

Plumer Attacks Boers

Severe Fighting Near Mafeking in Which British Lost Twenty Men.

Sortie From the Town-Besiegers Have Taken Up New Positions.

(Associated Press.) London, April 5.—Detached bodies of Boer horse, numbering from 500 to 1,000 have appeared at several places south and east of Bloemfontein, threatening the railroad, but communication by wire and rail is not in the least affected. One of these parties is near Springfontein on the Bloemfontein railroad, and Gen. Gatacre's forces are reported to be about to engage it. Roberts, except to safeguard the railroad, seemingly declines to send columns chasing the Boer bands. He is reserving his cavalry and transport animals for the forward movement.

Cause of Delay.

Explanations, having indirect origin in the war office, as to why Lord Roberts is inactive are that there has been a lack of horses for remounts. Now horses are arriving by train loads hourly. The pressure on the railroad is so great that private parcels and the officers' newspapers have not been forwarded from the Cape for three weeks.

Situation in Free State.

The situation in the Free State remains far from clear and is unsatisfactory to British observers.

Sickness Among Prisoners.

The sickness among the Boer prisoners at Simonstown continues to increase. Five died on April 3rd. The prisoners who were on board the transport Mongolian have been transferred to the shore camp. Unless the sickness abates, it is not likely that prisoners will be sent to St. Helena.

Canadian Mounted Infantry.

A dispatch from Capetown dated yesterday announces the departure for the front of the second Canadian mounted infantry.

FIGHTING NEAR MAFEKING.

London, April 5.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, says sharp fighting has occurred in the neighborhood of Mafeking. The garrison made a sortie, while Col. Plumer's cavalry attacked the Boers at Ramathlabama. Both attacks were repulsed.

Later—Twenty of Col. Plumer's men were found dead on the field and six others were made prisoners. The Federal losses were small.

Changing Positions.

Mafeking, March 25.—There has been little excitement during the past week. The Boer shell fire comes in fitful gusts and has little effect. The British casualties are almost all. The Boers seem to be breaking up their main laager, but have taken up an entrenched position northward, with the view of preventing approach of a relief force.

The sharpshooters keep up a steady interchange of fire.

It is rumored that relief is near.

The usual Sunday truce enables the garrison to play cricket matches.

Mshete, a native chief southward, has broken out against the Boers. There was heavy firing in the directions of his chief kraal on March 22nd.

An Irish American trooper of the Protectorate regiment has deserted to the Boers. A reward of £50 has been offered for his capture, dead or alive.

Plumer's Movements.

Gaberonse, Bechnunland, March 28.—Col. Plumer, with a force of British mounted infantry, started on a daring march on Sunday, 25th, with the object of threatening the Boer lines of communication.

After two rapid night marches through Transvaal territory they arrived at Javna on March 27th within twelve miles of Zeerust, and heard the bombardment of Mafeking.

Having reconnoitered the country with the view of future operations, without sighting a single white man, Col. Plumer crossed the railway south of Loboski, which he found in possession of a Boer force and returned. Finding the railroad thence damaged by Gen. Snyman's main force, he returned to the vicinity of Mafeking.

Rumors have reached here that a relief column is approaching Mafeking from the south.

NEAR BLOEMFONTEIN.

London, April 5.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing on Tuesday says: "Gen. Clement's force traversed Petrusburg on Sunday morning, and is now encamped a day's march from here."

DOES NOT DISPAIR.

Pretoria, April 2.—At the opening of the Free State road President Steyn declared he had not lost hope of the triumph of the Republican cause. He said the success of the Boers had caused the greatest wonder throughout the world. A deputation had been dispatched to Europe and America, and he hoped it would succeed in gaining the influence of neutral powers to secure a cessation of bloodshed.

BOERS OCCUPY THABA NCHU.

Pretoria, April 3.—Thaba Nchu is now in the possession of the Federals. Forty-one British subjects were escorted across the frontier this morning.

DEWEY A DEMOCRAT.

The Admiral Has No Idea of Taking an Independent Nomination.

(Associated Press.) New York, April 5.—The World, to which paper Admiral Dewey gave announcement of his candidacy, says today: "Admiral Dewey is a Democrat. He desires the nomination for president on the Democratic ticket. His advisers are Democrats, and he has never had a thought of running for president on the Republican ticket. He has no idea, at this time, of taking an independent nomination, and probably could not be induced to do so."

The World publishes interviews with many representative men in Washington. They were mostly members of party organizations, and while speaking of the admiral in the highest terms as a naval officer and a gentleman, the general trend of the remarks was in depreciation of the idea of attempting to nominate the admiral against either McKinley or Bryan.

substance of his communication had been forwarded to Lord Roberts per telegraph to Enslin. Lord Roberts's reply was: "I beg you to represent to the mayor and Mr. Rhodes as strongly as you possibly can the disastrous and humiliating effect of surrender after so prolonged and victorious a defence. Many days cannot possibly pass before Kimberley will be relieved, as we commence active operations to-morrow; future military operations depend in a large measure on your maintaining your position a very short time longer."

Mr. Rhodes was much annoyed at the suggestion that the thought of surrender had ever occurred, either to himself or to those associated with him in the representations which had been made, and when Roberts and Kitchener arrived at Kimberley, he took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so mischievous an impression.

It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the siege, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss, almost uniformly unsatisfactory. A Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple civilian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to expressing his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still the fact remains that harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers Company were absolutely essential to the smooth co-operation of the military staff with the civil population. They were London, March 28.—The Kimberley correspondent of the Daily Telegraph tells of the trouble between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Col. Kekewich.

When Mr. Rhodes saw the danger to which the town and its inhabitants were exposed he came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for the facts of the case to be placed on record. He accordingly called the mayor and a few leading citizens and in consultation with them drew up a representation which was duly forwarded to Colonel Kekewich, accompanied by the request that he transmit it by telegraph to the high military authorities.

The document said: "On behalf of the inhabitants of the town we respectfully desire to be informed whether there is any intention on your part to make an immediate effort for our relief, and went on to dilate upon the hardships of the forty-five thousand people of the city were undergoing. "Scarcely is rampant among the natives, children, owing to lack of proper food, dying in great numbers, and dysentery and typhoid are very prevalent." "Bread and horse flesh for a long time past have been the chief foods of the whites."

Later the officer commanding sent Mr. Rhodes a letter, informing him that the siege was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene.

Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the general about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: "They would better arrest me, for I agree with every word he has written, and we ought to go to prison together."

This led to a lively passage, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Colonel Kekewich to leave the house.

Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained the reason of the article to Gen. French, who was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestions.

Since this incident Lord Methuen has arrived at Kimberley and taken over the post of administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops.

AMBULANCE FOR MINERS.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, April 5.—A new ambulance arrived here last evening from Toronto. It was purchased by the Mine and Mine Laborers Protective Association and the New Vancouver Coal Company combined, and is the only vehicle of the kind on the coast north of Portland.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Attack on the Prince

Investigations by Authorities Proved the Attempted Assassination Premeditated.

Instigated by Some Unknown Person—Spido Declares He is an Anarchist.

(Associated Press.) Brussels, April 5.—The attempt at the assassination of the Prince of Wales was the sole topic of conversation on the streets and in cafes and theatres last evening. Everywhere regret and deep indignation was manifested, and satisfaction at the failure of the criminal attempt was universally expressed.

It is stated that when the crowd rushed at Spido he received a blow in the face from a fist, which drew blood. One version of Spido's statement is that he declared that he committed the act because he was an Anarchist, and that he had fled to South Africa.

It was believed that the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate would today adopt resolutions expressing indignation and reprobation of the attempt on the Prince's life.

The Patriot says: "Investigation proves premeditation. The interrogation of the prisoner lasted four hours, and it showed that he was instigated by an unknown person who persuaded him to buy a pistol on Sunday in the old market for three francs. Accompanied by a witness he went to a meeting in the Flemish theatre, and then to the Maison Du Peuple, where they had drinks. Then they went to a wine shop, where Spido wrote a letter saying he had obtained employment. He then went to the railway station and asked the hour of the arrival of the train. Later he entered a cafe and loaded his gun."

"After Spido was locked up the magistrates went to the house of his parents. The magistrates are convinced that Spido does not tell the whole truth, and wishes to see some serious person."

"Spido passed the afternoon in the Chamber of Representatives. When he went to the station he asked the first person he met where the Prince was? The person answered: 'That gentleman with the hat on.' At the same instant the Prince took his seat and Spido handed him a cup of tea. Spido waited until the servant departed, then rushed towards the Prince's carriage.

"The magistrates are going to verify the occurrence and the general view was that it must be connected in some way with the Transvaal, especially as the Prince of Wales has always heretofore been such a favorite on the Continent and never before has been molested in the slightest degree.

A high official remarked: "That settles the question of the Prince of Wales's visit to the Paris exposition." Some fears are expressed as to the effect which the occurrence may have in Dublin. It was pointed out that such attempts are contagious.

On the other hand, those who are best acquainted with Ireland, contend that the only effect would be to increase the determination of the Irish that no untoward incident should mar the success of the Queen's visit.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENTS.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 5.—Hon. A. G. Blair introduced a bill to amend the Railway Act. The first clause exempted street and electric railways from the Railway Act. Another clause is to prevent railways exploiting townships of their own, and sidetracking existing towns with their roads. Another clause is to secure uniformity of rules. Provincial roads which fall to be operated can be sold by the province under certain conditions.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill to amend the Franchise Bill of 1898, and deal with certain matters affecting elections. One thing is the introduction of a new ballot.

Women Wonder Why

They are doomed to so much suffering. But are they doomed? Is not the suffering the result of conditions which need skillful treatment might be entirely cured? Thousands of women who had been great sufferers, have learned that suffering was unnecessary after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It cures diseases of the delicate womanly organs and banishes the headache, backache and other ills which are the consequence of these diseases.

"Favorite Prescription" is absolutely a temperance medicine in the strictest meaning of the term. It contains no alcohol and is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Loma Halsead, of Claremore, Okla. "I was suffering with pain from the back of my head down to my chest. I had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, pills and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was able to sit up in bed, and have not had backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Welcomed to Ireland

Route From Kingstown to Dublin Lined With Enthusiastic Crowds.

Her Majesty Deeply Touched by the Reception—A Quaint Ceremony.

Dublin, April 4.—Queen Victoria arrived at the vice-regal lodge shortly after noon, and having lunched she drove out again in Phoenix Park, being much cheered. It is understood that she expressed herself as wonderfully pleased with the reception, having suffered no fatigue. Dublin went off with delight over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. Not one black flag or disloyal object marked the line of march, and the popular enthusiasm buried all political feelings for the time.

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a Bunch of Shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them pinned upon her breast.

The Duke of Abercorn, premier Peer of Ireland, with the rest of the Castle party, went to the vice-regal lodge after the royal party arrived, and wrote his name in the visiting book. He said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "It is the most wonderful, thrilling and spontaneous exhibition I have ever seen, and I am immensely proud of being an Irishman. Neither the weather nor the crowds could have been more propitious. The demonstrations show that, despite all political differences, Ireland is a loyal portion of the Empire."

These sentiments are echoed by all the Irish nobility who are gathered in Dublin in numbers never seen before. From the pier at Kingstown to the royal residence at Phoenix Park is about nine miles. Crowds lined the entire distance; but there was

Practically No Disturbance, the police and military preserving perfect order, with less efforts than would have been necessary in London.

Thanks to brisk wind and sunshine, the bunting had regained freshness after yesterday's soaking, and one could realize that the boast of the Dublin people that their decorations surpassed those of the Jubilee in London was not without foundation.

A most interesting ceremony took place at the city limits, where an ancient gate and castle tower had been reproduced for the occasion. On the King, Lord Mayor and council in their scarlet robes, the mace-bearers in blue and silver and several hundred of the best known Irish ladies, who were provided with seats on stands. The Royal Inauguration Fusiars lined the road as a guard of honor while behind them were columns of police, lanciers and militia.

Thousands of spectators eagerly awaited the coming of the Queen. Shortly before her arrival the pursuivant-at-arms, wearing a gorgeous cap of royal heraldry, galloped up to the Lord Mayor and asked permission for the entrance of the Queen. Gravelly, and in

Quite Worded Terms of courtesy, the Lord Mayor granted the request. Back galloped the pursuivant-at-arms, the gate hanging behind him.

The whole scene was a counter part of a sixteenth century play. Then from the top of the gate came a fanfare of trumpets. The Queen was in sight. On a scarlet cloth, laid Raleigh-like upon the muddy road, stepped the Lord Mayor and the corporation, their robes glowing in the bright sunshine and their wands and maces flashing brilliantly. The gate creaked open, then came the Life Guards. Ireland had not seen the Life Guards for over thirty years, and many were the curious comments made as they galloped past. Behind them were carriages containing the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley; the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters, accompanied by members of the court and attended by mounted equestrians; in the end more Life Guards.

Amidst almost silence save for the echo of cheers and the hum of "God Save the Queen" from outside the city limits came the Queen herself. Opposite her in the carriage sat Princess Christian and the Princess Henry of Battenberg. The moment Her Majesty passed the gate

The Enthusiasm Broke Out. Bands played; men cheered, shouted and sang, all barchanded, and the women waved their handkerchiefs and struggled to get a better view, many of them even weeping for joy. Beside the Queen's carriage rode the Duke of Connaught, commander of the forces in Ireland.

During the five minutes when the Queen was receiving and answering the address of welcome, there was scarcely a lull in the frantic cheers from the crowds. Frequently Her Majesty nodded; in fact, she scarcely ceased nodding during the entire nine-mile drive.

Princess Christian also took a prominent part in the ceremony, helping the Queen to take the sword, keys and casket containing the address, for despite her ability to go through the functions it was evident the Queen was really very frail and weak.

After the Lord Mayor's speech had presented a bouquet to the Queen the procession moved on. Behind Her Majesty came a dazzling escort of staff officers, more Life Guards and Dragoons, and finally the Inniskillings, who were loudly cheered as they moved into line.

During the evening the Queen, through Sir Arthur Bigge, her private secretary, sent to the Lord Mayor a message, saying that she was not over-

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Domino

Mr. Foster Criticized

Tells the Should Be Cheap

Ottawa, Man. for close upon reply to the speech, a "little in his criticism of the or two points perhaps, be pressed the of to the increase on the ground Canadian and was almost the Conservator came to power preferential to he announced he brought from its pro-British industries.

Sir Richard speech in reply greater length. The attacking the Liberal's position leader v mistake was greeted his e is a popular r and his speech many in usual followed by met the closest at matter they c tain and the Richard's natu the Hon. C was greeted v position bench an honest, fa speech, and f ous use of fig of Mr. Foster to have been cut of statistics, to be that pr using when the The whole c by the Hon. placed on a p best British s vestment of But Mr. Fie on this point, the Trinidad mission of be Curro

Mr. Foster's current year has been a harrow of Trade and What a spec view of the p nomy made b position day that sev ped off the ex Mills thought five million d had been of mission. He m without injur present Prim that if he g tures would b millions a ye had even say of thirty-eigh the present P ed who could ture of 1895; of Customs, a pendure fig by so far mill Cartwright h that seven ce ter handle th finally Mr. F portfolio of 7 the late gove folio. "Why it any wde bers of this their faces w man"

Mr. Foster diture on con set down \$37 two in 1892 this figu \$38,832,532 for 1890. T ture, which above the p Mr. Foster's 141,764 bet against \$52.7 for 1898, and net result of had been an \$1.16 per he much of its Liberals has to money as tax taxpayers.

The Late had been c the open lib government tion, such as raw sugar. Behind Her Majesty came a dazzling escort of staff officers, more Life Guards and Dragoons, and finally the Inniskillings, who were loudly cheered as they moved into line.

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Are you Building? Why not use our Rock Faced Stone Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect— is very easy to apply— offers fire proof protection— and can't be penetrated by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

A. B. FRASER, SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

Dominion Parliament

Mr. Foster Takes Five Hours to Criticize Mr. Fisher's Budget Speech.

Tells the Manufacturers They Should Be Protected Against Cheap British Products.

Ottawa, March 28.—Mr. Foster spoke for close upon five hours yesterday, in reply to the Minister of Finance's budget speech, and though there was very little in his address more than pure criticism of the government's policy, one criticism of particular note might, perhaps, be specified. Mr. Foster expressed the open hostility of his party to the increased preference to Britain on the ground mainly that it would hurt the Liberal members of the veteran Ontario leadership by the applause which greeted his every point. Sir Richard is a popular member of the government, and his speeches, which are not very long in number in these days, are followed by members on both sides with the closest attention, on account of the matter they can be counted on to contain and the vigorous style of delivery and good-nature which are among Sir Richard's attributes.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, on rising, was greeted with applause from the opposition benches. He rose, he said, for an honest, fair criticism of the budget speech, and to lay open the disingenuousness which was plain to every man of Finance. The budget speech seemed to have been a disconnected collection of statistics. The point of it all seemed to be that progress had had its beginning when the Liberal party took office. The whole country was placed in a position that Canadian securities were to be placed on a perfect equality with the best British securities so far as the investment of trust funds is concerned. But Mr. Fielding had given no details on this point, nor upon the question of the Trinidad proposals, or the free admission of beet sugar machinery.

Current Expenditures. Mr. Foster turned to the immense expenditures of the last year and of the current year, which must surely have been a harrowing tale for the Minister of Trade and Commerce to contemplate. What a spectacle, said Mr. Foster, in view of the previous professions of economy made by the Liberal party in its opposition days. Sir Louis Davies had said that several millions might be lopped off the expenditure; the Hon. David Mills thought it could be reduced by five million dollars; Mr. John Charlton had been of the opinion that a saving might be made of five millions a year without injury to the public service; the present Prime Minister had promised that if he got into power the expenditures would be lessened by five million a year; Sir Richard Cartwright had even said that an annual outlay of thirty-eight millions was too high; the present Postmaster-General had asked who could even justify the expenditure of 1896; Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, had said that the expenditure figures for 1899 were too large by seven millions of dollars; Sir Richard Cartwright had said on another occasion that seven cabinet ministers could better handle the affairs of the country and the Hon. Mr. McMillan had said that the portfolio of Trade and Commerce under the late government was a useless portfolio. "Why, sir," said Mr. Foster, "is it any wonder when I say that the members of this government should hide their faces when they meet an honest man?"

Average Expenditure. Mr. Foster quoted the average expenditure on consolidation fund account, and set down \$37,249,223 as the average between 1892 and 1896, setting against this the figures, \$37,389,759 for 1897; \$38,832,582 for 1898; and \$41,908,602 for 1899. Turning to the total expenditure, which includes in addition to the above the payments on capital account, Mr. Foster showed an average of \$42,141,764 between 1892 and 1896, as against \$32,722,305 for 1897; \$45,394,281 for 1898; and \$51,542,635 for 1899. The final Mr. Foster said that the net result of the change of government had been an increase in the taxation of \$1.16 per head. The government made much of its surplus; but in times past Liberals had been prone to talk of such money as torn from the pockets of poor taxpayers.

The Late Government's Generosity. The deficits of the late government had been caused, Mr. Foster said, by the open liberality of the Conservative government in the remission of taxation, such as the striking of the duty off raw sugar. The remission of duties made by him in 1894 had, he assured the House, made a larger total reduction than the tariff revision of 1897 and the preferential cut in those days. The decrease in the price of farm lands? Who in Canada to-day was prepared to deny the prosperity that the country is enjoying?

1890, \$10.70. The tariff rate of to-day, Mr. Foster set down at 11-100 of one per cent. less than the average for the years between 1892 and 1896. Wave of Prosperity. Mr. Foster could not deny the evidence of prosperity shown by the growth of trade, the clearing house returns, the increase in banking deposits, etc. Nobody would look at the returns and deny this progress. But the prosperity began in 1895. The Liberals were to be congratulated upon coming to office under such happy circumstances. He denied that the increase in trade was anything like what the government claimed.

Why waste two and a half hours in a budget speech which was, after all, only a husting appeal to the people? In a country like this the truth was that unless a government is absolutely wrong and pig-headed the great lines of production must go forward without check. With regard to transport, little that the government had done had yet produced any benefit. What benefit, however, would not the fast line contract with the Allan have been if the service had now been in operation. After dickering with a firm of brokers for years in regard to bottle-necked or bottle-necked vessels, this proposal had wholly fallen through. These booming times would not, he promised, go forward. The large manufacturing concerns would get a different condition of things from what we have to-day. The demand would be overtaken by the supply and every thoughtful man might just as well see, perhaps within a few months, when things should take on a different aspect and the people of Canada might just as well realize this.

The British Preference. At the evening sitting, Mr. Foster first paid a little attention to the question of our trade with England and took the position that that trade has been affected in only slight measure by the Canadian tariff preference. He contended that the progress in our trade with Britain was nowhere in comparison with the increase in our transaction with the United States. He passed from this to a recital of the efforts of ten years ago by the Liberal leaders in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and found it hard to reconcile this with the pro-British attitude of this day. Mr. Foster went over the list of goods that are allowed to come into this country from the United States free of duty, for the benefit of the Canadian farmers. In plain, barbed wire, etc., and claimed that this was a tariff preference to the United States without any return. He reaffirmed his hostility to the preferential tariff without a proper return being given by the Mother Country. It was opposed to the further preferential cut because it would permit the luxuries to come in at very low duty rates. It would have a very damaging effect upon some of the large industries of this country.

Conservatives and Protection. The ex-Finance Minister reaffirmed the attachment of the Conservative party to the principle of protection. The question was sometimes asked from the government side of the Chamber whether a Conservative government would attempt to repeal the preferential tariff, and it was a question that would have to be answered. The facts were that when facts of this kind were accomplished it became a question whether they were done with profit to the country or not. One thing was certain, if the Conservative party attained to power the manufacturers of this country could count upon a fair and adequate protection. Mr. Foster brought his speech to a close with a patriotic peroration in which he acknowledged the proud position Canada has won for herself in the British Empire.

Sir Richard's Reply. Sir Richard Cartwright was given a splendid ovation on rising to reply. He referred to the malady of Mr. Foster as rather one of the spirit than of the body. The loftiest professions on that gentleman's part led to the smallest practices. It was a thing that he could not resist to Mr. Foster without being reminded of the lines of Tennyson: "A lie that is all a lie can be met and fought outright, But a lie that is a half a truth is a harder matter to fight."

"I want to say, Mr. Speaker," said Sir Richard, "that I have a certain sympathy for the honorable ex-Finance Minister, and perhaps more for the honorable baronet who leads the opposition. I have myself known hard luck, but how hard was the fortune that forced Sir Charles out of office before the jubilee, being had he been celebrating instead of us a surplus of seven and a half millions. There was little that the Conservative party had not stooped to in its time. He could remember well an uproar caused in the city of Montreal during the regime of the Mackenzie government to hurt that ministry, and which took the form of an Orange demonstration to set race against race and religion against religion, to the detriment of the Liberal party. What did those gentlemen care in that day and what do they care today if the streets ran red with blood provided they had scored a petty point against the Liberal party?"

Times Have Changed. Sir Richard went on to speak of the expenditures. In 1895 he had said that rigid economy was called for, while today a more liberal policy of expenditure was justified. There was no inconsistency in the two statements. His latter statement was wholly based on the marvellous growth of our resources. He wished to deny the Tory claim that Canada prospered under the National Policy. If there was any prosperity it was confined to very small classes. Who would deny the facts of the depopulation of Canada in those days and the decrease in the price of farm lands? Who in Canada to-day was prepared to deny the prosperity that the country is enjoying? The ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce charged that Mr. Fisher had purposely misused the official returns to bolster up a very bad case. He had made much, for instance, of the figures for 1896, and done so purposely because he knew that in that year the public services of Canada had been starved. Every department by Mr. Fisher himself in order to obtain a false balance in his own favor. For evidence of the real position of our trade with the United

Kingdom he pointed to the fact that Great Britain is to-day buying eleven dollars' worth of goods from Canada for every four dollars that she buys from the United States. Sir Richard closed with a piece of wit which brought down the House. "Mr. Foster has told us," he said, "that the Conservative party went out of office on a matter of principle. I" said the Minister of Trade and Commerce, "always understood that that section of the Conservative party went out on strike. This little rally at the expense of Mr. Foster, Dr. Montague and other members of the late government caused a loud laugh. Sir Richard moved the adjournment of the debate, and will have the floor when the budget is again called to-morrow. To-day private members' business will be the bill of fare, and from next week on Wednesdays will be taken for government business.

IN THE SENATE. The second reading of the redistribution bill was under discussion in the Senate again yesterday, and it is expected that a division will be reached to-day. It is already a foregone conclusion that the amendment for the six months' hoist will pass. Yesterday the debate was carried on by Messrs. Vidal, MacCallum, Prowse, Dever, Poirier and Sir William Hingston.

Mr. Kerr expressed the opinion that the Canadian Senate had the constitutional power to amend that thirty-two years ago he said John Bright foretold the present time, saying he foresaw that the time might come in the history of Canada when the will of the people might be thwarted. That time might come that morning if the Conservative majority in the Senate, a majority which might be adverse to the government. That time had come. He hoped to introduce the Senate to come to a wise conclusion, and a vote on the redistribution bill which should be an honor to them. He would always endeavor to induce the Senate to do discharge their high functions as not to regard the effect their decision would have on either side of politics. He said Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment was asking the Senate to snap its fingers in the face of the great majority of the people. Was not that a pretty pass?

Ottawa, March 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday, members' questions to the number of sixty-one were run over, but failed to bring out much information of interest. In reply to a question by Mr. Monk, the Finance Minister said the total amount expended to date by the government in procuring the provincial electoral lists from the different provinces of Canada at 9,829. The printing to date has cost \$17,000.

In reply to a question of Mr. Robertson, the Finance Minister said the legislation for introducing the British system of government life insurance annuities in the post office department would hardly be secured this session. The Minister of Agriculture stated in response to a question by Mr. Osier that Canada had accepted an invitation to take part in the Pan-American exhibition in Buffalo next year, though no definite arrangements had yet been made.

Fenian Raid Medals. In response to a question by Mr. Monk the Minister of Militia said that the 1867-70 medals for the fifth military district had all been sent out. Those for the sixth district would be distributed in about two weeks. Sir Adolphe Caron learned by a question of the Minister of Militia that although in Canada Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Otter is senior to Lieut.-Colonel Steele, the latter, by obtaining an Imperial commission, is the senior in the field in South Africa.

The Minister returned that the Queen's regulations were being amended and that it would be therefore better to wait before taking any steps in this connection. Mr. Robertson (East Toronto) asked whether Lieut.-Colonel Hughes's name had been included in an official document from the militia department for Lord Strathcona's information, recommending him for a commission in the Strathcona Horse.

The Minister of Militia returned an answer in the negative. General Hutton's Removal. A motion was carried on motion of Lieut.-Colonel Prior for copies of all papers, correspondence, telegrams and cablesgrams, relating to the removal of Major-General Hutton from the command of the Canadian militia, including all orders-in-council, minutes of council and communications with the Imperial government appertaining thereto. Also copy of his resignation, with the date of its receipt by the government and the date of its acceptance.

Length of Speeches. Mr. John Charlton (North Norfolk) proposed: "That the practice of delivering speeches of great length in the Canadian House of Commons has introduced a discursive style of speaking that is destructive of pertinent debate upon public questions, is a waste of valuable time, unreasonably increases the length of the sessions of parliament, is in marked contrast to the practice with regard to debate that prevails in the British House of Commons, and tends to compel the members of the Canadian House of Commons to a careful and intelligent consideration of the proceedings of parliament."

"That it is desirable that rules be adopted, limiting under certain conditions the length of speeches and regulating the general conduct of debate in that regard." "That a special committee should be formed to consider the questions of par-

liamentary debate, length of speeches, general conduct of debate, and proper methods for securing greater promptitude in the dispatch of business, so far as may be consistent with the parliamentary rights of the minority and the general interests of the public, and report its recommendations to this House." The discussion on Mr. Charlton's motion was not wholly satisfactory. It had only an hour or so before the order changed at 6 o'clock, and most of this time was consumed by Mr. Charlton himself, in urging the necessity for curtailing some of the long speeches which had been much too frequent in parliament of late. He could see no reason why the deliberations of a body representing five millions of people should be as much expensed as the debates of the whole Empire.

The Transportation Problem. The debate was then resumed on Mr. Bennett's transportation resolution. Mr. McCleary (Wendell) expressed his concurrence in the government plan for canal improvement. Mr. Leighton McCarthy and Mr. E. F. Clarke (Toronto) both spoke in favor of the Toronto-Collingwood resolution, and the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

THE SENATE. The Senate yesterday afternoon threw out the government's Redistribution Bill on a motion for a six months' hoist, by 11 to 19. The result had been for some time a foregone conclusion, and no secret was made of the arrangement between the Conservative majority in the Upper Chamber and the Conservative minority in the Commons by which this object was attained. The direct result will be that the Liberal party goes to the election of Ontario with a majority of the seats in the western part of the province badly gerrymandered against them. It is difficult to find in the speeches of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues an excuse for this course. Last year the Conservative party in Canada had made thirty years previous. The people of the Dominion also were glad to know that we could now borrow money at two and a half per cent, and that Canadian securities were at last placed in the list of British standard securities alongside of British consols themselves. They would not be sorry to know either that on goods to Canada on which the British exporter had to pay two dollars or Yankee friends and shippers would have to pay three dollars, on which the Canadian consumer gets the benefit. These were the kind of solid facts that business men generally would appreciate. Mr. Foster's speech, it seemed to him, with all its carping and quibbling, was not made up of matter that would affect one single rate.

The Expenditures. Sir Richard turned a little attention to the matter of the expenditures which Mr. Foster complained so loudly. Stripped of the outlay for Yukon, for which there was a substantial revenue to offset; stripped of the capital outlay on railways and canals, which has been larger than usual to bring our standard rates up to the required level; stripped of the outlay for sinking fund, which there were other entries on the opposite side of the ledger to balance up, he wanted to assure the House that, service for service, the cost to the people of Canada is twenty cents per dollar, or about one million dollars, less than it was in 1895.

A sporting offer he was ready to make to the ex-Finance Minister. If Mr. Foster was agreeable, he would like to see his own speech bound up alongside of that delivered on Tuesday by the ex-Finance Minister, and the two sent out together to the Canadian electors. Mr. Foster cheerfully announced that he would accept this offer.

A Long Experience. The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that from his forty years' experience in parliament, he could claim to know something of budget speeches, and in the light of that experience he wanted to say that Mr. Fielding's budget of the year ending was one of the best he had ever heard. It was plain and well arranged, so that the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein, and had done good service in Canada and abroad. The reply of the ex-Finance Minister, which appeared to him in ex-ceedingly bad taste, treated the public accounts as sacred things, when they were really the property of the people, and he had no hesitation in mistaking the total expenditure in 1896, the last of the Conservative regime, at \$41,702,000 instead of \$44,000,000 odd, as the public accounts showed. Leaving out of consideration some of the extraordinary expenditures of 1899, which there were revenue entries to offset, Sir Richard Cartwright claimed that the expenditure for 1899 was rather under thirty-nine millions, or about \$7.40 per head, instead of \$7.62, as Mr. Foster had calculated, while in 1895 the figure had been \$8.41 per head.

The Preferential Tariff. Turning to the preferential tariff, Sir Richard showed that in spite of the Conservative contention, we have to-day a real and substantial preference in the markets of Great Britain. If Canadians were true to themselves and our merchants and shippers watched their business closely wherever our Canadian products are up to the mark, they would meet with a genuine preference over the products of foreign countries in the British markets.

Without desiring to drag the sending of our contingents to South Africa into the pale of money considerations, he could assure the House that the money expended thereon by us had been repaid three times over by the sales we have already made. A point that the minister made was that one effect of the preferential tariff was to compel American manufacturers to reduce prices to compete with British manufacturers, with a consequent benefit to the Canadian consumer. American goods, he pointed out, were better able to stand the higher tariff rate because of the proximity of the two countries, the fact that the middleman is not necessary, and that the Americans count more upon large sales and small profits. The fact is to-day that Britain buys

three times as much from us per capita as from the United States. Incidentally, Sir Richard referred to the fact that Canadians are doing a business with the outside world of \$85 per capita as against \$23 a head by our American neighbors. In the course of a few years the export trade from England to Canada would equal that from England to the United States. The policy of the opposition on this preferential tariff policy should be explained and put on record. These men owed an explanation to the country. Absurd attacks had been made upon the Prime Minister for throwing away the chance of a return, but the country at large was aware how absurd the story was.

The opposition should not belittle the progress the country is making. The people of Canada were to-day not suffering from taxation. Their load of taxation had already been greatly reduced. Now the tariff was in fact brought fairly well down to a revenue basis. The Minister of Trade and Commerce turned for a moment to the statement made by Mr. Foster that the United States had been given a preference in free corn, barbed wire, etc., but Mr. Foster, as well as every farmer in the Dominion, knew that they were admitted free as a great boon to the agriculturists of this country. Why should not they have it as well as the manufacturers their raw material? The government was in office to legislate in the interests of all classes.

Reciprocity. He continued to think that the trade and goodwill of the United States was of great advantage to Canada and the British Empire, and that it would be the work of a statesman to do all in his power to cement and bring together these two great parts of the English-speaking world. He would be glad to, and he knew the leader of the opposition would be glad to do it, too. If the Liberal party had failed it had not been its fault. Times had changed; he did not advise trying to secure it on the same lines, but he might tell the leader of the opposition that great evils were in the air, and it might be that before he leaves the earth the underlying idea of that reciprocity policy to bring into a line the two great parts of the English-speaking world would fructify in a manner to astonish the honorable gentleman opposite, and the man who could bring it about would do a great service to his country. One reason why he was glad to see England and her colonies coming together was because the strength and energy and vitality displayed would show to the United States that they can treat with us on equal terms. While 70,000,000 minus 50,000,000 was a negligible quantity, 70,000,000 plus 50,000,000 Anglo-Saxons working together, not all the world could afford to neglect. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Sir Richard repeated the challenge he had made earlier in the session to the opposition, if they wished to condemn any particular item of expenditure, whether for railway subsidies or public works, let them rise in their seats and by word of mouth and by vote record their disapproval. If they wanted to see the preferential tariff repealed and the bonds that bind us to the Mother Country cut, let them do so, but let them come forward like men or let them hold their peace.

Sir Charles Tupper's Reply. Sir Charles Tupper replied. He devoted all the opening part of his speech to a personal attack upon Sir Richard Cartwright. The Minister of Trade and Commerce acknowledged having known what "hard luck" was. No wonder. The honorable gentleman's trouble began with his having too high an opinion of himself. In 1890, when Sir John A. Macdonald wanted a finance minister, and handed the portfolio over to Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Richard Cartwright had written a letter stating that as he had not been given the position, the Conservative party would have no more of his support.

Sir Richard Cartwright.—The honorable gentleman has made a statement without a particle of foundation or truth, and he knows it. The Minister was compelled to withdraw the latter part of his retort, and Sir Charles went on to say that he had seen the letter. The Speaker.—The honorable gentleman having made a personal statement, the Minister of Trade and Commerce denies it, and consequently the denial must be accepted.

The leader of the opposition passed from this to Sir Richard's history in the Mackenzie government and in the Laurier cabinet, which he described as that of a barnacle.

Sir Charles moved the adjournment of the debate and will have the floor when the budget question comes up again to-day.

IN THE SENATE. There was a discussion in the Senate yesterday afternoon upon the school question, induced by a question of Mr. Perley as to whether the present school law of Manitoba was a satisfactory settlement of the question. The Minister of Justice did not consider that it formed any part of his office to answer academic questions of this nature.

Mr. McSweeney, of New Brunswick, quoted a newspaper statement to the effect that the separate school board of Winnipeg has decided to throw its lot with the public school board. He thought this a most significant fact. Mr. Bernier said that they were only closing the separate schools because they had not the money to keep them going. The Minister of Justice expressed the view that the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald would make a mistake if he interfered in this matter. Time would do more than anything else for the minority in Manitoba. Sir Mackenzie Bowell called the attention to two telegrams, one from New York, and the other from Sydney, N.S., W., concerning the alleged consulting of the colonies on the South African settlement. The Hon. D. Mills could answer neither question. He did not recognize that there could be any question as to what the duty of the Empire was. There was none in his mind. "War must end in peace, but peace on such terms as should leave no doubt that there would be no repetition of the events before the war." (Heard Hoars.) The Imperial Ministers knew their duty. The peace must be no compromise which would disappoint the hopes of Canada and the other colonies.

ing's drive and bed and gratified and received. The follows: "Ter with much pleasure." N CONGRESS. (Press.) a sequel to the attended the visit President Sarotti recently the orted a credit to an congress. Advices and Maltreat Sailors on se. Warm Syme British by the Empress of outrage upon Brits in this case be. The three men dock, at present. The had among the vil, and lost their upon by the vil, and chained to these then banl they were only ation regarded as tina caused by China that Brit- ordered to Tien- the following use capital: "The Several membe of Physicians to the palace reing ill again. It he is continually drugs administered the Empress Dow- long take him rena of his com- ter has issued or- of Kang Yu a leaders, includ- now here, and on this side- fugitive chief of that one of the been captured in use refuse to give prisoner and charge against which is being Portuguese," before abated is amply the Emperor of ry message to y the tone of the Jiji Shimpo, "The Japanese the British vic- foreign country, ad true sympathy. The congratula- the Emperor on South Africa was the intercourse of the two countries, representing the Japanese nation at Britain. This the British nation, sals that the step will greatly con- of cordial rela- countries." is informed that a reply to H.M. him in courteous message of congra- His Majesty in late decisive vic- ops in South Af- Imperial Crown been fixed for the occasion will be at the palace, sign and Japanese Building? our Stone alvanized ed. Fully durable for new old ones. Some effect-ly—can't fire and offers be-ness. is favor you'll least expense. re interested. G CO., Limited Toronto. SELLING AGENTS.

New Finance Minister

C.S. Ryder, of Cumberland, Takes Two Portfolios in the Ministry.

South Nanaimo Declares Against Party Lines—Other Political News.

The Liberals of Alberni Declare For the Premier and Party Lines.

North Nanaimo Opposes Both—Cassiar Liberals Want to Be Represented.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The important portfolio of finance in the Martin ministry has at last been filled by the selection of C. S. Ryder, general storekeeper of Cumberland, for that post. Mr. Ryder came down from the Coal City on the noon train in company with Mr. Gordon of Nanaimo, and almost immediately entered a hack and drove to the government buildings. He chatted for a few minutes before entering his carriage with a representative of the Times, who had the pleasure of being the first to congratulate him on his appointment. Later in the day he drove to Government House in company with the Premier and Mr. Campbell Reddie, and was sworn in by His Honor as Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There will be a meeting of the local Trades and Labor Council to-night when the different representatives from the unions of the city will report the result from their different organizations in regard to the question of selecting a labor candidate to contest the city at the forthcoming elections.

There was a meeting of the Liberal Association of Alberni last night at which A. W. Neill, M.P.P., presided. Ten delegates were elected to attend the Vancouver convention and to support Mr. Martin's platform. The meeting decided not only in favor of the Premier, but of party lines. This is the first Island constituency to declare in favor of party lines and Mr. Martin.

A meeting of prominent Liberals of Cassiar, at present in the city, will in all probability be held this afternoon or evening when it is the intention to select and accredit delegates from their number to the convention to-morrow. These gentlemen hold that unless the delegates are elected in this way, Cassiar will be unrepresented at the convention.

The Liberals of North Nanaimo held a caucus last evening and passed strong resolutions against party lines and the leadership of Mr. Martin. The following delegates were elected to attend the Vancouver convention: Geo. Taylor, W. Wilgress, C. W. Jones, David Smith and Wm. Rummung.

The Nanaimo Herald of yesterday has this to say of the new Minister of Finance and the circumstances attending his selection: "The Hon. Mr. Smith Curtis, the Hon. J. Stuart Yates, and the Hon. G. W. Bebee have all had the mantle of greatness thrust upon them, but Mr. Martin's latest appointment eclipses them all. It is safe to say that the announcement of his having offered the portfolio of Minister of Finance to the latter gentleman (Mr. Ryder) will be received with amazed incredulity. This, however, was what Mr. Ryder himself positively assured the Herald had been done. Mr. Ryder, who is well known here, cannot lay claim to being anything but a very ordinary individual, without experience of any kind in either legislative or executive duties. As far as his history here is concerned, he was known during the greater part of the time he resided here as Mr. Langton's assistant. The Magnet, Cash Stores. From here he graduated to the street, and states that the offer was a great surprise to him. This we can quite believe, and those who are gifted with a vivid imagination can fancy the strains in which Mr. Martin must be placed to make such an offer under such circumstances and to a man utterly untried and without any known qualification for the position.

So far as a survey of the provincial political field can be gained from a perusal of the newspapers the delegates who will assemble at Vancouver to-morrow will represent almost as many different views as there are constituencies represented. Some go pledged to Martin, his platform and party lines; others to the Premier nor his policy. Then some oppose party lines but endorse Martin, and others are left to the courts it would be decided. In my speech I valued the lands at \$100,000,000, basing the estimate upon a valuation of one cent a ton. If a royalty of five cents a ton is reserved, then it only requires a valuation of six cents a ton to still produce the total of \$100,000,000. In my opinion 25 cents is a small estimate of the value of this coal."

R. F. Green, M.P.P., of Slokan, announces that the rumor that he is a Martinite is utterly incorrect. Vice-President Shaw presided at a meeting of Esquimalt Liberals last night when twenty delegates were elected to attend the Vancouver convention. The convention will be held against Mr. Martin and party lines.

During his meeting at Chilliwack a few evenings ago the Premier was questioned in regard to his position on party lines. He said that as Premier in preparing his platform there were some matters that he could not refer to, but he had no hesitation in giving his personal views. In fact he had placed himself on record as in favor of his own franchise by his vote in Manitoba, at Ottawa, and in British Colum-

bia. He thought women were quite capable of voting intelligently as men—in fact he thought that they would be more apt to consider what was best for the interests of the country rather than the baseless cries that were being used against him in this campaign.

J. M. Kelle, M.P.P., in a letter to the Kootenay Mail says: "A man who will act in the dual capacity of attorney-general of the province and legal adviser for a client when authority and interest seemingly conflict, is not presumably a fit man to control the destinies of the province. This occurred first in the case of the Sandon townsite, the crown grant to which was obtained several years ago under peculiar conditions, yet Joe Martin but one year ago, while drawing a government salary of \$4,000 per annum, was retained by J. M. Harris, the alleged owner of the townsite, and though knowing the perfect nature of the title, while acting as attorney-general took no steps to recover the Sandon townsite to the province."

M. Martin wishes a correction to be made in regard to a statement which he is reported to have made to the effect that Mr. Davis would not be allowed to take his seat at the Vancouver convention, as a delegate from Ashcroft. In speaking on the subject to the Times he opposed the principle of allowing local men to be elected for outlying districts, but does not wish to be understood as dictating or even suggesting to the convention what course should be adopted.

The Liberals of South Nanaimo have held a caucus and decided that they do not want party lines. At the meeting a resolution was passed similar to the one passed at the Liberal Association caucus of Nanaimo City. Ten delegates were elected to attend the convention to be held in Vancouver on Thursday, and they were instructed to oppose Joseph Martin or any movement with which he was connected. Following are the delegates chosen: J. Bramley, J. Mechnan, G. E. Woodbank, Chas. McDonald, D. J. Thomas, Geo. Taylor, Chas. Burgess, D. W. Cockran, Ralph Smith and J. Morrison.

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The Nanaimo Herald of yesterday has this to say of the new Minister of Finance and the circumstances attending his selection:

"The Hon. Mr. Smith Curtis, the Hon. J. Stuart Yates, and the Hon. G. W. Bebee have all had the mantle of greatness thrust upon them, but Mr. Martin's latest appointment eclipses them all. It is safe to say that the announcement of his having offered the portfolio of Minister of Finance to the latter gentleman (Mr. Ryder) will be received with amazed incredulity. This, however, was what Mr. Ryder himself positively assured the Herald had been done. Mr. Ryder, who is well known here, cannot lay claim to being anything but a very ordinary individual, without experience of any kind in either legislative or executive duties. As far as his history here is concerned, he was known during the greater part of the time he resided here as Mr. Langton's assistant. The Magnet, Cash Stores. From here he graduated to the street, and states that the offer was a great surprise to him. This we can quite believe, and those who are gifted with a vivid imagination can fancy the strains in which Mr. Martin must be placed to make such an offer under such circumstances and to a man utterly untried and without any known qualification for the position.

So far as a survey of the provincial political field can be gained from a perusal of the newspapers the delegates who will assemble at Vancouver to-morrow will represent almost as many different views as there are constituencies represented. Some go pledged to Martin, his platform and party lines; others to the Premier nor his policy. Then some oppose party lines but endorse Martin, and others are left to the courts it would be decided. In my speech I valued the lands at \$100,000,000, basing the estimate upon a valuation of one cent a ton. If a royalty of five cents a ton is reserved, then it only requires a valuation of six cents a ton to still produce the total of \$100,000,000. In my opinion 25 cents is a small estimate of the value of this coal."

R. F. Green, M.P.P., of Slokan, announces that the rumor that he is a Martinite is utterly incorrect. Vice-President Shaw presided at a meeting of Esquimalt Liberals last night when twenty delegates were elected to attend the Vancouver convention. The convention will be held against Mr. Martin and party lines.

During his meeting at Chilliwack a few evenings ago the Premier was questioned in regard to his position on party lines. He said that as Premier in preparing his platform there were some matters that he could not refer to, but he had no hesitation in giving his personal views. In fact he had placed himself on record as in favor of his own franchise by his vote in Manitoba, at Ottawa, and in British Colum-

"That in the event of a motion being made in the forthcoming convention favoring the introduction of Federal lines into the approaching provincial elections the delegates of the Liberals of the Nelson riding of West Kootenay be instructed to vote 'no.'"

It was further resolved that the Nelson Liberals would under no circumstances recognize Premier Joe Martin as the leader of the Liberal party in British Columbia, and the delegates were instructed to vote accordingly. This motion was passed with but one dissenting vote.

The following delegates were elected by the Nelson Liberals: Dr. E. C. Arthur, A. M. Johnson, John A. Gibson, G. Frank Beer, John McVicar, C. E. Miller, W. C. Gillett, John McLeod, John Ellis, Thomas Madden, W. A. Martyn and A. R. Sherwood. E. P. Davis and J. Harold Senkler, both of Vancouver, were nominated as alternates. The delegates were also empowered to choose other alternates at Vancouver in case any unexpected event should prevent a full delegation from leaving for the Coast.

It will be noticed by the foregoing that Mr. E. P. Davis is not only a delegate from Ashcroft, but is as well an alternate delegate from Nelson. Evidently Mr. Martin's friends are going to enter an objection to this, but it can be understood that the convention will not exclude any man who bears proper credentials from any association in the province.

At a meeting last night of the sixty delegates selected at the meeting of the local Liberal Association the following were chosen to attend the Vancouver convention: John Bell, Dr. Milne, W. M. Wilson, J. J. J. Carter, W. J. Hanna, A. Sheret, J. McMillan, F. Higgins, J. Kingham, W. T. Hardaker, David Hart, R. Dinsdale, Gordon Hunter, Dr. L. Hall, C. Sivertz, R. L. Drury, F. B. Gregory, L. H. Hardie, W. J. Ledingham, Samuel Scott, J. Kinsman, J. Murray, Geo. Powell, J. H. Lawson, Jr., David Percell, R. G. Howell, J. Bellinger, Jas. Bell, E. Bragg, H. M. Cleland, Alex. Bruce, L. C. Smith, Hon. F. Peters, A. Johnstone, R. Hall, M. P. E. S. Mills, T. Tubman, Dr. B. Hall, D. F. McCrimmon.

A petition is being circulated in Cumberland asking Hon. C. L. Ryder to contest Comox in the Liberal interest. It is rumored that L. Monuce will run there as a Conservative.

At a meeting of the Liberal Association held at Comox yesterday, it was decided to send ten delegates to the Vancouver convention with instructions to oppose Mr. Martin as the leader of any party. By a majority of one the caucus decided in favor of party lines.

HEALTH IN APRIL

Use the World's Greatest Spring Medicine. Paine's Celery Compound

It is the One Remedy Gladly and Universally Recommended by the Ablest Doctors.

It is well known that almost every condition of winter life has been detrimental to the health of thousands of men and women. The blood has become clogged and impure; the skin is unhealthy and muddy, showing eruptions and pimples; the eyes are dull and sunken; the nerves are unsteady; there is loss in weight, and stomach troubles, rheumatism and neuralgia make life a misery by day and night.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only spring medicine that the best physicians are now recommending, because no other remedy can so quickly bring new and vigorous health to the ailing, half-dead and broken down.

Paine's Celery Compound cures disease by first purifying the blood and enriching and strengthening the nerves. It makes the weak strong; it regulates and invigorates the entire nervous system from the brain to the minutest nerve filament.

Seeing that the experience of tens of thousands has proven that Paine's Celery Compound is the greatest of all spring medicines—the one remedy that the world could not lose to-day at any price—it is foolish and suicidal to defer its use. One or two bottles used at this season will surely banish all symptoms of disease and fit you for the work and duties of spring and summer.

When you are buying Paine's Celery Compound see that you get the genuine with the name "Paine's" and the "Stalk of Celery" on the label; other compounds are frauds and deceptions.

PITY THE WOMAN

Who's a Nervous Wreck—But Glory in a Remedy That Will Cure Her, as South American Nervine Did This One.

Mrs. James A. Publicover, Lunenburg, N. S., was a wreck from stomach troubles and nervous prostration. After she had tried many remedies, and was treated by best physicians only to be disappointed in a cure, she was recommended to use South American Nervine. She did so, with the result that to-day, after years of suffering, she is a cured and happy woman and proclaims this great remedy saved her life.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

TIDE TABLES.

Ottawa, April 3.—Lois Davies in the House said to Col. Price that out of this year's tidal vote it is proposed to devote about \$1,200 to the reduction of tidal observations already obtained from two gauges maintained by the Public Works Department at Victoria and the mouth of the Fraser river. On the results from the Victoria or Esquimalt gauge tables for the whole of the Straits of Juan De Fuca will be based. Those of the Fraser river gauge will be the best determination for the Gulf of Georgia.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Mincer. Heals the ulcers, clears the sinuses, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

An Officer Missing

Assistant Paymaster Clarke of the Leander Disappears Mysteriously.

Was He Shaghaed on a Whaler?—A Very Curious Case.

The community is being treated to a mild sensation in connection with the disappearance of Assistant Paymaster Thomas B. Clarke, of H. M. S. Leander. The officer mentioned was last seen late on Sunday evening, and since that time the most diligent search has been made for him, but without avail. These facts, which have been known to the police and press since Monday, have not hitherto been published in the hope that he would turn up again and make an explanation. The matter has now, however, assumed a seriousness which makes it necessary to publish the facts.

These are briefly as follows: On Saturday night the young officer, who was only twenty-five years of age, attended the band concert in company with another officer of the same ship. There he met another friend, and the three young men, after the concert, went to the Poodle Dog, where they had supper, afterwards spending an hour or two at one of the city clubs. It was about 1 o'clock when they left the building. While chatting on the sidewalk a group of drunken men came along and made insulting remarks, which resulted in a little mill between the two parties, and in which one of the officers received a black eye, but ending good naturedly enough in apologies from the aggressors and explanations all round.

Clarke spent the night with his city friend, and on Sunday morning went wheeling with him, and one or two more, returning to his friend's house for lunch. At four, or a little later, he left the city, going for dinner to the residence of another friend, afterwards accompanying his host and family to church.

About ten the same evening he called at the home of the friend with whom he had spent the previous night. His host accompanied him to the gate. When he entered the room the lady of the house remarked how pale he looked, and almost insisted on his taking refreshment. He, however, declined, and hurried away with a brother officer, catching the car to town.

The two men were just boarding the Esquimalt car when Clarke drew back, saying he had a date which he thought he would keep. The other remonstrated with him, and reminded him that his shore leave expired in the morning, but the other was stubborn and refused to listen. He was the last seen of him. He did not put in an appearance the next morning, and search was at once instituted.

Two or three facts in connection with the reports which have been circulated about the affair require an explanation. Those who were with him on both Saturday and Sunday affirm that he was perfectly sober and in the possession of all his faculties, and that statements that have been made to the contrary are utterly false.

Another matter which should be explained, is that although the missing man had the rank of assistant paymaster, he has not been acting in that capacity on this commission. Instead he has been private secretary to Capt. Fagot, of H. M. S. Leander, by whom he was held in high regard, as well as by his brother officers and ship's company.

When the motive, or the causes, which have led to this mysterious disappearance come to be advanced, the theorist is confronted with a most difficult problem. His books, accounts, etc., were found to be perfectly correct, as was the Times is assured by Lieut. Todd and by the chaplain of the vessel. No one knew of any reasons which could be assigned for the affair.

The Virago, which went to Vancouver in the hope of finding him on the Alpha or some other boat bound for Noma, was unsuccessful in its search. It seems to be on the theory that he has shipped for the Behring seas that the authorities at Esquimalt are basing their course. It is known that he spoke about Noma a number of times in a way to lend color to the theory that in a moment of recklessness he might abandon his honorable post in the service to embark in a foolish expedient to that point. On Sunday evening he asked some of those in his company what vessels sailed within the next twenty-four hours, and the Virago officers doubtless founded a theory from these two incidents that he had gone on the Alpha.

There is in this connection a possibility which may explain the departure of the gunboat yesterday from Vancouver and her non-arrival at Esquimalt to-day. Late last week the whaler Jeanette, of San Francisco, put into this port for the purpose of taking on provisions for a whaling cruise to the Behring seas. On Monday she cleared from Esquimalt harbor on her journey, taking the outside passage. It is within the range of possibility that the missing officer may have been shanghaied on her, or even that he may, of choice, have decided to take a cruise. He may have met Capt. Newth in the city on Sunday night, after leaving his brother officer, and have been attracted by that voracious skipper, and his stories, to seek adventures in his vessel. It may be for the purpose of overhauling this craft that the Virago is now absent at sea.

Of course there are the usual stock of theories advanced, but the majority of them are mere conjectures. Foul play is suggested as well as other causes more romantic, but none of these rest upon a foundation of fact.

The officer was well liked and enjoyed a wide acquaintance in the city, and the greatest concern is felt not only at Esquimalt but in Victoria over his fate.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Wash Embroidery Silk Holder prevents waste. Its contents cannot soil or tangle. It keeps each shade separate and automatically measures an exact needleful. No other embroidery silk is put up in this way because the Holder is patented and we control it. 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong embroidery silks—Asiatic dyed. Send a one cent stamp or three "Holder" tags for "Blue Book" that tells minutely how to embroider 50 different flowers and leaves. The Corticelli Home Needle Work Magazine costs only 25 cents a year. CORTICELLI SILK CO., Ltd. ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

What It Means

To always please our customers and give them no cause for complaint. All orders are executed promptly without mistakes or substitutions. It means our policy of selling honest goods ALL the time at the lowest prices says in the long run.

Granulated Sugar 10lbs for \$1.00
New Jam (5lb pail).....45c
Peaches.....20c Tin
Pears.....20c Tin
Plums.....20c Tin
Apples.....20c Tin
Early Rose Potatoes.....\$1.00 sack

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. MAKERS OF

Topshirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants,

ETC., ETC. WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

To Our Patrons

LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROP.

SEEDS

Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the very CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD., VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTES FROM MAYNE.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

A few evenings ago the inhabitants of Mayne and the neighboring islands gathered in Mayne school house and an impromptu programme was arranged in honor of the Rev. W. C. Calder, who has been laboring here for the past few months and has been called to another field. At the close of the entertainment a hat was passed round, when a goodly sum was collected and handed to the reverend gentleman.

Mrs. T. Watson, of Victoria, acted as accompanist. The programme was as follows:

Song—Red, White and Blue.....
.....Mayne Island and Gaitano School
Recitation—The Ragged Jacket.....
.....Gaitano Island School
Dialogue—The Trials of a Schoolmistress.....
.....Maud Sinclair and Lawrence Nashch
Duet—When the Sun Went Down.....
.....Maude and Laura Sinclair
Dialogue—Bad Habits Cured.....
.....Three Boys and Two Girls Gaitano Island School
Reading—Mark Twain's Watch.....John Rudd
Club Singing.....Miss Jennie McDonald
Dialogue—Woman's Rights.....
.....Carrie Cullison, Chas. Groth and Eddy Georgeson
Motion Song—Little Shell.....
.....Girls Mayne Island School
Recitation—The Thankful Parson.....
.....Laura Sinclair
Song.....Miss C. McDonald
Recitation—The Revenge.....John Rudd
Song—Anne Laurie.....Rev. W. C. Calder
Duet—The Organ Grinder's Serenade.....
.....Gaitano Island Amateur Dramatic Society
Recitation—The Voice from the West.....
.....H. S. Hoskins
Song—O Give Me a Home by the Sea.....
.....Gaitano School
Comedy—Josiah's Proposal.....
.....Gaitano Island Amateur Dramatic Society

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Conservative Leader Arrives From the East—Navy Men Searching for a Deserter.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, April 3.—Chas. Wilson, Q. C., leader of the Conservative party in B. C., arrived this morning from his Eastern trip. He denies the statements attributed to him in the interview with the correspondent of the Winnipeg Tribune. He had little to say of his trip; said his views on party lines hadn't changed, and his further views on various questions would be heard on the public platform.

The torpedo boat catcher Virago arrived this morning from Esquimalt, coming up in less than three hours. She was after a paymaster named Clarke, who deserted a couple of days ago. The Alpha and other vessels here were searched, but nothing could be found of the man. The police here were busy this morning on the case, and it is said that Clarke had considerable money. The Virago returned to Esquimalt this afternoon.

Wm. Young, telephone lineman, fell yesterday from a pole across a tool chest. He broke seven ribs.

Welsh & Nightingale's grocery store was robbed this morning for the fifth time in as many years. The thieves prised bars off the window and obtained forty dollars in silver.

CANAL ROUTES.

Return of United States Commissioners—Preparing a Report.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 3.—The canal commissioners, Rear Admiral Walker, Samuel Pasco, Col. Ernest and Emery R. Johnston, were passengers on the Atlas

SEEDS

Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the very CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,

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Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND DISTRICTS. (From Tuesday's Daily.)

—F. G. Richards received word today that his son, Ransford, who is studying at the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, has just passed a most successful examination at the close of his first term.

—During the past month 2,194 books were issued from the public library, 1,155 to ladies and 1,039 to gentlemen. The highest number issued in one day was 130; and the average number was 84.

—The monthly just closed was a busy one with Victoria merchants, if the customs returns are to be taken as a criterion. The total collections were \$95,869.09.

—A change has recently been made in the arrangement of the departmental offices at the parliament buildings.

—Dawson papers to hand give in more detail than has yet been learned the circumstances in connection with the death of A. J. W. Smith of this place.

—Lieut. Colonel J. McKay, commanding officer of the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Battalion of Infantry, with headquarters at Perth, Ont., arrived last night to take over his duties as captain of the British Columbia company, which is to be quartered in the old marine hospital.

—Mrs. C. Warren, who intends leaving in a few days for Manitoba, has decided to have her daughter there, has disposed of her neat little cottage on Maple street to L. N. Anderson of this city, the sale being effected by P. C. MacGregor.

—The remains of the late Fred Harris were borne to the grave yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted at the family residence, Admiral road, Esquimalt.

—Hermann F. L. Rissland, of London, England, and the Naval Yard, Esquimalt, was united in marriage early this morning by the Rev. J. D. P. Knox, to Miss Celia Gertrude, youngest daughter of ex-Alderman George Powell, at his residence, 161 Menzies street.

—A return tabled by Hon. Dr. Borden recently in parliament sets forth the full correspondence regarding British Columbia's offer of one hundred men for service in South Africa, approved by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes on January 24th.

Dominion government, was accepted on February 3rd by Mr. Chamberlain, who suggested that the arrangements for organization and equipment be under the auspices of the Dominion government.

—The quarterly meeting of the mission board of the Baptist church was held at the Calvary church last night, there being a good attendance of members.

—The second wedding in No. 19 Co. R. G. A., since their arrival in Victoria took place on Friday last at St. Xavier's church, when Sergt-Major W. Jones was united in matrimony to Miss Louise Langlois.

—His Worship the Mayor requests the Times to say that the large list of addresses sent to him by those who wished copies of the Victoria edition of the San Francisco Wave has been sent to the publishers.

—To-night in Semple's Hall, Victoria West, a grand concert will be given in aid of the gymnasium fund.

—The B. B. Eddy Company, the big match firm of Hull, Que., has voluntarily taxed itself to augment the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

—After an extended trip through Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, and New Denver, for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements for the new line soon to be inaugurated between Vancouver and these points, J. Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraphs, has just returned to the Terminal City.

—The members of Victoria West Lodge No. 29, I.O.G.T., held an at home last evening in Semple's Hall, when despite the rain a large number of friends attended to accept of their hospitality.

—The Diamond Dyes in all the new and fashionable colors are made especially for home use. They will dye cotton, silk or wool or mixed fabrics of heavy or light weights, and produce colors that never fade or wash out.

—No other dyes on the market can equal the Diamond Dyes in strength, brilliancy, durability of color or simplicity of use.

—No failures, no disappointment or loss of material when you use Diamond Dyes. Are you interested in the making of hooked Mats and Rugs? If so, send for one of our new illustrated "Diamond Dyes Book" free to any address.

Provincial Gazette

Application to Be Made For a Railroad From Kitimat to Hazelton.

List of Appointments Include That of the New Finance Minister.

In the Official Gazette, published this evening, notice is given Messrs. Bodwell & Duff that an application will be made to the legislative assembly of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to equip, operate and maintain a railway of standard gauge, to be operated by steam, electricity or any other motive power.

The new Minister of Finance is absent from the city and the overworked Chief Commissioner, Mr. Yates, is again bearing a multiplicity of portfolios on his shoulders.

Notice is given of the declaration of incorporation in New Westminster of a society under the provisions of the "Benevolent Societies Act," the organizers being Sisters M. St. Norbert, M. of St. Paul and M. of St. Francis, members of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge, Westminster.

The following companies have been incorporated: The Ship Lord Templeton Company, Ltd.; capital, \$70,400; headquarters at Victoria.

Charles G. Gibson, of the City of Rossland, has assigned all his real and personal estate to Walter J. Robinson, deputy-sheriff of Rossland.

The Hon. Cory Spencer Ryder, to be Minister of Finance and Agriculture of the province of British Columbia.

The Hon. James Stewart Yates, Provincial Secretary, to be acting Minister of Finance and Agriculture in the absence of the Hon. Cory Spencer Ryder from the City of Victoria.

The disappearance of Assistant Paymaster Clarke continues to excite wide comment. Not a single ray of light has been shed on the situation since last evening, and many are now asking, "Has he met with an accident?"

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured her Deafness and Noted it in Head I. Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people "able to procure the Ear Drums" may have them free. Apply to Department No. 8, The Institute, 780 Eighth avenue, New York, U. S. A.

NEWS OF THE NORTH.

Railway Extension—Rich Finds in the Koyukuk District.

News was brought by the Amur, that the laying of rails on the White Pass road from Cariboo north towards the Yukon is by this time well under way, according to the latest reports from the North.

Fifteen miles of track out of Cariboo will be put down next. Piling for the 900 feet of trestle at Lewis Lake has been driven. Practically all the grading beyond Cariboo will be finished by April 15th.

The Amur brought news of rich strikes in the far-away Koyukuk district. Herman Grimm, of Seattle, now at Skagway, has received news from his partner in the district. This man, William Holmes, writes from Gold Branch, away up the Koyukuk river.

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Weekly Meteorological Office, 28th March to 3rd April, 1900.

The week opened with an extensive area of high barometric pressure covering the province and the Canadian Territories, which, in this section, began to give way on the evening of the 28th, in advance of an approaching ocean low area.

The following is a summary of the weather for the month of March: Rainfall. Inches. Victoria 3.63, Goldstream Lake 12.01, Victoria Waterworks 5.41, Vancouver 10.29, New Westminster 9.29.

The highest temperature at Victoria was 64.9 on the 31st, and the lowest 34.8 on the 5th. The monthly record of bright sunshine was 149 hours 12 minutes.

R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at the quarantine station yesterday afternoon. She had an average cargo of general merchandise, silk, cigars, opium, curios, etc., in fact the usual cargo brought by the Empresses.

A dispatch to the Times, from Nainaimo to-day, says: Three of the delegates to the Liberal convention at Vancouver reached here from Comox at a late hour last night.

Now is your opportunity. There is no time when the system is so much in need of a medicine. By purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood and toning up the system you start your right for a whole year of health.

Early this forenoon the intelligence reached the Times office that the whaler Jeannette on which it is supposed that Assistant Paymaster Clarke might be, had departed on Saturday last.

The disappearance of Assistant Paymaster Clarke continues to excite wide comment. Not a single ray of light has been shed on the situation since last evening, and many are now asking, "Has he met with an accident?"

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A COLONIST FABRICATION.

Ottawa, April 3.—The report in the Colonist that Liberals have been making for the dismissal of Lieut-Governor McInnes is a pure fabrication.

New York, April 3.—Two new arrests have been made in connection with the plot to overthrow the Republic, says Rio Janeiro dispatch to the Herald.

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Easter Wa

Warlike Pre Made

The Massing ing of A

Russia Ass Korea-

The war clo hanging over t and, according of the Far East fore the armies be invoking Korea and the of Pechili will be big guns. The pers received by impending year evitable. Some stories that been commenced of the two far can scarcely be The Korodan story of an act countries. In that paper said "An alarming have emanated from the Russes that on or about panese battleship cruiser somewhat out the least was missed its aim. escaped unhurt. fired a few shot. This story is less, as such as two nations at the end of the column interested. However, aside of the vernacul press and more land of the ch columns filled all bring the belief in the ignored, but the ties are busily tions. Korea is sed by the Russ are at anchor i of that country disputed port of course, fires the land counsel pe that fight they influence to Russi striking the first So serious is the ers are hurrying from the tre market has been impending stric of the interest men of the his interest. Of the prep made by Russi at press, it is neers are busy the "Trans-Siberi tion with a ze commercial one Pekin making Chinese with a interior China growing the Rus in changing the forts, fortifica ese have been command the few days, too, be seen steam from Odessa, five thousand of barracks of the Pacific. The la burg, carried 2 part of artillery assignment of the fortress guns. ments that ha to the prepara concentration of direct vessel, with the told of the Saghalien, that from now, is e contingents of The warship ing at the scene in all five Chempung, and sian warship p were known as Russian admir vessels, was a diplomat, rail, Seoul to the der date of A stated that R Korea the pr several distric Siberian rail, Household d a sum of 3,000,000. There is sian subject. capacity of ad partment." The Hochi secret that I place in south tion between thur and the ampo affair. I there, but it

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The healthiest and most reliable. Sold everywhere.

Along the Waterfront. R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at the quarantine station yesterday afternoon.

Tired Housekeepers. Disordered Kidneys Bring Them a Multitude of Pains and Aches. How often women give out before the day's work is fairly begun and sink into a chair utterly worn out.

THE MOTHER with a nursing baby has two lives to support. Her flesh, strength and vitality are taxed to the utmost, and must be maintained or both will surely fail. Scott's Emulsion will keep up the mother's strength and vitality. It also enriches the baby's nourishment, and supplies the elements necessary for proper growth and development of bones, teeth and tissue.

Doan's Kidney Pills. How often women give out before the day's work is fairly begun and sink into a chair utterly worn out. But the housework must be done even though the back does ache, and the head feels ready to burst. These women can't understand why they're never strong, why the night does not bring rest, why they are always tired, have no appetite and seem to be pains and aches all over.

Eastern War Clouds

Warlike Preparations Are Being Made by Russia and Japan.

The Massing of Fleets-Provisioning of Armies-Building Fortifications.

Russia Assuming Control of Korea-The Bone of Contention.

The war cloud that has long been hanging over the Orient is thickening, and according to the papers and people of the Far East it will not be long before the armies of Russia and Japan will be braving on the battle fields of Korea and the Yellow sea, and the Gulf of Pechili will again hear the booming of big guns.

The Yordzin Choho of Tokio was one of the venacular papers that printed a story of an act of war between the two countries. In the issue of March 19th that paper published an article which said that a Japanese warship, which is said to have emanated from a naval officer of a high rank, is to hand. It is to the effect that on or about the 24th ultimo a Japanese battleship met with a Russian cruiser somewhere near Tokohado, with the result of the Russian vessel being disabled and a torpedo against the former, but it missed its aim, and the Japanese ships escaped unhurt, but before retiring she fired a few shots against her assailant.

This story is without doubt groundless, as such an act would have set the nations at each other's throats, and the world would have ere now have been informed. However, aside from these tall stories of the venacular papers, the calmer press and more influential people of the East, by the Russians, and her warships are at anchor in squads in the harbors of that country, four lying at the much disputed port of Masampo, and the crews are daily threatening to land. This, of course, fires the spirit of the more than a million Japanese, but the statement of the land counsel patience. They recognize that fight they must or lose all their influence to Russia, but they are averse to striking the first blow.

So serious is the situation that foreigners are hurrying not only from Japan but from the treaty ports, and the money market has been sadly affected by the impending strife. Every day the financial men of the country are demanding higher interest rates.

Of the preparations that are being made by Russia and noted in the Oriental press, it is shown that the Czar's engineers are hurrying the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway to completion with a zeal that is not merely a commercial one. Russians are also at work making negotiations with the Chinese with a view to purchasing the interior Chinese railway. At New Chang, the Russian population of which is growing to an enormous extent, the forts are being destroyed by the Japanese have been repaired and armed to command the New Chang river. Every few days, too, Russian transports are to be seen steaming up to Port Arthur from Odessa, carrying on an average five thousand troops per month to the barracks of the Russian depot on the Pacific. The last two Russian transports to arrive, the Voronej and the Petersburg, carried 2,600 troops, a numerous part of artillery officers, and a large contingent of the most modern type of fortress guns. According to the arrangements that have been made consequent to the preparations under way for the concentration of troops, every volunteer of 20 years of age is to be called up to Odessa, that are to sail from Odessa from now, is engaged to carry numerous contingents of soldiers.

The warships of Russia are also massing at the scene of the threatened war in all five Russian warships are at Chempo, and on March 17th three Russian warships proceeded to Jinsen, otherwise known as Gensan, or Uensan. The Russian admiral, who was on one of the vessels, was landed and proceeded to Seoul, the Korean capital, with a large party of marines.

At the same time the Russian diplomatic corps is not idle in Korea. M. Alexiev, Russian governor-general of the province of Russia, is paying a visit to the Emperor of Korea, and soon after he had arrived at the palace it was announced that Russia would make a loan of three million yen to Korea. Then, too, it was announced that a Russian diplomat had been appointed as supreme adviser to Korea. A dispatch from Seoul to the Nichi Nichi, of Japan, under date of March 16th, says: "It is stated that Russia has obtained from Korea the privilege of cutting timber in the Shichon districts for the purposes of the Siberian railway, and that the Korean Household Department last night received a sum of 300,000 yen for the concession. There is also a rumor that a Russian subject is to be employed in the capacity of adviser to the Household Department."

The Hochi declares that it is an open secret that Russia intended to seize a place in southern Korea as a naval station between Vladivostok and Port Arthur and this brought about the Masampo affair. Russia was disappointed there, but it is now reported that she is preparing to occupy a certain place in the south of Korea by surprise, without notice either to Japan or Korea.

In the meantime the authorities of Japan, both naval, military and diplomatic, are not by any means idle. Great preparations are also under way in the Mikado's land for the struggle. New warships are being rushed, not only in English and other shipyards, but in the shipyards of Japan. The Kobe Herald of March 20th tells of the most recent order for the building of vessels just prior to the sailing of the Empress. It says: "The Yokosuka naval arsenal has received an order from the minister of the naval department for the construction of one third-class cruiser with material purchased abroad. The Kure naval arsenal will also be ordered in a few days to build one more cruiser."

All the naval contracts are being rushed, and the storage of food, clothing and army supplies is going on. In fact it is being made ready for the opening of the struggle by Russia, for the Japanese seem determined to place the onus of the war on the Russians. The fleets are being massed, even the torpedo boats being mobilized, and work of laying submarine mines is being rapidly pushed. This, the authorities say, is being done for the coming naval manoeuvres of the Japanese navy, which take place on the 25th inst., and which this year will assume greater proportions than ever before in the history of Japan.

The Kobe Herald says: "The majority of the Japanese warships will take part in the coming naval manoeuvres from about the 25th inst. The commanders and staffs of the two squadrons have already been appointed and they are busily engaged in preparations to set sail. The date and place of the manoeuvres and the operations will be kept secret, but newspaper reporters may probably be allowed towards the end of the manoeuvres when His Majesty the Emperor will be present. No foreigners will witness the movements."

"It has been announced by the naval department that explosives will be sunk on and after the 29th inst. up to 15th April next in other sections, in connection with the great naval manoeuvres, and navigation, anchorages and fishing in those sections are prohibited during these periods. The sections are as follows: No. 1 to No. 6; Bay of Tokio, entrance to Yokosuka, entrance to Omura Bay, Hizen, Hitoyoguchi, Asami wan, Tsushima, Kuroseguchi, Asami wan, Tsushima, Koyuki strait, entrance to Nagasaki. Other sections: Nasami strait, Hiroshima Bay; Hayose straits, Hiroshima Bay."

A Kure dispatch dated the 14th states that the Miyako, Tokiwa, Chin-yen, Chitose, Yoshino, Yamato, Chiyoda, Itatsushima, Fuso, Naniwa, Matsya, Tenryu, Kasagi and Matsushima are in port preparing for the coming manoeuvres.

C. A. Converse, of Chicago, a commercial man, is registered at the Victoria Hotel. He is accompanied by his wife. Other commercial men at the Victoria Hotel are P. F. Hemer, of Chicago, and James Beveridge, of Vancouver.

What a Bishop Saw

American Rule in the Philippines -Believed Aguinaldo Has Escaped.

Great War Preparations in Japan -Fortifying the Inland Sea.

Among the passengers who arrived from the Orient by the Empress of Japan was Bishop Thorburn, of the India Methodist missions, of which he is the head. He is a New Yorker and left that city in November last to tour the world. He went through Europe, then to India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, and then to the Philippines, Hongkong, and via Japan to Victoria. In an interview given here the Bishop said Manila is quieting down considerably. Among the military officers there is much dissatisfaction at the desultory style of fighting now being adopted in the islands. All expect that the resignation of General Otis will be accepted when the new appointed commission under Judge Taft, now on its way across the Pacific, reaches Manila. General Otis, the Bishop says, he found to be a very affable man, but most unpopular. There is great excitement at Manila over the religious troubles. The Friars who in the days of Spanish rule had the disposition of a vast amount of property are fighting hard for the continuation of their power, and the Filipinos say, until they are out of the country there will be interminable squabbling. When Archbishop Chappel preached that address against the Friars there was so much excitement that a guard of two hundred soldiers were forced to patrol the streets of Manila all that night.

The Bishop left for Seattle this morning on his way to New York.

Impending War With Russia, which he thinks is inevitable. Certain it is that it will not be brought on by the Japanese, but so aggressive are the Russians becoming that the more influential people of the Mikado's land think now that the limit of patience has been reached. They are making all preparations for the struggle, which will no doubt be a fierce one. Among the preparations that are being made is the hurried building of fortifications at the entrances to the inland sea of Japan.

That Aguinaldo Has Escaped from Luzon is now the accepted belief of most of the military men of the islands, and Honolulu, when he was at that port the Bishop learned that the rebel junta have information that he has escaped to Formosa. They are in communication with him and it is not at all unlikely, says the Bishop, that their story is true. There is a chain of small islands connecting the island of Luzon and Formosa, and it is easily within the range of possibility that the rebel leader has made his way there.

Among the newspaper men of Manila there is much dissatisfaction at the manner in which General Otis not only censors the cables, but also the local papers. The American-owned dailies of Manila are not allowed any freedom whatever in expressing their opinions. A few days before the Bishop left the Philippine capital the Manila Times appeared with the whole inside blank, and the editor told him that this was due to the fact that 2 o'clock General Otis had requested him to suppress an editorial, and all that could then be done was to destroy the entire form.

Regarding the trade conditions he said that when he was at Manila he asked the captain of one of the steamers that included Manila in its ports of call why his vessel did not get good cargoes at Manila, and the master replied that in the time he had to stay at that port he could not get a cargo on board, owing to the lack of lighters, although there was enough material there to fill the vessels to the hatches. It is imperative that the harbor be freed of the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. Parsons, foreman at Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM. Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. Parsons, foreman at Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

While at Manila Bishop Thorburn opened a mission there which met with a very favorable reception among the native population. The Presbyterians also opened a mission there.

A significant Danger to Trade with the Far East is told of by Bishop Thorburn. He is Consul Moseley, who represents the United States at Shanghai, brought it to his notice when he was visiting the consul at Shanghai. The greater portion of the trade with China goes through the Gulf of Pechili. There is not more than five per cent going through the waters to the south. If Russia takes the good more of this sea, as has been threatened, if the trade with China is not cut off with a single stroke, it will be seriously menaced.

Consul Moseley says the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila increased his influence with the Chinese at least a hundred per cent. He quoted a remarkable incident in support of his statement, of how much more feared Uncle Sam was now in China than in days gone by. There was a dispute involving besides the Chinese interested, a Frenchman and an American, and the victory said to Mr. Moseley, who was representing his countryman, that he would give a decision in his favor, but he said he wanted the United States to stand by if the French objected to the decision. Five years ago Consul Moseley says the American would not even have been considered.

There is great anxiety among the Englishmen in China over the attitude of the Chinese to them consequent to the attention of the British government being held by the war in South Africa. Were it not for the well known fact that Japan is so strongly supporting England, he thinks, the Chinese would not hesitate to destroy British property in China.

Bishop Thorburn says that there is no doubt that a Great Reform Party is taking shape in China. What the outcome can be no living man can tell, but now everything is unsettled and points to a big revolt. In Singapore the Chinese even came to the point of cutting off their queues, but at the last their resolution failed them and the en-

Western University

A New Seat of Learning to be Opened in the Month of September.

Principal Pineo and Faculty of the Recently Organized Academy.

For some time the Baptists of this province have been working energetically upon their university proposition. At their Convention last year it was decided to move as speedily as possible towards the founding and equipment of a university at some suitable point in the province, and in the meantime to organize an extension or correspondence department after the model of the extension division of the University of Chicago, for the purpose of giving instruction by mail. The plan also included local classes and a local examiner and assistant wherever there should be one or more students.

The organization of the Correspondence Department of this University is now about completed. An efficient staff of instructors has been secured and the department will be ready to open for students in September next. The work of this department is arranged in courses covering the subjects required for university matriculation and the first two years of university study. There are in all over fifty of these courses, each of which requires a semester, or half year, for its completion and completion, but may, to suit the convenience of the student, be made to extend over a considerably longer period. Examinations are to be held bi-weekly, under the supervision of the local examiners in communities wherever there may be students of the University. The personnel of the staff of instructors to whom has been committed the work of teaching by correspondence is as follows:

Albert J. Pineo, M.A., principal, Victoria; B. C. McNeil, treasurer, Victoria; B. C. mathematics (Academic department); Isaac G. Matthews, M.A., Vancouver; B. C. English; Charles L. Brown, B.A., Victoria; B. C. mathematics; Albert E. Coldwell, M.A., Wolfville, N. S., chemistry; Apple E. MacLean, Ph. D., Victoria College, Montreal, history and sociology; Thomas P. Hall, Ph. D., Kansas City University, Kansas City, Kansas, physics; Frederick Eby, M.A., Clarke University, Worcester, Mass., psychology and pedagogy; Ernest Hall, M.D., Victoria, B. C., physiology; John F. Vichert, M.A., Victoria, B. C., French and German; Sappnel J. Farmer, M.A., University of Toronto, Ontario, Latin and Greek; Horatio H. Newman, M.A., University of Chicago, Chicago, annual biology; Walter B. Hinson, M.A., Vancouver, ethics.

It is by no means claimed that correspondence instruction can adequately take the place of class room teaching and drill, yet it fills a place no less important, for it reaches very many who could not otherwise enjoy any of the advantages of university training. It makes a liberal education possible to those studiously inclined young men and young women who, engaged in life's practical duties, are unable to spend the time and money required for attendance at a university. No doubt there are many such in British Columbia, and it is hoped by the founders of this University that very valuable aid and stimulus may be given them by their efforts after self-culture.

Complete information as to courses, examinations, etc., can be obtained by addressing the principal.

MANY LIVES SAVED. In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

KISSED THE TROOPS.

How the Loyal Women of Ireland Gave Vent to Their Enthusiasm—Nothing to Mar Her Majesty's Entry into Dublin.

(Associated Press.) Dublin, April 5.—Queen Victoria yesterday was received with an enthusiasm exceeding that which marked her recent appearance in London, and which well might eclipse the vaunted glories of the Jubilee.

The Lord Lieutenant has been taken at his word, and the whole country has risen superior to political prejudices. No single circumstances marred the Royal entry into Ireland's capital. In fact the most optimistic loyalists expressed themselves surprised at the warmth of the greeting.

The extent of Dublin's orderliness can be gauged from the fact that the police made no arrests during the entire day, and, although about 1,000,000 persons crowded the narrow streets, only a couple of accidents occurred.

Until midnight the crowds watching the illuminations, but by 1 a.m. Dublin was as quiet as any country town.

Along the march from Kingstown to the vice-regal lodge stretched 7,000 troops, chiefly militia. These had little to do, and instead of creating the hostility that military sometimes create, they were at various points the subject of the Royal procession, could find no better way to express their enthusiasm and excitement.

Nine-tenths of those in Dublin yesterday had never seen the Queen before, and they characteristically expressed themselves upon her appearance as "My, but she's grand." When she passed all bared their heads.

On every side it was admitted to be a Great Day for Ireland, the loyalists saying under their breath, "pity it did not come sooner," and the Nationalist partaking sufficiently of the prevailing enthusiasm to subordinate political considerations, which officially and by the Queen's own declarations had no part in the greatest day in the history of Ireland.

Press Comments. London, April 5.—The Times commenting on the reception Her Majesty has met with in Ireland, says: "The hearty and generous welcome, unbroken by any disturbing voices, which the Queen has received in Dublin, stands out all the more conspicuously in view of the Nationalist attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales. The Irish people will rejoice that political passion does not take the form of continental anarchism. In their hearts they will be glad to know that the evil traditions of former days have gradually died out. While unanimous denunciations of great Britain are being shouted broadcast over the continent, it would be prudent and dignified for those in the highest places in the state to refrain from putting themselves in the way of the insult or something worse."

These sentiments of the Times represent pretty accurately the tone of the editorials generally.

Dublin, April 5.—4 p. m.—The city of Dublin has settled down to having royalty in her midst, and with the exception of the unusual number of people in the streets and the decorations, there is no trace of yesterday's excitement. Queen Victoria, looking well, drove out into the morning in the private gardens, her chair being drawn by a white donkey. A large number of curious persons went to the vice-regal lodge to-day, but there were no demonstrations.

BRONCHITIS. Mr. William Davidson, St. Andrews, Que., states: "Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured me of bronchitis. I have, without success, tried many remedies for the past six years. Last winter when I had a severe attack and was unable to work I procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and am happy to state that the third bottle made me a well man." 25 cents a bottle. Family size 90 cents.

NOTES FROM LONDON. (Associated Press.) Toronto, April 5.—The Globe publishes the following from its London correspondent: "London, April 4.—There was a very large attendance at the dinner of the Canada club here at the Albion tavern to-night. Lord Strathcona presided, and among those who responded to the toasts were the Marquis of Hertford, who has just returned from Canada, and who has a son serving in the Strathcona Horse, Lord Norton, who conducted the Dominion bill through the House of Commons thirty-three years ago, Austen Chamberlain's son, of the Colonial Secretary, Major-General Henderson, Mr. Edmund Burton, Australian Federation delegate, and Sir Walter Pearce, agent-general for Natal. In all 150 persons were present.

"In the discussion in the House of Commons last night on Mr. Hererwick's resolution suggesting representation by the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain gave the final quietus to the story that he had offered preferential trade to Canada. He said: 'I have never done anything of the sort. It is one of those mistakes of which I am so largely the victim, and which perhaps it would hardly be worth while to contradict until the occasion becomes urgent.'"

PREPARING FOR WAR. Russians Are Rushing Grain to Port Arthur—Japanese Naval Reserves Called Out. Shanghai, April 5.—The ominous preparations by the Russian and Japanese war departments continue. The Russians are making strenuous efforts to fill Port Arthur with grain, even at war prices, and are importing quantities of wheat from North China. Japan has called out her naval reserves for service during the approaching manoeuvres, when the entire Japanese fleet will be engaged.

NETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

The Bill Defeated To-Day by a Majority of Forty-Four—Speeches by Hon. A. G. Blair and Mr. Bostock.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, April 5.—The railway committee room of the House of Commons was crowded this forenoon when the Kettle River Valley Railway Bill, to give railway facilities to the Boundary Creek district, British Columbia, came up for consideration.

The bill was in charge of Mr. Bostock, who made a very strong argument in favor of it, showing that the road was a necessity in the interests of the district. He quoted statistics to show the rapid growth of the locality, and said that in addition to whatever railway connection the C. P. R. gave, it was essential that this charter, which passed the committee two years ago, but was defeated in the House, ought to be granted.

Walter Barwick, Toronto, appeared for the bill. Mayor Manley, of Grand Forks, was also in attendance. Both spoke strongly for it.

Mr. Shaughnessy, on behalf of the C. P. R., opposed it, wanting his company to have a free hand in that district, thereby they would be able to treat mine-owners better.

Sir Charles Tupper opposed the bill because the C. P. R. had built in that district.

Mr. Robertson, Toronto, was opposed to giving a monopoly to the C. P. R., and favored the bill.

Hon. A. G. Blair, in a strong speech, supported the bill. He said that if the committee refused the charter it meant that the territory was to be handed over to the C. P. R., and that the roads were to be permitted to be built southwards, or no railway communication given to the district in future. There never would be stronger reasons for granting a charter than those given to-day. He ridiculed Shaughnessy's argument for a free hand. He had supported the bill in the past and did so to-day.

The committee divided on the preamble, when it was rejected by 30 for and 83 against. The bill was therefore defeated by 44 of a majority.

There were 30 Liberals, six Conservatives and three Independents who voted for the Kettle River bill. The Independents were Messrs. McCarthy, Robertson and Putee. Eleven French-Canadian Liberals voted for the bill. No French Conservatives voted for it.

Col. Prior and J. A. Morrison voted against the bill. Messrs. McInnes and Bostock voted for it.

TEST THE URINE. If you have backache and there are brick dust deposits found in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's Disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

TRAIN WRECKED. Passenger Coaches Destroyed by Fire—Five Persons Killed. (Associated Press.) Fort Worth, Texas, April 5.—The southern passenger train, on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad, was wrecked this morning near Channing. The coaches caught fire, and the entire train, except one coach, was burned. It is reported that six or seven persons were killed, among them the Wells Fargo express messenger, Chapman.

Superintendent Goode, and Trainmaster MHS, in a special car with a number of physicians, had left for the scene. The wreck was caused by a washout. The fireman and express messenger, it is believed, were burned in the wreck. The local Wells Fargo office has received a message from Channing to the effect that it is impossible to tell the number of passengers killed.

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.

Don't Guess At Results.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 23, 1898. Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Treatises on the horse, your book on Spavin and one of your bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERLIN. Price, \$1; six for \$5. Ask a druggist for family use. It has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Book's Cotton Root Compound. Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask for it. One druggist for Book's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and injections are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 25 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 45 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamps. The Book Company, Windsor, Ont., Nos. 1 and 2, sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

APIOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

OLD PEOPLE

Find Spring a Very Trying Season of the Year.

They Can Preserve Their Health and Strength by Using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The breaking up of the winter and the advent of spring usually comes hard on the old. Their health seems to suffer severely at this time and many are hurried into their graves. But people advanced in years can prevent sickness and keep themselves hale and strong and in the enjoyment of good health by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This remedy makes the blood rich, the nerves vigorous, and the heart strong, and should be used promptly on the first sign of declining health or strength.

Mr. Samuel Lane, 31 St. Patrick street, St. John, N. B., writes: "I am now a man of nearly eighty years of age and enjoyed, the best of health until a few years ago, when I began to feel distress after eating, and suffered greatly with indigestion, bad breath, etc."

"My friends recommended numerous remedies, but none of those I tried seemed to be me much good. "Finally I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before I had finished the box they brought relief, so that I now can eat anything set before me without the least inconvenience. I was run down and nervous before taking these wonderful pills, but they have regulated my entire system, tone up my nerves, and restored healthy action to the heart, so that I am now feeling vigorous and strong."

The Hochi declares that it is an open secret that Russia intended to seize a place in southern Korea as a naval station between Vladivostok and Port Arthur and this brought about the Masampo affair. Russia was disappointed there, but it is now reported that she

keeps. Bring Them a Mul- and Aches. How often women get out before the day's work is fairly done and sink into a fit utterly worn. But the housework that is done every day, and the head is ready to burst. These women can't understand why they never strong, why they might do, why they are not so appetite and aches all over. The cause of the trouble is of the kidneys. These of the blood get out result the uric acid that they ought to get into the system, to get relief until they are healthy. The quickest way to cure the Don's Kidney Remedy for all kidney ailments. Best Little River, early wrote as follows: "I was in a state of pleasure in wearing Pills have wonderful health. I had been back for a number me I began taking most unable to do

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More Shacks Condemned

City Sanitary Inspector Prosecuting His Duties With Vigor in Chinatown.

Award of Contract for Curbing Leads to a Lively Discussion.

The business of the city council was disposed of last night with unusual dispatch, and with an utter absence of any incident of note, with the single exception of a little tilt between the Mayor and Ald. Beckwith in which the latter accused the chairman of discourtesy and the Mayor retorted that Ald. Beckwith was delaying the council by the number and length of his speeches.

After the reading of the minutes, the clerk read a communication from F. Elworthy, secretary of the Jubilee hospital, directing the council's attention to the fact that the hospital grounds were being flooded from the Fernwood estate through the box drain in the hospital being insufficient to carry off the surface water. Referred to city engineer for report.

Adj. Dodd asked for exemption from taxation for the S. A. Wood Yard, which was being conducted as a charitable institution.

Ald. Cameron moved that the matter be referred to the finance committee for report, which was carried.

Robt. Dinsdale withdrew his tender for pumping machinery at the North Dairy Farm.

The communication was received and filed.

The city engineer recommended that the surface drain at the Rock Bay dump be prolonged across the street and at a cost of \$35. This was adopted.

The remainder of the report going over until Wednesday evening.

Sanitary Officer Wilson reported as follows:

Gentlemen—I would respectfully report as follows on several wood cabins that, in my opinion, fully come under the provisions of clause 60 of the Municipal Classes Act and should be removed.

First. Six one-story cabins situate on lot 605 block M, with all other wooden structures on same lot fronting on Esquadrin street; also one frame building known as Nos. 76 and 78, situate on lot 605, block M, with two other buildings in the rear, and all other wooden structures on said lot. The above named lots are assessed in the name of A. Gullitoteau, and J. Colgadrippe is agent.

Second. All the one-story cabins situate on lot 446, block G, and known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27, fronting on Esquadrin street, together with all other wooden structures on said lot. The latter lot is assessed in name of D. McTavish, and Mr. P. B. Smith is agent.

The whole of the above properties are a nuisance and dangerous to the public health.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

Ald. Brydon moved that the owners of the property be notified to meet the council on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to show cause why these buildings should not be removed at once.

Ald. Beckwith asked if such a course was necessary. It seemed that the council was getting back to the council followed years ago when it was almost impossible to get rid of these shacks. The sanitary officer had pronounced the places a nuisance. Why show any latitude in the matter? The next result would probably be that a few Chalmers would be got rid of, a little scrubbing done, etc., and the shacks would remain.

Ald. Cameron took what advantage this course had over the one usually followed?

The motion carried.

Sam. Brakes addressed a letter to "the Right Honorable Mayor and Aldermen," stating that a letter which had been addressed to the council signed by his name was a forgery. He knew the man, and hoped the council would prosecute him for this "assassination."

Ald. Brydon moved that the letter be received and filed, and the gentleman advised to seek redress, if he wished it, from the courts; the writer also to be informed that the council would afford every facility to bring the offenders to justice. Carried.

R. H. Sperrling, wiring inspector, submitted his monthly report, which was received and placed on file.

E. C. Johnson reported the month's receipts at the market as \$127.25.

Geo. Noot, asked for an appointment as building inspector for the North Dairy Farm, citing his experience for thirty years as a proof of competency. Received and laid on the table.

M. N. Conyers and others resident on Stanley avenue, asked that the matter of sewerage connection with Cook street be attended to. Received and laid on the table.

Tenders for water pipe for Moss street were then opened. The Mayor stated that one tender marked "aternate" tender had been received at 8 o'clock. Should it be opened?

Ald. Stewart vigorously opposed such a step. The council should adhere to the rules. They were receiving a great deal of abuse for such things. He didn't know who the parties were so he had no ends to serve.

It was ordered that the tender be returned. The other tenders were as follows: C. M. Cookson, 4 inch pipe, 60 cents per foot; Marine Iron Works, 67c. per foot; John Robertson Co., Ltd., Vancouver, \$61.75 per 100 feet; A. L. Gartshore, Vancouver, 48c.; Boyd, Burns & Co., Vancouver, 50c. for Canadian pipe and 51c. for lap jointed pipe. Lap-welded pipe was offered by the Alton Iron Works at 68c.; from John Robertson Co., \$85.10 per 100 feet; and from the Marine Iron Works for 70c.; Boyd, Burns & Co., 53c.

per foot; J. H. Warner & Co. tendered as follows: for 4 inch pipe, \$51.50 per ton for American pipe, and \$63.40 per 100 feet for lap-welded pipe.

It was moved that the tenders be received and referred to the city engineer, city purchasing agent and water commissioner for report. Carried.

The finance committee recommended awarding the cement tender to R. F. Rithet for 900 barrels of German cement. They also recommended purchasing 1,000 feet of granite curbing and twelve corners, the first at 94 cents a foot; and \$1.25 for corners from Thos. Bradbury.

Ald. Cooley was dissatisfied with the curbing award, declaring that it "wasn't a square deal."

The circumstances were explained by the city engineer and Ald. Cameron, who said that it had been found necessary to purchase fess stone than originally called for in the specifications.

Ald. Kinsman said if the tenders could not be accepted on the basis of the original specifications they should have been thrown out. At present the work would be performed in Vancouver and would not benefit Victoria and it seemed to him the highest instead of the lowest tender had been accepted.

Ald. Beckwith said Mr. Fleming had been shut out by the fact that he had not tendered for quarry stone, but for boulder.

The Mayor—Isn't that a quarry? Ald. Beckwith—The engineer doesn't say so?

Ald. Cooley—Well, I say so. What is quarry stone. Can you define it?

It appeared from the subsequent discussion that Mr. Fleming's tender for the straight curbing had been the lowest, while for the corners Mr. Bradbury's had been the cheapest. The original specification of 2,000 feet straight curbing being reduced to 1,000, and 12 corners being required. Mr. Bradbury's became the cheaper of the two, although the dealer on the original specifications.

It also appeared from the discussion that Mr. Fleming's tender had been 76 1/2c. a foot for straight curbing, and \$2.25 for corners; while Mr. Bradbury's had been 78c. for straight curbing, and \$1.25 for round corners.

Ald. Yates thought the fair way would be to take an estimate of so many corners to every thousand feet, a view which was concurred in by the mayor.

Against this view it was pointed out by Ald. Beckwith and Cameron that it would be impossible to do this, as on lower Yates street for instance, there were a number of alleys which required corners.

The mayor thought it would be the best way to give the tender for corners to Bradbury and the straight curbing to Fleming. (Laughter.)

Ald. Kinsman entered a defence of boulder stone, and then motion was submitted by Ald. Stewart to the effect that the report be laid on the table, which was carried.

The fire warden recommended that the city engineer be instructed to draw plans for a brick fire hall in Victoria West, not to cost more than \$3,000. Received and adopted.

The city engineer, water commissioner and electrician recommended the extension of time for receiving tenders for pumps, in accordance with a request from Nicholles & Bennett, for a week longer to prepare their tender. This was approved.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$5,862.91 out of current revenue. Adopted.

Ald. Beckwith's motion involving the construction of concrete sidewalk on Yates street with granite curbs was then reached.

Among the reasons given for the notice by the mover was the building going on on lower Yates. This would complete the paving of Yates street from Broad to Wharf streets, with the exception of two sections recently laid with plank walk.

The mayor then read a list of works, previously contemplated, four by the late council and two by the present council.

The mover thought that the council should not be bound by what previous councils had decided upon.

Ald. Cameron thought the laying of a sidewalk on Government street opposite the post office was necessary and he thought the compensation to the owners in grading the lots could be arranged.

Ald. Beckwith after speaking to the motion suggested that the city engineer give his opinion.

The Mayor—Does the council wish the city engineer to make a speech?

Ald. Beckwith—That isn't a fair way of putting it and I don't appreciate it a little bit.

The Mayor—it appears to me that you want to run the council. You speak about half a dozen times to every resolution, and waste the time of this council.

Ald. Beckwith—I'm not the only one. The matter was laid on the table.

The Expenditure By-law was reconsidered and finally passed.

Ald. Cameron suggested that when the council met on Wednesday it should be in special session.

Ald. Yates concurred, if it was intended to confine the business to streets business. The trouble was that so much other business came up that streets matters were overlooked.

The council then rose.

Objection Entered

Mr. Helmcken Protests Against Converting Marine Hospital Into a Barracks.

Contents That the Proposed Step is Violation of Terms of Union.

A protest is being entered by H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., against the transfer of the Marine hospital to the authorities of the department of militia and defence for the purposes of a barracks for the provisional company raised in B. C., and which has been ordered into quarters here.

The letter was filed with the Attorney-General of the province this morning, and is self-explanatory. It is as follows:

Victoria, B.C., 3rd April, 1900. The Honorable Joseph Martin, Premier of the Province of British Columbia.

Sir—I beg to enter my emphatic protest against any use or disposition of the present Marine hospital, such as I see is contemplated in the dispatches in the public newspapers.

I beg to call your attention to section 5, sub-section 9, of the Terms of Union, which provides for the maintenance of marine hospitals by Canada assuming and defraying the charges of a marine hospital for Victoria, and I wish to guard against any breach of the Terms of Union. This question is no new question to me, as it has already been considered in connection with an application made by the government of Canada to make arrangements for the curbing of the marine stock by the Jubilee hospital.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN.

Sec. 5, sub-section 9 of the terms of union, under which British Columbia entered Confederation, is as follows: "Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services: Lighthouses, buoys and beacons, shipwrecked crews, quarantine and marine hospitals, including a marine hospital at Victoria."

The question of accommodating the Marine hospital cases at the Jubilee hospital has been discussed between the board of the latter institution and this department of marine on previous occasions, but no arrangement was reached, principally because of this clause in the terms of union, and also because of the disagreement as regards the question of payment and other reasons. As soon as Mr. Helmcken saw in last night's Times the arrangement which it was proposed to enter into, he made the formal objection mentioned.

Now that spring is thawing out the ice-bound golden Klondike streams, miners are figuring on the output, and in the opinion of many the clean-up of this year will be far in advance of that of last year. On Dominion and Hunker the clean-up of this spring will be much larger than that of last year. The Yukon Sun of March 21st in an extra issued to give a summary detail of the work on these two creeks says:

"The spring is fast approaching and we will be soon again in the midst of what is so dear to the average Klondiker's heart. The clean-up is evident to the visitor who makes a trip up the creeks, the snow left the dumps, (the fruits of many months of hard and persistent labor), but already a sluice head of water is coursing down our creeks, giving joy to the claim owners and hope to their lay men. One is simply amazed at the immense size of the dumps this year, and it is to be hoped will be water enough for sluicing purposes."

"That the output from Hunker and Dominion creeks this year will be larger than last goes without saying. This year, with the aid of steam thawers, the lot has been easier for the miner, both as regards work, few accidents, the general health of the miner and which leads the writer to remark that there is no country in which he has been, that ground can be worked to more advantage than in the frozen Klondike with the same amount of labor."

After summarizing at length the work done on the various properties along Hunker the writer continues:

"As will be seen by the above summary there are a lot of claims on Hunker on which no work has been done this winter, but they will no doubt be opened up as summer sluicing propositions. However, the clean-up of this spring will be a large one, and an output of at least two million dollars is to be expected from Hunker and its tributaries."

Referring to Dominion creek the Sun says: "Dominion creek promises well as a producer this year, and some immense dumps are the result of the winter's work. From Cariboo down to 20 below discovery Dominion creek has a healthy appearance and the size of some of the dumps is astonishing. After a lengthy winter of work on this creek it continues: "That Dominion creek is rich is without doubt, and that it will take years to work it out any miner can see. The output this winter will be over two and a half millions, and when all the dumps are washed out on its tributaries the output will be not far behind that of Eldorado."

Wilkie Holden, employed in the Canadian Northern railway shops at Dauphin, was crushed to a jelly yesterday, a tender killed which he was making repairs falling upon him.

WHERE RESTS THE BLAME
The Liver as Well as the Kidneys Responsible for Pains in the Back.

Slow complexion, pain under the left shoulder blade and biliousness are unmistakable signs of torpid, sluggish liver. Too much bile is left in the blood and the whole system is poisoned.

Many people blame the kidneys for their sufferings when the liver is the real cause. Backache is as often the result of inactive liver as of disordered kidneys, and when the pain runs up under the left shoulder blade you can be sure the liver is responsible for the suffering.

As an invigorator and strengthener of the liver and kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are without a rival to-day. They have a combined and direct action on both liver and kidneys, make them active and vigorous, insure perfect filtering of the blood, and positively and permanently cure liver complaint, biliousness, jaundice, backache, humors, kidney disease and all irregularities of the kidneys of liver. They are sold in 25-cent boxes at all dealers in medicine. Burt's & Co., Toronto. For pills, there is Dr. Chase's Ointment, an absolute cure, 50 cents a box.

OLD WOMEN'S HOME.
New Matron Appointed at Last Night's Meeting.

It is now two years since the Home for the Aged and Infirm Women was first organized by a committee of three or four ladies, who were very materially advised and assisted by ex-Mayor Redfern and Mr. Alex. Wilson. The Home, now thanks to the above mentioned and the kindness of many other friends who assisted so substantially with fuel, furnishings, provisions etc. during the two years, is on a very good basis, comfortably equipped and provided with furniture and furnishings to make it very homelike for the occupants.

The committee are very grateful to the civic authorities for the support given by them at present and during the past two years. Their thanks are also extended to Mrs. Tait for her interesting readings to the old women; to Mr. Durham for grasping the minor C.E. to the Epworth League; the minor C.E. to the Y. W. C. T. U., and all others who assisted in making part of the time pass pleasantly for the old ladies. Below are the donations which are gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Goddard, table

cloth; Mrs. Caine, blanket; Mrs. McInnis, quilted covers; Mrs. Sikes, wheat flakes; Mrs. H. E. Hammond (naval yard), clock; A Friend, oranges and biscuits.

At the annual meeting held last night Mrs. Roblee was appointed matron, instead of Mrs. James, resigned.

MINER KILLED.
(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, April 4.—Two miners were injured in No. 5 shaft yesterday. One of them, William Cammichael, had his head badly cut and both his shoulders were bruised. Duncan Gillies was struck on the body and ribs and sustained painful injuries. The injuries were caused by a fall of rock from the roof.

Ben Greenway, also employed in No. 5 shaft, was kicked in the face by a mule last night and lost several teeth.

Coal Mine Inspector Moran has received a dispatch stating that a miner was killed in No. 4 shaft, Union mine. He left this morning to make an investigation. The telegram gave no details.

Two Rich Creeks
Hunker and Dominion Will Yield Four and a Half Millions in Gold.

Steam Thawing Machines Make it Possible to Pile Up Big Dumps.

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V. Y. T. CO.'S SAWMILLS
Running in Full Blast at Lake Bennett.

The V. Y. T. Co.'s sawmill at Bennett is now running in full blast, says the Bennett Sun, and everything is moving along just the same as last season, although there is quite a change in the personnel of the force of workmen. Many of last summer's force are still on deck, among them are Mr. Fred Holland, Mr. "Tommy" Bicks and Mr. Dallas. The mill commenced sawing on Thursday, and turned out something over 5,000 feet of lumber. The manager, Mr. White, is already having material for scows sawed, and will be ready to supply a demand for the same in the event of an early "break-up" of the river. The boards for scow building are now sawed and planed with a bevel-edge, which, we are informed, greatly expedites the "calking" process.

For days past whilst the machinists were getting the machinery out of the snow and putting it in running order, many men and teams were engaged in making trails to the logging camp, which is about four miles distant from the mill. In many places four and five feet of snow would have to be removed in order to get a good road. A great deal of work was also done on the road between the city and the mill. A force of 20 men, under Mr. Maguire, are employed at the "upper camp" getting out the timber, and 10 teams are sledging the logs to the mill. In and about the mill proper a force of about 30 are employed in various capacities.

Mr. Fred White, the new manager, lately from Atlin, expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which everything seems to be moving along thus far, and anticipates a very busy season. During the season of 1899 the V. Y. T. Co. hauled 261 scows and boats, and furnished the lumber for hundreds of others.

10,000 SORRY HEARTS.
La Grippe Has Made Them So—But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Will Bring Joy and Health.

La Grippe has left many a heart weak and diseased. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, because of its great merit as a heart remedy, the magical quickness in giving relief, and the almost incredible cures it performs, is snatching from death's door many who had been given up as hopeless cases. It's a wonder worker; it's a specific for all heart derangements, and no matter how acute or seemingly hopeless, will give relief in 30 minutes.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co. (Associated Press.)

LOCKOUT OF PLASTERERS.
Minneapolis, April 8.—The employing plasterers have locked out their men pending the settlement of their disputes as to hours. The contractors have made an offer of arbitration, and this will be taken up by the Union on Friday night.