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NO. 13.

WRIGHT REMANDED UNTIL WEDNESDAY

DENIES HE IS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Formal Complaint Charges Him With Fraud—How He Was Traced From London.

New York, March 16.—Whittaker Wright, who was arrested here on Sunday, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander today. Sir Percy Anderson, British consul-general, was present, accompanied by Charles Fox, legal adviser of the consulate. Maurice Untermyer appeared for the prisoner, and said he was ready to proceed.

Asked whether he waived examination Mr. Untermyer replied: "On the contrary, and I wish to add that my client states that personally he would take a steamer immediately for England and answer these charges, but on the advice of counsel he will wait further proceedings on the part of the British government. Mr. Wright also denies that he is a fugitive from justice. He has been absent from England three weeks in Paris, but insists he is not a fugitive from justice."

Mr. Fox asked an adjournment for two weeks pending the arrival of papers from England. This was opposed by counsel for the prisoner, who said, after consulting his client, "I think an adjournment until Tuesday or Wednesday will be sufficient. Mr. Wright insists he is willing to return to England at once." Commissioner Alexander then set the hearing for Wednesday. Nothing was said about bail for the prisoner. When asked directly whether Mr. Wright was going to waive extradition, Mr. Untermyer said the adjournment was taken that they might consider the course.

The formal complaint against Wright charges him with fraud in publishing false statements of the accounts of the London & Globe Corporation.

Miss Brown told the reporters that she knew nothing about her uncle's financial affairs. He did not bring a large sum of money with him, she said.

In an interview before the proceedings at the commissioner's office, Wright said: "I shall waive all extradition formalities to go back to England as soon as the government matures all arrangements."

"This story about the amount of money lost is all bosh. The amount altogether did not exceed \$4,000,000. This all turns toward the time when the crash came. The dividends paid out under a secured capital, consisting of mining property, were more than the capital itself of the Globe Company. The Boer war, with its financial irregularities, contributed largely and was chiefly responsible for destroying the value of mining properties at that time when our assets were invested. This is a scheme or plan to destroy, for the time being, the market values of the properties. The money was legitimately loaned to me over the books carefully with the receiver, and the matter was laid in all its entirety before parliament. The attorney-general for the country told me I had a clean bill of health and was not culpable in any way."

"Although I am an Englishman by birth I am an American citizen. I have three children with me in England, and three are buried in Philadelphia, where my mother also is buried. Miss Brown is my niece, and is my sister's child. She came here to visit friends in Philadelphia. I came here to examine mining properties."

Tracing Wright. London, March 16.—Whittaker Wright was traced to Paris by the bank notes which he cashed at the office of the French steamship line and elsewhere. When he left this country he travelled by the way of Southampton and Havre to Paris, taking pains to conceal his movements by the reflection of his baggage and other means. This procedure was apparently quite successful, for it was only yesterday morning that the detectives got the clue to his movements through the number of bank tickets he had cashed, after they had been vainly watching for days the principal British ports. This clue was easily followed up, owing to Wright's person's appearance. Miss Brown joined him at Havre on the eve of his sailing. It is reported that she has a large sum of money in her possession.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

Six Battleships and Twelve Armored Cruisers Among Vessels to Be Completed This Year.

London, March 16.—Admiralty Secretary Arnold Forster introduced the navy estimates for 1903-04, providing for an expenditure of \$170,184,205, in the House of Commons today. In the course of an explanatory statement, the secretary remarked that the estimates were unparalleled in peace or war, and as a private citizen he could not help regretting that the great competition and rivalry in the matter of naval armaments continued to make this enormous and unproductive expenditure necessary.

After mentioning the various increases, the secretary said the admiralty proposes to complete this year six new battleships, eleven armored cruisers and one second-class cruiser, two sloops of war, four torpedo boat destroyers and three submarine boats. He also asked the House to sanction the commencement of three first-class and three third-class cruisers, four very fast vessels to be used as scouts, fifteen torpedo boat destroyers and ten submarine boats.

The increase in the gun power of the ships, said the secretary, is steadily progressing, while standardization is augmenting the efficiency of all the work. He incidentally mentioned that 31 obsolete vessels had been withdrawn during the year 1902; the largest number on record, and said that on April 1st there will be under construction the enormous total of 71 ships, namely, 11 battleships, 19 armored cruisers, 2 second-class, 4 third-class cruisers, 4 scouts, 2 sloops, 18 torpedo boats of a very formidable type. His expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1901-2 was \$158,000,000, of which the United Kingdom contributed \$39,000,000. Other nations spent as follows: U. S. A., \$37,000,000; Japan, \$20,500,000; Russia, \$50,000,000; Germany, \$37,500,000; France, \$60,000,000.

CANADIANS COME HOME.

They Say Life in South African Contabulary Was Made Miserable for Them.

Hull, March 16.—Pete J. McLean, of Montreal, has returned for a party of twelve Canadians from the South African Contabulary, where he was for a year following descriptions of a post Contabulary life. He says that the service was unbearable. Life in the Contabulary had been a miserable one. Canadians always got the hardest and most disagreeable duty and poorest of anything that was served out. The fourteen hundred Canadians in the Contabulary have divided down to three hundred, and these, too, would be out of the service if they could get the money to buy their way out. Place of Canadians are being taken by Boers, and Boer officers are being appointed, who add to the indignities inflicted on Canadians.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Father and Two Children Perished in Flames Which Destroyed Their Home—Canadian Notes.

St. John, N. B., March 16.—Margaret Neil, 70 years old, was found unconscious on a lonely part of the road leading to her home at McLaren's Beach, near here, Saturday morning, with her head badly bruised and eyes blackened. She died a few hours after being removed to the hospital. She is supposed to have been murdered by miscreants who thought she had money.

A Broken Heart.

London, Ont., March 16.—Edgar North, manufacturer, dropped dead in his office Saturday morning, and six hours later his widow died of a broken heart caused by shock at the suddenness of her husband's death.

Found Drowned.

Hamilton, March 16.—The body of Miss A. Mitchell, who disappeared last November, was found to-day floating in the bay.

Home Missions.

Toronto, March 16.—The joint committee of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches on home missions meets here to-morrow to allot missions. Among these are Dr. Herdman, of Calgary; Darwin, Manitoba; James Allen, of Saint Ste. Marie, Quebec; Mr. Quinn, of Edmonton, and Dr. McLaren, Presbyterian.

Tannery Burned.

Kingston, Ont., March 16.—Fire on Saturday afternoon destroyed the extensive tannery of E. J. Davis, Commissioner Crown lands for Ontario. Loss about \$100,000, partly insured.

Three Lives Lost.

Winnipeg, March 16.—News of a terrible tragedy comes from Hanaus, the Iceland settlement on Lake Superior, some 40 miles north of Selkirk. On Saturday night the residence of Steffen Oddlifsson caught fire while the inmates were asleep. Oddlifsson escaped with his wife and two children, but returned to rescue two smaller children, and all were burned to death, nothing but the charred bones remaining next morning. The wife is crazed with grief. Deceased was one of the most highly respected Icelanders in the district.

Supplementary Estimates.

Supplementary estimates were brought down in the House of Commons today amounting to the sum of \$168,889. This amount includes \$25,000 grant to the building fund of the Winnipeg general hospital.

Quarantined.

C. F. Mathews, a Toronto commercial traveller, was taken from the train on Saturday and found to be suffering from a mild attack of smallpox. He is now at a quarantine hospital. Mathews was en route from the West to Toronto.

Charged With Murder.

The murder case in which John Polson is charged with the murder of John Protter, of Windsor, Ontario, on Lake Winnipeg, last December, began at the assizes today. There is no direct evidence against the accused, all the witnesses examined to-day merely testifying to the circumstances as previously stated at the inquest.

Nomination Convention.

The Liberals issued convention calls to-day for the legislature in twelve counties. Elections are expected shortly.

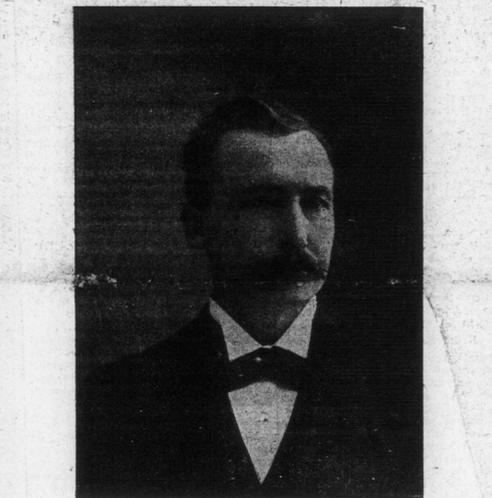
CANADIAN MEMBERS OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL

Mr. Justice Armour and Sir Louis Jette Have Been Selected to Act With Chief Justice of England.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 17.—The Canadian government has submitted to the British government for the Alaska boundary commissioners the names of Mr. Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Sir Louis Jette, Quebec. Sir Louis is at present Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, but his term has expired. He

University of Toronto, where he was winner of a double scholarship, and at his graduation in 1870 won the gold medal in classics. His law studies were in the office of his brother, Robert Armour, and the office of the late Chancellor Van Kesteret. On being called to the bar in 1873 he began practice in Calgary as a partner of Hon. Sydney Smith. Four years later the partner-



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, The British Agent.

was for many years judge of the Superior court.

As the British government has asked Canada to submit the names, this means that they are appointed, and that the commissioners will be as Canada requested: The Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Armour and Sir Louis Jette.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, British agent, sails from New York for England on Wednesday. He will be accompanied by Fred. Wade, K. C., assistant counsel, A. P. Collier, the minister's private secretary, W. F. King, Joseph Pope, F. Maher and E. L. Turton. They go by the White Star steamer Celtic.

Sir Louis Jette was born at L'Assomption, Quebec, on January 15th, 1836. He was educated at the college there, where he was a fellow student with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he studied law and was called to the bar in 1862. He practiced in Montreal. At the general election in 1872 he was returned to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Montreal East, defeating Sir Geo. E. Cartier. He continued to sit for that constituency up to the period of his appointment as Puisne Judge of the Supreme court of Quebec on September 2nd, 1878. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec by the Laurier government.

Mr. Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has had an exceptionally successful career since his admission to the bar forty-nine years ago. The youngest son of Rev. Samuel Armour, an Anglican clergyman, he was born in Ontario, Peterborough county, Ont., on May 4th, 1834. He attended Upper Canada College previous to his course at the

ship was dissolved, and Mr. Armour practiced alone for some years, until he formed a partnership with Mr. H. E. Holland, which lasted until Mr. Armour was appointed to the bench. In March, 1888, he was appointed County Crown Attorney for Northumberland and Durham, and in May, 1891, was made a

partner with Messrs. Mackenzie, Mackenzie & Mann, president of the Canadian Northern railway, leaves to-day by the Campania on his way to Ottawa to be in time for the opening of the Dominion parliament. During the coming session the Canadian Northern has important legislation in hand of its own, and is of course keenly interested in the legislation of other lines.

Another passenger by the Campania to-day is W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., who is hurrying back for the opening of your session at Victoria. It is unfortunate that Mr. Hayward could not stay longer in London at the present time, but the commercial results of his visit will prove not to have been barren of result. While anything connected with mining in British Columbia is for the present looked upon here with great disfavor, this feeling does not extend to industrial enterprises. This week Messrs. Spryng & Co. offered for subscription \$175,000, 4 1/2 per cent. Vancouver Power debentures of \$100, or \$486.09 2/3 each, forming part of an issue of \$220,000. I was told yesterday that the whole amount asked for had been readily subscribed, as you probably already know by cablegram.

FOUND DEAD.

El Paso, Tex., March 17.—Roy Bean, known as "The Law West of the Pecos" was found dead at his home in Langtry to-day. Bean was one of the most noted characters in the West for years had been the subject of anecdotes and newspaper sketches.

HE EXPECTS TEN THOUSAND SETTLERS

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN MR. BARR'S SCHEME

Rumors Again Current in London Regarding Probable Retirement of Canadian High Commissioner.

(From the London Correspondent of the Times.)

London, Feb. 21.—J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., secretary of the high commissioner's office since 1880, when he took up the position under Sir Alexander Galt, the first high commissioner, has tendered his resignation with a view to joining the well-known stock broking firm of Messrs. Coates, Son & Co. as a partner. In the interest of the Dominion it would be well that Mr. Colmer's successor be a Canadian, and he is "aggressively Canadian," so much the better. The secretary of the high commissioner's office should have an interchangeable lilet with some official in Ottawa, and between them they should take year and year about—one year in Ottawa and one year in London.

It is generally believed here that the resignation of Mr. Colmer will be followed at once by the often talked of retirement of the high commissioner, Lord Strathcona, to whom of recent years the services of Mr. Colmer have been almost indispensable. Lord Strathcona's private business interests are so large that they would more than occupy an unusually bright and active man of middle age to attend to them, but the hardy old Scotsman is at all times loth to hand over the reins to any other person, and he is now 83 years of age. Longer here he does as Lord Strathcona's successor, if he does retire this year, and it is stated that there is a possibility of Sir Wilfrid Laurier taking a rest from active politics, and coming to London for a few years as high commissioner. If he can be spared from Ottawa, he would be an ideal high commissioner in London, such as Canada might be proud of, but the salary of the office should be increased to a sum upon which a man without other means could comfortably and with sufficient dignity carry out the duties, social and otherwise.

The all-British settlement in the Saskatchewan is attracting great attention. The promoter of the movement is the Rev. J. M. Barr, a native of Ontario, who for some time held a charge in a London church. There is, however, nothing of a religious or charitable nature about the movement. Next month over 3,000 of the new settlers sail from Liverpool, and before January, 1904, Mr. Barr expects that the number will total 10,000. The emigrants are not drawn from the destitute poor of Great Britain. Each member of the party pays his means of varying amount. About 2,000 have already taken up homesteads in advance under a special arrangement with the department of the interior. One Canadian lady of large means sails with the party as a stowage passenger. She takes with her fifteen young men and fifteen thousand pounds, a thousand pounds for each. She intends to see each of them started in a home of his own, with house, steading and stock before she returns in the fall. Five thousand dollars expended in this way is not a bad start for an imperious but industrious young man, and the world would be the better if there were a few more philanthropic maiden ladies inclined to turn fairly godmothers.

William Mackenzie, of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, president of the Canadian Northern railway, leaves to-day by the Campania on his way to Ottawa to be in time for the opening of the Dominion parliament. During the coming session the Canadian Northern has important legislation in hand of its own, and is of course keenly interested in the legislation of other lines.

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ARMED SEIZED.

Rifles Consigned to Chinese Insurrectionists Fall Into Hands of British Officials.

Hongkong, March 16.—Great excitement prevails among the native population here on account of the seizure this morning by the British officials of 3,000 modern rifles which were about to be shipped to China to the insurrectionists.

Smuggling of arms and ammunition has prevailed for some time from this and other ports, as the business is profitable. The Chinese Imperialists are cited over the capture.

WOULDN'T PAY TAXES.

Eight Persons Killed and Several Wounded in a Fight With Troops—Rioters Reinforced.

Madrid, March 16.—During the rioting at Coimbra yesterday, caused by the refusal of the inhabitants to pay their taxes, and which resulted in three persons being killed, a mob attacked the court of justice, broke up the furniture and stoned the troops, who replied with a volley. Inhabitants of the neighboring villages, having been summoned by the ringing of alarm bells, flocked to Coimbra and swelled the ranks of the mob.

Rioting broke out in Coimbra to-day. According to a dispatch to El Liberal from Coimbra, the Portuguese government has prohibited the sending out of news regarding the rioting, but it is known that the tax collectors have fled and a veritable revolution exists. El Liberal asserts that a state of siege was proclaimed at Coimbra four days ago, and the disturbances continue. Eight inhabitants, it says, were killed and a number of persons, including several soldiers, were wounded. Coimbra is the capital of the province of Beira, Portugal, with a population of 13,400.

(THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Argentine Government Publishes a Statement Setting Forth Attitude of Republic.

Buenos Ayres, March 17.—Several newspapers, having published incorrect statements as to the real object of the Argentine government's note to the United States government on the subject of Monroeism, the government has given out a statement in which it points out that Argentina neither went to the United States for protection or aid, nor did she propose alliances. She confined herself to setting forth, with the same right and in the same way as Germany did towards the United States government before taking action in Venezuela, what she supposed was the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, later demonstrating that Argentina has always fulfilled her engagements. The statement explains that she is defending no interests of her own. Argentina maintains that the principle of international law in the matter of public debt, when the payment of the latter is not delayed in bad faith, ought not to give any right to armed intervention.

BACK AT HIS POST.

Cheers Lasting Several Minutes Greeted Mr. Chamberlain When He Entered House of Commons.

London, March 16.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's entry into the House of Commons to-day was signalled by an unusually cordial reception from the Conservatives and Unionists, while the Liberals and Nationalists maintained a significant silence. Volleys of cheers from the government supporters greeted the secretary as he entered the House, which lasted several minutes, but obviously was in the best of spirits. He rose to inform a questioner that he was afraid it would be difficult to collect and publish all his South African speeches. He was ashamed to say he had made about seventy, and he had not had time to read them, much less collect them.

There was a vociferous Liberal demonstration when Mr. Crooks, the Liberal member for Woolwich, who had recently won that district for the opposition, took his seat.

THE CHALLENGER FOR AMERICA CUP

LIPTON'S SHAMROCK III. LAUNCHED TUESDAY

Fife Has Adopted Entirely Novel Lines—Built Close Up to Ninety Feet Limit.

Glasgow, March 17.—Shamrock III., challenger for the America Cup, was successfully launched at 1.15 o'clock this afternoon. A heavy gale prevailed on the Clyde during the morning, and the Denfys decided not to launch the new racer until the storm moderated. The weather improved toward noon, and the programme was carried out.

An exhibition of Shamrock III. confirmed the previous dispatches of the Associated Press on the subject, and showed that Fife had struck out boldly on entirely novel lines, instead of trying to improve on either of the previous Lipton challengers. Like her predecessors, however, Shamrock III. is built close up to the 90-foot water-line limit. Her length over all is 140 feet. The most striking feature of the challenger is her extremely short fin, it is just 20 feet long. Her draught is 19 feet, and the fin is almost level along the bottom. The lead in the hull is drawn well down to the fin, suggesting the deep body typical of the British cutter, rather than the extreme flat bottomed type used in all the recent challenges.

When starting for the first time she places the tiller, and the lesson learned with Shamrock II. through her pounding in the sea, has led to a longer and fuller keel, which will give her a more comfortable and moderate sea. Lesser draught and not so flat floored, as the previous Shamrocks, the challenger will not have so much difficulty in either going for a light weather boat or being cut down her sail area.

The new hull features in the design, the effect of which cannot be accurately gauged except by an actual trial, suggest the possibility of difficulty in getting the hull to trim, steer and carry her canvas. It, however, she completely fulfills the object which she will prove to be the most formidable challenger yet sent out.

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DANIEL JOHNSON,
January 24th, 1903.

STEAMSHIP MANAGER BECOMES DECKHAND

Capt. Troup's Prompt Steps to Meet Strikers-- Strange Crew Collected to Man Charmer --Estes Hopeful of Winning.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
What has been impending for many days along the waterfront occurred last night in the shape of a strike aboard a number of the C. P. N. steamers in port. At 1 o'clock this morning the firemen, oilers, deck hands and all other members of the British Columbia Steamship Union employed on the Charmer, Princess Louise, Danube and Tees, in all totalling 94 men, walked ashore, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed along the waterfront.

Captain Troup, manager of the company, was unaware of the intention of the men, and at a late hour was telephoned for. When he arrived on the wharf the condition of affairs was an extremely embarrassing one, but he proved equal to the occasion. The Charmer, he insisted, must not be tied up. Accordingly, sooner than see his good resolution frustrated, he was the first to throw off his coat and enter the hold of the vessel. Having the sympathy of the officers of the fleet named, a crew was hurriedly organized, and the Charmer, when her regular hour came for departure, pulled out manned with one of the most crews ever seen aboard a steamer. In Capt. Troup's absence the good work continued. The Princess Louise was without a crew, but at an early hour a non-union aggregation was gotten together, and the steamer was sailed for New Westminster shortly before 10 o'clock. The Danube, which was to have left for Northern British Columbia ports last evening, was sailed for the coast yesterday. Then C. P. N. officials declare she will be ready. Her crew were those principally enlisted for the Charmer, and by the time the latter returns this evening provision will have been made to relieve them of their duties aboard the Vancouver boat. The Tees happens to be in a more fortunate position than either of the other three steamers. This evening just arrived from the West Coast yesterday morning she would in any event be held in port for a few days.

The strike had been declared by the Steamship Union, and had over the shipmasters' Union, which includes masters and first and second mates, and the Marine Engineers' Union, been affiliated with this organization the tie-up situation in all probability would have been complete and effective. Fortunately the opposite is the case, and through the loyalty of the men to the management of the company, a steamer connection to-day with points on the Mainland. Other wise she might have been isolated for an indefinite time, for according to the officers of the Steamship Union, the successful termination of the Vancouver strike, which up till the present has not affected this city, is not in sight, and may last six months.

The action of the union is coincident with the arrival here of Geo. Estes, President of the U. B. R. E., and President Thompson of the British Columbia organization last night. Mr. Estes is in Portland when advised of the local situation, and came, he says, in response to a message from the local union inviting him. Mr. Estes lives in San Francisco, where he runs the Railway Employees' Journal of that city. As president of the union he travels all over the continent lecturing on unionism. He is making his headquarters while in this city. The Queen's next expects to go to Vancouver via Seattle this evening, for to travel by the direct route would be an act of inconsistency in view of the stand he has taken on unionism.

Mr. Estes is an able conversationalist, and possesses a great fund of information on all labor topics. He hopes to arrange for a meeting to be held in some public hall before his departure in order, as he says, to recapitulate the incidents leading up to the strike with the C. P. N. railway, and to give the laboring men a complete history of the trouble, and the progress of the union to effectually shut off the C. P. N. source of coal supply. In this connection the mine at Union as well as that at Extension would, if possible, be closed to the railway company; that in order to assist the local union the American Federation was contributing at the rate of \$1,000 a month, and that the union in maintaining its position would use its utmost endeavors to discourage all employees imported in here from the American side.

This, Mr. Estes contends, is being successfully done at Vancouver, where crowds of men are daily being brought in to that city from Seattle and other cities south of the boundary line. These men, he states, are not aware of the merits of the particular union. Facts are misrepresented to them, and when informed of the true condition of affairs they are usually willing to resign their positions. Of course there are some who "touch" says Mr. Estes, but we find that these men are not valuable either to us or to the company. It is the history of every strike, he added, that men are always found after it is declared to give up their positions, but when they are called "scab," and realize the position they have placed themselves in, they drop gradually until all leave save those who have hardened.

In the present strike Mr. Estes maintains that the Steamship Union did not violate the terms of the agreement en-

BY-LAWS PUBLISHED.

The Official Report of Convention of Provincial Mining Association Being Prepared.

The Provincial Mining Association have just had the constitution and by-laws of the association published in book form. The booklet contains also the list of the officers together with the committees which have recently been formed from the executive. The committees are as follows:

Auditing committee—H. B. Thompson, C. Foley and Henry Croft.
Finance committee—To be composed of one member from each district organization; to be named by such organization.

Peace committee—J. B. Hobson, F. Dockrill, M. W. Brown and Robt. Borland.
Committee on legislation—A. C. Galt, C. Phillips-Wolley, A. L. Belyea, K. C. and S. S. Taylor, K. C.

Printing and literature committee—Hon. D. W. Higgins (chairman), A. B. Fraser, sr., A. L. Belyea, K. C., Henry Croft, C. Phillips-Wolley, H. C. Belinger and C. Foley.
The officers of the association are now busily engaged getting out the official report of the proceedings of the convention. This will be ready in a few days, and will be published in a next form.

WERE DISTURBED BY CLANG OF BELL

TRUSTEES RUSH TO SEE APPARATUS PASS

After Which They Returned to Their Seats and Transacted Business Before Them.

The clang of the firebell overhead rudely disturbed the serene deliberations of the school board Wednesday. Two trustees rushed to the window to behold the unusual spectacle of the fire-fighting apparatus being drawn through the streets, thereby robbing the meeting of a quorum for the time being. When the sounds of the galloping horses' hoofs died away in the distance the curious trustees returned to their places in the mystic semi-circle, thoroughly refreshed and sufficiently sober to transact the affairs of the board in a businesslike manner.

There was nothing of an especially startling nature before the board, and contrary to expectations the motion of Trustee Hugget relating to the introduction of more practical subjects in the High school and that of Trustee Hall advocating the imposition of a fee for instruction in this institution were not taken up. The former, Mrs. Jenkins and Trustee Matson were not present at the meeting. After the usual formalities communications were dealt with. Gordon M. Grant, on behalf of the High School Alumni Association, thanked the board for permission to use the assembly room of the new building for meeting purposes. Enclosed was a copy of the association's constitution. This was filed.

Herbert Shade, plumbing inspector, reported that a water basin in Springs Ridge was defective. In this connection the city superintendent explained that connection with a box drain was required and urged that the necessary work be done. The general premises, however, were connected with the sewer and were in excellent condition. The matter was referred to the building and grounds committee.

Principal Paul, of the High school, drew attention to a number of requests that had been made for the use of the High school assembly room for lecture purposes. R. E. Gosnell had offered to lecture on the history of the Pacific coast, while Mr. Tyler was desirous of lecturing on India. After some discussion the requests were referred to the chairman and the city superintendent. The superintendent of education communicated the following:

Victoria, B. C., March 16th, 1903.
F. H. Eaton, Esq., Secretary of School Board, Victoria, B. C.
Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter signed by the chairman of your board, dated the 14th inst., and enclosing a copy of a suspensory clause by the by-laws of the Victoria school board now under consideration by your trustees to the effect that by the unanimous consent of all members of the board a two-thirds vote at a regularly called and constituted meeting of the board any of the provisions and regulations contained in sections I, II and III, as relating to the "organization of the school," "general rules of order," may be suspended; and to advise you in reply that the Honorable the Minister of Education, to whom the communication now under consideration has been referred, sees no reason why this suspensory clause should not pass, provided such is the desire of your board.

I enclose herewith a copy of the by-laws referred to.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Superintendent of Education.

The board expressed approval of the suspensory clause, and later in the evening decided to leave the printing of the new rules in the hands of the finance committee.

Applications for positions on the teaching staff were read from Miss Laura Simpson, H. B. Marchant, Mrs. E. J. Taylor and Miss E. B. Murray. These were laid on the table.

Trustee Jay reported that the heating plant in the Boys' school was working satisfactorily, the noise which so frequently disturbed the classes being stopped. The sum of \$125 had been appropriated for these improvements last year, but he was happy to report that the work had been done for \$100.

The building and grounds committee, through Trustee Jay, also recommended that the architect be requested to notify the contracting plumber at the High school and his bondsmen to complete his work by the 22nd inst. An order for the report of the building and grounds committee was then adopted.

Trustee Boggs reported verbally that the building and grounds committee had entered into an arrangement with the contractor of a Yates street building for drawing 300 loads of earth for filling in

the High school and Boys' school grounds at 30 cents per yard. The matter stood over until the next meeting, when the report will be submitted in writing, as required by the rules.

The city superintendent asked the board to make a small appropriation for preparing the council chamber for the exhibition of school children's work, which will be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th of April. This was referred to the building and grounds committee with power to act.

Trustee Jay drew attention to an article in the Times of the 14th inst. which stated that the High school authorities of the metropolis were endeavoring to carry out a scheme of correspondence between the home high schools and those of other parts of the Empire and were inviting communications from abroad on the subject. This interchange of views he thought would be most beneficial to the local schools and the staff.

The matter he brought to the attention of Principal Paul.

The city superintendent recommended that the plumbing inspector be authorized to examine the schools in this city. This recommendation was adopted.

Trustee Hall, on a question of privilege, desired to remove the impression that the board wanted to dismiss lady teachers and employ those with male pedagogues. What was really said at the meeting when the subject was discussed, was that there should be a larger proportion of male teachers on the staff.

Chairman Drury explained that he had not outlined the policy of the board on this question, as one would gather from the Colonist report of a conversation with him on the subject. He explained that he believed that of the board, was set forth in the letter written by him to the Times on Tuesday evening. There was no attempt on the part of the board to discriminate in the matter of sex, but he thought that the proportion of male teachers, which formerly existed should be restored.

Trustee Boggs held a similar view. Before adjourning the board decided to cancel the privilege allowed photographers of going around to the various schools and taking pictures of the pupils.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

School District on the Mainland Named After His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Provincial Gazette contains the announcement that the following justices of the peace have been appointed: Horace Cooper Winch, M.D., of Hazelton; Marshal Pollock Gordon, of Kamloops; Wm. A. Duncan, of New Westminster.

A number of companies are certified to as having been duly incorporated. The Alberta Lumber Company, Ltd., with a capitalization of \$65,000, divided into 650 shares of \$100 each. There is also the Minnetonka Gold Mines, Ltd., with a capital of \$90,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares, and The Jessie F. Gold Mining & Milling Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$200,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares. The latter is organized in Trail Creek mining division.

The Peachland Hotel Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, divided into 400 shares. Heber B. Barton and S. Churchill, cannermen, apply for permission for the incorporation of the Benevolent Societies' Act.

Notice is given that an examination for appointment as a school teacher will be held in Nelson on April 27th.

Under the department's of education several notices appear. One is for the creating of a school district under the name of the school district of Westminister in Westminister district. Alterations in the limits of Chilliwack (East) school district and Chilliwack (South) school district are also notified. The name of the school building is changed. These will be received up to April 1st.

The school is a one-roomed frame building in the New Westminster district. A notice is given that the new Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Ltd., shall send in their claims before April 30th to Fred Tendron, Editor and Business Manager of the Victoria Times, who has been appointed liquidator of the company.

DO YOU KNOW

That If No Use Eating Unless You Digest Your Food--That if Your Stomach Won't Digest It Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will.

Do you know that the stomach is the seat of health as well as the root of disease? Do you know that if the stomach is out of order the whole body is affected? Do you know that the stomach is unable to resist any disease that may be floating around, and is all the time working towards disease on its own account?

This is only natural. The man who can't get food for his stomach grows weak and ill. If the stomach is not in shape to pass the food along to the various parts of the body the food might as well never be eaten. That's why Dyspepsia are worn out and dispirited. They are just like people who have been starved for a time.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are made just to fit such cases. They digest the food themselves and thus while the body receives its natural nourishment, and thrives, the resting stomach gradually recovers its natural powers. That's why Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure as well as relieve. That's why Ademar Codere, of St. Jacques de Lechigan, Quebec, is able to say:

"I certify to having suffered two years with Dyspepsia caused by inflammation of the stomach. I took three medicines without relief. I became discouraged until one day seeing an account of cures performed by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I bought two boxes. By the time I finished taking them I was completely cured and I have stayed cured ever since."

"Several changes are about to be made in the local staffs of the Bank of Montreal in the Coast cities," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "E. Napier Smith, of this city, is to be transferred to Victoria and Bruce Smith, who recently arrived in Victoria from Ottawa, will be transferred to the Vancouver branch. Harold Sherwood, who has been doing duty for some time at Westminister, has also been reappointed to a position in the local branch."

PRESIDENT ESTES BEFORE THE CADI

ACCUSED OF ATTEMPT TO INCITE A STRIKE

Steamer Charmer is Specified in the Information--Case Remanded Until Tomorrow Morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There were an unusually large number of spectators in the police court this morning, and considerable suppressed excitement mixed with not a little curiosity. The attraction was the case of George Estes, president of the U. B. R. E., who was yesterday afternoon served with a summons by Detective Palmer. He is charged with attempting to incite a strike on one of the C. P. N. steamers, the latest development in a situation which is the main topic of conversation on the streets to-day.

There were quite a cosmopolitan assemblage of spectators. There were, of course, members of the union, and a strike, others who extend what is known as moral support, people who are opposed to the union's action, and business men who apprehend a dislocation of commerce in consequence of the strike.

Added to this interest was curiosity, of which the president of the U. B. R. E. was the object. Habitués of the police court who have been deploring the paucity of legal entertainment in the criminal proceedings contemplated the present case with pretty largely advertised interest. The past few weeks, and quite naturally there was a general desire to see what he looked like. He sat beside his counsel, Harold Robertson, and did not look at all dejected or harassed because of the latest turn of fortune's wheel.

The information laid against him bears the name of Robert Bullock, and states that the latter "has reasonable and probable grounds for believing that George Estes, at present strike, others who extend what is known as moral support, people who are opposed to the union's action, and business men who apprehend a dislocation of commerce in consequence of the strike."

The charge was read but the accused was not asked to elect. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., who appears for the prosecution, announced that the charge was laid under section 55, of the Post Office Act, the Penal Code, in connection with section 530 of the criminal code. The first section was as follows:

"Every one who abandons or obstructs or willfully delays the passing or progress of any mail or any car, train, locomotive, engine, tender, carriage, vessel, horse or animal, employed in conveying any mail or any railway, public highway, river, canal, or water communication, or any other mode of transit, provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person from being liable under any other act or provision of law for any offence under this section, but no person shall be punished twice for the same offence."

Mr. Bodwell then read section 530 of the Criminal Code, as follows: "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence liable to one year's imprisonment who attempts to commit any offence under any statute for the time being in force, and it is unnecessary that these attempts or attempts to incite any person to commit any such offence, and for the punishment of which no express provision is made by such statute."

Mr. Robertson, who has been retained for the defence, asked for further particulars of the charge, which he claimed was their right. When a man was charged with theft the information always specified the number of articles stolen, and when and where. The same principle should apply in this case.

Mr. Bodwell remarked that Mr. Robertson's request was not justified by precedent. It was unnecessary that these particulars should be given in a preliminary hearing.

The magistrate inclined to Mr. Bodwell's contention. An adjournment was ultimately taken until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, on the request of the prosecution, who want time in which to gather their witnesses together.

President Estes last night addressed the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council in Labor hall. He spoke at considerable length, his address being very similar to the one delivered by him a few evenings ago. He was followed by President Thompson of the B. C. S. S. U. G. and President Bulley of the local organization, the former of whom urged the council to declare all goods coming over the C. P. N. systems unfair.

The matter was discussed at some length. It was pointed out that such action, if consistently carried out, would affect everybody handling or using goods which came over the C. P. N.

A formal motion was made requesting that the council urge affiliated unions to place the goods brought over the C. P. N. and C. P. N. systems on the tariff list. An amendment was moved, referring the request made by Mr. Thompson to the individual unions to take what action they desired. The amendment was carried.

The Longshoremen's Union last night decided to remain at work. This decision was arrived at after listening to the remarks of Mr. Estes and the others at the Trades and Labor Council meeting, and an address by S. Thompson, secretary of the B. C. S. S. U. G. They passed the following resolution: "That the members of Local 22, I. L. M. & T. A., agree to load and discharge all C. P. N. boats no crew to be employed handling freight pending further instructions from the executive council of the I. L. M. & T. A., Detroit."

"Due notice to be given by either parties of any change."

THE ALASKA COMMISSION.

Mr. L. P. Duff, K. C., is to be congratulated on the honor he has gained by being appointed as one of the counsel of the Canadian Alaska Boundary Commissioners. Mr. Duff has rapidly attained to eminence in his profession in British Columbia, is personally very popular with the members of the Bar, and his appointment has been received with feelings of general satisfaction. The government of the Dominion, as was naturally to be expected under the extraordinary circumstances of the case and the magnitude of the interests at stake, has chosen the strongest men that could be secured, irrespective of party, to conduct our side of the issue before the commissioners.

Christopher Robinson, Q. C., of Toronto, comes of an old Conservative family. His forbears were active spirits in the days when Toryism had reached its highest stage of development in Canada. There was scarcely any obstacle save a few agitators to prevent it from exercising its own benevolent will, and it was an easy matter to dispose of agitators in those days. The Family Compact ruled, and the Robinsons shared in their prosperity. Nevertheless there were strong men, men who would have been just to their fellows but for the narrowness of the conceptions of their instructors, in the Tory "rings" of the early days. Those sturdy, narrow-minded old despots left strong and able successors, who, leavened with the leaven of Liberalism, became the stalwart props of the Canadianism that succeeded the old Toryism when it was finally rooted out. The Robinsons were a fine, sturdy lot of boys in their day. John Beverley, a brother of Christopher, gained fame by knocking out on the streets of Toronto a newspaper editor who offended him. The journalist is still alive, and is the owner of one of the most remunerative newspaper enterprises in the Dominion, but John Beverley is dead. He served a term as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and died in harness, dropping dead at a great political meeting in Toronto. Such are the antecedents of one of the chief counsel chosen by a Liberal government to represent Canada.

The other is Hon. Edward Blake. The Blakes are lion at "outs" with the Liberals at present. Sam is engaged in a war to the knife with the Ross government of Ontario. The circumstances of the quarrel are not altogether to the credit of Mr. Blake, but we may as well let that pass. Edward, after trying his hand as Liberal leader in the Dominion for a number of years, threw up the job in disgust, and in departing to free Ireland administered a kick to the party which is resented to this day. But Mr. Blake is acknowledged to be the possessor of one of the great legal intellects of the world. He was the man for Canada, and it mattered not whether he were Tory or Mugwump, his services were necessary and must be secured. That is the spirit that should be displayed by governments. It is just the spirit that would not have been displayed if Conservatives had been in power. The best men from the East and from the West have been appointed upon the commission, irrespective of politics.

It may be said in favor of an amended system that it will be impossible for a party regularly organized under it to dodge responsibility for its acts. In the past a government has been conducted, the party which supported it disintegrated, and the discredited institution afterwards endowed with more extended powers for evil by reason of the extreme flexibility and mobility of the disorganized forces in the House. It is extremely desirable to draw the lines more clearly and definitely and to create parties which can be given credit for the good and held responsible for the evil they do.

In the past there has been too much beating of the air over the question of leadership. Conservatives have been gathered in convention, declared themselves in favor of party lines and selected Mr. Charles Wilson, K.C., as their leader. The political history of British Columbia for the past few years proves how utterly futile the declarations of conventions are in face of the opposition of politicians in power. There are at present two aspirants for the Conservative leadership in the House, while the titular leader has not been able to secure recognition beyond the confines of the convention which selected him. The position of the Liberals is very little if any better. Mr. Martin was selected as leader by a convention which was certainly not truly representative of Liberalism in British Columbia. Now there is talk of another convention for the purpose of reconsidering the matter of leadership. If that idea be carried out we shall be cursed with a revival of the old acrimony and a discussion of the old grievances. If the question of leadership had been left in abeyance by both parties the probability is that the steps declared to be necessary for the salvation of British Columbia would have been taken ere this. As is pointed out by a correspondent, "Liberal," in another column, the selection of a leader will be brought about in a perfectly natural manner if Liberals proceed about the business that immediately concerns them. The great Liberal leaders of the past or of the present, Dominion or Provincial, have never sought the posts. They have been the unanimous choice of the elected members of the party. The manner of their election precluded any suspicion of wire-pulling. Let us get back to first principles and to the established methods of conducting our affairs. It may be necessary to hold another convention. If it is, let the question of leadership remain to be dealt with by those who are competent to deal with it.

It is said party lines are inevitable—that there can be no settled conditions of government until such a division is brought about. In that case, it seems to us that the crisis cannot be brought about too quickly. It may facilitate matters to point out for the benefit of would-be leaders in both parties that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or Mr. Borden, or the head of a party in any of the provinces, became aware of the fact that his leadership was not truly favored by the most influential section of his followers, he would not retain the position for a day.

The Colonist should take a day off and devote some attention to the history of its country. It asserts that "no political scandal ever unearthed in Canada has been so shocking in all its particulars" as the one at present being discussed in Ontario. We think it was in 1884 that a Conservative conspiracy was discovered, organized for the purpose of upsetting the Mowat government. The present scandal is a mere speck on the sheet compared with that which was designed to buy up from eight to a dozen members of the House. The Toronto Mail and Empire is almost speechless with indignation in regard to this latest outrage. The greater conspiracy was hatched in the office of the Mail. Some of the participants in that scandal had to flee the country. Some of the agents in the present one will have to get out. That is certain. It must be said for Mr. Cameron that he was a most disinterested and self-sacrificing partisan. He endured the slings and arrows of scorn from his outraged fellows with calmness and placidity. He did not even make a complaint of his leader; he carried the game right through with his own bat, with the exception of a word of caution from some obscure individual in Manitoba. However, two judges will weigh the evidence and the case of Mr. Cameron.

Iowa has gone one better than the British liquor license law and condemns habitual drunkards to lunatic asylums. When the measure passed it caused but little stir, but within eight months three hundred alcoholic patients were under restraint and treatment. An Iowa dispatch says that inebriates continue to flow into the state asylums at the rate of about fifty a month, and that an Iowa court has just ruled that their constitutional rights are not violated by their detention. Some of the inebriates don't like to be shut up, but the treatment they get seems to be humane and salutary. Their liquor is stopped, and they have to work on farms, and are encouraged to improve their habits. When they seem to be cured they are discharged, and report says that, so far, about 75 per cent. of the cases have so resulted.

If the politicians of British Columbia are as anxious as they profess to be about the future of the province, if they desire to bring about the division of the people on party lines because only that means can stable, efficient and responsible government be secured, it is a wonder they are not sufficiently patriotic to sink all selfish, personal ambitions, stop their miserable wranglings and petty, mean, ignoble disputations, and go about the work of regeneration in the spirit worthy of men who have set themselves to such a high purpose.

There is no doubt whatever that the people of the province are heartily sick of the manner in which their affairs have of late years been manipulated for the advancement of the personal ambitions, the gratification of the whims, the satisfaction of the vindictive feelings and the visitation of the low personal spite of parties who by reason of unfortunate circumstances and the absence of the personal pride and self-respect which cannot be wounded by unmistakable rebuffs, have managed to keep themselves in positions of prominence in their affairs. Our strictures apply to all the parties, cliques and cabals that have too long figured in provincial public life.

If party lines are the only means by which these ignoble squabbles can be ended, made possible in British Columbia, by all means let us have party lines. But let it not be forgotten that a mere declaration in favor of party lines will not change the disposition of our public men. The principles, or lack of such, that dominated them as political non-descripts will still rule them as Conservatives or Liberals. A radical change in the personnel of our legislature will be as necessary as a change of name if we hope to affect a change of methods. But

THE POLITICAL MIX-UP.

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In the past there has been too much beating of the air over the question of leadership. Conservatives have been gathered in convention, declared themselves in favor of party lines and selected Mr. Charles Wilson, K.C., as their leader. The political history of British Columbia for the past few years proves how utterly futile the declarations of conventions are in face of the opposition of politicians in power. There are at present two aspirants for the Conservative leadership in the House, while the titular leader has not been able to secure recognition beyond the confines of the convention which selected him. The position of the Liberals is very little if any better. Mr. Martin was selected as leader by a convention which was certainly not truly representative of Liberalism in British Columbia. Now there is talk of another convention for the purpose of reconsidering the matter of leadership. If that idea be carried out we shall be cursed with a revival of the old acrimony and a discussion of the old grievances. If the question of leadership had been left in abeyance by both parties the probability is that the steps declared to be necessary for the salvation of British Columbia would have been taken ere this. As is pointed out by a correspondent, "Liberal," in another column, the selection of a leader will be brought about in a perfectly natural manner if Liberals proceed about the business that immediately concerns them. The great Liberal leaders of the past or of the present, Dominion or Provincial, have never sought the posts. They have been the unanimous choice of the elected members of the party. The manner of their election precluded any suspicion of wire-pulling. Let us get back to first principles and to the established methods of conducting our affairs. It may be necessary to hold another convention. If it is, let the question of leadership remain to be dealt with by those who are competent to deal with it.

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The Colonist should take a day off and devote some attention to the history of its country. It asserts that "no political scandal ever unearthed in Canada has been so shocking in all its particulars" as the one at present being discussed in Ontario. We think it was in 1884 that a Conservative conspiracy was discovered, organized for the purpose of upsetting the Mowat government. The present scandal is a mere speck on the sheet compared with that which was designed to buy up from eight to a dozen members of the House. The Toronto Mail and Empire is almost speechless with indignation in regard to this latest outrage. The greater conspiracy was hatched in the office of the Mail. Some of the participants in that scandal had to flee the country. Some of the agents in the present one will have to get out. That is certain. It must be said for Mr. Cameron that he was a most disinterested and self-sacrificing partisan. He endured the slings and arrows of scorn from his outraged fellows with calmness and placidity. He did not even make a complaint of his leader; he carried the game right through with his own bat, with the exception of a word of caution from some obscure individual in Manitoba. However, two judges will weigh the evidence and the case of Mr. Cameron.

THE COMMISSION.

The Canadian boundary commissioners may not be absolutely unbiased in sentiment, but they will approach the questions to be submitted to them with an absolutely unbiased mind, and they are "jurists of repute."

may be indicated by the fact that paid-up capital increased from \$67,548,000 to \$71,137,000, circulation from \$57,954,000 to \$65,926,000, deposits from \$369,805,000 to \$408,182,000, and loans from \$379,803,000 to \$413,821,000.

THEY DO NEED IT.

Rev. Dr. Caven, an eminent Presbyterian divine of Toronto, says editors need praying. The doctor is right. If the preachers had to toil as incessantly as editors, and in the midst of their work were subject to such interruptions as editors are, they would not be praying for too, and that most fervently.

We think Dr. Caven was perhaps irritated by the thought of recent occurrences in Ontario. The press is apparently of the opinion that the people of that most righteous province have not been educated up to the point of being in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has had the privilege of submitting to Parliament several remarkable financial statements. We regret exceedingly that Mr. George B. Foster has been denied the privilege of criticizing the budget speech which will be delivered in the course of a few weeks.

Water Commissioner Raymur explains in defence of his scheme for putting every water service in the city under meter that "he does not think one house in five hundred, of the dimensions mentioned (four, five and six-roomed houses) anywhere near the monthly maximum allowance under the present rules, and which will continue under the meter system, the latter only becoming really operative when an excess of the maximum allowance is used."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

We call the attention of our readers to a letter on the water problem from Mr. Justice Martin. Our correspondent deals with the subject frankly and vigorously, and carries it into new and, we believe, more acutely controversial regions.

A bill has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons to amend the Label Law. It provides that no action for the recovery of damages against the proprietor, editor or publisher of a newspaper shall be commenced without first convincing the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General that there is reasonable ground for action.

Government income for the last half of 1902 was \$31,262,862, a surplus over ordinary expenditures of \$11,713,174. Comparing with the last half of 1901, income shows an increase of over \$3,500,000 and expenditures less than \$500,000.

should be very carefully considered before they are concurred in by the representatives of the people. Other cities have wrestled valiantly with the problem. Not one in Canada (and very few of prominence in the United States) has thought it advisable to impose meters upon households.

There is another reason why this matter should be gone about cautiously. The weakness about the Victoria system is a lack of pressure at certain seasons of the year. Would the general installation of meters remove that weakness?

The great object of civic water works is to furnish a plentiful supply of water at the lowest possible rate to citizens. To accomplish this it is necessary that the works shall be operated at the lowest possible cost. Would the installation of meters decrease the cost of operation?

We are glad to observe that the Colonist takes such a deep interest in the policeman of Toronto. A dollar and a half a day does not seem to be adequate remuneration for an able-bodied man. (We understand that all Toronto policemen must approach six feet in height.)

There is no doubt about the canner. The contract for the lumber for building and for construction of Bird and West for the building is let to Mr. Forrest, and already the piles are accumulating on the fore-shore.

The Chinese Empire Reform Association held another meeting Monday night in the hall of the society on Government street, when a report on the Chinese Empire reform delegation. Most of the members of the organization from the Mainland left Monday night for their homes.

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Vienna, March 17.—A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, published in Dieztra to-day, says: "Miss Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, is engaged to marry Jonel Bratianu, the Rumanian foreign minister. Miss Astor is now visiting the Rumanian Crown Prince's family. Bratianu is a son of the late Jean Bratianu, the distinguished statesman whose monument shortly will be unveiled at Bucharest."

NEILL TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY HIS COMMITTEE

Doesn't Think the Present Opposition Will Fill the Bill - General News of Alberni.

(Special Correspondence of The Times.) "We have had a long winter in this most westerly town of the Dominion. I think we are entitled to that small geographical distinction—if not, I apologize. The idea of geography reminds me that we have now three separate schools within three miles walk of the post office, and if we add the school at Beaver Creek, about six miles off, it would appear that education is not neglected in this locality.

With the exception of a case of measles in an adult who brought it from the "other side," the district has not had a single case of infectious disease in the last seven or eight years. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid and the like are absolutely unknown.

A. Neill, M. P., had a meeting with his committee on Saturday last. He has recently been to Victoria to "size up" the situation, and he gave them the benefit of his enquiries. He says by no means disposed to surrender himself tied and bound to the government, but he shares with a large number of persons the desire to avoid the injury, inconvenience and loss which a resolution at present would involve, and he is not present satisfied that the present official proposition is capable of filling the bill in the event of a change.

Delegates representing Chinese Empire Reform Association, finished work Monday night for their homes.

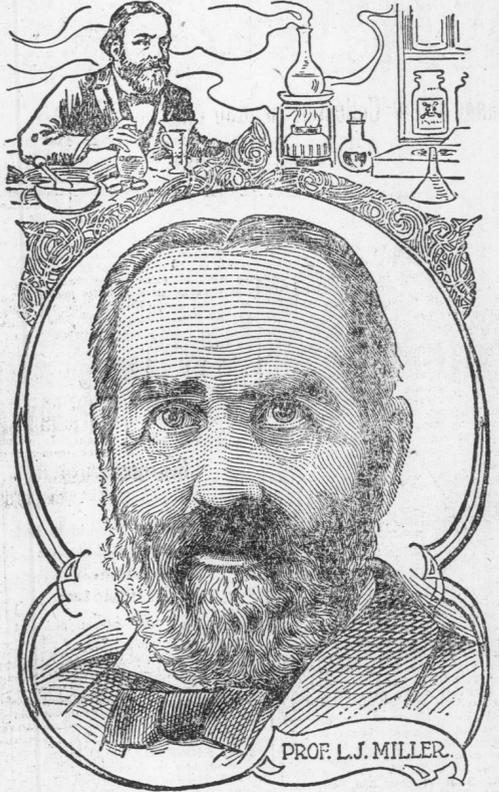
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Oh! Paddy, have you heard the news? Shamrock Hill has been launched and is going to lift the American Cup, all the tenants in Ireland are soon to become landlords, and it is said the present government has been almost persuaded to grant home rule. This is a great day for the Emerald Isle. May the prospects become more rosy with each recurring Tith, and may all the worthy sons of a brilliant race forget the sufferings and misunderstandings of the past—evils from which Ireland was not the only sufferer—and join heartily in the work of the Empire builders.

ENGAGED TO MINISTER. Vienna, March 17.—A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, published in Dieztra to-day, says: "Miss Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, is engaged to marry Jonel Bratianu, the Rumanian foreign minister. Miss Astor is now visiting the Rumanian Crown Prince's family. Bratianu is a son of the late Jean Bratianu, the distinguished statesman whose monument shortly will be unveiled at Bucharest."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health." SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



Prof. L. J. Miller, Late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the Illinois School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows: "As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents.

FUNERALS TUESDAY. Remains of Late Capt. Bendroit Interred Tuesday—Large Number Floral Tributes.

There was a large attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Capt. James Peter Bendroit, which took place Tuesday afternoon from the family residence, No. 30 Quebec street, at 2:30 o'clock, and later at St. James church. The religious services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Sweet. Appropriate hymns were sung at the church. The Old Fellows, of which deceased was a respected member, attended in a body. The I. O. O. F. services were conducted by Noble Grand Bro. E. Millington, assisted by Bro. A. Graham.

INQUEST POSTPONED. Inquiry Into Death of Anderson Next Tuesday.

ARBITRATING LABOR DISPUTES. James Dunsmuir in Favor of Selection of the Chief Justice—A Report Denied.

VALUABLE CONCESSION. By Mexican Government to Company Which is Building a Railway.

London, March 18.—It is announced that the government is contemplating the appointment of a royal commission to consider the advisability of a reform of the marriage laws.

"Builds up the System." Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.: "It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system."

"Feel Better Than for Five Years." Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes: "I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to." Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes: "I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna."

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Dunsmuir Contradicts Report That He Ordered Dismissal of Non-Unionists From Steamers. President Thompson of the British Columbia Steamship Union, stated Wednesday that he had received notice by telegram from James Dunsmuir, head of the firm of R. Dunsmuir & Sons, to the effect that all members of the union must be removed from his vessels. This action is the first that has been taken in regard to these. It will affect some five or six steamers, these being the City of Nanaimo, which plies on the Comox route, the Joan, which runs between Nanaimo and Vancouver, and the tugboats Pilot, Lorne and Czar. On all these steamers the union men will be expelled, says Mr. Thompson, and care will be taken to classify the steamers running in the coal service as "scab" vessels.

EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Mr. Dunsmuir Contradicts Report That He Ordered Dismissal of Non-Unionists From Steamers.

On the other hand Mr. Dunsmuir denies emphatically that he has given orders that members of the B. C. Steamship Union are to be discharged from all vessels under his control. He says that the tug Pilot left and firemen of the tug Pilot left their work yesterday. When the information was brought him by the captain he gave instructions to get another crew. When asked whether it should be a union or non-union crew he said it did not matter to him. Later in the day the places not having been filled were brought that the old members were ready to return. He agreed finally to this, not specifying whether the men should be union or non-union. He has given no orders, however, respecting the discharge of the union men on his vessels.

VALUABLE CONCESSION. By Mexican Government to Company Which is Building a Railway.

Austin, Tex., March 16.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says that the Mexican government has granted a concession to Arthur E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, for the utilization of the timber on two million acres situated in the western part of that state. It is the purpose of the railway company to establish a number of large mills in the timber region through which the road will pass.

London, March 18.—It is announced that the government is contemplating the appointment of a royal commission to consider the advisability of a reform of the marriage laws.

REGULAR MEETING HOSPITAL BOARD

INTERESTING SESSION HELD ON TUESDAY

Committee Report on Revision of Laws for Nurses' Training School - Other Business.

There was almost a full attendance at the meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Jubilee hospital on Tuesday at the board of trade rooms. Statistics relating to the cost of maintenance of the isolation hospital were submitted by Mayor McCandless, and were read to the house committee for report to the board at the next meeting. It meantime copies of the statistics were circulated among all the directors so that at the next session they will be in a position to discuss the matter fully and intelligently.

Mr. Lewis had forgotten the board's former action in favoring the building a maternity ward. Mr. Davies did not think the board had solemnly promised that first improvement would be in the direction of building a Children's Ward. Mr. Lewis said that the board had not been broken with the ladies, though there was no necessity for Children's Ward. Outside the fact that such a ward would not be greatly in need, it would necessitate the addition of staff, which the hospital at present is not in a position to stand.

Mr. Humphrey moved that a committee comprising Messrs. Wilson, D. Helmcke, Leonard, and the ladies, be appointed to meet the Women's Auxiliary to discuss the matter. This carried.

Dr. Hasell reported as follows for month of February: Number of patients admitted, 115; total days' stay, 1,440; average of patients, 49.26. Received, adopted and spread on minutes.

The matron also tendered her resignation to take effect one month from date. Applications for the position were received from Miss M. O. Macdonald and Edith Miles, of San Francisco. Mr. Drury moved that these applications be referred to the house committee. This was carried. The application of Miss Rankin for the position of house nurse was referred to the same committee.

The house committee submitted the monthly report as follows: It occasionally happens that accident cases are sent to the hospital and are more or less a matter of interest to the general public. The newspaper reporters are variously anxious, when preparing an account of the circumstances, to state a condition of the sufferer. We see no reason why such information should be withheld, but have given instructions that the resident medical officer, or in his absence, the matron, shall be the only officials to answer inquiries in such cases.

Your committee are considering plans for the proposed maternity home and deal under this for reporting upon same. Complaints having been received from some of the plumbers that they are molesting any of the plumbers, the house committee have given instructions that such work be distributed as much as possible among the men of that trade.

The finance committee reported that approval of accounts amounting to \$3,325.25 were paid. The total days' stay for February was 1,440, and the average daily cost per patient was \$1.75. Adopted.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

By Mrs. C. N. Williamson.

Author of "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "The Woman in Grey," "Queen Sweetheart," "Fortune's Sport," "The Barn Stormers," Etc.

CHAPTER V.

Told by Noel Brent, Who is in Love With the Home Secretary's Daughter.

The Tangled Web.

"I handed you the case I brought," I repeated, dully. "A black morocco letter-case, very large. The thing that Lord Reckworth gave me for you was in a blue envelope. I didn't know what was in it, but it was flat, like paper or parchment. I put it in the letter-case when I got home for safety. Then I slipped the case into my pocket, where it stayed until I passed it over to you at the moment the lights went out."

"That red-leather case was the thing you gave me, I tell you," insisted Juliette, snow-pale again now. "I didn't see it because of the sudden darkness. But I felt it in my hand just as the first spark came at the door, and in a flash I had the instinct to hide it. I was close by the sofa. My dress touched it. I must have seen it as far as I could between the cushions, hoping, praying that I would catch it out. Then, when he opened it the reaction from deadly terror to joy was so great that for a moment I saw it. Not that he told me. But—"

"You do. I see that you do. Oh, don't spare me. Nothing can be too bad for me now that I have failed. He trusted me, poor fellow. He would have trusted me with his soul. It is his special duty to look after important State documents which are kept in safes in his offices. I knew of a certain one which was there. Not that he told me. But—"

"Great Heavens!" I broke out in spite of myself, "you don't mean me to believe that you betrayed a man who loves and trusts you, by stealing from him what he has entrusted to you to defend?"

Juliette de Nevers flinched as if I had struck her. "Don't speak of it like that; it was not that," she protested. "I love him. I would die for him. Noel, I will tell you all the truth. Then you will know how I saved me. I know you will understand all that I have done—all that is at stake."

"Well?" I said, trying not to let my voice be heard.

"To make you see how it was, I must go back a long way. For years I have helped the English government against France and Russia. In my position as an actress, a young woman leading a public life, with no one to question her words, her comings and goings, her eccentricities, it has been easier for me than it would for most women to keep the secret. And believe me, Noel, it was not all for money—at least, not for the money I could earn all I needed by my acting. I've been successful, you know well. But I have helped my own poor country—Poland. Every penny I could spare until—very lately—has gone to her—the land of my birth. My father and his father before him, and my father and his father before him, owed a debt of hatred to Russia, which I promised my father as he lay dying that I would pay. And France is the enemy of Russia. My mother was English, and such loyalty as I could spare from Poland I had a right to give England. You see, it was natural that I should serve her. My father did in the day what I have done since—the same thing. He was a patriot, and he loved me when I was sixteen. That is ten years ago now, for I am twenty-six; and on more than one occasion England has had cause to thank me for putting secrets in her hands, words which I can tell you this with so little compunction."

"If I were I suppose the feeling would be more than half conventional," I said to her.

"Once I gloried in it," Juliette went on. "Until I knew what love was, and for a Frenchman I placed a little at love more than one. You and I, for instance, had a pleasant enough flirtation, but not that I never loved a man until I met Maxime de Ribbaumont. From that moment on, I loved him as I loved me also, I made up my mind that I would no longer be the tool of diplomats. I would be only what Maxime believed me—a true, single-hearted woman, just a woman and nothing else. It was Maxime who showed me there was something which I must always conceal from him, when I longed so to feel that the soul he loved was a clear white page for him to write his name upon. I vowed myself that I would never break with him, and I even wrote to Lord Reckworth in answer to a letter he sent suggesting new work, saying that I was engaged to be married, and he must expect no further assistance from me. Heaven! to think that that was only a week ago—and how happy I was then!"

"A week ago? You have only been engaged to the Comte de Ribbaumont a week?" I asked her.

"Not more than a week, though I've known for some time that Maxime cared for me. He would not have spoken then if he had not lost his head a little, for his circumstances are not what he meant them to be before he was married. He was a man who would marry him. But what was I to do when he doesn't lose his head with the woman he loves? I adored him for it. We planned not to make the engagement public until a short time before we could marry, but I had no mind letting Lord Reckworth know. Only one person in Paris suspected—a Count Ipanoff, of the Russian embassy, has guessed that Maxime was more to me than a friend. He had lost his head when Maxime lost his head, and was let in by mistake, entering at an inopportune moment. Something he saw or overheard, I was certain by the look on his face, and even then a presentation of trouble to come fell upon me, for I have been persecuted by Count Ipanoff's attentions."

"I would rather have had any other else in the world suspect something of our secret; still, I tried to reassure myself that no real harm could have come of it if Count Ipanoff had seen Maxime kiss me, or heard the word 'love' spoken by one of us. Maxime was going away that very night on a mission for a dear and intimate friend of his dead mother, the Duchesse de Calais, and I persuaded myself that it was the parting so soon after our engagement which depressed me. It might well have been that, had I guessed what was to come of it!"

"You know of the Duchesse de Calais? She is not young, but the most charming creature in the world. She is also an inveterate gambler. It is in her blood, and she cannot help it; but she is horribly afraid of her stern husband, who she also loves. At Spa she had lost huge sums on an 'infallible system' which she was trying, and had borrowed money to pay her losses. She dared not tell the Duc, and appealed to Maxime, who is like her son, to sell the stones from her famous diamond necklace and have them replaced in paste. This he agreed to do, and the journey he took was to Amsterdam. But his real errand was to get a secret even from me, until he came back and the dreadful thing had happened."

"What dreadful thing?" I questioned.

"He was robbed—the necklace stolen from him by a thief who must have been one of the most expert in the world. He came to me in despair, asking for my advice. What was he to do? He dared not appeal to the police, or the Duchesse's secret would come out with the revelation. He could not ensure the recovery of even a telling part of the loss; for she knew that he was himself in financial difficulties, and she might suspect that he had sold the diamonds for his own use, and accounted for their disappearance by saying that they had been stolen."

"It certainly was a disagreeable situation," I admitted.

"Disagreeable? Oh, you Englishmen! There was nothing that I would not have done to help him. Do you understand—nothing. I told him to wait and say no word to the Duchesse, who, indeed, was not even aware that he had come back from Amsterdam. Already I had the glimmering of an idea—a desperate one."

"I remembered the commission from Lord Reckworth. I had only just written to him in the usual copy, and through the usual channel, to refuse. He had offered me ten thousand pounds if I undertook it and succeeded."

"I believed that I could succeed. And with six thousand pounds of my own, which lately I had begun to save as a dot, and selling my rings—my only real valuable jewels—the sum which was the least Maxime had been instructed to accept for the diamonds would be made up."

"All night, after rehearsing for my play, in which I must soon be acting, I lay awake thinking. In the morning I wrote and asked Maxime if I might come and have tea with him in his office. I knew that he would say 'Yes,' and he did. So soon as we were alone together I told him that in the course of three or four days at furthest I should be in a position to let him have seventeen thousand pounds, and that to do this I had ever given my word. He would not accept; but state papers kept in the safe. Of course, he ought not to have consented; but I implored, with kisses; and how could he refuse when I had just saved him from ruin? He remembered, he trusted me—he had trusted me now as he trusts himself."

"He granted the favor I asked. He even pointed out, among others, the document of which I intended to rob him. And through his help, all unwittingly, I succeeded. I was so abstracted by putting another, which I had prepared in its place. I betrayed him to save him. Do you comprehend?"

"The thing itself I comprehend; but, by Jove!" I cried, "if you talked to me a hundred years I couldn't see how you had the heart to do it."

"Then that is because you are a man. A woman would see. It was my love made me do it. There was no other way. And though there was a risk it was comparatively small. As soon as the thing was in my possession I made an excuse to leave Maxime. He took me out to my carriage, and as he helped me in Count Ipanoff passed. For my life I could not keep the blood from rising to my face, and as the man behind his eye saw the most awful look in his eyes. It was, I am sure."

"I was frightened. So much was at stake that for the first time in my life I lost my nerve. When I reached home I got the document which I had stolen ready to go to Lord Reckworth, with an urgent request that it should be sent back to me the moment it had been read and copied. I even went so far as to tell him why, having refused the undertaking, I had changed my mind; for I could not bear to have him suspect that Maxime de Ribbaumont (whom he was aware I knew in the French Foreign Office) had betrayed his trust. I took the whole business upon myself, and assured him that, as suspicion might already be on the wing, there was nothing for me but death if the treaty was not safely in my hands again within twenty-four hours. If my suspicion should point the right way, and the treaty be looked for before it had been returned, it was the end of everything for me and another for whom I cared far more than myself. Now you know all—except two things. The first that I am almost certain Count Ipanoff was within sight of my house when I left it to send away my packet; the second that the document which is missing is the actual treaty of alliance between Russia and France, whose terms, until now, have been a profound secret."

"Good Heavens!" I exclaimed. "No wonder that the Foreign Secretary called it important."

"My knowledge of its real terms was worth ten thousand pounds to the British government," said Juliette. "More, no doubt, if I had had time to drive a hard bargain. But to me—to Maxime—it is worth the whole world."

"He doesn't know yet that it is gone?"

"Mon Dieu! no, I shall be a dead woman before it comes to that."

"But if his loss were discovered he would not necessarily suspect you, since he trusts you so far as he has been permitted to trust me?"

"Those who do not trust me would see that he had no doubt on that subject; and I would have the agony of knowing, as well as having lost his love and respect, that I had ruined him. I could not live with that knowledge."

"No! I agree with you there," I replied, gloomily. "Yet if this Ipanoff suspects—"

"Ah! I know what you would say. But it is only suspicion. He did not have enough evidence to lay before the authorities at the French Foreign Office. How could he, merely seeing me come out with Maxime? And it would be ruin for him to accuse a man and then be proved mistaken. Don't you see what he has done?"

"No! I can't say that I do clearly," I answered.

"Way, he too, has dared a bold stroke. He informed the police that he had reasons to believe me a political spy in the pay of England, and, without venturing upon details which he could not substantiate, he declared that I had got possession of secret information which I had forwarded to England. Ipanoff is shrewd enough to know that, if by Maxime's connivance, or without it, I took a document from the French Foreign Office, I would expect it to be returned before it was missed. Therefore, he wrote you, stating that the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs would doubtless send back by messenger what he had received from me, and as quickly as possible."

"Of course, my dear Maxime, was watched; and you see that all your precautions as to hiding your identity were in vain. Your name was known to the men who came to surprise us here—having followed me, no doubt; and if, as Ipanoff hoped, the document was returned to you or me, everything would have played into his hands. The police would have seen for themselves what the stolen thing was, where it came from, and how it must have been obtained, without his having compromised himself. In the least, indeed, he would have been rewarded, and have received himself upon me for refusing him aid loving another. The only cause for rejoicing I have left is the thought of my blank disappointment when he hears from the commissary of police."

"You don't think then," I asked, reflectively, "that it is through Ipanoff's agency that the treaty has so mysteriously disappeared?"

MINERAL EXHIBITS FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR

THE GOVERNMENT IS SYSTEMATIZING WORK

Angus Stuart, of Exhibition Branch, Is in the Province for the Purpose.

Angus K. Stuart, collector of exhibits for the St. Louis exhibition, is in the city at the present time. Mr. Stuart is a member of the exhibition branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa and is in the province for the purpose of making arrangements for the collection of minerals to be used by the government in future exhibitions abroad. The first occasion upon which the present collection will be used will be at the St. Louis World's Fair next year.

The exhibition branch of the Dominion department of agriculture is one to which considerable attention is being given at the present time. The succession of exhibitions of a worldwide and international character have taught important lessons with respect to the best methods of handling exhibits. The exhibition staff at Ottawa has not been slow in profiting by these lessons. It has systematized its work so that the money expended on this branch of work may be devoted to very best purposes and thus conduce to economy in the management.

Under the old system in vogue the exhibits collected for each world's fair were almost entirely independent ones. Considerable trouble and expense was involved in returning these to the quarters from which they were obtained. The department of agriculture after going to the expense of transporting and exhibiting these collections found themselves embarrassed by not having possession of these, and hence not in a position to say what should be done with them after the fairs were over.

The department has now decided to do away with this objectionable feature. They accept exhibits of this kind only on condition that they are given absolutely to the government for the purpose of advertising Canada abroad. All the expenses of transportation are met by the government, but the specimens become the absolute property of the department to be sent by them wherever they may think best in advertising the Dominion.

By this system the cost of making a suitable display at any of the great world's fairs will be considerably reduced. The experienced staff of the exhibition branch will make the necessary assortment to meet the needs of any particular display and thus ensure a better advertisement of the Dominion than would otherwise be the case.

Mr. Stuart has had experience at the Paris, the Glasgow, the Royal Exchange, the Imperial Institute and the Woolverton and Cork exhibitions, and is therefore in a position to know what is required in the handling of mineral exhibits arriving in the province he found the Provincial Mining Association in existence. With only a limited time at his disposal and in view of the difficulties to be encountered in attempting to reach in even an imperfect manner the various camps of this scattered province, he conceived the idea of seeking the co-operation of the Mining Association in the work.

This was readily agreed to by that body, and at a meeting of the executive of the association held on March 2nd the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That this association lend its aid in collecting mineral exhibits to be sent to Ottawa, and that requests be sent to the secretary of each local organization to carry out the idea of the Dominion government, which is heartily supported by the executive."

In compliance with this resolution, Mr. Stuart has sent out a circular letter through the office of the Mining Association. This letter is accompanied by a copy of the resolution of the executive endorsing the matter and is being sent to all the members of every branch association in the province. The letter which explains very fully the objects in view is as follows:

"Dear Sir:—The exhibition branch of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, is making a new set of exhibits, which will be shown at the World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A., next year, and at other exhibitions, in which the Dominion government takes part.

If you would care to exhibit samples of the ores of your section of British Columbia, you can forward them to our office at Ottawa, where the exhibits from all parts of Canada will be first brought together, previous to their being sent to St. Louis. The number of exhibits which you are permitted to exhibit is limited, and the department cannot pay for the samples or for collecting them, but will pay for transportation to Ottawa, and for all further expenses connected with their display at St. Louis and subsequent exhibitions, provided that the exhibits are given to our department for its sole use in advertising Canada abroad.

Small specimens or samples, which do not weigh more than four pounds can be mailed to Ottawa, and if I have forwarded the secretary of your branch of the Provincial Mining Association some printed tags in the event of your sending your section caring to forward some in this manner. Others can be packed up in boxes and sent by C. P. R. freight. All packages should be addressed to the Secretary, Exhibition Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa."

In case you forward any boxes, kindly send the following particulars regarding each specimen: Name of claim, owners, value, approximate value, and any other information, general or statistical, you can give.

I hope to be able to visit your section later on, but may not be able to do so, and consequently, may not have the pleasure of meeting you. As the extent of territory I have to cover is very large and I have to be in Ottawa on the 20th of March, and if you care to write to me at that point, I would be pleased to hear from you.

I am, sir, yours truly,
ANGUS K. STUART,
Collector of Exhibits for St. Louis Exhibition.

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WHAT HOSPITAL COSTS VICTORIA

STATISTICS SHOWING EXPENSE OF ISOLATION

Report Submitted by City Council at a Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The cost of the maintenance of the Isolation hospital during the years 1901 and 1902 was disclosed at the meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Jubilee hospital on Tuesday evening. The statistics submitted are very interesting. They show principally that large sums have been paid out yearly for nursing, and that there has been a decline in the city through pay patients whatever. Private cases have been and are being admitted, but they also are a source of expense to the city. They pay for special nursing alone, but are provided with a cottage on the grounds and provisions free of charge. The figures show that the cost of the hospital is increasing each year, and if some change is not made in regard to its management there is no telling what expense it may eventually be to the city.

In 1901 the number of patients treated was 80, and the total days' stay was 1,743, while in 1902 the number of patients treated was 92, and the total days' stay was 2,101. In the former year the cost of nursing was \$1,808.45, and in the latter \$3,274.75, nearly double. The cost of nursing a patient per day on this basis in 1901 was about \$1.04, and in 1902 about \$1.56, an increase of 52 cents.

These statistics will be thoroughly considered by the board of directors before any step is made in regard to the proposed that they take the management of the Isolation hospital out of the hands of the city. It is generally thought that if managed in connection with the Jubilee it could be made at least to pay its own way.

The statistics follow:

1901.
Number of patients treated, 80.
Number of patients each month—January, 3; February, 7; March, 7; April, 3; May, 3; June, 10; July, 15; August, 18; September, 13; October, 9; November, 21; December, 18; total, 127.
Total days' stay each month—January, 76; February, 67; March, 76; April, 31; May, 29; June, 102; July, 271; August, 338; September, 128; October, 140; November, 275; December, 215; total, 1,743.

Pay patients, none.
Cost of nursing, \$1,808.45; total cost of isolation hospital, \$5,925.93; receipts from pay patients, nil; patients who paid their own expenses, 2.

Number of patients treated, 92.
Number of patients each month—January, 13; February, 13; March, 12; April, 6; May, 14; June, 15; July, 14; August, 8; September, 7; October, 12; November, 17; December, 20; total, 154.
Total days' stay each month—January, 203; February, 303; March, 98; April, 123; May, 102; June, 199; July, 223; August, 71; September, 65; October, 173; November, 240; December, 141; total, 2,101.
Pay patients, none.
Cost of nursing for year, \$3,274.75; total cost isolation hospital, \$9,270.44; receipts from pay patients, nil.

LEGAL NEWS.

Edna Wallace Hopper's Application For Leave To Take Evidence Before Commissioners.

The application by Edna Wallace Hopper for leave to take evidence before several medical and other witnesses before commissioners in San Francisco and New York, in her suit against James Munsmuir, was further argued before Mr. Justice Martin in Chambers yesterday, and His Lordship granted leave for two commissions to issue, which will be returnable on April 25th. The orders for commissions will be entered, after which a list of proceedings will be filed, pending Edna Wallace Hopper's furnishing of the \$2,500, further security for costs which was ordered last week. H. D. Helmecker, K. C., appeared for Mrs. Hopper. A. P. Luxton, contra.

The Chief Justice Tuesday granted probate of the will of Geo. Logan, deceased, and Wm. Crossman, deceased, on application by J. P. Walls. His Lordship also granted leave to amend the registered plan of Hedley township, provided no objections are entered within six weeks, during which period the proposed amendments will be advertised in Vancouver and Fairview papers. H. G. Lawson for applicant; the Chief Justice granted orders in the following cases: Northern Counties vs. Stelly et al. Decree nisi for foreclosure granted on application by R. H. Pooley for plaintiffs.

Westwood vs. Williams. G. H. Barnard, for plaintiff, obtained leave to issue a concurrent writ for service out of the jurisdiction, 10 days from service being allowed for affidavits.

W. E. Oliver applied for leave to file a plan of subdivisions of the Fernwood estate, which application was adjourned until to-morrow on request of J. M. Bradburn for the city.

The following ladies and gentlemen were invited to dine with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere at Government House Monday night: Mr. Boswell, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Grant, Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, R. E. Lieut. and Commander Barker and Mrs. Barker, Captain and Mrs. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Langworthy, Mrs. Westhead, Miss O'Reilly, and Mr. P. O'Reilly, Miss Foster, Miss R. Foster, Miss C. Fowler, Miss Munsmuir, Miss Boswell, Miss Strang, Mr. G. C. E. Brown, R. E. Mr. A. D. B. W. Willett, Mr. Ludwell Grease, Capt. B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, A. D. C., and Mr. R. B. Powell, private secretary.

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Many people suffer from sore, aching feet that tire and play out easily. There is only one way of curing this trouble and that is by using Foot Elm. This remedy soothes and heals the feet, takes the pain and ache out of them, and fixes them up so fine, you hardly know you have feet.

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The duties on automobiles in Argentina are 20 per cent. of the declared value.

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LIBRARY QUESTION AGITATES COUNCIL

CONFRONTS ALDERMEN IN REGULAR SESSION

They Voted Money to Purchase a Site - Much Discussion - Other Business Transacted.

The library question again agitated the city council last night. Ald. Stewart precipitated the discussion by his motion that the sum of \$4,500 be included in the estimates for the purchase of a site.

The Mayor was positive that no time was stipulated. The report was adopted. The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$1,538.00 out of the revenue for the usual purpose.

Ald. Cameron asked the council to adopt the following resolution regarding the Victoria Chemical Works, which had been passed in committee of the whole the other day.

"Resolved, that with reference to the complaints received by the council in respect of noxious fumes emanating from the Victoria Chemical Works, this committee recommends that a copy of the correspondence passed between the council and the Victoria Chemical Works Company Ltd. in regard to said complaints, be forwarded to the petitioners, for their information."

This, the mover pointed out, was the only answer the council could give, and it was only right that the petitioners be furnished with the correspondence.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee reported the following: Victoria, B. C., March 12th, 1903. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

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as cut and dried in Ald. Stewart's by-law. Ald. Yates declared that the by-law was only a pretence, a scheme to select the lot on the corner of Yates and Blanchard streets.

Ald. Kinsman favored voting the \$4,500. He didn't consider the lot at bridge central enough. The library would have to be built because the people had voted for it, but he felt that it would cost them a great deal of money.

Ald. Yates observed that the ratemakers had accepted the gift, but opposed spending any money on a site—just what Ald. Stewart wanted to do.

Ald. Stewart pointed out in reply that the ratemakers turned down the site by-law was that they wouldn't vote \$15,000 for it. As to the Yates street site, there was a difference amounting to the cost of a lot in its favor when compared with the Government street site, because of the superior foundation it would afford.

Ald. Dinsdale urged that the people be allowed to select their site. The Mayor said that this sum should certainly be included in the estimates.

Ald. Cameron felt that it was compulsory on the council to do something in view of the decision of the people. He thought the public wanted that library, and the council as an instrument in their hands had to provide it.

Ald. Vincent favored the motion. This city, the capital of the province, should certainly have a library.

Ald. Barnes favored his amendment and moved that the amount be \$5,000. This was second by Ald. Vincent, but was lost. The original motion was then put and carried on the following vote: Ayes—Ald. Stewart, Dinsdale, Goodacre, Vincent, Cameron, Kinsman, Barnard and the Mayor.

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LONG BILLS MADE SHORT ANY 15 PACKETS FOR 25 CENTS YOUR OWN SELECTION ANY 32 PACKETS FOR 50 CENTS POSTPAID

Order by number only, or send out list and mark varieties wanted. Send money, your name and address, and seeds will be mailed promptly.

EVERYONE wanting Garden and Flower Seeds should consider this special offer, as it discounts all competition. You will be surprised with what we send for a mere trifling expense.

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VEGETABLES 1 Beans—Dwarf Wax. 2 Beet—Early Flat Red. 3 Beet—Early Wonder. 4 Beet—Long Smooth Blod. 5 Cabbage—Early Summer. 6 Cabbage—Early Winning. 7 Cabbage—Large Late Drumhead. 8 Cabbage—Red Dutch. 9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn. 10 Carrot—Early White. 11 Cauliflower—Early Paris. 12 Celery—White Solid. 13 Corn—Early White Cory. 14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet. 15 Cucumbers—Boston Pickling. 16 Cucumber—Table Variety. 17 Herbs—Sage. 18 Lettuce—Early Headed. 19 Lettuce—Sweet Margaron. 20 Parsley—Curled. 21 Peas—American Wonder. 22 Peas—Large Red. 23 Peas—Laxton's Progress. 24 Peas—No. 1. 25 Peas—No. 2. 26 Peas—No. 3. 27 Peas—No. 4. 28 Peas—No. 5. 29 Peas—No. 6. 30 Peas—No. 7. 31 Peas—No. 8. 32 Peas—No. 9. 33 Peas—No. 10. 34 Peas—No. 11. 35 Peas—No. 12. 36 Peas—No. 13. 37 Peas—No. 14. 38 Peas—No. 15. 39 Peas—No. 16. 40 Peas—No. 17. 41 Peas—No. 18. 42 Peas—No. 19. 43 Peas—No. 20. 44 Peas—No. 21. 45 Peas—No. 22. 46 Peas—No. 23. 47 Peas—No. 24. 48 Peas—No. 25. 49 Peas—No. 26. 50 Peas—No. 27. 51 Peas—No. 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