

SEE

HAT THE

SIMILE

SIGNATURE

OF

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

ASTORIA

is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "good" and "will answer every purpose" because that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

is an every wrapper.

Atton's Little Anti-Costive Pills

Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

25c in Any Address.

ES, CHEMIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

Received

into investing in cheap groceries. In all these matters the best is emphatically and always the cheapest. We keep only the best, but our prices provide for only a very moderate profit.

Fresh Island Eggs, per doz. 20c.
New Grass Butter, square 40c.
French Prunes, per lb. 5c.

GO., Cash Grocers.

NG

to call and inspect our of Spring Goods, which we be beaten.

Co., SALE DRYGOODS

Wanted

ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, not under government certificate

NURSERIES

800 acres, and can therefore give the

All supplies free

NT TO WORKERS

ted Caterpillars, which protects trees

ing this as a side line. It is in great

gton, Toronto.

TO MEN AND WOMEN.

VITALETT'S

HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.

and Blood Health.

is in and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

is a fine and I feel too

Tien Tsin Situation

Arrangements For Simultaneous Withdrawal of Troops From Disputed Territory.

The Affair Will Not Disturb Relations Between Britain and Russia.

London, March 21.—In the House of Lords today Lord Lansdowne, discussing the Tien Tsin trouble, said that on March 20th the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillar occurred, and the government instructed the British minister at Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, that Great Britain was ready to refer the facts to Field Marshal von Waldsee, on the understanding that if either side was found to have committed an irregularity it should apologize to the other.

The government added that the conclusion of the siding should be continued under whatever conditions the field marshal thought fit to impose. He (Lord Lansdowne) was glad to say he had heard this morning from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, had proposed that they should agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary rights for the two governments, and that in the meanwhile orders be forthwith sent for the withdrawal of the troops on both sides from the disputed spots. Great Britain had entirely concurred, and thought withdrawals should be carried out to Field Marshal Waldsee's satisfaction.

Lord Lansdowne added that Count Lamsdorf had expressed a very moderate and reasonable desire to avoid any cause for friction between the two governments, and since the receipt of Count Lamsdorf's proposal the government had ordered the military authorities to effect the simultaneous withdrawal of the troops to the satisfaction of Field Marshal von Waldsee, so that there might be no room for a new misunderstanding in regard to matter of detail. His lordship's comment was that the result of the negotiations showed that what was only a very small matter of strictly local importance would not be allowed to disturb the relations between the two countries.

Lord Cranborne, foreign under secretary in the House of Commons, assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that the government considered the statements of the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, of February 6th and February 17th, as applicable to an agreement in regard to Manchuria, Northern Russia and China.

Withdraw To-day.

Peking, March 22 (2 a.m.)—Count von Waldsee, Gen. Barrow and Gen. Wogack have been in consultation, and Gen. Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien Tsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter has been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulations were satisfactory to Gen. Barrow and were accepted by him.

Consequently the British and Russian troops will be withdrawn at 5 o'clock this (Friday) morning, thereby averting a trouble which has been threatened. Orders have been issued, however, that British officers shall "sleep out" at night or go to dinner at the British club, and that the British flag shall fly at the address to the ships.

Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian naval brigade who volunteered for service on the railway remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, but his interference is unneeded for, and that the Australian marines are just the men needed.

The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin. The arrangements made by Gen. Bell, the French commander, are regarded as completely satisfactory, and all danger of collision between the British and the French is considered obviated.

Fighting Robbers.

Berlin, March 21.—The officer commanding the German troops in Peking cables to the war office here that owing to the complaints of the inhabitants, a band of robbers has been dispersed by Capt. Paris with a squadron of cavalry at a village six kilometers from Pao Ting Fu. Seven of the robbers were killed and wounded, and the others were imprisoned and handed over to the Chinese court for trial.

Major von Muhlman started for Pao Ting Fu with three companies of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of mountain artillery for a place to the eastward of Tiao Makuan. He is proceeding against a large band of robbers.

London, March 22.—A pessimistic view taken by the foreign office of the immediate future in the Tien Tsin incident, and entertains grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia will shortly reach the danger point.

Judging from information obtained in London official quarters in London, some powers her determination to oppose all costs any secret agreement made between Russia and China, by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Corea. The British government has received no official confirmation that the Japanese is mobilizing, but it would not be surprising to learn that such were the case.

A highly placed British official said representative of the Associated Press here has been told that some powers her determination to oppose all costs any secret agreement made between Russia and China, by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Corea. The British government has received no official confirmation that the Japanese is mobilizing, but it would not be surprising to learn that such were the case.

Japan and Russia. If Japan sees nothing for it but to fight, she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by at least two other powers against secret treaties with China. It is all but main seems to consider it sufficient to provide against interference.

Confirmation of the foregoing definition of the situation was afforded by the secretary of the Japanese legation, who said in the course of an interview: "While rejoicing at the fact that Britain and Russia have reached a pacific settlement over the minor issue, the main question—the integrity of the Chinese empire—remains unsettled. In response to pressure brought by Japan upon Russia, it was announced that Russia's secret treaties with China have been modified, but the terms have been withheld. Until we see the details in this way, we are not satisfied that the modification does not consist of words merely, without any alteration in the spirit. In this connection we believe other powers will support us."

It appears that Great Britain would be quite willing to refer the whole Manchurian situation to arbitration on the lines of the house conference. The Tien Tsin siding affair is not considered important enough to be disposed of in this way, and it will immediately become a matter of diplomatic interchange between St. Petersburg and London.

Protecting Legations.

Peking, March 22.—At the meeting of the foreign ministers this morning, the only question considered was that of policing the legation quarters. A committee of ministers has been appointed to discover China's resources and report on her ability to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers. Many ministers are strongly opposed to China's having to pay to keep an army of ten or twelve thousand men here for the next two years, thinking this is entirely unnecessary. Even those ministers who were here during the siege are tired of seeing Peking a military camp. They hope China will be put upon her feet as soon as possible.

Waldsee's Report.

Berlin, March 22.—The war office has received the following from Count von Waldsee: "The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint in a manner satisfactory to both parties at a conference between Gen. Wogack and Gen. Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn and salutes have been exchanged."

The British declare that no offence to the Russian flag was intended and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the British nor with the knowledge of the military authorities.

The work on the disputed land will be suspended until the government has reached an agreement as to possessions, or until a special understanding has been attained.

Czar's Life Is in Danger

Extraordinary Precautions Have Been Adopted For Protection of Emperor Nicholas.

Numerous Plots Against the Authorities in St. Petersburg.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung, under the date of March 17th, forwards by mail news to the effect that there is evidence in St. Petersburg of the existence of plots against the authorities. He asserts that sums of money are being distributed to the factory hands in St. Petersburg and vicinity to induce them to join the disaffected students. It has not been learned whence this money comes, but indications point to high sources about the court.

The fact is, the correspondent continues, the secret police no longer trust even the highest entourage of the Czar.

New precautions for the protection of the Czar's life have been taken, namely, a mechanism which allows no one to open the doors of the room in which the Czar happens at the moment to be. The Czar has now five desks in his study which he uses one after the other. The walls of the Czar's study and bedroom are lined with steel. The correspondent finds evidence of the plots is general. Orders were given Saturday night to keep all the troops in St. Petersburg ready.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, by way of Lambert, to the effect that the Karpovitch investigation has revealed a great plot similar to the Nihilistic conspiracy, with a centre, and ramifications extending to the lowest strata of society. The plan was to make an attempt on the life of the Czar, but he was thereupon removed to Gatchina.

Meetings Prohibited.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—In connection with the riots here the prefect has issued a mandate forbidding meetings and assemblies in the streets and squares. Persons infringing this legislation are liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding five hundred roubles.

RESUMED THEIR JOURNEY.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Have Sailed for Malta.

(Associated Press.)

Gibraltar, March 22.—Steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sailed for Malta this morning, the storm which had prevailed having subsided. All the warships in port were manned and salutes were fired as the Ophir steamed out of the harbor.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Parliamentary Papers Issued To-Day Giving Details of Steps Taken to End the War.

KITCHENER WOULD NOT DISCUSS INDEPENDENCE

Gen. Botha Seemed Anxious That Hostilities Should Cease—The Terms Offered to the Boers by the British Commander.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, Gen. Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, issued this morning, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, February 22nd, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to Milner's verbal message offering to meet Gen. Botha and discuss a means of ending the war on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred Milner that the letter had been written with that quite clearly understood. Botha referred the matter to His Generals, and it was stated that the meeting would take place at Middleburg.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of Gen. Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

On February 27th Milner cabled Kitchener informing him that Gen. Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 o'clock a. m., February 28th.

A dispatch from Kitchener to the war office dated Pretoria, February 28th reports a long interview with Gen. Botha, who showed good feeling and he was anxious for peace. He asked for information which he said he would submit to his government, generals, and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony, and get into

there to agree. Should all then hand their arms in.

It Would Finish the War.

He said they could go on for some time, and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence.

"I declined to discuss such a point," said Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous, and would lead to war in the future. Replying to Gen. Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a Crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives, the Dutch and the English languages were to have equal rights, Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted, church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched, no war tax would be imposed on farmers,

Assistance Would Be Given

to repair the burned farms, and to enable the farmers to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised."

Gen. Botha seemed satisfied with these conditions. Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were, when the war prisoners would return, and regarding the taking over of debts of republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war. Botha was reported to be making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued amounting to less than a million pounds.

Lord Kitchener arranged to communi-

cate Botha's views to his government. All that he said was qualified by being subject to confirmation from the home government.

On March 3rd, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Kitchener suggesting the following replies to Gen. Botha: "I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the field at government depots or elsewhere, His Majesty's government is prepared at once

To Grant Amnesty

in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war. The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall at once be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be relaxed by a civil administration, but it is the desire of His Majesty's government, as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the executive, will be established to administer the laws; land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and the Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools, and allowed in the law courts. The legal

Debts of the State

to the amount of £1,000,000, shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony before a representative government is granted."

The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, fire arms, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to Gen. Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above except as to the desire for modification regarding British subjects in Cape Colony and Natal in the Boer army; who, if they returned to those colonies, would be liable to be dealt under the laws of those colonies passed to meet circumstances arising in war.

He added: "While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen Gen. Botha in inducing the people to submit, Amnesty for the Rebels

is not, in my opinion, a point which His Majesty's government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such concessions."

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, dated March 6th, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points. Eventually Kitchener reported to the war office, under the date of Pretoria, March 10th, that he had written Gen. Botha the terms the government was prepared to adopt. These were the same as given, except on the following particulars: "The government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside a million pounds to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republicans. If claims after adjustment exceed £1,000,000, they are liable to reduction pro rata. The Kaffir franchise, when given, shall be so limited as to secure a just

Predominance of the White Race.

The legal position of the colored inhabit-

ants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony.

The latter concludes: "I must inform your honor that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as cancelled."

On March 16th, Lord Kitchener received Gen. Botha's acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter.

"I had advised my government," wrote Gen. Botha, "of your excellency's letter, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg, February 28th, it will certainly not surprise your excellency to know that I do not feel called upon to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my government. I may add that my government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

Prisoners Sent to Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, March 22.—Military operations in the southeastern part of the Orange River Colony are progressing. Major Julian Byng has brought in 300 refugees, 16,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep from the Wepener and Smithfield districts. Col. Bethune has sent in seventeen prisoners from Thaba N'chu. Three hundred prisoners are now camped here.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Death of Postmaster of Errington—Senior Lacrosse Club.

Nanaimo, March 22.—Robert W. MacCarter, postmaster at Errington, died last night, aged 67, of neuria of the heart. He is a native of the Island. Mr. MacCarter was a printer, and managed several newspapers. He leaves a widow and family.

Contracts have been let for a \$6,000 road from the water to Golden Eagle mine, Alberni. Work has started, and the mine expects to ship heavily.

Four crack Eastern lacrosse players have taken up residence here lately. A senior lacrosse club will be reorganized to-night.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22.—John E. Tipton, late secretary of the Swilchen's Union of North America to-day pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the second degree. It was one of three indictments against him in connection with the alleged "robbery" of the union's offices in the Prudential building on March 4th last. Sentence will be pronounced on Tuesday morning. The extreme penalty is five years' imprisonment.

AFTER AGUINALDO.

Funston in Pursuit of the Filipino Leader.

Manila, March 23.—Gen. Funston has gone to Isabela province with ten men and a company of native scouts in a daring attempt to capture Aguinaldo.

Disaffected With Self-Government.

Racod, Island of Negros, March 23.—The United States Philippine commission has listened to a quantity of testimony in the conditions in the western part of Negros Island, which tended to show the island to be agriculturally the richest in the Philippines. Negros has lately been afflicted with a plague of locusts, and has been dissatisfied with the administration of public offices under the plan of self-government, which was established by Gen. Otis in 1890. Some natives have urged that when the new provisional government is organized that the officers thereof be elected, instead of merely appointed as provided by the new law.

May Reduce Garrison.

New York, March 23.—Advices from the Philippines are so encouraging for peace, says the Washington correspondent of the Press, that the war department is considering the advisability of reducing the garrisons in the archipelago.

Money For Spain.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary Hay to-day gave to the Spanish minister, the Duke of Aricova, a treasury warrant for \$100,000 in payment of the Island of Cayagan and other islands near the Philippine group. The payment was made in accordance with the terms of a treaty negotiated last November. To-day protocols also were signed exchanging the final ratifications which confirm the title to the United States to these islands.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Marconi, the Italian Inventor, Denies That He Infringed Dolbear's Rights.

New York, March 23.—Justice Cox, District United States Circuit Court, has dismissed the injunction suit of Lyman C. Learned against Guglielmo Marconi, the Italian inventor. Learned asks further for \$100,000 damages.

Learned brought the suit as the assignee of the inventions of A. E. Dolbear, of Boston, and alleged in his complaint that Dolbear was the original inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy. Patents had been issued to Dolbear in December, 1882, and October, 1882. Marconi's invention, he said, by reasons of fault in construction, was not fitted for commercial uses and Marconi had made use of Dolbear's system.

Marconi in his reply admitted that patents had been issued to Dolbear, but said there had never been a practical demonstration of the commercial value of the inventions. He denied having infringed on Dolbear's rights. Dr. J. A. Fleming, professor of electrical engineering in the University College, London, and Charles Cross Thayer, professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were witnesses for Marconi.

Fire in Machine Works.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 22.—Fire this morning destroyed a large part of the plant of the Kerr Murray Machine Works in this city. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Several Towns Inundated and Many Houses Have Collapsed.

Granada, Spain, March 23.—Several towns in the province of Granada have been inundated. The floods have done great damage, part of the crops are ruined and many of the cattle have perished and a number of houses have collapsed. At Iahero half the town is surrounded by water and some of the houses have fallen. At Granada a little girl was killed.

Foundry at Ladysmith

It Will Be Operated by a Victoria Firm—Plenty of Orders

Report That a Shipbuilding Yard is Also to Be Established.

Nanaimo, March 23.—Work has been started on the erection of an iron foundry at Ladysmith, to be operated by a Victoria firm. It will be on a large scale, and it is reported the firm have plenty of orders already.

It is also reported that a shipbuilding yard will also be added to the industries of Ladysmith at an early date.

Messrs. Jaffray and Lindsay arrived on the train to-day from Victoria. They were received by Manager Thomas Russell of New Vancouver Coal Company, and were shown over the company's mines and workshops to-day.

The halibut fishing steamer New England filled her bunkers here this morning on her way to Queen Charlotte Sound for a fishing cruise.

It is reported that Hon. J. Dunsmeuir told the Nanaimo deputation regarding the Extension road and bridge, that the latter would never be built, presumably on the score of high cost.

C. Cornish, motor driver, Extension tunnel, was badly hurt last night by the trolley flying off the wire and hitting him in the face.

NO COUNTER PROPOSALS.

Gen. Botha Made No Specific Objections to the Peace Terms.

London, March 23.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, said no specific objections had been made by Gen. Botha, who had made no counter proposal. The only information in the possession of the government outside of that published in the papers was contained in a private telegram from Gen. Kitchener, saying Gen. Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

AFTER AGUINALDO.

Funston in Pursuit of the Filipino Leader.

Manila, March 23.—Gen. Funston has gone to Isabela province with ten men and a company of native scouts in a daring attempt to capture Aguinaldo.

Disaffected With Self-Government.

Racod, Island of Negros, March 23.—The United States Philippine commission has listened to a quantity of testimony in the conditions in the western part of Negros Island, which tended to show the island to be agriculturally the richest in the Philippines. Negros has lately been afflicted with a plague of locusts, and has been dissatisfied with the administration of public offices under the plan of self-government, which was established by Gen. Otis in 1890. Some natives have urged that when the new provisional government is organized that the officers thereof be elected, instead of merely appointed as provided by the new law.

May Reduce Garrison.

New York, March 23.—Advices from the Philippines are so encouraging for peace, says the Washington correspondent of the Press, that the war department is considering the advisability of reducing the garrisons in the archipelago.

Money For Spain.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary Hay to-day gave to the Spanish minister, the Duke of Aricova, a treasury warrant for \$100,000 in payment of the Island of Cayagan and other islands near the Philippine group. The payment was made in accordance with the terms of a treaty negotiated last November. To-day protocols also were signed exchanging the final ratifications which confirm the title to the United States to these islands.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Marconi, the Italian Inventor, Denies That He Infringed Dolbear's Rights.

New York, March 23.—Justice Cox, District United States Circuit Court, has dismissed the injunction suit of Lyman C. Learned against Guglielmo Marconi, the Italian inventor. Learned asks further for \$100,000 damages.

Learned brought the suit as the assignee of the inventions of A. E. Dolbear, of Boston, and alleged in his complaint that Dolbear was the original inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy. Patents had been issued to Dolbear in December, 1882, and October, 1882. Marconi's invention, he said, by reasons of fault in construction, was not fitted for commercial uses and Marconi had made use of Dolbear's system.

Marconi in his reply admitted that patents had been issued to Dolbear, but said there had never been a practical demonstration of the commercial value of the inventions. He denied having infringed on Dolbear's rights. Dr. J. A. Fleming, professor of electrical engineering in the University College, London, and Charles Cross Thayer, professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were witnesses for Marconi.



For a third of a century American housewives have found Dr. Price's Baking Powder invariably a guarantee of light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

To-Morrow Will Decide

The Chinese Have Until Tuesday to Sign the Manchurian Agreement.

Attitude of Russian Minister at Meetings of Representatives Causes Annoyance.

Pekin, March 22.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended.

The opposition of the British is that the promptness of Gen. Barrow in calling up the marines...

General to Be Cashiered.—London, March 22.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Gen. Tsing Chi, the Tartar general...

Protecting Foreigners.—Berlin, March 22.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Peking dated March 21st, says an Imperial decree...

Questioning the Government.—London, March 22.—Referring to a question in the House of Commons today asking whether the government proposed to request Germany to act with reference to Russia's action in Manchuria...

London, March 22.—In the House to-day the British and Russian relations in China at one time had been critical. It is reported that a collision had occurred...

London, March 24.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Sunday Special says: "A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian dispute."

Washington, March 23.—The question of Chinese indemnities has given way for the moment to the more pressing issue over the consummation of the Russo-Chinese agreement...

Pekin, March 25.—The foreign ministers seem utterly unable to agree as to the best method of policing the legation. The proposition most favored by the majority and most complicated by the minority provides that men of the regular armies shall be detailed for the service under one officer called by the allied forces...

The home ministers are considering the advisability of asking the government to reconsider the decision in favor of armed legation guards...

when the Chinese troops shall have returned to Peking. One drunken soldier outside the foreign settlement, they say, might cause another war.

The time when the Russians have given the Chinese to sign the Manchurian agreement expires on Tuesday, and should the agreement not be signed, Russia will break off the negotiations.

On behalf of China, Li Hung Chang desires to express gratitude to America for her position in the matter.

The attitude of M. de Giers, the Russian minister, at the meeting of foreign representatives is embarrassing and causes considerable annoyance.

A committee will consider the questions of China's ability as regards indemnity, and the most practical methods of guaranteeing payment of indemnity to the powers.

It is thought that on account of Sir Robert Hart's increasing age and the gradual approach of feebleness that he will not continue long in charge of the Imperial Chinese customs on behalf of the powers.

The bodies of Captain Riley and seven enlisted men, which had been buried at the American legation, were removed to the temple of agriculture with military honors.

General to Be Cashiered.—London, March 22.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Gen. Tsing Chi, the Tartar general...

Protecting Foreigners.—Berlin, March 22.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Peking dated March 21st, says an Imperial decree...

Questioning the Government.—London, March 22.—Referring to a question in the House of Commons today asking whether the government proposed to request Germany to act with reference to Russia's action in Manchuria...

London, March 22.—In the House to-day the British and Russian relations in China at one time had been critical. It is reported that a collision had occurred...

London, March 24.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Sunday Special says: "A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian dispute."

Washington, March 23.—The question of Chinese indemnities has given way for the moment to the more pressing issue over the consummation of the Russo-Chinese agreement...

Determined Suicide

Man Fastened a Piece of Iron to His Neck and Leaped From Wharf.

Toronto Woman Charged With Shop-Lifting Strangled self in Prison Cell.

Druggist's Fatal Mistake—Died From Effects of Drinking Prussic Acid.

(Associated Press.) Sydney, C. B., March 25.—Three men were badly scalded by boiling oil at the Dominion iron and steel works on Saturday. They were at work on a breach over the bridge furnace when the overflow of oil occurred.

Fired at Negro.—Halifax, N. S., March 25.—Geo. Halbert, a young workman on a visit to the city, attempted to shoot Walter Dixon, a negro, on Saturday night. He fired two shots at him, but neither took effect. Halbert is now under arrest.

R. C. Bishop Dead.—St. John, N. B., March 25.—The Right Rev. John Sweeney, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop of St. John, died this morning from a paralytic stroke on Saturday night. He was 80 years of age.

Sad Suicide.—Toronto, March 25.—Pabbly discharged a loaded revolver over the shoulder and brought to her family, Mrs. Alice Summers, 43 Arthur street, who is arrested on Wednesday last for shop-lifting, yesterday afternoon committed suicide by strangling herself in jail.

Fatal Mistake.—Bowmanville, March 25.—W. T. Cole, druggist, died of a dose of prussic acid mistaken for a tonic for stomach trouble on Saturday night, and died in about fifteen or twenty minutes after medical assistance arrived.

Jumped Into the Sea.—St. Andrew's, N. B., March 25.—Capt. Jas. Storkey, a well known boatman, committed suicide yesterday morning by fastening a piece of iron to his neck and jumping over the wharf into the sea.

Lightning Killed Horses.—Manila, Ont., March 25.—A severe storm passed over this district early yesterday morning, lightning striking the barns of William Matthews, just north of here, killing three valuable horses, two cows and five hogs.

PROTECTING THE KAISER.—Programme Drawn Up by Police and Approved by His Majesty.

Berlin, March 23.—The reply of Emperor William to the Prussian diet's congratulations yesterday, in which His Majesty, ignoring the officially established facts that Weiland, the man who threw a piece of iron at the Emperor at Bremen, striking him on the cheek, is a life-long epileptic, and for years was an inmate of an asylum, and on the day of the attempt was under medical treatment for fits, threw great blame upon the nation, and on the conditions of his attempts, is the sensation of the day.

The Vossische Zeitung sharply criticizes President von Kroeger of the lower house of the diet for drawing a parallel, when addressing the Emperor, between Nobelin's and Hoedel's murderous attempts and the deed of an undoubted lunatic, pointing out the enormous difference between the cases as shown by the court's evidence.

A lively debate followed President von Kroeger's declaration in the diet, Herr Richter contending that such admittedly unauthentic statements of the Emperor's words, spoken without the presence of a responsible minister, were unconstitutional and had never happened before during the past thirty years.

THE OOTTON TRADE.—Declining Profits Will Probably Force Masters to Reduce Wages.—London, March 23.—The Speaker to-day says there are unmistakable signs of more trouble between the masters of the open-end and the cotton trade.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.—George W. Wait, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold and grip, and have lost lots of trade on account but profit to the vendor Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever."

STRIKE OF STEAMBLERS.—Newmarket, Eng., March 23.—The strike of the steamblenders has commenced. The men in several of the stevedocks went at noon to-day after they had been paid their wages.

NEWS FROM SAMOA.

Washington, March 23.—Assistant Secretary Hackett has received a report from Commander B. P. Tilley, commanding the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, dated Auckland, March 2nd, 1901, saying that the repairs to the Abarenda have been completed.

Another communication was received from Lieut. Commander Born, United States navy, commanding the naval station at Tutuila, in the absence of Commander Tilley, dated February 25th, reporting the ceremonies of the opening of a high school for girls at Antoloma, in the western district of Tutuila.

Details of the operations by which Dewet was driven from Cape Colony have been received in London. The operations were carried out on a large scale. The columns engaged were numerous, and all worked magnificently, as Dewet only escaped after losing altogether about 400 men, two guns, and a number of wagons and Cape carts.

Perhaps General Plumer distinguished himself more than the rest of the commanders in the operations. With grim determination he followed Dewet's track across the river and across the railway line, never stopping for supplies, and ultimately turned the enemy back within the triangular ground formed by the bend of the Orange river near Douglas.

Marseilles, March 23.—Troops occupy the centre of the town; detachments of cavalry are dotted throughout the city, and the infantry guard various points and is massed at the docks, where about 1,200 coal laborers are working.

Marseilles, March 23.—Later in the day it was announced that preliminary steps for arbitrating a settlement of the strike had been agreed upon, and the troops were withdrawn from the main streets.

Officers Appeal Against Being Employed to Quell Riots in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—A ministerial council was held yesterday at Sarkosev's, the summer residence of the Czar, 17 miles south of St. Petersburg, under the presidency of the Czar, to discuss the riots whose continuation to-morrow is anticipated.

Close Upon the Heels.—Dewet, with his left resting upon the Orange river, Colonels Henniker and Crabbe formed an extension of Thornycroft's right; Colonel Hickman marched via Philippstown in order to fill up the gap between the Orange river and the Cape coast, and Colonels Haig and Williams marched from Hanover road to compete the encircling line, while Colonel Byng took train from Colesberg and hurried to fill up the right gap.

Three Bulgarian Families Put to Death.—Vilago Burned.—Constantinople, March 25.—According to private advices from Macedonia, a band of Turks massacred three Bulgarian families, men, women and children, in the village of Aghamallah, near Seres, a town forty-seven miles northeast of Salonica. Details of the outrage have not been received.

THE GRAIN COMMISSION.—Ottawa, March 22.—The report of the grain commission, which will be presented to parliament to-day, suggests that there should be two chief commissioners, one west of Port Arthur and one east, instead of one at Montreal as now.

THE COOK DUTY.—Liverpool, March 25.—The Daily Post says that the failure of the peace negotiations in South Africa is causing the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to consider the expediency of abandoning the suggestion of a shilling registration duty on corn in favor of a two shilling direct duty.

BANKER DEAD.—New York, March 25.—Geo. T. Bliss, the well-known retired banker, is dead at his home on Fifth avenue, this city, as the result of complications developed from the grippe. Mr. Bliss was 49 years old, and was a son of Geo. Bliss, of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co.

A BIG STEAMER.—Washington, March 23.—The Korea, which was launched to-day at the Newport News shipyard, bears the distinction of being, up to date, the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 527 feet, 4 inches and a beam of 63 feet, she will displace 18,000 tons of a draught of 22 feet. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS cure biliousness. They stimulate the liver, and cleanse the system of impurities. They should always be used with "Golden Medical Discovery" when directed by a laxative.

Swam River At Night

How Dewet Was Driven Across the Orange River By British Troops.

Capture at One Time Seemed Inevitable—Graphic Details of the Pursuit.

Details of the operations by which Dewet was driven from Cape Colony have been received in London.

The operations were carried out on a large scale. The columns engaged were numerous, and all worked magnificently, as Dewet only escaped after losing altogether about 400 men, two guns, and a number of wagons and Cape carts.

Perhaps General Plumer distinguished himself more than the rest of the commanders in the operations. With grim determination he followed Dewet's track across the river and across the railway line, never stopping for supplies, and ultimately turned the enemy back within the triangular ground formed by the bend of the Orange river near Douglas.

Marseilles, March 23.—Troops occupy the centre of the town; detachments of cavalry are dotted throughout the city, and the infantry guard various points and is massed at the docks, where about 1,200 coal laborers are working.

Marseilles, March 23.—Later in the day it was announced that preliminary steps for arbitrating a settlement of the strike had been agreed upon, and the troops were withdrawn from the main streets.

Officers Appeal Against Being Employed to Quell Riots in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—A ministerial council was held yesterday at Sarkosev's, the summer residence of the Czar, 17 miles south of St. Petersburg, under the presidency of the Czar, to discuss the riots whose continuation to-morrow is anticipated.

Close Upon the Heels.—Dewet, with his left resting upon the Orange river, Colonels Henniker and Crabbe formed an extension of Thornycroft's right; Colonel Hickman marched via Philippstown in order to fill up the gap between the Orange river and the Cape coast, and Colonels Haig and Williams marched from Hanover road to compete the encircling line, while Colonel Byng took train from Colesberg and hurried to fill up the right gap.

Three Bulgarian Families Put to Death.—Vilago Burned.—Constantinople, March 25.—According to private advices from Macedonia, a band of Turks massacred three Bulgarian families, men, women and children, in the village of Aghamallah, near Seres, a town forty-seven miles northeast of Salonica. Details of the outrage have not been received.

THE GRAIN COMMISSION.—Ottawa, March 22.—The report of the grain commission, which will be presented to parliament to-day, suggests that there should be two chief commissioners, one west of Port Arthur and one east, instead of one at Montreal as now.

THE COOK DUTY.—Liverpool, March 25.—The Daily Post says that the failure of the peace negotiations in South Africa is causing the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to consider the expediency of abandoning the suggestion of a shilling registration duty on corn in favor of a two shilling direct duty.

BANKER DEAD.—New York, March 25.—Geo. T. Bliss, the well-known retired banker, is dead at his home on Fifth avenue, this city, as the result of complications developed from the grippe. Mr. Bliss was 49 years old, and was a son of Geo. Bliss, of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co.

A BIG STEAMER.—Washington, March 23.—The Korea, which was launched to-day at the Newport News shipyard, bears the distinction of being, up to date, the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 527 feet, 4 inches and a beam of 63 feet, she will displace 18,000 tons of a draught of 22 feet. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS cure biliousness. They stimulate the liver, and cleanse the system of impurities. They should always be used with "Golden Medical Discovery" when directed by a laxative.



They supply the necessary elements for making good the wear and tear incurred by the present mode of life now prevalent in this age of business and social life.

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children are suffering from nervousness brought on by their efforts to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life necessary to this age.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. Overwork is often the cause, as it strains the Nervous System and causes Nerves, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Faint and Dizzy Spells, and General Debility.

The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the nerve centers.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific we are receiving letters from people who have used Milburn's Pills with great benefit. Here are two. Others will be sent on application.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto. Dear Sirs,—I have suffered for a number of years with a smothering sensation in my chest, and a general nervousness brought on by their efforts to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life necessary to this age.

I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and by the time I had taken them I was perfectly cured and can recommend them highly. My mother was also subject to heart trouble and was so bad that the doctor said she could not live.

She took your pills and says they were the means of curing her. Yours truly, Mrs. Wm. CUMMINGS. INWOOD, Ont., April 2nd, 1900.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs,—Some time ago I was so run down that I could not do any work. I had distressing shortness of breath, my stomach would be sour and I could scarcely eat anything.

My heart palpitated badly and caused faint and dizzy spells. I felt weak and nervous and gave up all hope of ever being cured until my husband procured two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since taking them I feel like a different person. I have been well and able to work ever since.

Yours truly, Mrs. EDMOND BROWN. Zeekoe river to a point about 15 miles south, and thence due east towards Colesberg wagon bridge.

Free Fight at a Meeting of Sympathizers With Nihilists Held in New York. (Associated Press.) New York, March 25.—A lively and noisy break occurred at a meeting of sympathizers with the Russian Nihilists held in a hall at No. 49 Henry street last night, in which considerable blood was spilled and damage done to the furniture of the place.

The meeting went on peacefully until a man in the middle of the hall began to count a roll of money. Then a rush was made for him and a free fight followed. Chairs and benches were used as weapons and howls of rage were heard on every side.

Finally Dewet succeeded in recrossing the Orange river at Lillooet, near Colesberg bridge. The Boers stripped and swam the river, which was high in the evening.

Nine of Nesbitt's Horse, under Sergeant-Major Sarworth, saw the Boers cross the river. The current washed the Boers a considerable way down the river, but they nevertheless managed to take five Cape carts, one horse wagon and two ambulances over, Nesbitt's Horse, who had splendid cover, fired upon them while they were in the water, and caused considerable dismay among them.

After they had all crossed, Nesbitt's Horse went down to the river and found five carts on the side, also the clothes of the Boers, and a few pieces of baggage on the other side riding off naked, or nearly so. These probably expected to be able to return for their clothes and to remount their carts, but upon Nesbitt's Horse opening fire they abandoned the idea.

Three men of the South African Light Horse who were prisoners with the Boers, bolted as soon as they heard Nesbitt's Horse firing. A native messenger was drowned, and several Boers were left lying on the opposite bank. One of these had evidently been shot dead at the water's edge and was clad only in a shirt.

Close Upon the Heels.—Dewet, with his left resting upon the Orange river, Colonels Henniker and Crabbe formed an extension of Thornycroft's right; Colonel Hickman marched via Philippstown in order to fill up the gap between the Orange river and the Cape coast, and Colonels Haig and Williams marched from Hanover road to compete the encircling line, while Colonel Byng took train from Colesberg and hurried to fill up the right gap.

Three Bulgarian Families Put to Death.—Vilago Burned.—Constantinople, March 25.—According to private advices from Macedonia, a band of Turks massacred three Bulgarian families, men, women and children, in the village of Aghamallah, near Seres, a town forty-seven miles northeast of Salonica. Details of the outrage have not been received.

THE GRAIN COMMISSION.—Ottawa, March 22.—The report of the grain commission, which will be presented to parliament to-day, suggests that there should be two chief commissioners, one west of Port Arthur and one east, instead of one at Montreal as now.

THE COOK DUTY.—Liverpool, March 25.—The Daily Post says that the failure of the peace negotiations in South Africa is causing the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to consider the expediency of abandoning the suggestion of a shilling registration duty on corn in favor of a two shilling direct duty.

BANKER DEAD.—New York, March 25.—Geo. T. Bliss, the well-known retired banker, is dead at his home on Fifth avenue, this city, as the result of complications developed from the grippe. Mr. Bliss was 49 years old, and was a son of Geo. Bliss, of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co.

A BIG STEAMER.—Washington, March 23.—The Korea, which was launched to-day at the Newport News shipyard, bears the distinction of being, up to date, the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 527 feet, 4 inches and a beam of 63 feet, she will displace 18,000 tons of a draught of 22 feet. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS cure biliousness. They stimulate the liver, and cleanse the system of impurities. They should always be used with "Golden Medical Discovery" when directed by a laxative.

MEN AT THE OFFICE, WOMEN IN THE HOME, CHILDREN AT SCHOOL,

Who are overworked mentally or physically derive great benefit from Milburn's Pills.

They supply the necessary elements for making good the wear and tear incurred by the present mode of life now prevalent in this age of business and social life.

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children are suffering from nervousness brought on by their efforts to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life necessary to this age.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. Overwork is often the cause, as it strains the Nervous System and causes Nerves, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Faint and Dizzy Spells, and General Debility.

The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the nerve centers.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific we are receiving letters from people who have used Milburn's Pills with great benefit. Here are two. Others will be sent on application.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto. Dear Sirs,—I have suffered for a number of years with a smothering sensation in my chest, and a general nervousness brought on by their efforts to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life necessary to this age.

I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and by the time I had taken them I was perfectly cured and can recommend them highly. My mother was also subject to heart trouble and was so bad that the doctor said she could not live.

She took your pills and says they were the means of curing her. Yours truly, Mrs. Wm. CUMMINGS. INWOOD, Ont., April 2nd, 1900.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs,—Some time ago I was so run down that I could not do any work. I had distressing shortness of breath, my stomach would be sour and I could scarcely eat anything.

My heart palpitated badly and caused faint and dizzy spells. I felt weak and nervous and gave up all hope of ever being cured until my husband procured two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since taking them I feel like a different person. I have been well and able to work ever since.

Yours truly, Mrs. EDMOND BROWN. Zeekoe river to a point about 15 miles south, and thence due east towards Colesberg wagon bridge.

Free Fight at a Meeting of Sympathizers With Nihilists Held in New York. (Associated Press.) New York, March 25.—A lively and noisy break occurred at a meeting of sympathizers with the Russian Nihilists held in a hall at No. 49 Henry street last night, in which considerable blood was spilled and damage done to the furniture of the place.

The meeting went on peacefully until a man in the middle of the hall began to count a roll of money. Then a rush was made for him and a free fight followed. Chairs and benches were used as weapons and howls of rage were heard on every side.

Finally Dewet succeeded in recrossing the Orange river at Lillooet, near Colesberg bridge. The Boers stripped and swam the river, which was high in the evening.

Nine of Nesbitt's Horse, under Sergeant-Major Sarworth, saw the Boers cross the river. The current washed the Boers a considerable way down the river, but they nevertheless managed to take five Cape carts, one horse wagon and two ambulances over, Nesbitt's Horse, who had splendid cover, fired upon them while they were in the water, and caused considerable dismay among them.

After they had all crossed, Nesbitt's Horse went down to the river and found five carts on the side, also the clothes of the Boers, and a few pieces of baggage on the other side riding off naked, or nearly so. These probably expected to be able to return for their clothes and to remount their carts, but upon Nesbitt's Horse opening fire they abandoned the idea.

Three men of the South African Light Horse who were prisoners with the Boers, bolted as soon as they heard Nesbitt's Horse firing. A native messenger was drowned, and several Boers were left lying on the opposite bank. One of these had evidently been shot dead at the water's edge and was clad only in a shirt.

Close Upon the Heels.—Dewet, with his left resting upon the Orange river, Colonels Henniker and Crabbe formed an extension of Thornycroft's right; Colonel Hickman marched via Philippstown in order to fill up the gap between the Orange river and the Cape coast, and Colonels Haig and Williams marched from Hanover road to compete the encircling line, while Colonel Byng took train from Colesberg and hurried to fill up the right gap.

Three Bulgarian Families Put to Death.—Vilago Burned.—Constantinople, March 25.—According to private advices from Macedonia, a band of Turks massacred three Bulgarian families, men, women and children, in the village of Aghamallah, near Seres, a town forty-seven miles northeast of Salonica. Details of the outrage have not been received.

THE GRAIN COMMISSION.—Ottawa, March 22.—The report of the grain commission, which will be presented to parliament to-day, suggests that there should be two chief commissioners, one west of Port Arthur and one east, instead of one at Montreal as now.

THE COOK DUTY.—Liverpool, March 25.—The Daily Post says that the failure of the peace negotiations in South Africa is causing the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to consider the expediency of abandoning the suggestion of a shilling registration duty on corn in favor of a two shilling direct duty.

BANKER DEAD.—New York, March 25.—Geo. T. Bliss, the well-known retired banker, is dead at his home on Fifth avenue, this city, as the result of complications developed from the grippe. Mr. Bliss was 49 years old, and was a son of Geo. Bliss, of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co.

A BIG STEAMER.—Washington, March 23.—The Korea, which was launched to-day at the Newport News shipyard, bears the distinction of being, up to date, the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 527 feet, 4 inches and a beam of 63 feet, she will displace 18,000 tons of a draught of 22 feet. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS cure biliousness. They stimulate the liver, and cleanse the system of impurities. They should always be used with "Golden Medical Discovery" when directed by a laxative.

Dominion Parliament

Budget Speech—Finance Minister Had But One Change to Announce.

Beat Root Sugar Machinery of the Free List—Wave of Prosperity.

Ottawa, March 15.—The Finance Minister's delivery of his budget speech yesterday afternoon gave expression to the government's view that the time has yet arrived for further revision of the Canadian customs tariff.

The change he will make—and this could hardly be called more than an explanation of the statute of last session—was an order that machinery for the establishment of beet root sugar factories should be placed on the free list for one year. Under the terms of the act, last session there was no duty charged on such machinery.

Mr. Fielding had no further bounty to propose. His address was a admirable presentation of the financial statement of the last fiscal year, with special reference to what may be looked for in the outcome of the current two months. His speech was closely followed by a good attendance of both parties, and lasted less than two hours.

Mr. Fielding closed at a pleasing hour, several years in succession, on occasions similar to this I have had the good fortune to be able to congratulate the House and the country upon periods of great and steadily increasing prosperity. It is a pleasure to me to be able to make a similar statement to-day with respect to the affairs of Canada for the year. In almost every department of industry in which the Canadian people are engaged, there was a gratifying increase in the amount of production. The statistics furnished here and there may always be expected in a country of such vast extent and varied interests as prevailed in Canada, where local conditions were unfavorable, some drawbacks have occurred, but in general the affairs of the country were a credit to describe it as one of unexampled prosperity. Prosperity in trade and manufactures brought prosperity to our financial affairs and enabled me to announce a budget which is not too much to say formed a satisfactory financial statement that ever fell to the lot of a minister of finance in a time of very considerable financial stringency. At the same time, the expenditures were being conducted on a very liberal scale, we found ourselves so generous that we were unable to provide for all our needs with the issue of treasury bills, and were obliged to issue bonds to meet the receipts and expenditures in comparison with the previous years will show that there is a general increase all the while.

Record-Breaking Revenue.—The revenue for the year 1898-99 was \$140,240 compared with \$130,000 for 1897-98, and \$120,000 for 1896-97. The increase of \$20,240 over the year 1897-98 is a record for the year. The increase of \$20,240 over the year 1897-98 is a record for the year. The increase of \$20,240 over the year 1897-98 is a record for the year.

SNOWSTORM IN NEBRASKA.—Railway Lines Are Blocked and Passenger Trains Cannot Move.—Lincoln, Neb., March 25.—Reports from Alliance and Ogallala after midnight indicate that the Union Pacific and the Burlington main lines are blocked by snow. Three passenger trains are held at Ogallala and drifts west there have not been passed after midnight.

The Burlington main line to the west is tied up west and east of Lincoln, and all trains are held. The snow in western Nebraska is the worst in years, and will cause great damage to stock interests. Snow is reported to be four to twelve inches deep, with a strong wind blowing.

Eastern Nebraska is deluged with rain. The post office were gratifying, but the standing the two-cent postal stamp has been a year or two ago. The form has been revised, and the new country. If, therefore, for a time, revenue from that source fell off, it would not be altogether a cause for regret. But Canada has turned the other side of the coin. Up to that point quite so large as it was under the present rate, but in January, 1900, the revenue reached \$308,280, or a corresponding month of 1899, the revenue was \$308,941.

Under the head of miscellaneous there was a considerable increase. The largest item being in respect of the railway subsidies, an increase of \$828,000. The total revenue for the year 1898-99 was \$1,015,075. Deducting a deficit of \$19,800 for the year 1898-99, the surplus was \$995,275. This surplus was the largest that has ever been known in the history of the Dominion. Since 1896 the surplus has been \$1,015,075. Deducting a deficit of \$19,800 for the year 1898-99, the surplus was \$995,275. This surplus was the largest that has ever been known in the history of the Dominion.

Good Seeds.—Steele, Briggs' Seeds are the best Canadian gardeners can buy. They are fresh. They give the best results in the field to buyers. Leading nurserymen and seedsmen are supplied with the order direct from us. Safe arrival guaranteed. Send your name and address to STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., 100 WATER STREET, TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed Firm.

AT THE OFFICE, MEN IN THE HOME, DREN AT SCHOOL, Who are overworked mentally or physically derive great benefit from Milburn's Pills.

King good the wear and tear incurred... The Nervous System and causes Nerve Faint and Dizzy Spells, and General eventually cause decline.

NORTONDALE, N. B., Jan. 2nd, 1901. of years with a smothering sensation very nervous and could not sleep.

Yours truly, Mrs. Wm. Cume. Inwood, Ont., April 2nd, 1900. down that I could not do any work.

LIVELY FOR A TIME. Fight at a Meeting of Sympathizers With Nihilists Held in New York. (Associated Press.)

New York, March 25.—A lively on took place at a meeting of sympathizers with the Russian nihilists held in a hall at No. 49 Henry street last night.

HERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK about Pny-Balsam, the greatest remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly.

RAILWAY LINES ARE BLOCKED AND PASSENGER TRAINS CANNOT MOVE. Lincoln, Neb., March 25.—Reports from Alliance and Ozella all night indicate that the Union Pacific and the Burlington main lines are blocked with snow.

GOOD SEEDS. Steele, Briggs' Seeds are the best Canadian seedsmen can buy. They are fresh.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVATION IN THE CASPIAN DISTRICT. Notice is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situated in Bonnet Lake and Atlin Lake.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Department. Victoria, B. C., 29th January, 1901.

Dominion Parliament

Budget Speech—Finance Minister Had But One Change to Announce.

Root Sugar Machinery on the Free List—Wave of Prosperity.

Ottawa, March 15.—The Finance Minister's delivery of his budget speech yesterday afternoon gave expression to the government's view that the time has not yet arrived for further revision of the Canadian customs tariff.

Mr. Fielding had no further bouities to propose. His address was an admirable presentation of the financial statement of the last fiscal year.

Mr. Fielding said in opening: "For several years in succession, on occasions to this I have had the good fortune to be able to congratulate the people and the country upon periods of peace and steadily increasing prosperity."

"Our administration is four years old, and the increases to the debt are as follows: 1897-7, \$3,041,183; 1897-8, \$2,417,802; 1898-9, \$2,317,047; and in 1899-0, the debt was decreased by \$770,000.

Record-Breaking Revenue. The revenue for the year 1898-9 was \$46,741,240 compared with \$51,029,994 in 1899-0 showing an increase for the latter year of \$4,288,754.

Trade With Britain. In view of the discussions which have frequently taken place in the House with regard to the increase of the imports from Britain, Mr. Fielding placed together the figures for a series of years of these imports for home consumption as follows:

Mr. Fielding submitted numerous tables to show that there had been a steady increase in our foreign trade, import and exports. This increase in 1900 over the previous year had been \$50,850,028.

Mr. Fielding said in closing: "I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant."

W. C. WELLS, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Department. Victoria, B. C., 29th January, 1901.

Canada was a finance minister able to announce a decrease in the public debt. Current Fiscal Year.

Proceeding, Mr. Fielding said: "Turning now to the affairs of the current year, which closed on June 30th next, I find that our revenue up to March 10th was \$34,942,177, an increase over the corresponding date last year of \$1,227,693.

"I estimate that the total revenue for the current year ending on June 30th next will be \$52,750,000, or an increase of \$1,720,000 over the revenue of the previous year.

"The Finance Minister read a series of tables to further show the growth of business in Canada. These were arranged in periods of five years from 1870. The circulation of the notes of chartered banks in 1870 was \$18,442,805, and in 1890 was \$38,198,777.

ASHCROFT TRAGEDY. Five Chinamen Taken Into Custody on Saturday. Ashcroft, B. C., March 23.—A rumor has been in circulation for some days of the murder of a Chinaman in Ashcroft.

Irish Members Protest. London, March 23.—In the House of Commons today, the members of the Irish party protested against the war in the South African Republic.

THE STEEL CORPORATION. Will Commence Business at the Beginning of Next Month. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 23.—The United States Steel Corporation, the greatest combination of interests in the world, will from present indications, be doing business on April 1st.

LONGSHOREMEN'S WAGES. Cleveland, O., March 23.—At the conference between the Longshoremen's Union and the dock managers, the deadlock which existed Thursday was broken.

GENERAL ASPHYXIATED. St. Petersburg, March 23.—A dispatch from Vladivostok announces that Major-General Keller, director of the Usuri railway, has been asphyxiated in his car which caught fire between Nikolai and Baranovsky.

PROMOTER MISSING. New York, March 23.—Inquiry made at his office in Broadway and at his residence failed to make known the whereabouts of Dr. John Grant Lyman.

SHOCKING DEATH. Belleville, Ont., March 23.—George, a young man 17 years of age, was killed almost instantly in Rickell's furniture factory yesterday afternoon.

MISSION TO MOROCCO. London, March 23.—A dispatch to the Telegraph Company from Gibraltar, says the United States armored cruiser New York will sail for Tangier on March 26th.

Cave Up Fighting

Two Hundred Refugees, Who Served Under Dewet and Faerie, Surrendered.

Skirmishes Between British and Boers in Eastern Part of Cape Colony.

London, March 23.—The Chronicle professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha, says: "The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete citizenship to the Boers."

Irish Members Protest. London, March 23.—In the House of Commons today, the members of the Irish party protested against the war in the South African Republic.

THE STEEL CORPORATION. Will Commence Business at the Beginning of Next Month. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 23.—The United States Steel Corporation, the greatest combination of interests in the world, will from present indications, be doing business on April 1st.

LONGSHOREMEN'S WAGES. Cleveland, O., March 23.—At the conference between the Longshoremen's Union and the dock managers, the deadlock which existed Thursday was broken.

GENERAL ASPHYXIATED. St. Petersburg, March 23.—A dispatch from Vladivostok announces that Major-General Keller, director of the Usuri railway, has been asphyxiated in his car which caught fire between Nikolai and Baranovsky.

PROMOTER MISSING. New York, March 23.—Inquiry made at his office in Broadway and at his residence failed to make known the whereabouts of Dr. John Grant Lyman.

SHOCKING DEATH. Belleville, Ont., March 23.—George, a young man 17 years of age, was killed almost instantly in Rickell's furniture factory yesterday afternoon.

MISSION TO MOROCCO. London, March 23.—A dispatch to the Telegraph Company from Gibraltar, says the United States armored cruiser New York will sail for Tangier on March 26th.

CHARGED THE STRIKERS. Streets of Marseilles Cleared by the Gendarmes. Marseilles, March 23.—A few street cars are running to-day under the protection of policemen.

The Loss Of the Rio

Inspectors Place the Blame on Late Capt. and Pilot Jordan.

Licenses of the Chief Engineer Revoked For Inattention to Duty.

San Francisco, March 23.—Capt. O. F. Bolles and J. K. Bulger, United States inspector of hulls and boilers, have handed down their decision on the responsibility for the wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro.

SLAUGHTERED HER CHILDREN. After Killing Them the Insane Mother Laid Bodies on Beds. Coldbrook, Mass., March 21.—Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, while in a fit of insanity this afternoon, killed her family.

HOME MISSION AGENTS. Toronto, March 21.—The appropriation by the Presbyterian board mission committee for Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest caused a good deal of discussion.

KILLED BY GLACIER SLIDE. London, March 21.—A special dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, says a vast glacier slide from the Rossboden Alp has destroyed Simion street in Bern.

NEW SHOES THAT PINCH. Nothing can equal FOOT PLIM for dusting in new shoes. It always inflames and makes new shoes easy.

CANCER AND TUMORS. Positively Cured Without KNIFE or PLASTER—A Purely Vegetable Remedy Which Completely Destroys Cancer Germs and Poisons.

Many Soldiers on Duty

Situation at Marseilles, Where 18,000 Men Are on Strike, Is Serious.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

THE COOK INVESTIGATION. S. H. Blake will likely represent the government committee today. The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by F. Oliver, Alberta, who said that it was the country west of Lake Superior that caused the great prosperity of Canada.

EDCO LIMITED
TORONTO.

WAREHOUSE 1850.

SUPPLYING

SEEDS

CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

PLIED BY—
MERCHANTS
FOR THEM.

Seeds are sold. Steele, are the safest seeds, best value in Steele, orders promptly executed. Your name for Catalogue.

Provincial Parliament

Leader of the Opposition Introduces a Bill to Legalize Champerty.

Many Bills and Resolutions of Interest to the Legal Profession

Victoria, March 21st.

The House opened at 2.15 p.m. prayers being read by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu. Mr. Pooley presented the eighth, ninth and tenth reports from the railway committee, as follows:

Your select standing committee on railways beg leave to report as follows:

The preamble proved of the Crawford Bay Railway Company," and submit the same herewith with amendments.

The preamble proved of bill intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Coast-Kootenay Railway Company, Limited," and submit the same herewith with amendments.

The preamble proved of bill intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Coast and Grand Forks Railway Company," and submit the same herewith with amendments.

The reports were received.

The Lumber Duty.

Mr. Garden moved: "That this government request the Dominion government to place its great duty on lumber coming into Canada from the United States as that country imposes on Canadian lumber entering the United States."

Mr. Garden said he moved the resolution with the full knowledge that the duty power the province had was to make such a recommendation to the Dominion as it was fully recognized that the fiscal policy of the Dominion did much to encourage the industries of the country. But a policy could not be made on all parts of the country in which it operated, and there was no part of the Dominion which suffered more from the National Policy than British Columbia, situated as it was at a great distance from the centres of the Dominion.

He thought it reasonable therefore to ask for this protection. He believed it had been the policy of the government hitherto to not impose a duty in order that the settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest should have the benefit of the duty on lumber from Minnesota and other States. That was a wise policy, but these ports had had very prosperous times recently, and should not object to this duty now. The duty was at a great distance from the centres of the Dominion, and it was fully recognized that the fiscal policy of the Dominion did much to encourage the industries of the country. But a policy could not be made on all parts of the country in which it operated, and there was no part of the Dominion which suffered more from the National Policy than British Columbia, situated as it was at a great distance from the centres of the Dominion.

He thought it reasonable therefore to ask for this protection. He believed it had been the policy of the government hitherto to not impose a duty in order that the settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest should have the benefit of the duty on lumber from Minnesota and other States. That was a wise policy, but these ports had had very prosperous times recently, and should not object to this duty now. The duty was at a great distance from the centres of the Dominion, and it was fully recognized that the fiscal policy of the Dominion did much to encourage the industries of the country. But a policy could not be made on all parts of the country in which it operated, and there was no part of the Dominion which suffered more from the National Policy than British Columbia, situated as it was at a great distance from the centres of the Dominion.

Reference was also made to the report of the committee on the subject of the tariff on lumber. The speaker mentioned an instance here of a shingle mill being erected south of the boundary, the owner intending to supply his mill from British Columbia forests.

Mr. J. Martin feared that the last speaker had not apprehended the objection which such a motion would encounter from certain members. As far as he was concerned he was opposed to it. It was open to the objection of dealing with a matter outside of the jurisdiction of the House. Besides it was not certain in the floor that the House of the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada. To properly discuss all the principle of protection, free trade and a tariff for revenue only would have to be canvassed. The introduction of such subjects in the Dominion House was a very serious matter, and it was not certain in the floor that the House of the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada. To properly discuss all the principle of protection, free trade and a tariff for revenue only would have to be canvassed. The introduction of such subjects in the Dominion House was a very serious matter, and it was not certain in the floor that the House of the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada.

He supposed that the last speaker gave his views as a Conservative.

Mr. Garden—No.

As a Liberal, Mr. Martin continued, he was not satisfied with the length the Dominion government had gone in the direction of carrying out a policy for which he had always thought Liberalism stood, namely, a tariff for revenue only from which every vestige of protection as such was eliminated. The country having since 1878 adopted a highly protective tariff, it could not be expected that the Liberal policy could be inaugurated in one fell stroke, for it was understood that whatever changes were made should be done gradually, so as not to disturb existing industries. It was understood Mr. Garden to say that the National Policy there had been a tariff on manufactured lumber. There had been a tariff of \$2 a thousand, but it was reduced to \$1 in 1890 in response to the representations of the farmers of the Northwest, who had previously been dependent on the mills of Rat Portage. It was found that the reduction of \$2 a thousand meant \$3 or \$4 reduction in cost to the farmer, because they combined benefits of mill and railway.

Mr. Curtis—Except British Columbia. The leader of the opposition urged that the same reason by appeal to the settlers of British Columbia. The mill manufacturers were to have no means overburdened with wealth, and to restore the duty would impose a hardship on them. No Canada suffered so much from the operation of the National Policy as Manitoba.

Mr. Curtis—Except British Columbia. The leader of the opposition urged that the same reason by appeal to the settlers of British Columbia. The mill manufacturers were to have no means overburdened with wealth, and to restore the duty would impose a hardship on them. No Canada suffered so much from the operation of the National Policy as Manitoba.

circle. As a free trader he opposed the resolution.

Another reason he urged against giving these manufacturers a further protection was that they employed very largely Chinese and Japanese, both in their logging camps and in their mills. Millmen had better not come to this House asking for privileges while they followed this course.

The motion of Hon. Mr. Wells the debate was adjourned until Monday.

Regarding Courts.

Mr. Curtis moved: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of all Supreme court and County court suits begun in each Supreme court and County court registry of this province during the past year; of the amounts claimed for which actions were brought at each registry; of the number of cases tried and disposed of by each judge at the respective places throughout the province where courts were held, and the amounts of debt and costs (separately) for which judgments were given at each registry; also the amounts of debt and costs (separately) for which judgments were signed by default at each registry; also the amounts of debt and costs (separately) for which judgments were given on summary applications at each registry; also the number of times each County court judge held court at each place where they were tried."

In doing so, he thought that the resolution was appropriate owing to the rumored increase in the number of judges and the proposed redistribution of the boundaries of judicial districts.

There was only one judge in the two Kootenays and Boundary, yet he believed more County court cases were entered there than in all the rest of the province.

There was a great deal of complaint regarding the facilities of justice in his district. At the Coast they had the County and the Supreme court judges, in striking contrast to the judicial service of his district.

There were as many Supreme court cases instituted in the two Kootenays and Boundary as in the remainder of the province, yet they had no Supreme court judge. It was possible the government already had this information without which no relief of the legal congestion could be accomplished.

He suggested that in all cases involving less than \$1,000 they should be entered in the County court only.

Hon. Mr. Turner objected to the resolution on the ground that it would entail a considerable expenditure of provincial funds which would be much better applied in another direction. He understood it would cost \$1,000. On the merits of the resolution, in other respects, he had nothing to say.

The Attorney-General suggested that the mover withdraw the resolution and the House immediately upon the opening of the House next session. He had taken up the matter with the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and he (Hon. Mr. Mills) had said that the necessity for County court judges arose he would be glad to appoint them. He (the speaker) would introduce a bill later on defining certain boundaries, where the Ottawa government would appoint the necessary judges. He recognized the necessity for providing judiciary for the Boundary counties.

He objected to the proposition that all suits involving less than \$1,000 be lodged in County court. Many questions before the Supreme court involved a principle, but perhaps not a dollar of money.

Mr. Martin could not understand that the collection of this information would cost anything, being within the power of officers of the government to collect.

Mr. McPhillips said he knew where all this information could be gained. Through the courtesy of the leader of the opposition when in power, agents of commercial agencies could go to the registry and get information which was desired by the lawyers. He suggested to the member for Rossland that he apply to Bradstreet or to Dunn, Wiman & Co.

Mr. Martin—I don't think that was done in my time, was it? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—I don't know where it was done in your time. I know it wasn't done in my time. (Laughter.) We will have to blame it on Mr. Henderson.

Continuing, the leader of the opposition congratulated the junior member for Victoria for manifesting for the first time a sign of independence in scoring the government, because no matter who made the law, by continuing it the present Attorney-General became equally responsible for it.

Mr. Oliver said grave objection had been offered to this privilege. These agencies circulated this information broadcast, and sometimes an action was entered in spite, which was published in the reports, these companies seriously injured a man's credit. (Hear, hear.)

The Attorney-General said as soon as the matter had been brought to his attention he had instructed the registrars to cease the practice. He had pointed out how the institution of a friendly suit might prejudicially affect a man if the custom were followed.

The leader of the opposition disagreed with this position. It was almost impossible to carry on a whole business in this country without this information, and wholesalers should be protected to this extent.

The Attorney-General said the principle might work out well as regards judgments, but not regarding the first service.

Mr. Curtis ridiculed Mr. Turner's estimate of the cost of the return, which he said he was prepared to bear himself. Any official who refused to supply the information, were he a cabinet minister, he would be liable to prosecution.

The resolution carried.

ment, pressing upon that government the necessity which exists for amending the law, so as to accomplish the above object."

The importance of such a step was urged by the mover, who referred to the Naturalization of Japs.

Mr. Helmcken moved: "Whereas a bill is now pending before the House of Commons in regard to amend the 'Alien Act' and it is desirable that the said act should be so amended as to prevent the franchise being exercised by naturalized subjects of Japan and China; and whereas it is the duty of this House, in the opinion of this House, an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion government these manufacturers a further

minion Houses to discourage Oriental immigration. He could not conceive of anything more startling than that naturalized Japs should be allowed to vote. They didn't want that class on the list at all, believing that this class were not fit to be entrusted with the franchise. The prevention of the employment of Orientals underground was not nearly so important as the matter of extending the franchise to the same class.

Mr. Martin was in favor of the resolution, subject to the general objection he had to this class of legislation. There was no absolute decision that Japs and Chinese could not be excluded from the voters' list by the Dominion. He supported the proposal.

Capt. Tatlow thought the resolution did not go far enough, and moved an amendment, providing for the employment of the Natal Act to shut out this class.

The principle he found was in force in the statute book as far as 1871, and would prevent the Japs getting on the voters' list, pending the decision of the full court.

Mr. Gilmour hoped the resolution would have more effect before the Dominion House than before the Local House, where it had been refused owing to the expense involved. The country he thought would not object to spending \$50,000 if the Japs on the Fraser could be deprived of naturalization rights.

The Minister of Mines thought these resolutions accomplished good in backing up the action of the representatives at Ottawa. Rural councils often discuss matters outside their jurisdiction, but by passing resolutions they brought the matter before parliament.

He had every hope and confidence that the appeal to the Privy Council would result satisfactory to the province.

The amendment was ruled out of order and the resolution passed unanimously.

Bill.

The Deserted Wives' Bill received its third reading.

The Coal Mines' Regulation Bill was, on the suggestion of the Minister of Mines, marked for next Wednesday.

To Admit Land Registry Clerks.

On the adjourned debate on the Legal Professions Bill, the leader of the opposition said it implied that the profession should be thrown open to all who could pass the examination.

If clerks in the land registry office were to be entitled to enter the profession without being articled for eight years, why not clerks in the law registry office, who learned far more law? If it was proposed to throw the profession open he did not know but what he would support it.

The Attorney-General said he would support that bill. There were many men in land registry offices who were good men, and familiar with land law, and if only for the purpose of allowing these men to better their condition he thought it should pass.

Mr. McPhillips referred to the honored traditions of the profession, and he scored the leader of the opposition for his persistence in the contention that the profession was unduly protected, when he must know that the safeguards about the law were the same as those of the public and not of the lawyers. The land registry office, he claimed, was a legal department, and any one who was in that department for eight years was a proper person to present himself at the bar.

Mr. Hayward thought the lawyer members were wasting the time of the House with a discussion of a bill quite evidently framed for the benefit of one man. He would oppose it.

Mr. McPhillips at this waxed wroth, and demanded that the remark be withdrawn.

Mr. Martin said the member for Metochin was quite right. The bill was framed with reference to Mr. Hartley, the land registrar at Vancouver, who was an estimable gentleman.

The motion carried.

stituted at an early day when it was necessary to prevent high officers of the law being parties to litigation. In the same judgment it was set out that an agreement between counsel and client, where the latter had no money, was not contrary per se to public policy.

He pointed out that any danger arising out of a lawyer taking advantage of the bill to make an unfair bargain with their clients was removed by the redress provided for in the courts.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

Bills and Petitions.

The petition of Dr. Watt for leave to present a petition for the Kootenay Central Railway was received.

The Governor transmitted a bill to provide for the collection of a tax upon persons. It was referred to committee of the whole, reported and read a first time.

The House went into committee on the Public School Bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The leader of the opposition moved that section four, providing for the re-classification of cities be struck out.

At the request of the members from Victoria, the committee rose and reported progress.

The Succession Duties Bill was committed, with Mr. Houston in the chair. It was reported complete without amendment.

The Metalliferous Mines Bill was committed, with Mr. Kidd in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

Victoria, March 22.

The House opened at 2.20, prayers being read by Rev. Baugh Allen.

Privilege.

Before the orders of the day were called Mr. Brown drew attention to an editorial statement in the Times to the effect that the School bill, involving an increase in taxation, had passed its second reading. Mr. Brown said that the bill was not yet before the House, and it was unfair to create an impression that the matter had been passed upon by the House.

Reports.

Mr. Helmcken presented the seventh report of the private bills committee, as printed yesterday. The report was adopted.

The report of the railway committee was presented by Mr. Pooley, as follows: Your select standing committee on railways beg leave to report as follows: The preamble proved of bill intituled "An act to amend the 'Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company act, 1898,'" and submit the same herewith with amendments.

The report was received.

New Bills.

E. C. Smith introduced a bill to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway. It was read a first time and referred to the railway committee.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill amending the Shops Regulation act, 1900. It was read a first time, and Supply.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that on Monday the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the ways and means to be granted to His Majesty. The motion carried.

Questions.

Mr. Fulton asked: "Is it the intention of the Provincial Board of Health to make regulations under the provisions of the 'Health act,' dealing with pulmonary tuberculosis? 2. What was the result of the sanitarian convention recently held at Ottawa? 3. Will the government take into consideration the question of granting assistance to a sanitarium in this province?"

The Hon. Mr. Eberts replied as follows: "1. The question has not yet been considered; 2. In answer to this question, I beg to say that the report of Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who attended the convention, will be laid before the House; 3. The matter is under consideration."

Mr. Houston asked: "Is it the intention of the government to bring down legislation to suppress the delegation nuisance during sessions of the Legislative Assembly?"

The Premier answered: "No." (Laughter.)

Mr. Pooley here presented the twelfth report of the railway committee, as follows: Your select standing committee on railways beg leave to report as follows: The preamble proved of bill intituled "An act to incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott Railway company," and submit the same herewith with amendments.

Royalty on Land Grants.

On the adjourned debate on the third reading of the bill respecting certain railway land grants, Mr. McInnes asked that the question stand until Monday, as Mr. Edwards, who was absent, wished to take part in the debate.

Mr. Martin and Curtis having spoken previously in the debate there was no further discussion. A division being taken on the third reading the result was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Neill, Kidd, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, Smith, (A. W.), Gillson, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Edson, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce—26.

Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, Smith (E. C.), Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro—9.

The bill passed.

Placer Mining Bill.

The House went into committee on the Placer Mining act amended bill, with Mr. Munro in the chair.

After a considerable discussion Mr. Stables rose and said that as there were a large number of amendments, principally in the name of the member for Rossland, he suggested that the bill be referred back to committee, where the amendments could be discussed with much less loss of time than in the House.

The Minister of Mines thought this inadvisable. While admitting the zeal of the member for Rossland, he thought that a number of his amendments were mere technicalities, and it was necessary

to push the bill through without further delay.

Finally the committee rose and reported progress.

Public School Bill.

The House resumed in committee on the Public School bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. The leader of the opposition favored striking out the re-classification and restoring the cities to their old status. He added that there was no doubt the government would soon saddle all the municipalities with the burden of education. Where was the consistency in saddling Columbia with the maintenance of its schools while Richmond did not have to bear it?

Hon. Mr. Prentice expressed the greatest surprise that Mr. Martin should agree to the second reading and yet move for the striking out of a section which would practically wreck the bill. As long as he was Minister of Education there would be no application of the principle to rural schools.

The Minister of Mines pointed out that there were a number of school sections in municipalities such as Richmond, and the same rule could not apply to it as to cities.

Mr. Oliver repeated his contention, advanced in the debate proper, that the tendency of the bill was to apply the principle to the rural municipalities, and there was no guarantee that this would not receive the support of the representatives of the cities in the House when proposed by the government.

A division was taken on the motion, resulting in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Curtis, Martin and Munro.

Nays—Messrs. Neill, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Edson, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Gillson, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Rogers, Dickie and Mounce.

Mr. Brown submitted an amendment to make the figure for first-class cities 1,500 instead of 1,000, which he thought would be a fairer limit. The amendment was defeated.

Sub-section 2 of section 4 was amended to "equals 250 but does not equal 1,000," instead of "equals or exceeds 250."

Mr. Houston supported an amendment to section 5, making the number of trustees as follows: For first-class cities, 5 instead of 7; for second class, 3 instead of 5; and for third class, 1 instead of 3; and that the Mayor and a member of the council be members of the school board. In doing so he said that as the city council was responsible for the administration of finances they should have a voice on the board.

The leader of the opposition pointed out that in first-class cities such a provision would give little relief, while Hon. Mr. Prentice said that in first-class cities they would have no influence and in third-class cities absolute control.

Mr. Houston—A good live mayor and aldermen can do any five ordinary trustees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin—If the same course is followed as is done by the Mayor of Nelson, I have no doubt that they could.

The amendment was defeated.

The Minister also introduced an amendment making it clear that trustees should sit for two years.

There was a great deal of discussion on section 6, which was intended by the Minister to provide that trustees now holding office should continue to do so until their term of office had expired, notwithstanding that there is a change in the number of trustees.

The Minister adhered to the amendment, while the leader of the opposition said he didn't mind the section going through, as it was sure to lead to confusion, and the government would have to take the responsibility for it.

The section stood over.

The leader of the opposition moved that the section providing for re-qualification of trustees in cities should be struck out. Mr. Martin said that he favored such a step, as the insertion of the clause would do very desirable men.

The Minister thought there was a proper safeguard, in view of the large powers given the members of the board.

Mr. Hayward pointed out the inconsistency in exacting a re-qualification for trustees and not for members of the House. He would oppose the section.

Mr. Brown described the principle as a relic of barbarism. It never did good, and often worked in a similar strain.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought if the trustees were all property owners they might be disposed to meet down the taxes at the expense of the educational requirements. He also opposed the section.

The section stood over.

Mr. Fulton moved that section 9, relieving the board from the necessity of having their books inspected by members of the city council be struck out against the measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helmcken—No.

Mr. Martin—Yes, he said so. I heard him, and I am nearer to him than the senior member for Victoria. I am not astonished that the senior member for Victoria cannot believe it, but it is so. (Loud laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Prentice said he was not pressing the section, and as a matter of fact would accept the suggestion.

The clause was struck out.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded the leader of the opposition that when that section was passed, he had heard the views of the opposition, he had withdrawn a bill altogether.

Mr. Martin—But you never heard me press for a division on a bill and a member of my government get up afterwards and say he would vote against it. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Perhaps that is why you are in opposition. (Renewed laughter.)

In the debate on section 10, the Minister asked if the leader of the opposition wanted to abolish the school trustees?

Mr. Martin—No, but I want to abolish them so far as finances are concerned.

The section however passed, and the committee rose.

The House then adjourned.

to push the bill through without further delay.

Finally the committee rose and reported progress.

Public School Bill.

The House resumed in committee on the Public School bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. The leader of the opposition favored striking out the re-classification and restoring the cities to their old status. He added that there was no doubt the government would soon saddle all the municipalities with the burden of education. Where was the consistency in saddling Columbia with the maintenance of its schools while Richmond did not have to bear it?

Hon. Mr. Prentice expressed the greatest surprise that Mr. Martin should agree to the second reading and yet move for the striking out of a section which would practically wreck the bill. As long as he was Minister of Education there would be no application of the principle to rural schools.

The Minister of Mines pointed out that there were a number of school sections in municipalities such as Richmond, and the same rule could not apply to it as to cities.

Mr. Oliver repeated his contention, advanced in the debate proper, that the tendency of the bill was to apply the principle to the rural municipalities, and there was no guarantee that this would not receive the support of the representatives of the cities in the House when proposed by the government.

A division was taken on the motion, resulting in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Curtis, Martin and Munro.

Nays—Messrs. Neill, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Edson, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Gillson, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Rogers, Dickie and Mounce.

Mr. Brown submitted an amendment to make the figure for first-class cities 1,500 instead of 1,000, which he thought would be a fairer limit. The amendment was defeated.

Sub-section 2 of section 4 was amended to "equals 250 but does not equal 1,000," instead of "equals or exceeds 250."

Mr. Houston supported an amendment to section 5, making the number of trustees as follows: For first-class cities, 5 instead of 7; for second class, 3 instead of 5; and for third class, 1 instead of 3; and that the Mayor and a member of the council be members of the school board. In doing so he said that as the city council was responsible for the administration of finances they should have a voice on the board.

The leader of the opposition pointed out that in first-class cities such a provision would give little relief, while Hon. Mr. Prentice said that in first-class cities they would have no influence and in third-class cities absolute control.

Mr. Houston—A good live mayor and aldermen can do any five ordinary trustees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin—If the same course is followed as is done by the Mayor of Nelson, I have no doubt that they could.

The amendment was defeated.

The Minister also introduced an amendment making it clear that trustees should sit for two years.

There was a great deal of discussion on section 6, which was intended by the Minister to provide that trustees now holding office should continue to do so until their term of office had expired, notwithstanding that there is a change in the number of trustees.

The Minister adhered to the amendment, while the leader of the opposition said he didn't mind the section going through, as it was sure to lead to confusion, and the government would have to take the responsibility for it.

The section stood over.

The leader of the opposition moved that the section providing for re-qualification of trustees in cities should be struck out. Mr. Martin said that he favored such a step, as the insertion of the clause would do very desirable men.

The Minister thought there was a proper safeguard, in view of the large powers given the members of the board.

Mr. Hayward pointed out the inconsistency in exacting a re-qualification for trustees and not for members of the House. He would oppose the section.

Mr. Brown described the principle as a relic of barbarism. It never did good, and often worked in a similar strain.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought if the trustees were all property owners they might be disposed to meet down the taxes at the expense of the educational requirements. He also opposed the section.

The section stood over.

Mr. Fulton moved that section 9, relieving the board from the necessity of having their books inspected by members of the city council be struck out against the measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helmcken—No.

Mr. Martin—Yes, he said so. I heard him, and I am nearer to him than the senior member for Victoria. I am not astonished that the senior member for Victoria cannot believe it, but it is so. (Loud laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Prentice said he was not pressing the section, and as a matter of fact would accept the suggestion.

The clause was struck out.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded the leader of the opposition that when that section was passed, he had heard the views of the opposition, he had withdrawn a bill altogether.

Mr. Martin—But you never heard me press for a division on a bill and a member of my government get up afterwards and say he would vote against it. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Perhaps that is why you are in opposition. (Renewed laughter.)

In the debate on section 10, the Minister asked if the leader of the opposition wanted to abolish the school trustees?

Mr. Martin—No, but I want to abolish them so far as finances are concerned.

The section however passed, and the committee rose.

The House then adjourned.

to push the bill through without further delay.

Finally the committee rose and reported progress.

Public School Bill.

The House resumed in committee on the Public School bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. The leader of the opposition favored striking out the re-classification and restoring the cities to their old status. He added that there was no doubt the government would soon saddle all the municipalities with the burden of education. Where was the consistency in saddling Columbia with the maintenance of its schools while Richmond did not have to bear it?

Hon. Mr. Prentice expressed the greatest surprise that Mr. Martin should agree to the second reading and yet move for the striking out of a section which would practically wreck the bill. As long as he was Minister of Education there would be no application of the principle to rural schools.

The Minister of Mines pointed out that there were a number of school sections in municipalities such as Richmond, and the same rule could not apply to it as to cities.

Mr. Oliver repeated his contention, advanced in the debate proper, that the tendency of the bill was to apply the principle to the rural municipalities, and there was no guarantee that this would not receive the support of the representatives of the cities in the House when proposed by the government.

A division was taken on the motion, resulting in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Curtis, Martin and Munro.

Nays—Messrs. Neill, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Edson, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Gillson, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Rogers, Dickie and Mounce.

Mr. Brown submitted an amendment to make the figure for first-class cities 1,500 instead of 1,000, which he thought would be a fairer limit. The amendment was defeated.

Sub-section 2 of section 4 was amended to "equals 250 but does not equal 1,000," instead of "equals or exceeds 250."

Mr. Houston supported an amendment to section 5, making the number of trustees as follows: For first-class cities, 5 instead of 7; for second class, 3 instead of 5; and for third class, 1 instead of 3; and that the Mayor and a member of the council be members of the school board. In doing so he said that as the city council was responsible for the administration of finances they should have a voice on the board.

The leader of the opposition pointed out that in first-class cities such a provision would give little relief, while Hon. Mr. Prentice said that in first-class cities they would have no influence and in third-class cities absolute control.

Mr. Houston—A good live mayor and aldermen can do any five ordinary trustees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin—If the same course is followed as is done by the Mayor of Nelson, I have no doubt that they could.

The amendment was defeated.

The Minister also introduced an amendment making it clear that trustees should sit for two years.

There was a great deal of discussion on section 6, which was intended by the Minister to provide that trustees now holding office should continue to do so until their term of office had expired, notwithstanding that there is a change in the number of trustees.

The Minister adhered to the amendment, while the leader of the opposition said he didn't mind the section going through, as it was sure to lead to confusion, and the government would have to take the responsibility for it.

The section stood over.

The leader of the opposition moved that the section providing for re-qualification of trustees in cities should be struck out. Mr. Martin said that he favored such a step, as the insertion of the clause would do very desirable men.

The Minister thought there was a proper safeguard, in view of the large powers given the members of the board.

Mr. Hayward pointed out the inconsistency in exacting a re-qualification for trustees and not for members of the House. He would oppose the section.

Mr. Brown described the principle as a relic of barbarism. It never did good, and often worked in a similar strain.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought if the trustees were all property owners they might be disposed to meet down the taxes at the expense of the educational requirements. He also opposed the section.

The section stood over.

Mr. Fulton moved that section 9, relieving the board from the necessity of having their books inspected by members of the city council be struck out against the measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helmcken—No.

Mr. Martin—Yes, he said so. I heard him, and I am nearer to him than the senior member for Victoria. I am not astonished that the senior member for Victoria cannot believe it, but it is so. (Loud laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Prentice said he was not pressing the section, and as a matter of fact would accept the suggestion.

The clause was struck out.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded the leader of the opposition that when that section was passed, he had heard the views of the opposition, he had withdrawn a bill altogether.

Mr. Martin—But you never heard me press for a division on a bill and a member of my government get up afterwards and say he would vote against it. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Perhaps that is why you are in opposition. (Renewed laughter.)

In the debate on section 10, the Minister asked if the leader of the opposition wanted to abolish the school trustees?

Mr. Martin—No, but I want to abolish them so far as finances are concerned.

The section however passed, and the committee rose.

The House then adjourned.

to push the bill through without further delay.

Finally the committee rose and reported progress.

Public School Bill.

The House resumed in committee on the Public School bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. The leader of the opposition favored striking out the re-classification and restoring the cities to their old status. He added that there was no doubt the government would soon saddle all the municipalities with the burden of education. Where was the consistency in saddling Columbia with the maintenance of its schools while Richmond did not have to bear it?

Hon. Mr. Prentice expressed the greatest surprise that Mr. Martin should agree to the second reading and yet move for the striking out of a section which would practically wreck the bill. As long as he was Minister of Education there would be no application of the principle to rural schools.

The Minister of Mines pointed out that there were a number of school sections in municipalities such as Richmond, and the same rule could not apply to it as to cities.

Mr. Oliver repeated his contention, advanced in the debate proper, that the tendency of the bill was to apply the principle to the rural municipalities, and there was no guarantee that this would not receive the support of the representatives of the cities in the House when proposed by the government.

A division was taken on the motion, resulting in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Curtis, Martin and Munro.

Nays—Messrs. Neill, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Edson, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Gillson, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Rogers, Dickie and Mounce.

Mr. Brown submitted an amendment to make the figure for first-class cities 1,500 instead of 1,000, which he thought would be a fairer limit. The amendment was defeated.

Sub-section 2 of section 4 was amended to "equals 250 but does not equal 1,000," instead of "equals or exceeds 250."

Mr. Houston supported an amendment to section 5, making the number of trustees as follows: For first-class cities, 5 instead of 7; for second class, 3 instead of 5; and for third class, 1 instead of 3; and that the Mayor and a member of the council be members of the school board. In doing so he said that as the city council was responsible for the administration of finances they should have a voice on the board.

The leader of the opposition pointed out that in first-class cities such a provision would give little relief, while Hon. Mr. Prentice said that in first-class cities they would have no influence and in third-class cities absolute control.

Mr. Houston—A good live mayor and aldermen can do any five ordinary trustees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin—If the same course is followed as is done by the Mayor of Nelson, I have no doubt that they could.

The amendment was defeated.

The Minister also introduced an amendment making it clear that trustees should sit for two years.

There was a great deal of discussion on section 6, which was intended by the Minister to provide that trustees now holding office should continue to do so until their term of office had expired, notwithstanding that there is a change in the number of trustees.

The Minister adhered to the amendment, while the leader of the opposition said he didn't mind the section going through, as it was sure to lead to confusion, and the government would have to take the responsibility for it.

The section stood over.

The leader of the opposition moved that the section providing for re-qualification of trustees in cities should be struck out. Mr. Martin said that he favored such a step, as the insertion of the clause would do very desirable men.

The Minister thought there was a proper safeguard, in view of the large powers given the members of the board.

Mr. Hayward pointed out the inconsistency in exacting a re-qualification for trustees and not for members of the House. He would oppose the section.

Mr. Brown described the principle as a relic of barbarism. It never did good, and often worked in a similar strain.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought if the trustees were all property owners they might be disposed to meet down the taxes at the expense of the educational requirements. He also opposed the section.

The section stood over.

Mr. Fulton moved that section 9, relieving the board from the necessity of having their books inspected by members of the city council be struck out against the measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helmcken—No.

Mr. Martin—Yes, he said so. I heard him, and I am nearer to him than the senior member for Victoria. I am not astonished that the senior member for Victoria cannot believe it, but it is so. (Loud laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Prentice said he was not pressing the section, and as a matter of fact would accept the suggestion.

The clause was struck out.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded the leader of the opposition that when that section was passed, he had heard the views of the opposition, he had withdrawn a bill altogether.

Mr. Martin—But you never heard me press for a division on a bill and a member of my government get up afterwards and say he would vote against it. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Perhaps that is why you are in opposition. (Renewed laughter.)

In the debate on section 10, the Minister asked if the leader of the opposition wanted to abolish the school trustees?

Mr. Martin—No, but I want to abolish them so far as finances are concerned.

The section however passed, and the committee rose.

The House then adjourned.

to push the bill through without further delay.

Finally the committee rose and reported progress.

Public School Bill.

The House resumed in committee on the Public School bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. The leader of the opposition favored striking out the re-classification and restoring the cities to their old status. He added that there was no doubt the government would soon saddle all the municipalities with the burden of education. Where was the consistency in saddling Columbia with the maintenance of its schools while Richmond did not have to bear it?

Hon. Mr. Prentice expressed the greatest surprise that Mr. Martin should agree to the second reading and yet move for the striking out of a section which would practically wreck the bill. As long as he was Minister of Education there would be no application of the principle to rural schools.

The Minister of Mines pointed out that there were a number of school sections in municipalities such as Richmond, and the same rule could not apply to it as to cities.

Mr. Oliver repeated his contention, advanced in the debate proper, that the tendency of the bill was to apply the principle to the rural municipalities, and there was no guarantee that this would not receive the support of the representatives of the cities in the House when proposed by the government.

A division was taken on the motion, resulting in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Curtis, Martin and Munro.

Nays—Messrs. Neill, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Edson, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Gillson, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Rogers, Dickie and Mounce.

Mr. Brown submitted an amendment to make the figure for first-class cities 1,500 instead of 1,000, which he thought would be a fairer limit. The amendment was defeated.

Sub-section 2 of section 4 was amended to "equals 250 but does not equal 1,000," instead of "equals or exceeds 250."

Mr. Houston supported an amendment to section 5, making the number of trustees as follows: For first-class cities, 5 instead of 7; for second class, 3 instead of 5; and for third class, 1 instead of 3; and that the Mayor and a member of the council be members of the school board. In doing so he said that as the city council was responsible for the administration of finances they should have a voice on the board.

The leader of the opposition pointed out that in first-class cities such a provision would give little relief, while Hon. Mr. Prentice said that in first-class cities they would have no influence and in third-class

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The honorary treasurer of the Jubilee hospital acknowledges with thanks, a donation of \$18.75 received from the Donshoremans' Union. This is the balance of the collection made on behalf of the late Thomas Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Noble, of 144 Oswego street, mourn the loss by death of their infant son, aged five months. Much sympathy is felt for the parents, this being the second child they have had to part with in a very short time. The funeral is arranged for Sunday afternoon.

The marriage took place last evening of Miss Jean Debar to Mr. George Allen, of the C. P. N. Co. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. D. Devar, 74 Princess street, and was performed by Rev. J. G. Hastings. The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents from friends and acquaintances. After the marriage rites had been concluded a very sumptuous supper was partaken of by the company. The newly wedded couple will reside at 7 Whitaker street.

The Montreal Star says: "The transfer of Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. O. C., from the command of the 5th military district, to that of the 1st at London, has caused a widespread feeling of regret in the ranks of the local militia, with whom the D. O. C. was fast becoming a favorite. Col. Peters has many ideas concerning drill, which are at variance with the out and dried regulations contained in the red book, and these he has always tried to put into practice. In most cases where his ideas have been allowed full scope, the efficiency of the militia has been greater than if the red book regulations had been adhered to. Col. Peters has frequently given very tangible proofs of his interest in the Montreal militia since coming to this city, and his retirement therefore, at present, is greatly regretted."

(FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.)

During the Easter holidays the G. P. R. will inaugurate a special rate of one fare and a third for a return trip to any point along their line, leaving April 4th and 5th and good to return until April 8th.

The torpedo destroyer Virago was floated out of the drydock this morning, and by Wednesday next her overhauling will be completed. She will, it is said, be replaced in commission by the torpedo destroyer Sparrowhawk, which will in turn be laid up for an extensive overhauling.

One of the geese at Beacon Hill was killed this morning by a dog belonging to a boy who was visiting the park. Fortunately, however, the vigilant park keeper was on the scene of the killing and has given the owner of the dog notice that he will either have to appear in court or destroy the canine.

A very enjoyable concert was held at Cedar Hill school house last evening in aid of the fund now being raised to equip a gymnasium. A splendid programme, including a couple of farces, was presented, a large audience being entertained. This was the second of the series of concerts to be arranged for this purpose.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A coroner's inquest is being held this afternoon to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Sydney John Churchill, whose body was found in the harbor on Saturday morning.

In Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Walkem heard the following applications: Kirkpatrick et al v. Molly Gibson Manufacturing Co. Application for final judgment dismissed with costs; Byers et al v. Molly Gibson Manufacturing Co. A similar application to the above, order made.

The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, 1 First street, of Chas. J. F. Caselton. Deceased was 26 years of age and a native of Victoria. He was employed for some time at Thos. Earle's as shipper. He leaves a widow and an infant child six months old, as well as a father, four brothers and four sisters to mourn his loss. All are residents of this city with the exception of a brother, Arthur, of Seattle and a sister Mrs. J. L. Sullivan, of Nelson, both of whom are on their way here to attend the funeral, which takes place on Wednesday afternoon from the residence at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Withycombe, vice-director of the Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis, has been good enough to present the department of agriculture with a sack of seed of Dwarf Essex rape, raised by himself at that station, and is therefore guaranteed pure. Mr. Anderson will be glad to distribute this seed amongst those of our farmers who are desirous of trying this fodder plant. Dr. Withycombe, in common with all who have any experience with rape, declare it to be the very best soiling crop and is without exception the most profitable and best for general feeding purposes. Dairy cows excelled. P. W. Hudson says it is the best producer of pork and mutton he knows of.

Northern advices received by the Danube on Sunday evening state that part of the outfit in the States is commanded to build the branch line to Hazelton included a crew, which set to work on March 4th to establish a pony relay service to Hazelton, which will put the big outfit in close communication with the outside world and incidentally the North will be the same, for steamers from the North can call at that port with telegrams from Skagway and the Yukon, and the pony relay will do the rest. The work of perfecting the relay system is under the personal direction of the engineer in charge, assisted by young Ned Carlsson. How long it will take to cover the distance between the two places is as yet problematic. The distance is something over 120 miles, no

Unique Experience

Nomads Drift to Sea on Ice Floe, Without Food or Shelter.

Eloping Couple From Sacramento Pursued by Prominent Californian

Carried to sea on an iceberg, with forebodings of a terrible fate continually haunting them—such in brief is a tale of endurance and hardship told by F. G. Kimball and a companion, a chief clerk in a railway office at Nome.

Ogilvie's Successor

Hon. J. H. Ross, the Yukon Commissioner, Here on His Way North.

His Views on Territorial Matters and His Approaching Northern Labors.

Hon. J. H. Ross, the recently appointed commissioner to the Yukon, arrived in the city last evening, on his way to his new home in the far north. He was accompanied by two of his children, who will remain with friends here for some time. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of Mr. J. McKay, of 22 Kingston street, whose guest Mr. Ross is while in Victoria. He will leave for the north about the end of the month, and will proceed direct to Dawson, which he hopes to reach about the middle of April.

Regarding his work in the Yukon territory, the new commissioner does not care to speak until he has had a look over the ground and has consulted with those whose experience at the seat of Yukon government entitle their opinions to be received with consideration. Before starting for the north, Mr. Ross had a consultation with the executive at Ottawa and is thus equipped with their views in relation to northern matters. He recognizes, however, that his course as commissioner must be guided very largely by local conditions and experiences as he finds them, and he is going north, therefore, with a receptive and open mind on a number of the problems which will surely confront him upon assuming his duties there.

Regarding the land he has just left, Mr. Ross is less reticent. There he has spent the last twenty-three years of his life and he has been identified with matters political ever since his advent in the country. When the first assembly of the Territories was convened in 1883, he was elected to the House, and he has occupied a seat in that chamber ever since. He has held a portfolio in the advisory council since 1892, and has succeeded in his portfolio as commissioner of crown lands by A. L. Sifton. He expects that the Territories will be erected into a province within the next year or two, although as a matter of fact the people of the Northwest are by no means anxious for a change in their political status. "We have been very successful," said Mr. Ross, "in building up the country on lines which suited our conditions, and without particular reference as to whether a policy had been previously carried out in any other province. It is natural, therefore, that the people regard with some apprehension their transition to a new and untried system of government. "One thing will be stoutly opposed by the people, and that is the ceding of any portion of the Territories to Manitoba. The people, he says, are not enamored of the way in which Manitoba has been governed nor have they much confidence in her financial position. Mr. Ross believes that when provincial autonomy is granted to the Territories, the latter will be embraced in one province and not divided in two, as has frequently been suggested. The area of such a province would not exceed very much that of British Columbia.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENT.

The King Acknowledges the Receipt of Alexander Begz's Report of Boundary Question.

Alexander Begz, author of the History of British Columbia, is in receipt of letters from all parts of Canada asking for his review on the Alaskan boundary question, which was published in pamphlet form in the latter part of February. The letter which the author values most of all is one from King Edward VII. Copies were sent to the King, to Lord Salisbury, to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and other noted personages in England. Mr. Begz also wrote to the King calling his attention to a letter which he had written to the Czar of Russia by King George IV upon the appointment of Stratford Canning as British plenipotentiary at the convention held at St. Petersburg relative to the Alaskan boundary.

The letter Mr. Begz received is sent from the Privy Purse office, Buckingham Palace, and is as follows: "The private secretary has commanded by the King to thank Mr. Alexander Begz for his letter of the 13th ult., and for the pamphlet that accompanied it. "5th March, 1901."

CONDITIONS UNCHANGED.

New York, March 23.—The condition of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Ontario, Travers Lewis, of Kingston, Ontario, is unchanged this morning. PAIN-KILLER is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' Zec. and Soc.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE COAST-ROUPEL LINE.

To the Editor:—How circumstances have altered during the past three years. When the Victoria and Vancouver Eastern charter was annulled, Mr. Martin, I believe it was who said that there was nothing in the agreement with Spectator, Zie & Mann which would prevent the C. P. R. from operating the road. That there was nothing to show that it would be so today they are even anxious to show their independence of the C. P. R. and offer to bind themselves in the strongest way possible, that they (V. & E.) will not amalgamate with the C. P. R. Mr. Editor, if everyone who was at the public meeting on March 15th had been present, I think they would have been inclined to invoke a blessing on those who abrogated the old agreement instead of criticizing it, because they did not have the road built in any case.

I think, sir, that when we have an independent railway the Kotovay and other kind friends at Christmas and other seasons in assisting to gladden the hearts and brighten the homes of the poor unfortunate, who, perhaps from no fault of their own, are unable to provide necessities for themselves or helpless little ones. Most of those assisted are very grateful, and express their warmest thanks and appreciation, not only for the timely help, but this evidence of consideration and sympathy.

We are under the necessity, however, of reminding the friends that their gifts of clothing have not been as generous or numerous as during the preceding year.

This is attributed not to lack of sympathy or disregard of the welfare of their less fortunate fellow-beings, but to the numerous demands upon them during the year for other charities, and particularly to patriotic calls incidental to the South Africa campaign.

The present outlook for an early return to the blessings of peace, encourage us to hope that many hearts may be stirred up to contribute liberally to the good work we are endeavoring to carry on, of comforting the distressed, soothing the sorrowful, advising the perplexed and helping the needy.

We desire again to point out that the Friendly Help Society combines within itself representatives of most of the kindred institutions, working harmoniously together. It is entirely unsectarian, and was formed on the broadest lines for the purpose of bringing together those moved by the same generous impulses that drive these noble and order and system in relieving distress.

We feel that in this respect the Friendly Help has been successful. We wish that a larger amount of money had been at our disposal. At all events, we have the comforting assurance that the little we have done is appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,
S. HAYWARD, President.

This was followed by the secretary's report as appended:

Mrs. A. C. GARRETT, Tilsonburg, Ont., says: "After suffering fourteen years with Salt Rheum and trying a great many remedies which only gave relief for a short time, I tried BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS and was entirely cured. My daughter used it for a breaking out on her head and B.B.B. was wonderfully relieved. I think B.B.B. a valuable medicine for Salt Rheum and all other skin diseases."

Mr. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

Their Annual Meeting

Friday Help Association Transacted Business for the Year on Saturday.

Reports of Several Officers Were Received and Adopted—Addresses by Clergy.

At the annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association which was held in the market hall on Saturday, the president reported as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In submitting our annual report, we have once more to gratefully tender our sincere thanks for the continued liberality of the corporation of the city of Victoria, who not only entrust us with the distribution of a large portion of their charity fund, but give us substantial aid in various other ways.

We wish also to thankfully acknowledge the ready help of the King's Daughters and other kind friends at Christmas and other seasons in assisting to gladden the hearts and brighten the homes of the poor unfortunate, who, perhaps from no fault of their own, are unable to provide necessities for themselves or helpless little ones. Most of those assisted are very grateful, and express their warmest thanks and appreciation, not only for the timely help, but this evidence of consideration and sympathy.

We are under the necessity, however, of reminding the friends that their gifts of clothing have not been as generous or numerous as during the preceding year.

This is attributed not to lack of sympathy or disregard of the welfare of their less fortunate fellow-beings, but to the numerous demands upon them during the year for other charities, and particularly to patriotic calls incidental to the South Africa campaign.

The present outlook for an early return to the blessings of peace, encourage us to hope that many hearts may be stirred up to contribute liberally to the good work we are endeavoring to carry on, of comforting the distressed, soothing the sorrowful, advising the perplexed and helping the needy.

We desire again to point out that the Friendly Help Society combines within itself representatives of most of the kindred institutions, working harmoniously together. It is entirely unsectarian, and was formed on the broadest lines for the purpose of bringing together those moved by the same generous impulses that drive these noble and order and system in relieving distress.

We feel that in this respect the Friendly Help has been successful. We wish that a larger amount of money had been at our disposal. At all events, we have the comforting assurance that the little we have done is appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,
S. HAYWARD, President.

This was followed by the secretary's report as appended:

Mrs. A. C. GARRETT, Tilsonburg, Ont., says: "After suffering fourteen years with Salt Rheum and trying a great many remedies which only gave relief for a short time, I tried BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS and was entirely cured. My daughter used it for a breaking out on her head and B.B.B. was wonderfully relieved. I think B.B.B. a valuable medicine for Salt Rheum and all other skin diseases."

Mr. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

February 8, 1900.
A. D. DAVENPORT, Woodstock, N. B., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly on my hands, but after using one bottle of B.B.B. my hands are healed and feel all right again."

February 16, 1900.
DANIEL MCNAMARA, Buckingham, Que., writes: "About a year and a half ago I was very much troubled with Salt Rheum and eczema. I tried several doctors, but instead of getting better I became worse, the disease gradually spreading all over my head and body. I went to the hospital, but the doctors there told me recovery was impossible. I can honestly say that BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which I did, was entirely cured; not a speck is left on my body, or have I had any enjoyment of the best of health ever since."

February 22, 1900.
MISS NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's Crossing, Ont., says: "I wish to tell the public know the good BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised in a blood purifier, purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before long had taken two bottles. It completely cured, and has never been troubled with it since."

January 22, 1900.
MR. C. COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I had Salt Rheum for five years. After taking one bottle of B.B.B. felt greatly improved; three bottles entirely cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it did me so much good."

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE COAST-ROUPEL LINE.

To the Editor:—How circumstances have altered during the past three years. When the Victoria and Vancouver Eastern charter was annulled, Mr. Martin, I believe it was who said that there was nothing in the agreement with Spectator, Zie & Mann which would prevent the C. P. R. from operating the road. That there was nothing to show that it would be so today they are even anxious to show their independence of the C. P. R. and offer to bind themselves in the strongest way possible, that they (V. & E.) will not amalgamate with the C. P. R. Mr. Editor, if everyone who was at the public meeting on March 15th had been present, I think they would have been inclined to invoke a blessing on those who abrogated the old agreement instead of criticizing it, because they did not have the road built in any case.

I think, sir, that when we have an independent railway the Kotovay and other kind friends at Christmas and other seasons in assisting to gladden the hearts and brighten the homes of the poor unfortunate, who, perhaps from no fault of their own, are unable to provide necessities for themselves or helpless little ones. Most of those assisted are very grateful, and express their warmest thanks and appreciation, not only for the timely help, but this evidence of consideration and sympathy.

We are under the necessity, however, of reminding the friends that their gifts of clothing have not been as generous or numerous as during the preceding year.

This is attributed not to lack of sympathy or disregard of the welfare of their less fortunate fellow-beings, but to the numerous demands upon them during the year for other charities, and particularly to patriotic calls incidental to the South Africa campaign.

The present outlook for an early return to the blessings of peace, encourage us to hope that many hearts may be stirred up to contribute liberally to the good work we are endeavoring to carry on, of comforting the distressed, soothing the sorrowful, advising the perplexed and helping the needy.

We desire again to point out that the Friendly Help Society combines within itself representatives of most of the kindred institutions, working harmoniously together. It is entirely unsectarian, and was formed on the broadest lines for the purpose of bringing together those moved by the same generous impulses that drive these noble and order and system in relieving distress.

We feel that in this respect the Friendly Help has been successful. We wish that a larger amount of money had been at our disposal. At all events, we have the comforting assurance that the little we have done is appreciated.

</

Rheum

a disease that attacks
of all ages. It
and skin diseases
external treatment.
when taken intern-
ected. B.B.B. not
kinds of eruptive
Erysipelas, Cancer,
Boils, Pimples, and
bad blood.

D, TORONTO, ONT.

LS

February 3, 1900.
EDITH SULLIVAN, Dewdney, B.C., says: "This is to certify that BUCKINGHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER has cured me. Twelve years ago I had a breaking out on my face, very much like eczema. After taking three of these wonderful medicine bottles, I was completely cured, and have had no return of the disease."

December 24, 1900.
NELLIE FIELDS, of Bray's, Ont., says: "I wish to let the public know the good BUCKINGHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER has done for me. Three years ago I was laid up for two months with Salt Rheum. I tried two doctors, but they did me no good. Having seen B.B.B. advertised as a blood purifier, I purchased a bottle, and from the first few doses I found that it was doing good, and before I had two bottles was completely cured and have never been troubled since."

January 22, 1900.
COLUMBUS, Glen Rae, Ont., says: "I have been suffering with Salt Rheum for five years. I bought one bottle of B.B.B. and it cured me. I can highly recommend B.B.B. to one and all, as it is so much good."

February 3, 1900.
DAVEREAU, Woodstock, N.C., says: "I had Salt Rheum very badly, but after using one of B.B.B. my hands are healed all right again."

HIS HONOR'S DONATION.
Mrs. Joly Contributes \$200—Royal City Probable Visitors to Fair.

Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Joly de Lotbiniere, has this day to Mr. Peirson a cheque for a contribution to the fund of the Columbia Agricultural Association.

citizens of Victoria will be rejoiced to learn that there is a very hospitable arrangement being made by the Duke of Cornwall and York for the forthcoming exhibition by the Duke.

AUTHORESS DEAD.
(Associated Press.)
Mrs. March 25—Charlotte Mary, the authoress, died yesterday in London. She was born on August 1823.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.
The Viaticator, Rutherfordton, N. C., writes: "I have had rheumatism for several years. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with the balm in the shoulder for two days, and second, with the balm on the wrist, which was relieved with two applications of the balm, rubbing the parts affected with an instant benefit and entire recovery in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism of the right joint, almost prostrating him several days, which was relieved by applications, rubbing with the liniment at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., Sole Agents."

BIRTHS.
N.—At 840 Powell street, Vancouver, March 19th, the wife of E. C. Dixon, a daughter.
SUSSEN—At Nelson, on March 13th, the wife of Emil Magnusson, of a daughter.

A—At Revelstoke, on March 11th, the wife of A. Porta, of a son.
SON—At Nelson, on March 12th, the wife of Alfred Manson, of a son.
LEW—At Kaslo, on March 12th, the wife of Ira Outlier, pursuer of the former Kokanee, of a son.
—At Roseland, on March 12th, the wife of John Black, of a son.

MARRIED.
N.—SCOTT—At Nelson, on March 12th, by Rev. J. H. White, Charles McLean and Miss Anna Habel Scott.
SON—LOMBERG—At Roseland, on March 19th, by Rev. G. H. McLean, Mr. Johnson and Miss Helen Lomborg.

DIED.
—At the family residence, Hulton street, on the 13th inst., Norman Gillis, aged 67 years, a native of Prince Edward Island.
—At Roseland, on March 11th, William Treglow, aged 63 years.
—At Kamloops, on March 12th, by Rev. J. H. White, Charles McLean and Miss Anna Habel Scott.
—At Vancouver, on March 19th, 901, Charles Bannan, aged 67 years.
—At Nelson, on March 19th, Thomas Henry O'Brien, aged 50 years.



The Royal Commission

Examination of President of Chinese Benevolent Association Continued.

He Was Questioned at Length in Various Phases—Proceedings Continued To-Day.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The only witness examined by the Royal Commission yesterday afternoon was Lee Cheong, president of the Chinese Benevolent Society, who was recalled. As he is one of the most prominent influential men among the local Chinese, he was questioned at length on almost every phase of the subject, and his replies were carefully noted. He estimated the proportion of articles purchased by Chinese from white men in this city at 75 per cent, and 25 per cent in importations from China. Native born Chinese boys of this country were considerably smarter than the boys of China. If the Chinese immigration into this country was prohibited, the importations would greatly diminish, while the friendly sentiment between the two races would be wounded. The agitation here favorable to their prohibition had prevented many from immigrating to this country.

He attributed the situation of the Chinese in one quarter of Victoria to the fact that elsewhere their vendors and doors would be broken by boys. This was attested by the experience of laundries in various portions of the city, which had been considered targets for stone throwing by boys. He did not think the prohibition of Chinese immigration would affect the manner in which those already here did their work. He admitted, however, that were they to become less in numbers they might be more independent. To Mr. Foley, witness, while admitting that some Chinese here possessed two wives, explained that it was a Chinese custom. He estimated that the desire was to perpetuate the family genealogical tree, and polygamy was practiced until this was made possible. He also stated that other Chinese in the city besides himself owned land. Asked as to cause of the

Large Proportion of Merchants among the Chinese population here, one in every nine, he replied that many were partners in the same firm, while clerks were also included in the list. The trades, carpentering and others, were included in the list under the caption of miscellaneous laborers. Officers of the Benevolent Society were now engaged in gaining information as to the number, and classification of trades.

Asked if the white people immigrated to China in such numbers as to reduce wages there one-half would not the Chinese government protest, he pointed out that while not certain as to what action the government would take, China was "no doubt" a large market for the immigration of the whole Canadian people would not affect the conditions prevailing there. In China the wages were so low that Canadians would not go to them. When the stage of development in China was sufficiently advanced, he believed many white men would go there, and he was sure they would be welcome, as they would assist in building up the country.

He further believed the Chinese laborer was a factor in developing the country; but if the wages were decreased to \$10 per month, he did not think the Chinese would come here.

He also pointed out that had the Chinese desired, they could have arrived here in great numbers between the time when the increase capitation tax was decided on in July, and December, when it came into operation. Employees were not compelled to purchase from the stores of the Chinese companies employing them, but there was

A Standard Price fixed by all the merchants, so that there was no difference where they bought. There might be cases where the men were compelled to buy from employees. The Chinese thought their best act was to pass to protect the white people; they did not think it had any aspect referring to race or creed. He knew nothing of Chinese refusing to work in the brick yards with white men. He hoped that the two races would become one in time.

Chinese would be willing to marry and associate with white people, but the latter objected to marrying Chinese. There had been no cases of intermarriage in British Columbia. He knew of one case where a Chinese in Eastern Canada married a white girl and set out to take her to China. When they reached Vancouver the girl refused to go further with him, which showed the objection was on the side of the white people. His opinion was that

Chinese had no objection whatever to intermarrying with white people. Higher class Chinese in China might object to their daughters marrying white men, but marriage there was not

Suits \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00.

Every Suit Guaranteed to Fit and Wear

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, 68-70 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

AGENTS FOR
The celebrated "20th Century Brand Clothing," "Christy's Hats," "Dr. Jaeger's Underwear," "Dent's Gloves," "Eveleigh's Trunks and Suit Cases," etc.

EASTERN TAILOR-MADE SUITS
To measure. Fit and finish guaranteed. New Spring samples now ready. Prices \$15.00, \$17.00 and \$19.00 per suit.

through love between the parties, but by arrangement between the parties. He thought the tax had restricted immigration. The Chinese could not raise the \$100 Mexican which the \$50 represented. When the tax was doubled it had greater effect. He thought there might be more Chinese now here than before the tax. He estimated that there were not more than 10,000 Chinese in British Columbia. That included the 3,200 in Victoria. The commission then adjourned until this morning.

Only one witness was examined before the Royal Commission this morning, a market gardener, Lee Dye, who, with three others, conducted an extensive industry on Cadboro Bay road, as well as a store in this city. He gave some interesting evidence as to the expenditure entailed in clearing land. An effort will be made by the commission to secure complete information regarding the amount paid by white, Chinese, and Japanese market gardeners in clearing land and operating their enterprises. The following is a statement regarding the \$201,850 for horse shoeing in year, and the number of Chinese engaged in merchant trade here, was submitted by Lee Cheong:

Business.	No. of No. of Firms.	Partners.
Importers and manufacturers of opium	3	18
Dealers in dry goods and mercantile tailors	14	17
Butchers, provision and poultry dealers	7	15
Druggists	1	1
General merchandise	5	12
Manufacturers of Chinese clothing	2	3
Boot and shoe dealers	2	3
Restaurant keepers	9	15
Pawnbrokers	1	3
Cigar makers	1	2
Cigar manufacturers	2	2
Rice millers	4	4
Green grocers	1	4
Manufacturers of silk underwear	1	2
Cannery contractors and importers	4	15
Wholesale and general merchandise	2	9
Wholesale importers of general merchandise	14	64
Retail importers of general merchandise	22	78
Total	109	288

Lee Dye, market gardener, part proprietor of a farm on Cadboro Bay road, was the first witness. He employed 47 men. He operated 193 acres, and supplied ships, steamboats and wholesale merchants at Vancouver, New Westminster and this city. He now employed 24 men, the enterprise being controlled by four partners. His annual sales amounted to \$24,155.55. He paid his men from \$12 to \$25 per month, furnishing board and lodging. The general charge of his business, his wife and son, did not interfere with his business. He did not know how many white market gardeners there were in the city. He had been in business here 17 years, but his firm established here thirty-two years. He had charge of the business for the past ten years. He came from Canton, and was fourteen years of age when he arrived here. He could read and write English, having received 24 months of instruction as a teacher. He was married, his wife and family going to China about five years ago. Witness became sick, and accompanied them to China, returning to Vancouver desirous of educating his children in Chinese institutions, and did not return because the children were too small to travel on the ocean. He told her to educate the children in China first, for about couple of years. He sent \$25 to his children and \$25 to his wife every Chinese New Year. She was in good circumstances, as witness owned considerable property there, valued at from \$20,000 to \$30,000 Mexican money. The property consisted of a dwelling house, rice fields and land.

In reply to Mr. Munn, witness explained the manner in which his men lived, the cost of clearing land, and other details in connection with its cultivation. He leased the land before it was cleared, the condition of the lease being that for three years he was to pay no rent, after that period it was incumbent upon him to pay rent and taxes. He paid an average of \$80 per acre. It was stipulated, however, that the land was to be entirely cleared within five years. He estimated that the cost of clearing land consisted of one mat of rice per month, costing \$1.75, and 25 cents for sugar and 25 cents for tea. During the time he was there. Comparison between white and Chinese labor would result in favor of the former by two to one, in honesty and intelligence. A white farmer, generally speaking, was twice as intelligent, there were of course exceptions, but as a class in its entirety, he contended that they were twice as efficient as Chinese.

Asked if he could produce twice as much as a Chinese farm manager, he said that depended upon the comparative intelligence of himself and his Chinese competitor. The Chinese required supervision and instruction, because of their inability to understand the language. He considered it advantageous to keep track of every detail, like the witness in the morning, although he did not do so himself. He did not object to the Chinese or Japanese as competitors. He cleared a great proportion of his

land himself, assisted sometimes by white, Chinese and Japanese labor. He believed he could have done it with a few Chinese here. He contended that there were not more than 10,000 Chinese here he could not say how Victoria people would obtain their vegetables. With white labor it would cost considerably more to clear the land than with Chinese labor. Last year that here were greater than those of similar situated land in China. He could not give the difference of wages paid to the Chinese farm laborers here and in China, not having farmed in the latter country.

To Mr. Bradburn, witness said he kept a banking account in the Royal Bank of Canada. He had eighteen horses, seven wagons and one truck. The truck cost him \$225. Of the wagons the highest cost \$125, and the lowest \$85. The highest priced horse he had cost \$300. Last Chinese New Year he

Nearly \$15,000 invested in the business—comprising everything on the farm. In one year it cost him \$1,087.20 to feed his horses, purchasing all the food for white men. He had \$201.85 for horse shoeing in year, and about \$250 in wagon repairing every year. He purchased harness from white merchants, paying annually for this and repairing harness about \$250. Some of his seed he purchased from white people, while some was raised by him. Of the former he purchased about \$300 worth in a year. He engaged a white veterinary surgeon whom he paid annually about \$150 per year. His father and uncle established the farm about 32 years ago, investing in it as far as he could near \$4,000 capital, and the credit they secured would bring the amount to \$10,000. He cleared all the 99 acres he leased on Esquimalt road at the expiration of five years. He wanted to renew the lease, but the owner refused, as he was desirous of selling the land for building purposes. Of his present farm property, 153 acres were leased from one party, and 30 acres from another, representing the whole land used for market gardening. Last year he expended \$1,100 for rent and \$205.50 for taxes. He owned a two-story brick building for his own use, and last year built a warehouse and cabin. For his city premises he paid \$28,500. There was originally a mortgage of \$15,000 on it, but this had been reduced to \$8,500.

His farm employees were white men's boots, which were purchased by him at \$42 per dozen, wholesale. He sold about \$16,000 worth of produce to white people and about \$8,000 worth to Chinese.

To Mr. Foley, he said he furnished his men with clothing, boots and shoes at a very reasonable price. His men could purchase from whom they chose. He was further questioned as to his manner of living. The commission then adjourned until this afternoon.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Several witnesses were examined before the Royal Commission yesterday morning, including a fruit raiser, a Chinese market gardener and a brick-maker. The former's evidence was wholly unfavorable to the Chinese, and generally so toward the Japanese, although the witness conceded their progressive character. Upon the termination of the evidence of the three witnesses an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

The first witness was A. Strachan, who conducts a fruit raising farm in the suburbs of the city. He stated he would rather employ one white man at \$2 per day than four Japanese at 50 cents per day each. About twenty-five years ago more white men were engaged in market gardening when business was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He did not believe that any Chinese gardeners were employing this method. To Mr. Foley, he said he sometimes employed white ploughmen. If there were no Chinese here he could not say how Victoria people would obtain their vegetables. With white labor it would cost considerably more to clear the land than with Chinese labor. Last year that here were greater than those of similar situated land in China. He could not give the difference of wages paid to the Chinese farm laborers here and in China, not having farmed in the latter country.

To Mr. Bradburn, witness said he kept a banking account in the Royal Bank of Canada. He had eighteen horses, seven wagons and one truck. The truck cost him \$225. Of the wagons the highest cost \$125, and the lowest \$85. The highest priced horse he had cost \$300. Last Chinese New Year he

Nearly \$15,000 invested in the business—comprising everything on the farm. In one year it cost him \$1,087.20 to feed his horses, purchasing all the food for white men. He had \$201.85 for horse shoeing in year, and about \$250 in wagon repairing every year. He purchased harness from white merchants, paying annually for this and repairing harness about \$250. Some of his seed he purchased from white people, while some was raised by him. Of the former he purchased about \$300 worth in a year. He engaged a white veterinary surgeon whom he paid annually about \$150 per year. His father and uncle established the farm about 32 years ago, investing in it as far as he could near \$4,000 capital, and the credit they secured would bring the amount to \$10,000. He cleared all the 99 acres he leased on Esquimalt road at the expiration of five years. He wanted to renew the lease, but the owner refused, as he was desirous of selling the land for building purposes. Of his present farm property, 153 acres were leased from one party, and 30 acres from another, representing the whole land used for market gardening. Last year he expended \$1,100 for rent and \$205.50 for taxes. He owned a two-story brick building for his own use, and last year built a warehouse and cabin. For his city premises he paid \$28,500. There was originally a mortgage of \$15,000 on it, but this had been reduced to \$8,500.

His farm employees were white men's boots, which were purchased by him at \$42 per dozen, wholesale. He sold about \$16,000 worth of produce to white people and about \$8,000 worth to Chinese.

To Mr. Foley, he said he furnished his men with clothing, boots and shoes at a very reasonable price. His men could purchase from whom they chose. He was further questioned as to his manner of living. The commission then adjourned until this afternoon.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Several witnesses were examined before the Royal Commission yesterday morning, including a fruit raiser, a Chinese market gardener and a brick-maker. The former's evidence was wholly unfavorable to the Chinese, and generally so toward the Japanese, although the witness conceded their progressive character. Upon the termination of the evidence of the three witnesses an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

The first witness was A. Strachan, who conducts a fruit raising farm in the suburbs of the city. He stated he would rather employ one white man at \$2 per day than four Japanese at 50 cents per day each. About twenty-five years ago more white men were engaged in market gardening when business was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as there were too many Chinese in the business. A score of them could live on what was required to keep a family of five or six. He believed they could live on \$4 per month for food. He once employed a Chinaman for six months, for whom he purchased supplies. He was more profitable. At that time, although a few Chinese were engaged in market gardening, they had no monopoly on the enterprise. When he started market gardening and fruit raising, a decade ago, there were about as many Chinese engaged in the industry as at present. Even with the employment of cheap Oriental labor, the cost of clearing land from \$50 to \$300 per acre was excessive, and he believed that the utilization of machinery would minimize the cost.

He considered the presence of Chinese and Japanese detrimental to development. He did not believe there was any more room for market gardeners here, as

