

LONDON'S WELCOME TO CHAMBERLAIN

PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS AT THE GUILDHALL

Everything is in Trim for a United South Africa Under the British Flag

London, March 20.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain today received the city of London's congratulations on his mission to South Africa in the Guildhall, where Lord Mayor Samuel and the corporation presented him with an address of welcome in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished representatives of politics, the services, art, science, the church, the law and the drama.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayress and the corporation officers met Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain in the library, where a procession was formed, headed by trumpeters and proceeded to the gaily lit Guildhall, in which the address, eulogizing the secretary's services in South Africa, was presented.

Loud and prolonged cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs greeted Mr. Chamberlain on his rising to respond. The secretary's speech was largely a repetition of what he had said at Southampton. He said he was convinced that everything was in trim for a united South Africa under the British flag.

The secretary added that he found no trace in South Africa of vindictiveness among the Boers; expressed his admiration of the dignified way in which the Boers had accepted the result of the appeal to arms, and continued:

"The only fruit which we desire from the war is the friendship of those who were so recently fighting us." The conciliatory spirit displayed in this sentence pervaded the entire speech.

Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and about three hundred other persons were entertained at luncheon in the Mansion House.

After the usual toasts the Lord Mayor thanked Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. The secretary responded, "He said the Lord Mayor had justly associated with his name 'that of his wife.' Of his personal obligations to her, that was not the time to speak but as a nation we are concerned she was also entitled to some share of its gratitude in the work of reconciliation. Her sympathy and interest had made friends where he himself well might have failed."

MILITIA MATTERS

Difference of Opinion Between Minister and Commander-Dundonald's Term May Be Reduced.

Ottawa, March 21.—There is a difference of opinion between Lord Dundonald and Sir Frederick Borden on the recognition of the militia. Lord Dundonald wants an elaborate scheme which would cost about thirteen million dollars, while Sir Frederick Borden cannot get more than one million this year, or an increase of \$400,000 over last year.

PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT BILL

Ottawa, March 21.—Hon. A. G. Blair in the House yesterday introduced his railway reconstruction bill. The bill is substantially the same as the one of last year. There are new changes, but none of an important character.

NOTHING TO WARRANT THE RUSH TO TANANA

Dawson, March 21.—Reports from Tanana do not confirm the earlier news. F. R. Klumb, who made a special trip to ascertain the facts, gives the district an absolute black eye. He says there is no money and no work. No pay dirt has yet been found of any importance.

THE MURDER OF BURDICK

Buffalo, N. Y., March 21.—Chief of Police Bull said today that his opinion as to who killed Burdick had not been changed at any time since the murder. He declared, "and I suspect the same woman now that I did the day of the murder. I believe Mr. Casack and the district attorney are of the same opinion."

BOILER EXPLOSION

Taunton, Mass., March 21.—By the explosion of a locomotive boiler at the roundhouse of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway today, Eliza Chase and the fireman were killed and Frank Smith, a machanic helper and Lawrence Lynch and Michael Kelly, machinists, were injured.

THREE WOMEN KILLED

Phillipsdale, R.I., March 20.—Three women were instantly killed and a fourth was probably fatally injured today while walking from Pawtucket to this town on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway.

CATTLE DEALER ROBBED

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WESTERN MEMBERS IN THE SENATE

SHOULD BE INCREASED

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RUSH OF SETTLERS INTO TERRITORIES

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SEIZED AS PIRATE

New York, March 23.—A special cablegram to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: "The British cruiser Pallas has seized the Venezuelan warship Restaurador on the ground that she is a pirate. The case against the Restaurador is that she had been carrying contraband goods to Venezuela."

PERISHED IN BLIZZARD

Regis, Wyo., March 23.—While driving Mormon sheep herders across their dead line, five cattlemen are supposed to have perished in the recent blizzard in the Sweet Water country. A posse is searching the surrounding country for them.

WHITTAKER WRIGHT

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—A decrease in the hard coal traffic is enabling the Reading Co. to fill the bins at Landisville, Pa., and other storage yards. Shipments over the Reading main line have been reduced from 10,000 to 7,000 cars weekly.

TRAMP KILLED

Atlanta, Ga., March 23.—A Southern railway passenger train, which left this city for Washington at midnight, is reported to have been wrecked at Toccoa, 80 miles north of this city. One person is reported to have been killed, several injured. Details are unobtainable, but half of the train is said to have turned over.

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THE CROW'S NEST STRIKE SETTLED

AGREEMENT BINDING FOR THREE YEARS

Fernie, March 23.—The strike of coal miners is practically over. The terms of the agreement have been accepted by the district union and by the local unions of Michel, Coal Creek and Morrissey, though the papers are not yet signed. The articles of agreement will be signed today, the contract being binding for three years.

OTHER CHANGES MAY FOLLOW

Resignation of President Castro, of Venezuela, Probably First of a Number.

Berlin, March 23.—It is believed here that the resignation of President Castro, of Venezuela, on Saturday was designed to secure an endorsement from the Venezuelan congress that he retain office. In any case the German foreign office expects General Castro's successor will carry out the terms of the protocol, and it is not thought any fresh complications are likely to grow out of the present turn of politics at Caracas.

SOUFRIERE AGAIN ACTIVE

Kingston, St. Vincent, March 22.—6:30 p.m.—The eruption of Soufriere continued today. The volcano has been erupting all day, and the quantity of ejecta is apparently greater than at the time of either of the previous eruptions, but storm winds are driving the bombs to the northwest. There has been a heavy fall of stones and black sand in the northern districts which caused a few casualties. The inhabitants are moving southward in great excitement.

CREDITORS MEET

Count Maurice de Bostiar's Liabilities Placed at \$140,000.

THE FRUIT TRADE

Company Fought to Take Over Factories and Will Increase the Export.

KILLED BY LADRONES

Constabulary Inspector Among Those Who Fell During Attack by Natives.

FIGHT IN PROGRESS

Revolutionists Capture Fort Near San Domingo—Many Killed and Wounded.

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HEARING CHARGE AGAINST ESTES

WITNESS BULLY STILL ON THE STAND

President Bulley, of the Local Branch of the Steamship Union, Gave Evidence.

(Friday's Daily.)

The police court was crowded this morning for the opening of the case against George Estes, charged with attempting to incite the crew of the steamship Charming to willfully delay the passage and progress of that vessel on her usual run.

The proceedings this morning consisted of the examination of Mr. A. Bulley, president of the local branch of the B. C. Steamship Union.

The defendant, represented by H. Robertson, E. V. Bodwell, K. C. Condicts the prosecution, the hearing will open again this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Robertson asked for an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Bodwell objected to allowing the case to stand over. He held that good reasons should be advanced before allowing this.

Police Magistrate Hall held that the prosecution had the right to ask an adjournment.

Mr. Robertson said that there was a vital reason for adjourning this case for reasons which, while it would not disclose, his side was prepared yesterday.

Mr. Bodwell held that he was a usual application. He contended that it was manifestly unfair to leave over the Crown's examination until a later time.

Mr. Robertson having the case continued in part and defer the remainder until the hearing of the week.

A Bulley, officer on the Charming, was called. He said he had been for several months employed on the Charming. For some time he knew Capt. Troup as manager of the C. P. N. Company.

Mr. Bodwell then proceeded to find what communications had been held with Mr. Robertson. The witness contended he had no answers suggested by Mr. Robertson.

"scab." He would not like to be called a "scab." If a strike were called on the Charming, he would not go out to work.

Further questions as to the existence of a list brought forth objections by Mr. Robertson that the witness was being cross-examined.

The witness knew Mr. Estes for about three weeks. He was president of the U.B.R.E. whose headquarters were, he believed, at San Francisco.

"Did you go to Vancouver without any suggestion by your association?" "I don't remember."

He could not state precisely how many times he went to meet Mr. Estes the afternoon of the 17th and 18th of March, as well as to the 10th.

Pressed for an answer as to how many times, witness said he went several times. At times he went at the request of his association after the first meeting.

"With the idea of ascertaining whether it would be advisable for your body to declare a strike?" "Yes."

He did not see Mr. Estes until he went to Vancouver. He could not say how many times.

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"Did you express your views upon the advisability of non-resistance of your association to the strike?" "Yes."

Mr. Robertson took exception that the information had to do with a charge of inciting on the 10th. An offence of the kind charged could not be admitted.

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ness turned to the magistrate with the inquiry if he was compelled to divulge the secret workings of his association.

Mr. Bodwell—Produce your oath. Where is the form? Witness—It's in the ritual.

"I know of no rule of law," replied the magistrate, "which gives you the privilege of refusing to answer questions in the witness box."

The court room was again well-filled this morning when the hearing of the case of George Estes, charged with attempting to incite a strike on the Charming, was resumed.

The former oath, the court pointed out, had no binding power over him. It was absolutely unlawful and condemned by the criminal code.

"What conversation did you have with Mr. Estes on your way down from Vancouver about calling out a strike?"

Mr. Bodwell demanded an adjournment. The witness, after a prolonged pause said he couldn't say that this expectation was entertained.

Mr. Bodwell then asked if anybody had spoken to Estes regarding what he should do when he reached Victoria. He put this question several times, and finally the witness turned to the magistrate and said:

"You can't do anything more," the magistrate replied, and the witness appeared relieved.

"I want to know what you mean by 'discussing'?" inquired the witness.

"You don't need a lawyer to help you out," Mr. Bodwell tartly replied.

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order because he held no office in the local organization. On the Monday afternoon he went to the wharf with Mr. Thompson looking for "scab" freight.

"This question agitated the witness considerably. Turning to the magistrate he said: 'I am a young man, Your Honor, and I have two children. You've asked me to do a very hard thing. If I break my oath how can anybody ever believe me?'"

"Is too much to ask," the witness replied. "I will do anything from my promise or must I go forth to the world as one who has betrayed his fellow man?"

Mr. Wilson contended that until it was shown that what took place in private was illegal the witness was not obliged to reveal it.

The witness further said that it bound him to reveal anything which took place in private session. It didn't mention court. He asked for four or five hours to consider the matter further.

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his conversation with Mr. Estes that the latter wanted the strike extended to Victoria. Neither could he say that he formed any conclusion from what Mr. Estes said.

The examination was continued until 10 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until this afternoon. It is Mr. Bodwell's intention to ask what took place at the private meeting, the witness in the meantime to consult his associates.

"What was the ostensible reason. But the real reason was strike in sympathy with the U.B.R.E.?" "Not particularly."

Mr. Wilson asked that before being asked to answer these questions the witness be given time for consideration.

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He couldn't say that he gathered from the conversation with Mr. Estes that the latter wanted the strike extended to Victoria.

land or England the boys were banqueted and entertained, and everything possible done to make their visit pleasant.

"Mentioning the make up of the Canadian team, Mr. Gillespie expressed the opinion that the men selected from the Maritime provinces did the best work.

AN ALL-CANADIAN PLAYER RETURNS VICTORIAN BACK FROM HIS LENGTAY TRIP

A. Gillespie Tells of Experiences of Team in Old Country—Their Record.

Looking well and evidently feeling none the worse for his long tour of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales, A. Gillespie, one of Victoria's representatives on the All-Canadian Rugby team, returned on Saturday evening.

"British Columbia teams play good football," he remarked, "but there are many wrinkles and tips of the game practiced in Britain which we have yet to learn."

"The men of the Fishermen's Union have demanded a considerable increase in wages, and they claim that unless their demands are met they will be unable to operate their plants."

NUMBER OF CANNERIES IN ALASKA WILL BE CLOSED DOWN THIS YEAR.

A San Francisco dispatch says: "It is probable that there will be a light pack of salmon at the Alaska canneries this season. A number of canneries will not open for operations, their managers claiming that they will not be able to pay the advanced schedule of wages demanded by the members of the Fishermen's Union."

PATENT REPORT.

R. Britain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following abstract from the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 10th, 1903:

WHOLESALE MARKET.

The following quotations are Victoria wholesale prices paid for fresh produce:

potatoes (new), per ton \$ 8.00 to 12.00

Carrots, per 100 lbs. 2.00

Butter (dairy), per lb. 20

Hay, per ton 12.00

Wool, per lb. 1.00

Wheat, per bushel 1.50

Barley, per ton 24.00

Beef, per lb. 10

Mutton, per lb. 10

Pork, per lb. 10

Venison, per lb. 10

A CRY FOR HELP—A pain in the back is a cry of the kidneys for help.

American Kidney Cure is the only cure that hasn't a failure written against it.

HOT TIMES AHEAD.

Politics is the spice of life in British Columbia, and surely we have had enough variety in our politics within the last year or two to give great zest to this favorite pursuit and recreation of the twentieth century man.

Take the case of Mr. Martin, the member for Vancouver. He has stated more than once that he has no confidence in the present government of British Columbia. He thinks that in the interests of the province it ought to be destroyed.

On examination we find Mr. Martin's once compact following of half a dozen or so in the Legislature has dwindled to one or two at the most. Consequently the member for Vancouver no longer holds the life of the government in his hands.

Mr. Martin has had a varied and interesting public career. The manner in which he has conducted himself and held his party together in the present House furnishes at once a beautiful epitome of his past career in various fields and of his fine capacity for leadership.

"I am absolutely satisfied that under Mr. Joseph Martin we cannot carry British Columbia. Liberals from the interior have assured me that in case the elections should come off at a near date, their associations would be compelled to repudiate the present leader entirely in order to secure the slightest show for the nominee.

"Would you accept Mr. Smith as leader, supposing he were elected to that position?" "Certainly, if he were the choice of the party. But I know perfectly well that he is not that choice. The only way he can secure the leadership will be through fraud. I have been in communication with my friends concerning the question, and they all understand that I am quite willing to step aside as a person who is not fit to lead the party chosen in my place. If you say, Mr. Senkler says that Ralph Smith would write the Liberal party, he must be quite well aware that his statement has no

basis in fact. The Liberals in this province who favor me as leader, will not, I believe, under any circumstances, accept Mr. Smith. They certainly will not receive him, or any other person, for that matter, if it is attempted to secure the leadership by unfair means. It is quite clear that a clique of Liberals in this city, whom I may denominate as the 'great crowd' and who are in the front for the success of the Liberal party but for the purpose of lining their own pockets, having determined to substitute Mr. Smith for me in the leadership of the party. They have thrown down the gauntlet to me and my friends, and we will not be slow to take it up.

AS TO PARTY LINES. The Times has the highest respect for Mr. A. E. McPhillips and the greatest admiration for the course he has pursued during the late political troublous times. He was for years a consistent supporter of governments the Times just as consistently opposed, and as severely condemned.

We have not the slightest doubt as to the singleness of purpose of Mr. McPhillips. He desires above all things to defeat the present government. He is strongly opposed to a declaration in favor of party lines, and will fight to the last ditch in defence of his position. But the party with which the dissident member for Victoria is allied is not by any means so strongly entrenched. The Conservative members of it, who are in the majority, would declare for party lines at once if they thought such a declaration would increase their prospects of attaining power.

There is no secret whatever about the aspirations of Conservatives. They hope to settle their differences and make as early an appeal as possible to the electorate upon party lines. We conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of Liberals to these facts, and to urge the necessity of making preparations for the day of battle. It may come sooner than many of us expect, because if a Conservative once catches a glimpse of office, and especially if his nose gathers a whiff of the good things that always accompany office under a Conservative government, he will right speedily shake hands with his quarrelsome brother and "hail round any old leader."

THE COAL CREEK OUTRAGE. The affair at the Fernie coal mines was not as serious as at first reported. There were less than one hundred men in the mob which took part in the outrageous assault upon the superintendents and workmen at the Coal Creek mines. But the act was a lawless one, and steps should be taken to prove to all concerned that lawlessness will not be tolerated in British Columbia. It will be well to make this thoroughly understood at once, because it is a deplorable fact that the prospects are not at present very bright for the restoration of harmonious relations between capital and labor in British Columbia. No doubt a considerable element of the population of Fernie and neighboring towns is foreign and does not as yet fully comprehend the responsi-

bility attaching to residence in a British country. An object lesson cannot but have a salutary effect not only in the neighborhood of Fernie, but elsewhere. The men assaulted at Coal Creek were employed for the purpose of saving valuable property from destruction. The object of the mob was therefore to destroy property. Apart altogether from the seriousness of the offence, that account, however, the rights of individuals to apply themselves in any calling without interference must be vindicated. We hope British Columbia is not yet so highly "organized" that her rulers will quietly acquiesce in mob despotism.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND RECIPROCIITY. The extraordinary session of the United States Senate, called by the president for the purpose of dealing with the proposed Panama ditch and reciprocity treaties, has come to an end. The treaty with Cuba has been ratified; that with Newfoundland does not seem to have been mentioned at all. New England interests were too powerful and refused to permit an arrangement which would admittedly have proved a great benefit and convenience to the vast majority of the citizens of both countries, but which might have temporarily interfered with the existing order of monopolies in American seaboard cities. It is evidently only with dependencies like Cuba, which can be forced to give our enterprising neighbors very much the longer end of the stick, that reciprocity treaties can be successfully negotiated. The spirit of protection is too strong to permit of a treaty that would be anything like equally advantageous to both parties to receive the necessary two-thirds of a majority in the American Senate. In that omnipotent body the monopolists have a firm, a powerful, and apparently a lasting friend. The Canadian Magazine for March has an article dealing with the experience of Canada in reciprocity negotiations. It goes way back to 1875 in the record, but Canada's attempts to reach a fair basis for an exchange of products dates farthest back than that. In 1875 the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Ontario, and the late Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, were joint guests at a St. John, N. B., banquet. In the course of a memorable speech Mr. Mackenzie said: "A morning paper to-day said that it was an interesting coincidence that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blaine should meet as guests at the banquet to-night, the one the head of a Ministry which initiated negotiations for a Treaty of Reciprocity, the other the head of a party which laid the treaty on the shelf. It was suggested that we might meet and compare notes, and that perhaps we might be able to settle our account. Well, for my part, I may say that Mr. Blaine, I am willing to trade, but as it requires two to make a bargain, if you are not willing I must go somewhere else."

Mr. Chamberlain and THE GOVERNMENT. The tide of public opinion in Great Britain is running strongly against the Conservative government. The result of recent bye-elections seems to leave no doubt about that. Premier Balfour is a very able and a very amiable gentleman, but he lacks force, public life appears to be more or less of a bore to him, and he is apparently indifferent as to the demoralized state of the party by which he is surrounded. Mr. Chamberlain is the vitalizing, aggressive personality of the government. But from the tone of the Colonial Secretary's remarks of late there is reason to believe he feels the burden to be pressing heavily and would be glad of an excuse to relieve himself of the great responsibility he carried hitherto so cheerily, so jauntily and so optimistically. There is a revolt in the Conservative party, too, a movement which in British political life is the invariable forerunner of a change of government. The Young Tories are on the warpath. They are headed by a fighting Churchill. These guerrillas have taken scamps already. Their appetite for carnage has been whetted by the successes that has attended their preliminary onslaught. The thought of the possibility of driving their own friends from office will but add fire to their enthusiasm. That is one of the peculiar features of British public life as distinguished from the conditions on this continent, where the party division lines are more rigidly drawn.

Time is healing the sore wounds from which the Liberal party has so long suffered. Leaders and rank and file are drawing together again. The causes of estrangement are disappearing. The bitterness of the old quarrels will be lost in enthusiasm at the thought of meeting the traditional enemy again upon equal terms. The abnormal state of the public mind, the unnatural tension created by the war in South Africa, has passed away; the home rule divisions no longer divide; normal conditions again prevail. The British taxpayer regarding the situation from a personal rather than a national point of view. He is in a mood to hold somebody responsible now that the atmosphere has been cleared and his blood has cooled. Nevertheless the majority of the government is very large. It will be in power long enough to give the Liberal party time to attend to its wounds and complete its organization. Under the influence of Mr. Chamberlain, the aggressive, the inspiring and the aspiring force in the organization, it may even complete its full term. But it is noticeable that more than once of late that great minister has alluded to the accumulation of years upon his head. He is not the man to capitulate even to Time himself without arguing the case to a conclusion. These allusions indicate that the thought of retirement has occurred to Mr. Chamberlain. He will be close to the limit set by the great Israelite to the years of man's activities before the present Imperial House shall be dissolved. The following words, uttered after his return from South Africa, sound almost like a prophecy: "I am convinced that the mission of the Cecil Empire is only just beginning. It is a mission of peace, of civilization, a union of hearts and spirits in these interests. If I have done anything to lay a single brick to that great edifice, which I believe will rear itself into the skies in the future, I am amply repaid." It may be a colonial prejudice, as naturally the Colonial Secretary has loomed larger in the public eye in Greater Britain than the other ministers, but it appears to us that the withdrawal of Mr. Chamberlain from public life would mean immediate Conservative defeat if the opposition is in reality the Liberal party, and not a number of warring factions. From the tone of the London newspapers, that seems also to be the opinion in Great Britain.

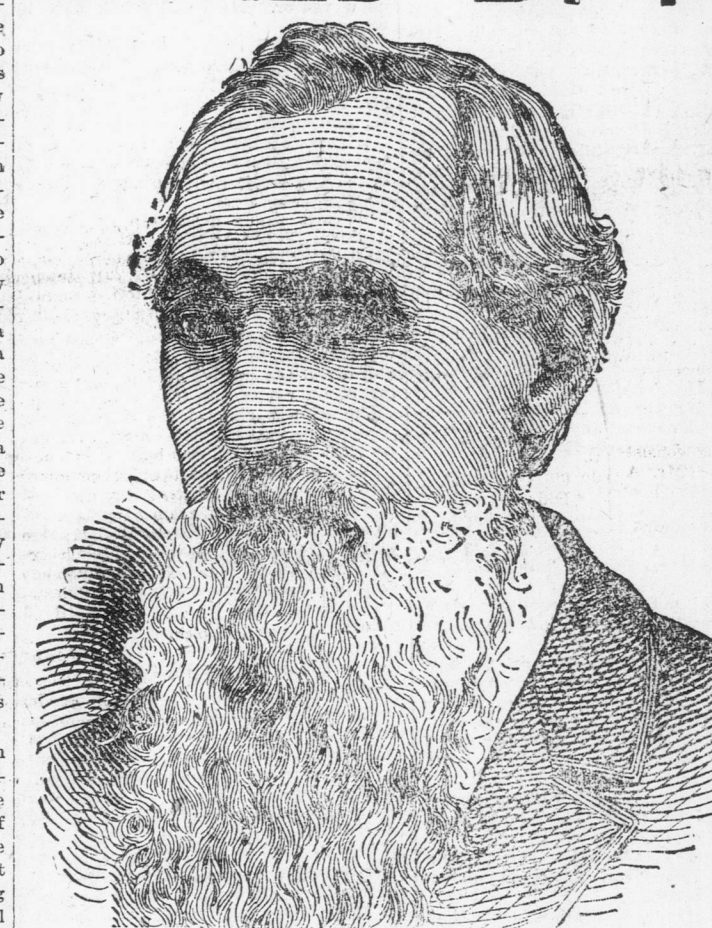
WAR MEDALS. Will Be Presented to American Nurses Who Served on the Hospital Ship Maine. London, March 20.—War Minister Broderick, in a reply in the House of Commons to a question of Harold J. Tennant, Liberal, says instructions were given on March 13th to issue war medals for presentation to the five American nurses who served on the hospital ship Maine in the South African and Chinese wars.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH. Hamilton, March 21.—John Estelle, one of the best known men in Wentworth, was a victim of a horse on Tuesday afternoon at a vicarage house in a stable belonging to Daniel Reed, yesterday.

AWAY WITH CATARRH! IT'S LOATHSOME, IT'S DISGUSTING, INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE SECURED BY THE USE OF DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER. Here strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short time the disease was completely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes.

REPORT ON RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS READ At Meeting of High School Alumni Held Friday Evening—Interesting Programme. This examination is said to be rather severe in classes, and is about the equivalent of the second year examination at our Eastern universities. The High school at present has not the facilities for undertaking such a course of study, although it has completed affiliation with McGill University as far as first year's work is concerned. I wish to draw your attention to the following statement appearing in a report to the Vancouver board of school trustees made within the last month by Principal Shaw, of the University of British Columbia: "Further, it is in virtue of this particular part of our work" (he is referring to the University of British Columbia) "to participate in the benefits and prestige arising from appointments to Rhodes scholarships."

A GEORGIA JUDGE WAS ALARMINGLY AFFLICTED WITH CATARRH OF THE LUNGS. CURED BY PERINA.



JUDGE DURHAM, OF GREENSBORO, GEORGIA.

Catarrh of the Lungs The First Stage of Consumption. So All Medical Authorities Agree.

Judge Durham, a well-known local Judge of Greensboro, Ga., had an experience with Peruna well worth relating. A report had become current among the Judge's friends that he was threatened with consumption. It was feared for a time that Georgia was to lose one of its most prominent and influential citizens.

It was also reported that the judge had failed to get any relief from any of the medical aid in his command, that he had made use of the now world famous remedy, Peruna, and made a prompt recovery. The judge stated quite a sensation in medical circles especially, and the many friends of Judge Durham were not only exceedingly gratified at his recovery, but were enthusiastic in their praises of the remedy that had brought him relief.

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

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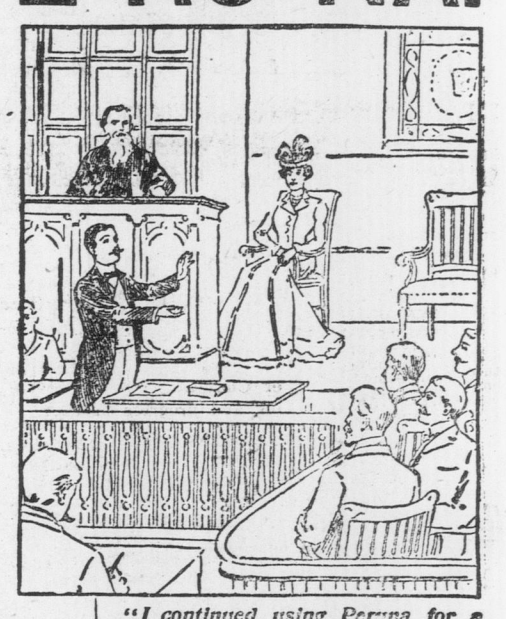
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continued using Perma for a short while, and have never felt the least symptoms of catarrh since. Perma is certainly a good medicine, and deserves the highest praise which is given it by the general public.

There are three roads which lead from health to consumption. Over one of these roads pass all of that great multitude of people who die every year of consumption. Each road begins with health and happiness and ends with disease and death.

First road: a slight cold—neglected—settles in the head or throat—chronic catarrh—extends to the lungs—consumption—death. Second road: a slight cold—neglected cough—settles in the lungs—cough gradually growing worse—consumption—death.

Third road: a cold—neglected—settles in the throat—hoarseness—short breath—consumption—death. Thousands have just started on one of these roads, all of whom could be easily cured by Peruna. Thousands more are held up to the fatal end of these roads who are still curable by a course of treatment by Peruna. Yet other thousands are near the end whose last days could be made bearable and hope of recovery more growing by commencing Peruna without delay.

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LORD'S DAY WEEK Begins First Sunday After Easter—Why It Is Observed.

The Times has received the following circular regarding Lord's Day Week from the Lord's Day Alliance, which it is requested to forward to the various newspapers in the Dominion.

"Lord's Day Week" has won so prominent a place in the thought of evangelical Christians of the Dominion that it is being throughout at least the Anglo-Saxon world. It has already become a habit which is quite generally observed. It always begins with the first Sunday after Easter (April 1st). It therefore begins with Sunday, 19th April. All societies having members in the Dominion are invited to participate in the observance of the 25th Lord's Day Week on the above dates.

"Someone may ask 'Why a Lord's Day Week?' The answer is simple. It is a revival of reverence for the Lord's Day. The Divine authority of Sabbath law is called in question or openly denied. The day is observed by many—excepting Christians—people whose religious convictions and pleasure seeking. What wonder, therefore, that the worldly and non-religious portion of the population should have adopted a holiday of the world? If God's Day is abandoned, what other sacred thing will long be revered. Does the 20th century need anything more than a revival of reverence for the Lord's Day as a religious observance? Because there is serious danger of its being so, it is proposed to have a week of observance of the Lord's Day as a religious observance, and to increase their profits. Especially is this true of foreign concerns, which, not content with an effort to secure a lion's share of our phenomenal natural wealth, openly scout our religious convictions and defy our laws. Importation of American, European and Asiatic goods is ready to open to enter seven days of the week for the money there is in it, and not a few Canadians will work on the Lord's Day rather than risk losing employment. Between 100,000 and 150,000 in Canada already have no Sabbath rest days. A general effort at one sea-son throughout the Dominion by all who value the Lord's Day is bound to make an impression upon the public mind that will last for years.

"How shall we observe 'Lord's Day Week'?" What we should do in the following years it has been used in the following ways, which may be regarded as suggestions to those desiring to observe it: 1. Special sermons are preached on the claims of the Lord's Day—its sacredness or its benefits. 2. The same is done in Y. P. S. Y. M. C. A. W. C. T. U., etc. 3. Lord's Day Alliance executives arrange for joint meetings in their centre or vicinity. 4. Labor councils or unions arrange for meetings for the discussion of the question from the labor viewpoint and for the emphasizing of the workingman's special interest in the weekly rest days for the present year.

"There is no better time in the year than this for the discussion of the question of the observance of the Lord's Day. It is a special temptation. Anyone desiring to speak on the present state of the Lord's Day question in Canada should obtain information on application to the Lord's Day Alliance, 253 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

ROUTES FOR THE ISLAND COMMITTEE HAS ITS REPORT.

William Ralph Gives the Experience in Less Parts.

On Tuesday evening next, the committee appointed to give regarding the Island railway, will present its report, together with William Ralph, P. L. S. C. E., of his wide experience in the well qualified to speak on this important matter. The report is a comprehensive one, and is full of interesting and instructive information, and that the questions to be asked are: 1st. What are the advantages of the proposed route? 2nd. What is the nature of the engineering point of view? 3rd. What is the nature of the building of it is that it will assist in trade with the island? It will form part of a trans-Island line and it will lead to industrial and commercial development of the Island. Considered on the natural starting point for the proposed route would be the Bay. The natural starting point for the proposed route would be the Bay. The natural starting point for the proposed route would be the Bay.

The object worthy of consideration is that of opening up the Island and developing its resources. There is no evidence for the assumption that the proposed route through line to Harby Bay in freight and passenger traffic. The route through line to Harby Bay in freight and passenger traffic. The route through line to Harby Bay in freight and passenger traffic.

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