

BALTIMORE'S MAYOR COMMITTS SUICIDE

Shot Himself Through Head While Stand-
ing Before a Mirror—Was Elect-
ed a Year Ago.

Baltimore, Md., May 30.—Mayor Robert M. McLean, of this city, shot and killed himself in his bedroom at his residence, No. 29 West Preston street. His bride of less than two weeks was at the time of the tragedy asleep in an adjoining room and was awakened when Mr. McLean, who had been suffering from a severe attack of the heart, suddenly arose and fired the revolver, which Mr. McLean evidently fired while standing before the mirror of the dressing case. The bullet entered the right temple, and, crashing through the head, escaped in the rear of the left ear.

Mrs. McLean and other members of the household rushed to the mayor's assistance, but he died before medical aid could be secured.

A number of physicians, who were immediately summoned, all expressed the opinion that the wound necessarily was fatal.

No cause can be assigned for the act. Since the first of last February he has been assiduously at work administering the affairs of the city besides endeavoring to direct the rehabilitation and rebuilding of the harbor district.

This, together with criticisms by his political opponents, is thought by many to have caused a temporary aberration of mind. Governor Donahoe signed a certificate giving suicide as the cause of death, and the remains were turned over to an undertaking firm to be prepared for burial.

Mayor McLean was elected as a Democrat to the office of chief magistrate of the municipality in May of last year for a term of four years. Under the city charter he will be succeeded by E. Clay Timms, Republican, president of the second branch of the city council to serve the unexpired term. The second branch of the council, which is Republican, will elect a president, not necessarily a member of the present board, to preside over its deliberations.

Mayor McLean was 36 years old, the youngest chief executive Baltimore ever had. He was a son of James L. McLean, president of the First National bank, and nephew of Robert M. McLean, former governor of Maryland and United States ambassador to France during President Cleveland's first administration. Previous to his election as mayor he had for four years filled the office of states attorney, where he had distinguished himself by a zealous and intelligent discharge of his duties. During his brief administration of the mayoralty office he had brought upon himself the antagonism of the regular Democratic organization members of the party. Recently there has been marked opposition to him among the Democratic members of the council in matters relating to the rebuilding of Baltimore, and this is ascribed by many as a contributory cause of suicide.

Several of the men who escaped from the Kinshu Maru reached Seattle before the Empress of Japan departed on her voyage across the Pacific. They told of passing through some terrible experiences after the sinking of the ship. Thirty-seven soldiers escaped to Man-
yong in a boat, and six others in another boat, as well as three others in a sampan. The greater number of the soldiers were determined to share the same fate as befell the ship.

One of the crew, in speaking of his escape, said: "We jumped out of a craft, and the question was how could we elude the vigilance of a Russian torpedo boat keeping watch on the right of the Kinshu Maru. At last we rowed out, taking care that the engine should not be heard, and were going to the Russia, but the strong searchlights thrown upon us by the latter compelled us to row back to our former position. We were then ordered as to whether we should endeavor to escape or surrender ourselves to the enemy, but we finally decided to take the former step."

"Immediately we resumed our rowing, three men being at the oars while the remainder hid themselves in the bottom of the boat. The moon was then shining brightly, so that our faces were exceedingly great. It was, however, fortunate for us that shortly afterward the moon became obscured by clouds. When we had rowed about 200 yards, a shot was fired at the Kinshu Maru by the Russia, and was followed, three minutes later, by a cannonade lasting for about 20 minutes, 150 shots being exchanged."

"Searchlights were then put out and the Russian war vessels faded away in the dark. It was 2 a.m. The skies cleared up soon after and the moon shone brightly. We followed the course of the latter westwards until it sank below the horizon. It was now near dawn, but the sky was dark. We did not know in which direction we were going, and were waiting for the morning, in the meantime allowing the boat to drift. The morning came, but we could not see the sun, owing to a dense fog, until 9 o'clock, when the direction became clear. We rowed with all our strength, but the fog became more and more dense, nothing being visible 30 yards off. Our clothes were wet through, and the sufferings of the party were beyond description."

"We suffered from hunger and thirst. There was absolutely nothing to eat or drink. We struck to the oars, however, and at 2 a.m. an island was sighted in the distance, and steering towards it we were at 4 p.m. another boat also making for the island. We concluded that it carried the survivors of the Kinshu Maru, and we reached the island one hour later than the other boat."

"We saw a man standing on a hill, who did not seem to be a Japanese, and he asked us if we were Japanese. When we answered in the affirmative he began to descend the hill with rifle in hand. This was rather unexpected and we stopped. But the man told us not to be afraid, for he was a Japanese soldier, who had escaped from the Kinshu Maru. We congratulated one another on our safety. He also informed us that 37 soldiers from the Kinshu Maru had landed on the island and were sheltered beyond the hill."

"The condition of the unfortunate Chinese in Inako and the neighborhood of Nanchang is pitiable in the extreme. Oppressed by the Russians and hunted down by bandits, their lot is indeed fearful, and the sooner the country is administered by the Japanese the better. Armed robbers and thieves are everywhere in gangs. Members of the gentry

and well-to-do merchants have been forcibly kidnapped. One of the captured was allowed to return in order to negotiate money to ransom the others. Thousands of trees have been demanded as ransom. Should the person released not supply the sum demanded for the redemption of the others within a certain period, then the others are killed, and their corpses marked with their names and addresses are thrown by the roadside as a warning to others who may refuse to comply with the captors' extortionate demands. If the master of the house refuses to reveal the hiding place of his wealth woe to him. He is placed on a charcoal stove and baked, his body is picked all over with sharp knives, and sore spots burn with incense sticks, or he is forced to sit upon iron stumps and red-hot. This punishment is termed by the robbers as "locomotive riding." His life is, however, still safe if he has other property to offer, those who have not, suffer further tortures and die from the results. Several cases of this nature happen every night in the neighborhood of Inako."

Several trained artillerymen who use specially manufactured Japanese rifles and machine guns, superior in range and accuracy to those employed by the Russians, and who are cannon and mortar experts, are also in the service of the Mikado's forces in the Far East, which count for much in the successes of the Japanese in the Far East, according to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan. One passenger, who did not wish his name mentioned, had been pretty much all over Manchuria just before the war broke out. He had been in Pekin also, and had there been told by Chinese officials that Russian corruption was largely the cause of the disaster now befalling for many of the soldiers in the Far East. Many of the country's defenses were stated to be quite imperfect, and many belonging to the public had been prospectively destroyed by the Russians. According to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, the Japanese were not only of greater range than those belonging to the Chinese forces, but those who stood behind them could almost vary accuracy.

Telegrams were received by the most prominent Japanese passengers from Japan, telling them of the naval losses which their country sustained. The news saddened them, but when they learned of the successive victories of Japan, they were able to hardly restrain their feelings.

Several of the men who escaped from the Kinshu Maru reached Seattle before the Empress of Japan departed on her voyage across the Pacific. They told of passing through some terrible experiences after the sinking of the ship. Thirty-seven soldiers escaped to Man-
yong in a boat, and six others in another boat, as well as three others in a sampan. The greater number of the soldiers were determined to share the same fate as befell the ship.

One of the crew, in speaking of his escape, said: "We jumped out of a craft, and the question was how could we elude the vigilance of a Russian torpedo boat keeping watch on the right of the Kinshu Maru. At last we rowed out, taking care that the engine should not be heard, and were going to the Russia, but the strong searchlights thrown upon us by the latter compelled us to row back to our former position. We were then ordered as to whether we should endeavor to escape or surrender ourselves to the enemy, but we finally decided to take the former step."

"Immediately we resumed our rowing, three men being at the oars while the remainder hid themselves in the bottom of the boat. The moon was then shining brightly, so that our faces were exceedingly great. It was, however, fortunate for us that shortly afterward the moon became obscured by clouds. When we had rowed about 200 yards, a shot was fired at the Kinshu Maru by the Russia, and was followed, three minutes later, by a cannonade lasting for about 20 minutes, 150 shots being exchanged."

"Searchlights were then put out and the Russian war vessels faded away in the dark. It was 2 a.m. The skies cleared up soon after and the moon shone brightly. We followed the course of the latter westwards until it sank below the horizon. It was now near dawn, but the sky was dark. We did not know in which direction we were going, and were waiting for the morning, in the meantime allowing the boat to drift. The morning came, but we could not see the sun, owing to a dense fog, until 9 o'clock, when the direction became clear. We rowed with all our strength, but the fog became more and more dense, nothing being visible 30 yards off. Our clothes were wet through, and the sufferings of the party were beyond description."

"We suffered from hunger and thirst. There was absolutely nothing to eat or drink. We struck to the oars, however, and at 2 a.m. an island was sighted in the distance, and steering towards it we were at 4 p.m. another boat also making for the island. We concluded that it carried the survivors of the Kinshu Maru, and we reached the island one hour later than the other boat."

"We saw a man standing on a hill, who did not seem to be a Japanese, and he asked us if we were Japanese. When we answered in the affirmative he began to descend the hill with rifle in hand. This was rather unexpected and we stopped. But the man told us not to be afraid, for he was a Japanese soldier, who had escaped from the Kinshu Maru. We congratulated one another on our safety. He also informed us that 37 soldiers from the Kinshu Maru had landed on the island and were sheltered beyond the hill."

JAP SUCCESSES DUE TO SUPERIOR GUNS

HANDLED BY EXPERTS
SECRETLY TRAINED

Were Made in Japan and Have Very
Long Range—Atrocities of
Bandits.

Secretly trained artillerymen who use specially manufactured Japanese rifles and machine guns, superior in range and accuracy to those employed by the Russians, and who are cannon and mortar experts, are also in the service of the Mikado's forces in the Far East, which count for much in the successes of the Japanese in the Far East, according to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan. One passenger, who did not wish his name mentioned, had been pretty much all over Manchuria just before the war broke out. He had been in Pekin also, and had there been told by Chinese officials that Russian corruption was largely the cause of the disaster now befalling for many of the soldiers in the Far East. Many of the country's defenses were stated to be quite imperfect, and many belonging to the public had been prospectively destroyed by the Russians. According to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, the Japanese were not only of greater range than those belonging to the Chinese forces, but those who stood behind them could almost vary accuracy.

Telegrams were received by the most prominent Japanese passengers from Japan, telling them of the naval losses which their country sustained. The news saddened them, but when they learned of the successive victories of Japan, they were able to hardly restrain their feelings.

Several of the men who escaped from the Kinshu Maru reached Seattle before the Empress of Japan departed on her voyage across the Pacific. They told of passing through some terrible experiences after the sinking of the ship. Thirty-seven soldiers escaped to Man-
yong in a boat, and six others in another boat, as well as three others in a sampan. The greater number of the soldiers were determined to share the same fate as befell the ship.

One of the crew, in speaking of his escape, said: "We jumped out of a craft, and the question was how could we elude the vigilance of a Russian torpedo boat keeping watch on the right of the Kinshu Maru. At last we rowed out, taking care that the engine should not be heard, and were going to the Russia, but the strong searchlights thrown upon us by the latter compelled us to row back to our former position. We were then ordered as to whether we should endeavor to escape or surrender ourselves to the enemy, but we finally decided to take the former step."

"Immediately we resumed our rowing, three men being at the oars while the remainder hid themselves in the bottom of the boat. The moon was then shining brightly, so that our faces were exceedingly great. It was, however, fortunate for us that shortly afterward the moon became obscured by clouds. When we had rowed about 200 yards, a shot was fired at the Kinshu Maru by the Russia, and was followed, three minutes later, by a cannonade lasting for about 20 minutes, 150 shots being exchanged."

"Searchlights were then put out and the Russian war vessels faded away in the dark. It was 2 a.m. The skies cleared up soon after and the moon shone brightly. We followed the course of the latter westwards until it sank below the horizon. It was now near dawn, but the sky was dark. We did not know in which direction we were going, and were waiting for the morning, in the meantime allowing the boat to drift. The morning came, but we could not see the sun, owing to a dense fog, until 9 o'clock, when the direction became clear. We rowed with all our strength, but the fog became more and more dense, nothing being visible 30 yards off. Our clothes were wet through, and the sufferings of the party were beyond description."

"We suffered from hunger and thirst. There was absolutely nothing to eat or drink. We struck to the oars, however, and at 2 a.m. an island was sighted in the distance, and steering towards it we were at 4 p.m. another boat also making for the island. We concluded that it carried the survivors of the Kinshu Maru, and we reached the island one hour later than the other boat."

"We saw a man standing on a hill, who did not seem to be a Japanese, and he asked us if we were Japanese. When we answered in the affirmative he began to descend the hill with rifle in hand. This was rather unexpected and we stopped. But the man told us not to be afraid, for he was a Japanese soldier, who had escaped from the Kinshu Maru. We congratulated one another on our safety. He also informed us that 37 soldiers from the Kinshu Maru had landed on the island and were sheltered beyond the hill."

"The condition of the unfortunate Chinese in Inako and the neighborhood of Nanchang is pitiable in the extreme. Oppressed by the Russians and hunted down by bandits, their lot is indeed fearful, and the sooner the country is administered by the Japanese the better. Armed robbers and thieves are everywhere in gangs. Members of the gentry

and well-to-do merchants have been forcibly kidnapped. One of the captured was allowed to return in order to negotiate money to ransom the others. Thousands of trees have been demanded as ransom. Should the person released not supply the sum demanded for the redemption of the others within a certain period, then the others are killed, and their corpses marked with their names and addresses are thrown by the roadside as a warning to others who may refuse to comply with the captors' extortionate demands. If the master of the house refuses to reveal the hiding place of his wealth woe to him. He is placed on a charcoal stove and baked, his body is picked all over with sharp knives, and sore spots burn with incense sticks, or he is forced to sit upon iron stumps and red-hot. This punishment is termed by the robbers as "locomotive riding." His life is, however, still safe if he has other property to offer, those who have not, suffer further tortures and die from the results. Several cases of this nature happen every night in the neighborhood of Inako."

Several trained artillerymen who use specially manufactured Japanese rifles and machine guns, superior in range and accuracy to those employed by the Russians, and who are cannon and mortar experts, are also in the service of the Mikado's forces in the Far East, which count for much in the successes of the Japanese in the Far East, according to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan. One passenger, who did not wish his name mentioned, had been pretty much all over Manchuria just before the war broke out. He had been in Pekin also, and had there been told by Chinese officials that Russian corruption was largely the cause of the disaster now befalling for many of the soldiers in the Far East. Many of the country's defenses were stated to be quite imperfect, and many belonging to the public had been prospectively destroyed by the Russians. According to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, the Japanese were not only of greater range than those belonging to the Chinese forces, but those who stood behind them could almost vary accuracy.

Telegrams were received by the most prominent Japanese passengers from Japan, telling them of the naval losses which their country sustained. The news saddened them, but when they learned of the successive victories of Japan, they were able to hardly restrain their feelings.

Several of the men who escaped from the Kinshu Maru reached Seattle before the Empress of Japan departed on her voyage across the Pacific. They told of passing through some terrible experiences after the sinking of the ship. Thirty-seven soldiers escaped to Man-
yong in a boat, and six others in another boat, as well as three others in a sampan. The greater number of the soldiers were determined to share the same fate as befell the ship.

One of the crew, in speaking of his escape, said: "We jumped out of a craft, and the question was how could we elude the vigilance of a Russian torpedo boat keeping watch on the right of the Kinshu Maru. At last we rowed out, taking care that the engine should not be heard, and were going to the Russia, but the strong searchlights thrown upon us by the latter compelled us to row back to our former position. We were then ordered as to whether we should endeavor to escape or surrender ourselves to the enemy, but we finally decided to take the former step."

"Immediately we resumed our rowing, three men being at the oars while the remainder hid themselves in the bottom of the boat. The moon was then shining brightly, so that our faces were exceedingly great. It was, however, fortunate for us that shortly afterward the moon became obscured by clouds. When we had rowed about 200 yards, a shot was fired at the Kinshu Maru by the Russia, and was followed, three minutes later, by a cannonade lasting for about 20 minutes, 150 shots being exchanged."

"Searchlights were then put out and the Russian war vessels faded away in the dark. It was 2 a.m. The skies cleared up soon after and the moon shone brightly. We followed the course of the latter westwards until it sank below the horizon. It was now near dawn, but the sky was dark. We did not know in which direction we were going, and were waiting for the morning, in the meantime allowing the boat to drift. The morning came, but we could not see the sun, owing to a dense fog, until 9 o'clock, when the direction became clear. We rowed with all our strength, but the fog became more and more dense, nothing being visible 30 yards off. Our clothes were wet through, and the sufferings of the party were beyond description."

"We suffered from hunger and thirst. There was absolutely nothing to eat or drink. We struck to the oars, however, and at 2 a.m. an island was sighted in the distance, and steering towards it we were at 4 p.m. another boat also making for the island. We concluded that it carried the survivors of the Kinshu Maru, and we reached the island one hour later than the other boat."

"We saw a man standing on a hill, who did not seem to be a Japanese, and he asked us if we were Japanese. When we answered in the affirmative he began to descend the hill with rifle in hand. This was rather unexpected and we stopped. But the man told us not to be afraid, for he was a Japanese soldier, who had escaped from the Kinshu Maru. We congratulated one another on our safety. He also informed us that 37 soldiers from the Kinshu Maru had landed on the island and were sheltered beyond the hill."

"The condition of the unfortunate Chinese in Inako and the neighborhood of Nanchang is pitiable in the extreme. Oppressed by the Russians and hunted down by bandits, their lot is indeed fearful, and the sooner the country is administered by the Japanese the better. Armed robbers and thieves are everywhere in gangs. Members of the gentry

and well-to-do merchants have been forcibly kidnapped. One of the captured was allowed to return in order to negotiate money to ransom the others. Thousands of trees have been demanded as ransom. Should the person released not supply the sum demanded for the redemption of the others within a certain period, then the others are killed, and their corpses marked with their names and addresses are thrown by the roadside as a warning to others who may refuse to comply with the captors' extortionate demands. If the master of the house refuses to reveal the hiding place of his wealth woe to him. He is placed on a charcoal stove and baked, his body is picked all over with sharp knives, and sore spots burn with incense sticks, or he is forced to sit upon iron stumps and red-hot. This punishment is termed by the robbers as "locomotive riding." His life is, however, still safe if he has other property to offer, those who have not, suffer further tortures and die from the results. Several cases of this nature happen every night in the neighborhood of Inako."

Several trained artillerymen who use specially manufactured Japanese rifles and machine guns, superior in range and accuracy to those employed by the Russians, and who are cannon and mortar experts, are also in the service of the Mikado's forces in the Far East, which count for much in the successes of the Japanese in the Far East, according to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan. One passenger, who did not wish his name mentioned, had been pretty much all over Manchuria just before the war broke out. He had been in Pekin also, and had there been told by Chinese officials that Russian corruption was largely the cause of the disaster now befalling for many of the soldiers in the Far East. Many of the country's defenses were stated to be quite imperfect, and many belonging to the public had been prospectively destroyed by the Russians. According to the information received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, the Japanese were not only of greater range than those belonging to the Chinese forces, but those who stood behind them could almost vary accuracy.

Telegrams were received by the most prominent Japanese passengers from Japan, telling them of the naval losses which their country sustained. The news saddened them, but when they learned of the successive victories of Japan, they were able to hardly restrain their feelings.

Several of the men who escaped from the Kinshu Maru reached Seattle before the Empress of Japan departed on her voyage across the Pacific. They told of passing through some terrible experiences after the sinking of the ship. Thirty-seven soldiers escaped to Man-
yong in a boat, and six others in another boat, as well as three others in a sampan. The greater number of the soldiers were determined to share the same fate as befell the ship.

LIVELY SCENE IN PREMIER'S OFFICE

STUART HENDERSON
SPEAKS FORCIBLY

The Question of Broken Faith Regard-
ing Kamloops Election Made Sub-
ject of Debate.

Stuart Henderson, M. P. for Yale, is back from California. He took the earliest opportunity upon his arrival to visit Premier McBride and exchange courtesies with him. It is not recorded that he congratulated the Premier upon the success of the Conservative party in Kamloops. They discussed their seat, however, and Mr. Henderson expressed himself very freely upon the subject of faith having been broken in the altering of the date for the election. Naturally little satisfaction resulted from the meeting of these two.

Mr. Henderson's contention that the date for the nomination in Kamloops was to be June 20th, with the election following about the 30th, was contradicted by the Premier.

When the meeting took place yesterday, a rather excited scene developed. Mr. Henderson is not a man of words and finally described the Premier as a liar, with a strong descriptive limitation to the term. The Premier reached the point of calling Mr. Henderson "a bluffer," and requested him to leave the office. It is not for a moment denied that the Premier should be a competent judge of what constitutes a bluffer.

It is not recorded that Mr. Henderson followed the advice, but he further complimented Mr. McBride upon having a splendid faculty for breaking faith.

The Premier as a sign of his resentment at being described as a liar, invited to one who was present that he would not recognize Mr. Henderson in any further negotiations which might be conducted between the two parties. He says he will communicate the same to J. A. McDonald, the leader of the opposition.

In connection with the incident it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Henderson could have misunderstood the Premier if the arrangements were not for the election to come on in June. Bearing in mind that Mr. Henderson is also the fact that the same dates which Mr. Henderson contents were agreed upon were given in the government organ in this city as the date of the election in the first instance.

Then again there stands against the Premier other charges of breaking faith in political life. The Premier has been charged with having broken faith with his followers in the old parliament that he would form a composite government if called upon by the "Lieut. Governor," which was forgotten when he became Premier, and resented in the selection of a purely Conservative administration. Later, in the face of the loud protestations that he had made, he was guilty of a fair deal in the general election. Premier sprang the date suddenly, thus gaining a decided advantage. In view of the fact that the Premier has a general tendency to believe that the "Lieut. Governor" was misled in the matter of the election of the Kamloops election, which grounds for the supposed return of the provincial secretary.

THE FOLLOWING SUB-COMMITTEES WERE THEN APPOINTED:
Parade and sports—Messrs. Greenwood, Sheik, Scott and Elliott.
Reception and accommodation—Messrs. Colwell, Watterson, Gilligan, Kermode, Johnson, Silver, Greenwood and Marlon.
Music—Messrs. Davidson, Keown, Pointner and Miss Tolmie.
Miss Gregg, Miss White and Miss Sweeney.
Printing and advertising—Messrs. Colwell, Gilligan, Keown, Ditchburn and Ryan.
Finance—Messrs. Ryan, Sheik and Carmichael.

When You Need Physic,
Avoid Drastic Pills
THOUSANDS INJURED FOR LIFE
BY CARELESS SELECTION OF
PURGATIVE PILLS.

Constipation is the bane of modern life. Improper food, imperfect mastication and dyspepsia are the exciting causes. Add to this the use of drastic pills, which weaken the muscular coating of the bowels, and you have the cause of public health that Dr. Hamilton devised a special pill for his own practice, which is both mild and certain in action, and free from the injurious effects of pills containing mercury.

The pills of Dr. Hamilton achieved such marvellous success that their fame spread far and wide, till today they are sold by every druggist in the land. The conditions giving rise to constipation are never aggravated, but always cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which assist the forces of nature in doing their work properly.

You will find Dr. Hamilton's Pills an ideal cure for constipation, sick headache, and biliousness. Never have they been known to fail.

Just the pill for young people, for the old, for the weak, and above all, the proper pill for people who are strong and who wish to keep strong. Dr. Hamilton's Pills need only to be tested once to prove their value.

Without exception they are the safest, best and most scientific cathartic pill manufactured. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. at all druggists. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE CURES RHEUMATISM.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief by an absolute cure in three to five days—wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before cure. I used 4 bottles of your medicine. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co."

Acid Corn Cures
Burn the Flesh.

They cause sores that never heal. There are no acids or harmful chemicals in Fulton's Corn Extractor, the only safe and painless cure made. Acts in two hours, cures permanently, used with great success in both hard, soft and bleeding corns. Nothing so good as "Prinam's" so look out for substitutes. Sold by every druggist in America in 25c. bottles. It cures warts, too.

KIDNEY EXPERIMENT.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have relied upon at an absolute cure in three to five days—wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before cure. I used 4 bottles of your medicine. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co."

Acid Corn Cures
Burn the Flesh.

They cause sores that never heal. There are no acids or harmful chemicals in Fulton's Corn Extractor, the only safe and painless cure made. Acts in two hours, cures permanently, used with great success in both hard, soft and bleeding corns. Nothing so good as "Prinam's" so look out for substitutes. Sold by every druggist in America in 25c. bottles. It cures warts, too.

KIDNEY EXPERIMENT.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have relied upon at an absolute cure in three to five days—wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before cure. I used 4 bottles of your medicine. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co."

Acid Corn Cures
Burn the Flesh.

They cause sores that never heal. There are no acids or harmful chemicals in Fulton's Corn Extractor, the only safe and painless cure made. Acts in two hours, cures permanently, used with great success in both hard, soft and bleeding corns. Nothing so good as "Prinam's" so look out for substitutes. Sold by every druggist in America in 25c. bottles. It cures warts, too.

LIVELY SCENE IN PREMIER'S OFFICE

STUART HENDERSON
SPEAKS FORCIBLY

The Question of Broken Faith Regard-
ing Kamloops Election Made Sub-
ject of Debate.

Stuart Henderson, M. P. for Yale, is back from California. He took the earliest opportunity upon his arrival to visit Premier McBride and exchange courtesies with him. It is not recorded that he congratulated the Premier upon the success of the Conservative party in Kamloops. They discussed their seat, however, and Mr. Henderson expressed himself very freely upon the subject of faith having been broken in the altering of the date for the election. Naturally little satisfaction resulted from the meeting of these two.

Mr. Henderson's contention that the date for the nomination in Kamloops was to be June 20th, with the election following about the 30th, was contradicted by the Premier.

When the meeting took place yesterday, a rather excited scene developed. Mr. Henderson is not a man of words and finally described the Premier as a liar, with a strong descriptive limitation to the term. The Premier reached the point of calling Mr. Henderson "a bluffer," and requested him to leave the office. It is not for a moment denied that the Premier should be a competent judge of what constitutes a bluffer.

It is not recorded that Mr. Henderson followed the advice, but he further complimented Mr. McBride upon having a splendid faculty for breaking faith.

The Premier as a sign of his resentment at being described as a liar, invited to one who was present that he would not recognize Mr. Henderson in any further negotiations which might be conducted between the two parties. He says he will communicate the same to J. A. McDonald, the leader of the opposition.

In connection with the incident it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Henderson could have misunderstood the Premier if the arrangements were not for the election to come on in June. Bearing in mind that Mr. Henderson is also the fact that the same dates which Mr. Henderson contents were agreed upon were given in the government organ in this city as the date of the election in the first instance.

Then again there stands against the Premier other charges of breaking faith in political life. The Premier has been charged with having broken faith with his followers in the old parliament that he would form a composite government if called upon by the "Lieut. Governor," which was forgotten when he became Premier, and resented in the selection of a purely Conservative administration. Later, in the face of the loud protestations that he had made, he was guilty of a fair deal in the general election. Premier sprang the date suddenly, thus gaining a decided advantage. In view of the fact that the Premier has a general tendency to believe that the "Lieut. Governor" was misled in the matter of the election of the Kamloops election, which grounds for the supposed return of the provincial secretary.

THE FOLLOWING SUB-COMMITTEES WERE THEN APPOINTED:
Parade and sports—Messrs. Greenwood, Sheik, Scott and Elliott.
Reception and accommodation—Messrs. Colwell, Watterson, Gilligan, Kermode, Johnson, Silver, Greenwood and Marlon.
Music—Messrs. Davidson, Keown, Pointner and Miss Tolmie.
Miss Gregg, Miss White and Miss Sweeney.
Printing and advertising—Messrs. Colwell, Gilligan, Keown, Ditchburn and Ryan.
Finance—Messrs. Ryan, Sheik and Carmichael.

When You Need Physic,
Avoid Drastic Pills
THOUSANDS INJURED FOR LIFE
BY CARELESS SELECTION OF
PURGATIVE PILLS.

Constipation is the bane of modern life. Improper food, imperfect mastication and dyspepsia are the exciting causes. Add to this the use of drastic pills, which weaken the muscular coating of the bowels, and you have the cause of public health that Dr. Hamilton devised a special pill for his own practice, which is both mild and certain in action, and free from the injurious effects of pills containing mercury.

The pills of Dr. Hamilton achieved such marvellous success that their fame spread far and wide, till today they are sold by every druggist in the land. The conditions giving rise to constipation are never aggravated, but always cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which assist the forces of nature in doing their work properly.

You will find Dr. Hamilton's Pills an ideal cure for constipation, sick headache, and biliousness. Never have they been known to fail.

Just the pill for young people, for the old, for the weak, and above all, the proper pill for people who are strong and who wish to keep strong. Dr. Hamilton's Pills need only to be tested once to prove their value.

Without exception they are the safest, best and most scientific cathartic pill manufactured. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. at all druggists. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE CURES RHEUMATISM.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief by an absolute cure in three to five days—wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before cure. I used 4 bottles of your medicine. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co."

Acid Corn Cures
Burn the Flesh.

They cause sores that never heal. There are no acids or harmful chemicals in Fulton's Corn Extractor, the only safe and painless cure made. Acts in two hours, cures permanently, used with great success in both hard, soft and bleeding corns. Nothing so good as "Prinam's" so look out for substitutes. Sold by every druggist in America in 25c. bottles. It cures warts, too.

KIDNEY EXPERIMENT.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have relied upon at an absolute cure in three to five days—wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before cure. I used 4 bottles of your medicine. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co."

Acid Corn Cures
Burn the Flesh.

They cause sores that never heal. There are no acids or harmful chemicals in Fulton's Corn Extractor, the only safe and painless cure made. Acts in two hours, cures permanently, used with great success in both hard, soft and bleeding corns. Nothing so good as "Prinam's" so look out for substitutes. Sold by every druggist in America in 25c. bottles. It cures warts, too.

KIDNEY EXPERIMENT.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have relied upon at an absolute cure in three to five days—wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before cure. I used 4 bottles of your medicine. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co."

Acid Corn Cures
Burn the Flesh.

They cause sores that never heal. There are no acids or harmful chemicals in Fulton's Corn Extractor, the only safe and painless cure made. Acts in two hours, cures permanently, used with great success in both hard, soft and bleeding corns. Nothing so good as "Prinam's" so look out for substitutes. Sold by every druggist in America in 25c. bottles. It cures warts, too.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Crown Grants Will Be Issued to Two
Claimants Under E. & N.
Settlers Act.

This week's Provincial Gazette contains notice of the following appointments:

John Fleming, of Port Simpson, S. M., government agent, to be a field commissioner; assistant commissioner of lands and works and district registrar of births, deaths and marriages for Skeena river mining division