command. In making said details, the president may select any officer not below the rank of commander and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of "flag officer," and any officer so assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships of his squadron holding comissions of an older date that he will be entitled to receive if his commission was the oldest."

It thus appears that the president has the power to assign any retired officer of the navy to duty during the progress of war, but that he can only assign him to the command of squadrons or ships by and with the advice and consent of the senate. There are many officers on the retired list in the full enjoyment of health and mental vigor, despite the fact that they are now 62 years of age, whose abilty and experience would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the nation in case it proved necessary to go to war in defense of its honor and dignity. Notable among these is Rear Admiral John G. Walker, recently retired for age, and who is now engaged in special duty as president of the Nicaragua canal commission.

RAPID FIRING GUNS ORDERED.

Sea Coast Defences To Be Supplied With Latest Improved Armament.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Alger has authorized General Flagler, chief of ordnance, to make arrangements at once for procuring a large number of rapid firing guns for sea coast defences. The action is taken without waiting for the allotment among the various bureaus of the war and navy departments of the $50,000,000 voted for national defence.

It is now stated by ordnance officials that directions have been given to the various arsenals and armories controlled by the government to increase the working force to the fullest practicable extent, with a view to hurrying the completion of existing projects.

Likewise all firms having contracts to supply the government with ordnance have been required to work night and day in order to finish the work in hand and to arrange their business with a view to increased orders.

As to small arms, extra ammunition, orders have been already placed with the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Winchester Arms Company. Negotiations for the supply of a large number of small arms, army equipments and accoutrements are now in progress.

Fort McHenry, in Baltimore harbor, will be selected as the headquarters of one of the new regiments of artillery, instead of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., as originally proposed. The selection of Fort Slocum as the headquarters of one of the regiments will not be altered.

General Greely, chief signal officer, has been given authority by the secretary of war to proceed without regard to ordinary restrictions, in establishing rapid telegraphic connections between coast fortifications.

Torpedo Boats Accepted.

Bristol, R.I., March 11.—The torpedo boats Talbot and Gwynn left here for Newport.

It is understood that they have been accepted by the government and will go into commission without delay.

Newport, R.I., March 11.—The torpedo boats Talbot and Gwynn arrived here late this afternoon and were at once turned over to the lieutenant-commander, McLean, commandant of the station, the boats having been accepted by the government.

New Factory for Guns.

Watertown, Mass., March 11.—The United States arsenal here, which for many years has been exclusively a factory for the production of gun-carriages and their equipment and for gun implements and of sea coast projectiles, has gone into gun manufactures. Work on the first forged gun ever ordered at Watertown was begun yesterday.

WILL DEMAND INDEMNITY.

Ten Million Dollars Is What Spain Will Be Asked to Pay.

St. Paul, Minn., March 14—The Globe's Washington special says:

The president and his cabinet know unofficially, the result of the Maine inquiry.

They are prepared to act.

They have canvassed the course of events so far as they can foresee them and have formulated a policy to meet the emergency. Along its lines the administration expects to move unless it is swept off its feet by a wave of popular dissatisfaction.

The Globe's special correspondent is able to present the forecast of events as viewed by the president and his cabinet. It can be outlined thus:

1. The board of enquiry will report this week that the explosion was external.

2. The president will immediately, through Minister Woodford, demand from Spain an indemnification of $10,000,000.

3. Spain is expected to reply expressing her willingness to pay if she is responsible, but maintaining that her own investigation shows that the explosion was internal and purely accidental. She will therefore suggest reference to an international board of arbitration.

4. In such an event the administration would be disposed to comply with the suggestion unless there is an emeute in Havana or an irresistable demand for war sweeps through congress.

5. If congress acquiesces in the suggestion the attempt will be made to adjourn the body and leave the whole matter in the president's hands.

6. It is expected that a large majority of congressmen will claim that such a matter of honor cannot be arbitrated. It is further expected that the leaders of both houses, including Senator Davis, of Minnesota, will favor arbitration.

BELLIGERENCY FAVORED.

Tuscon, Ari., March 14.—The Arizona Press association has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba by the United States government. The resolution also declares that President McKinley will be loyally sustained in any measure he may adopt to maintain the honor and dignity and rights of the republic both at home and abroad.

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, why not you?

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

TWO QUESTIONS

Shall Diplomacy Govern the Maine Inquiry?—How About Intervention?—The Ship was Blown Up.

Spain is Making No Progress in Subduing the Rebellion—Her Powers Paralyzed.

New York, March 14.—A dispatch from Havana says:

Two distinct phases of the Cuban question are now before the American people. One is whether the Maine inquiry shall become a diplomatic incident between the two governments, subject to the usual course when an international dispute arises over facts. The other phase is the military and political condition of the island, with reference to intervention.

Captain Sampson and his associates, by prolonging the investigation for weeks, might find much further cumulative evidence of an external explosion.

The comparatively narrow space in which the divers are now working continues to furnish proof of an explosion from without, but this leading fact was established two weeks ago. The clearing away of the debris had added little to the knowledge of the disaster of the Maine.

The belief is that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo is held by experts who have watched the progress of the inquiry. This brings the naval court to the most difficult part of its task.

Under Admiral Sicard's instructions the board is to report what persons, not connected with the navy, are responsible for the loss of the Maine. With what is conclusive evidence to the minds of the members that the loss was due to foul play, they are still without conclusive proof of the identity of the conspirators.

That the explosion was not the work of a single fanatic is pretty well established. Beyond this the board may not be able to go, because the co-operation of the Spanish government cannot be had so long as Spain holds the theory of accident.

Since Captain Peral, the president of the Spanish board, gave out his interview, that is accepted as the Spanish official view, no help could be expected from the authorities in discovering the conspirators while they are claiming that there could have been no conspiracy, because the Maine explosion was due to a mysterious accident.

An analysis of Captain Peral's theory need not be given here. It is enough that if his scheme of raising the hull by means of the floating dock were feasible, months would pass before the final report could be made.

The mud at the bottom has not prevented the American divers from making the foundation of portions of the wreck, which the board thought necessary. The perfunctory labors of the Spanish divers have not prevented them from finding unexploded ammunition in parts of the ship while an internal explosion could hardly have left it intact. turret was blown from port to starboard, along with other incidental evidence of an external explision. Nevertheless no admission of the possibility of foul play will come from the Spanish board.

The matter as now presented is that the American court, while probably not feeling justified in indicating suspicion as to the parties to the conspiracy, have sifted the evidence which its members are ready to submit to the world in support of the claim that the Maine was destroyed by foul play.

When that evidence shall be made public can be judged better in Washington than in Havana.

General Blanco's autonomist government, so far as an autonomist government exists, is reflecting the instructions from Madrid in encouraging the resistance of American intervention on the grounds laid down in the president's message. An abstract of Minister Moret's speech is published here and one and all classes are exhorted to unite. No result follows, because while Spain might be deceived by the colonial minister's pretensions, the people of Cuba cannot be misled.

The claim that the Spanish arms are making progress only draws attention to the failure of the miliary operations and to the knowledge that in what little fighting is now going on the insurgents are generally successful. Senator Proctor carried back some clear ideas regarding the military campaign. They may be useful to the administration and to his colleagues in the senate.

Two months ago the decision of the conservative party to take part in the elections might have had influence. Now it is of little consequence, because, while at that time the prospect existed that autonomy might last till after the election of a Cuban congress, its possibility no longer exists. The government proposition was that it should have two-thirds of the congress, and the conservatives one-third.

Notwithstanding the action of their central committee the mass of the intransigeants bitterly resent the scheme and exhort one another to refuse all participation in the government so long as autonomy is not repudiated. They denounce Apezteguia and his followers as traitors to the Spanish government.

The intransigeant newspapers complain of the press censorship and ask General Blanco to modify it so that the questions supposed to be at issue in the elections may be freely discussed. They will not be granted.

The autonimist cabinet with its internal dissensions has sunk completely out of sight.

The political and military condition of the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba to-day is described in a single word. It is a condition of paralysis and the United States is feeding its starving inhabitants.

Knowledge of a desperate situation apparently is nerving the official classes to excite feeling against the United States as a means of covering up their internal weakness. The presence of the Spanish warships serve this purpose.

The ball at the Spanish casino in honor of the officers of the Oquendo and Vizcaya gives an opportunity for an exhibition of loyalty as intense as that shown by the populace when the ships arrived.

The press censorship does not interfere with the Weyler and other papers exhorting Spaniards to be on their guard against the Americans and to forestall the blow which they say the United States intends to strike in the Philippines.

This sentiment spreads while the usual courtesies are exchanged between the commanders of the Montgomery and the Spanish ships. These courtesies do not prevent unusual precautions by the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor, nor do they result in giving the officers of the Montgomery shore leave.

The question has been raised whether when the consular reports are transmitted to congress, a demonstration may not be made against the consuls. This is not thought likely. One reason is that some time may elapse before the Spanish populace is allowed to know their full purport. The press censorship sees to that.

The Lee incident was handled by permitting the publication of a few lines including Sagasta's denial that a "demand" had been made for Lee's recall.

Senatorial Action Postponed.

Washington, D. C. March 15.—The senate committee on naval affairs has under consideration to-day a resolution instructing it to make an investigation of the Maine disaster, and decided by a vote of six to five to postpone action for the present.

Spain Orders Projectiles.

Birmingham, March 15.—The Kynochs Company has already dispatched part of a large Spanish order for special projectiles standing 4½ feet high, the largest ever made by the Kynochs.

To Purchase the Aquidaban.

London, March 15.—The United States government is negotiating here for the purchase of the Brazilian battleship formerly the Aquidaban, the flagship of Admiral Melor, which has lately been reconstructed in England.

Who Has the Ohiggins?

London, March 15.—It is reasserted here to-day that the Spanish government has secured the Chilian battleship Ohiggins.

Chile Denies the Purchase.

New York, March 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

President Errazuriz stated to the Herald correspondent in the presence of the ministers of war, interior, navy and public instruction and Senor Eulojio Altamiro, a prominent statesman, that Chile had no intention of selling the Ohiggins or any of her other warships. Prominent men declare that Chile would not dare to sell the Ohiggins, as the sale might cause an outbreak throughout the country against the government. As evidence that Chile does not intend to sell any ships, it was said that Colsa Rica tried to buy the old wooden corvette Pincomayo, offering $30,000 for her. The offer was flatly refused.

To Convoy the Amazonas.

Washington, March 15.—It was stated at the navy department that the cruiser San Francisco had been ordered to Great Britain, where she will make up a crew for the Amazonas, the Brazilian cruiser purchased by the United States. It is the present intention to have the San Francisco convoy the Amazonas across the Atlantic.

Germany Was Not Consulted.

Berlin, March 15.—The North German Gazette this afternoon denies that Germany has received an inquiry from the United States in regard to her attitude in the event of war.

QUIET DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Naval Officials Spend the Time in Giving Information.

Washington, March 14.—Conditions appear quieter on the surface at the navy department to-day. Probably this was because Secretary Long, Captain Crowinshield, chief of the navigation bureau, Engineer-in-Chief Melville and other leading bureau officials of the department, were called to the capitol during the forenoon to inform the appropriations committee of the needs of the naval service in the matter of legislation. In the various bureaus, however, there was a hum of industry and the work progressed incessantly and steadily as for the past two weeks.

Enlisting Hundreds of Men.

New York, March 14.—Admiral Bunce and his senior aide Captain Gilmore, expressed great satisfaction when informed of the purchase by this government of the Brazilian cruisers, which are about completed in England. Just what arrangements will be made for manning the vessels could not be definitely ascertained, but the general impression is the navy department will asign two captains, two deck officers, two navigators and a sufficient number of engineers together with seamen, firemen and coal passers, who will go over to Europe and bring the vessels here.

Work on the Dolphin is being rapidly pushed along, while workmen on the Chicago and Atlanta are also very busy.

Orders were received to-day by officers in charge of the United States marine recruiting station to enlist 450 men.

"I can say one thing for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy; and that is that it excels any proprietary medicine I have seen on the market, and I have been in the practice of medicine and the drug business for the past forty years," writes J. M. Jackson, M. D., Bronson, Fla. Physicians like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it is a scientific preparation, and because it always gives quick relief. Get a bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver, drug store.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure