ear Best
strain—never 201
direct from us.
St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

D AGENTS.
OPS.

SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen ...ne" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy ...ing. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C. m17

...S FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks, ...uick's) $1.50 for 13; Silver Spangled ...mburgs, $1.50 for 13; Partridge Wyan...ttes, $3.00 for 13. Good results guar...eed. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street, ...ctoria, B. C. m15

...M TO LET—On four years' lease, two ...d one-half miles from Sidney Station, ...rth Saanich; 34 acres (more or less) ...der cultivation. Allowance made for ...shing and clearing. Rent $18 per ...nth, payable in advance. Apply to W. ... Copeland, Archerdale, Sidney. f25

FERRY'S
Seeds
cost more—yield more—save all experimenting—save disappointments. 48 years the Standard Seeds. Sold by all dealers. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free, to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

...E NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
...is successful and highly popular remedy, as ...yed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, ...n, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all ...desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the ...nd surpasses everything hitherto employed.
...HERAPION No. 1
...remarkably short time, often a few days only, ...ves all discharges from the urinary organs, ...seding injections, the use of which does irre...ble harm by laying the foundation of stricture ...other serious diseases.
...HERAPION No. 2
...purity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, ...hes, pains and swelling of the joints, secon... symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases ...hich it has been too much a fashion to em... mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction ...fferers' teeth and ruin of health. This pre... purifies the whole system through the ..., and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous ...r from the body.
...HERAPION No. 3
...ervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleepless... and all the distressing consequences of early ..., excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, ... It possesses surprising power in restoring ...gth and vigour to the debilitated.
...HERAPION is sold by all the principal ...ists and Merchants throughout the World. ... in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state ...h of the three numbers is required, and observe ...e Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word ...RAPION' as it appears on British Government ...p (in white letters on a red ground) affixed ...very package by order of His Majesty's Hon. ...missioners, and without which it is a forgery.
...d by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...to. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

MINERAL ACT.

...ificate of Improvements. Notice— ...a Imperial and Doubtful, fractional ...al claims situate in Victoria mining ...n of Victoria district. Where locat... Mount Seker, B. C., V. I. Take no...hat Harry Smith, agent for The ... Sicker & B. C. Development Co., ...free miner's certificate No. B 79,599, ..., sixty days from the date hereof, ...ly to the Mining Recorder for a cer... of improvements, for the purpose ...aining a Crown grant of the above ... And further take notice that ac...nder section 37, must be commenced ... the issuance of such certificate of ...ements. ... this 16th day of March, A. D., 1904.

...ONFERENCE RE FISHERIES

...rrange the Construction of ...ish Ladder at Quesnel Lake.

...esentatives of the Dominion and ...ial governments are to meet this ...n Victoria to settle upon a scheme ...viding a suitable fish-ladder to assist ...non to enter Quesnel Lake and reach ...wning area afforded by that body of ...nd its feeders, says the Vancouver ...dvertiser. The conference will be ...n Mr. G. A. Keefer, resident engin... the Dominion government, Mr. C. ...rd, Dominion Fishery Inspector, Mr. ...amble, of the Provincial Works De...nt, and Mr. J. B. Babcock, Provin...isheries Commissioner. ... matter has repeatedly come up ...he dam was built at the outlet of ... Lake. Mr. Babcock is of the opin... Quesnel Lake and its tributaries ...te about one-quarter of the natural ...g area for the sockeye salmon in ...aser river district. It is regarded ...ecially favorable place, as no Indians ... the lake for the curing of salmon. ... the dam was constructed no fish...as provided. This was remedied ... by putting in one which is consid... be entirely inadequate for the pur...ing only 11x10 inches in its open... ...urged against it that the entrance ... too far away from the race to be ... by the fish. Those interested in ...stry have endeavored to have this ..., and made representations to the ...al government a few months ago. ... Consolidated Hydraulic Company ...trols the dam, and Manager Hob... the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic ..., expressed himself as only too ...to co-operate in overcoming the dif... The provincial government, how...as not willing to undertake the put... of a new fish-ladder, taking the ... that the Dominion government, ...ollected the licenses, should do the ...After some negotiations between ... authorities, it was agreed that this ... should be constructed by the Do... government, the amount expended ...pt out of the sum due the province ... final settlement of the fishery mat... made.

...HING FLORA'S REPAIRS.

... Flora has shipped thirty tons of ... fuel, which will be used for ... up steam rapidly. The Flora ...lly being put in a position to ...e dry dock. The members of ...w are busy, some in replacing ...munition and others in paint...he men engaged in the repairs ...hull have been working until ...lock every evening instead of 5, ...rly. ... Bonaventure is expected to ar... Esquimalt with the Grafton. ...onaventure is a sister ship of ...ra, but unlike her, has a stern ...The Bonaventure has about the ...number of midshipmen as the ... ...do boat No. 40, which is now ...p in the torpedo shed in the ...ard, will this week be floated ...n put in commission for instruc...urposes. It is quite likely she ...under the command of a sub...t and manned by a number of ...f the Flora. ... evening the residents of Es... gave another of their enjoy...ces in the public hall. A large ...of people from town attended.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 31. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Constructing Railway Across the Ice at Siberia.

FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Blocking Port Arthur

Report That as a Result of Attack the Harbor is Completely Closed.

Instigated By Russians Party of Koreans Attack Japanese But Are Repulsed.

Tokio Diet Now in Accord on Proposed Fiscal Programme.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Tokio, March 23.—A rumor is in circulation in official quarters here that, as a result of the attack on Port Arthur, the Japanese have succeeded in completely blocking the entrance to the harbor. Inquiries failed to elicit any confirmation of the report.

Instigated by Russian agents, a party of Koreans, well armed, attacked the Japanese outposts at Ham Heung. They were driven off, and soon afterwards were attacked by a detachment of Japanese troops from Wonsan. A sanguinary encounter resulted, in which the Koreans were defeated and their leaders captured.

The Korean loss was two killed, 20 wounded and 35 captured.

It is announced that an imperial order has been issued by the Korean Emperor opening Yongampho to foreign trade.

The Diet has adopted resolutions thanking the navy, in the name of the nation, for the several successes that have resulted since the beginning of the war. It was announced by the leaders of both political parties that they are in complete accord with the programme for raising the revenue needed for the conduct of the war. The compromise whereby the tax on land has been reduced and that proposed on salt and silk stuffs is eliminated from the bill, has disarmed the opposition and the revenue bill will likely be passed without a dissenting vote. The total amount affected by the changes is about $5,000,000. It is expected that the bill, as finally passed, will provide that the increased tax shall be levied for one year only, and not five, as was at first proposed.

WRECKS AND LANDSLIDES.

Trouble on the Central Pacific in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

San Francisco, March 23.—Wrecks, landslides and snowslides in the snowshed region of the Sierra Nevada mountains have impeded progress on the Central Pacific, carried away telegraph wires and cut off telegraph communication with the East. The overland passenger trains are all stalled at Reno. Trains for the [illegible] will also be tied up between Sacramento and Truckee.

The Yellow Peril Is All Imaginary

Japan Repudiates Any Desire to Add to the Present Complications.

Mikado Assures Austria That He Would Not Risk Chinese Outbreak.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Vienna, March 24.—The number of alarming editorial articles in Austrian papers regarding the probability of China coming to the assistance of Japan and making common cause against Russia, has had the effect of creating genuine alarm all over the nation against the "yellow peril," and the Japanese minister was addressed on the subject. The result has been the receipt of an official statement from the Japanese government setting forth the "real position" of Japan.

After stating in unmistakable terms the relations between Japan and China, and the latter's intention of compelling China to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, the statement concludes by saying: "While Chinese aid and support would be, in many respects, advantageous to Japan, yet the Japanese government cannot run the risk of Russian occupancy of other Chinese provinces than Manchuria. Neither can it risk the raising of the Chinese question again and the massacres of foreigners which would accompany Chinese participation in the war. Japan, while regarding the war as necessary, feels no desire to complicate the situation, or to make the Chinese one of concern to the various European powers."

RUSSIANS ARE FOXY.

Shanghai, March 23.—The Russians continue to evade the carrying out of the agreement to dismantle the gunboat Mandjur. A Japanese cruiser remains at Woosung (ten miles from Shanghai) at the mouth of the Woosung river.

BRITISH OFFICIALS' VISIT.

London, March 23.—The party of municipal officials of the United Kingdom which will visit St. Louis, will leave England May 21, and will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Niagara Falls and Toronto.

ALBANIANS SURROUNDED.

Salonica, March 23.—Twelve battalions of Turkish troops have surrounded 10,000 Albanians at Babatepe. Shakir Pasha, commander, has asked for reinforcements. Ten additional battalions will be sent. Pending arrival, he is negotiating with the Albanians.

PLEADING EXEMPTION.

"So you want to marry, young man, do you?" said the bank director.

"Yes, sir," replied the bank clerk.

"What salary are we paying you?"

"Nine hundred dollars a year."

"Don't you know we have adopted a rule that no clerk in our employ shall marry unless he has at least $1,000 a year?"

"Yes, sir, but its's your daughter that I want to marry."—Chicago Tribune.

Three-fourths of the famous old buildings in Italy are said to be on the verge of collapse.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

Two Nations Making Good Progress in Negotiations Concerning Morocco.

Paris, March 22.—According to the Petit Parisien's London correspondent the negotiations between France and Great Britain with regard to the conclusion of a treaty concerning Morocco made a great advance at the end of last week. Agreements on important questions were submitted by both sides. The correspondent adds that it is anticipated an agreement on the essential points will be announced within a few days.

COYETTE SENTENCED.

L'Original, Ont., March 23.—At the Assizes here this afternoon Clement Coyette was found guilty of murdering Daniel Colligan of Alfred township on January 24th, and was sentenced to be hanged on April 28th. The defence will appeal to the minister of justice for a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. Coyette broke down and wept when sentence was pronounced, and had to be assisted to his cell.

Rushing the Construction

Japanese Hurrying the Building of the Military Road in Korea.

In Fight For Manchuria New Line Will Protect Army's Rear.

Frenchmen at Seoul Accused of Assisting the Russian Cause.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Seoul, March 23.—The most interesting feature of the situation in Korea is the vigor with which the Japanese are working on the railway between Wiju and Seoul. The immediate object is the construction of a light military line to run as far as Ping Yang. This will later be made permanent and extended to Wiju. A force of 3,000 military engineers, under the command of a major-general, has been assigned to this task, and the majority are already at work. One hundred miles of rails, with the necessary equipments, have already been shipped from Japan, and will be placed in position as soon as they arrive. The Japanese have rejected that part of the original French plan which provided for the terminal in the heart of Seoul, and have selected another route which crosses the hills to the west of the town, thereby saving several miles of construction and effecting a junction with the Seoul-Fusan railway, where the latter joins the Seoul-Chemulpo line, some miles west of Seoul. Nearly 100 miles of the roadbed is already in position and the line should be completed by next autumn.

The haste that is being made in the construction of this railway shows that Japan is going to leave nothing undone in the way of providing a way for the transfer of troops to Manchuria. She is also admitting the possibility that she may not succeed in driving the Russians from Manchuria, and therefore, may have to defend Korea. With the railroad completed, her rear will be adequately protected and she can send supplies to the Yalu in an expeditious manner.

The Japanese minister, M. Hayashi, has addressed the Emperor in connection with the appointment of foreign advisers in the various departments of state. He recommended that no further appointments of that nature be made and that the foreign advisers at present in the service be gradually eliminated.

At present the positions occupied by foreigners are chiefly filled by persons of French nativity, and it is claimed by the Japanese that they are doing all in their power to advance the interests of Russia among the Koreans, and even in some ways are suspected of furnishing information to the Russians of Japanese military movements.

Most of these foreign advisers are connected with the military department, the engineering and mining industries, and in many cases they have not been called on for their services since their appointment. Their annual salary is $1,000, and it is alleged that in many cases they are not qualified for the posts to which they have been appointed. It is believed that, as the foreigners are weeded out, their places will be filled by Japanese experts.

The recent appointment of a Japanese officer as chief military adviser of the Emperor, indicates that the Japanese intend that the army shall be in sympathy at least, with their cause. There are but fifteen thousand men in the army, and they are, for the most part, illy armed and equipped, and almost without the first rudiments of military education. It is believed that this army can be reduced to five thousand men who will be much more effective than the present force.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Valleyfield, Que., March 23.—Duncan McCaig has been found guilty of manslaughter for causing the death of John Kilgour at Huntingdon, Que., last Dominion day, and will be sentenced April 5th.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Prospects For a Lively Time Look Favorable—Contents of the Speech.

Montreal, March 22.—The session of the Quebec legislature opened today and the prospects are that it will last some time and be a lively affair. It is true that the legislative programme is a short one, but as it is probably the last session before the general elections a good deal of time will be devoted to the production of campaign material. The speech from the Throne contained a reference to the recent death of Provincial Treasurer Duffy, the prosperity of the province, the successful ending hoped for in connection with the fisheries dispute with the Dominion government, mineral resources, an expression of hope that the Dominion government was at last prepared to carry out the recommendations at the Quebec conference provincial subsidies and a statement that the public accounts again showed a surplus for the year.

Summing Up The Campaign

London Times Specialist, Outlines Probable Movements of Japanese.

New Chwang Likely Objective of Large Number of Departing Transports.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Tokio, March 24.—A correspondent who has had considerable experience with Japanese military officials, and who also passed through the Chino-Japanese war, sums up the present campaign as follows: "The large number of transports which have sailed from Japanese ports during the past few days are hardly destined for either Chemulpo or Chinampho, but rather are probably intended for New Chwang. The Japanese can be expected to retain a considerable army in Korea for the purpose of keeping the natives under control, but can hardly be expected to fight the Russians south of the Yalu, or even to attempt to transport an army over more than 200 miles of the worst mountainous roads in Manchuria in order to reach the open country and the towns along the Manchuria railway.

"The Japanese know every minute point of the country around New Chwang, having occupied that region for more than a year after the war with China. In operating there she would also have the good-will of the natives, who esteem Japan highly. Moreover, the country, while admirably suited for the operations of infantry, is so much cut up with ditches, dikes and tidal creeks as to be practically impossible for cavalry, in which force Japan is the inferior of Russia.

"Japan, it can now be confidently asserted, unless her plans go astray, will soon be near New Chwang. She has little to fear from sunken mines, despite the assertion of Russians to the contrary. The river is still frozen, but the ice is getting ready to melt, and as it sweeps out to sea it will carry before it all of the mines which are said to be placed at the entrance to the harbor at Yinkow.

"The Japanese are expected to come in with the flow of the tide which will sweep up the river so soon as the ice melts, and land the troops which will seize the town under the guns of the fleet, which can readily reduce the ancient forts now occupied by the Russians. It is admitted that Russia will do all in her power to stay the Japanese, but her efforts will be handicapped by nature, which this time will prove no mean ally for the Japanese.

"New Chwang will prove a magnificent base for Japanese operations. From there she can cut the railroad and isolate Port Arthur and the garrisons on the line south of Mukden. She will also be able to make use of natural earthworks near the town, as well as much rolling stock along the Chinese railway.

"The supplies destined for the Russian army along the Yalu can be cut off and the detachments of Russian forces practically starved out. Japan can also occupy Hai Cheng, giving her a strong position from which it will be hard to dislodge her.

"From there she can be expected to move against Ans-Han-Chu, a natural fortress, twenty miles east of Hai-Cheng which is held by a Russian force of about 20,000. If Japan can take this position she will be in a position to wait in comparative security the attack by the main Russian army, which will have a hard task to recapture the three natural fortresses which are sure to be well armed and defended."

"Farmer Sawyer, what is your daughter Mary going to be when she finishes at college?"

"Well, I kinder reckon she'll teach school. She thinks she'll like the vacations."—Harper's Bazar.

Koreans Repulse Cossacks.

Special Cable to the London Times and the Victoria Colonist.

Seoul, March 24.—A party of forty well-armed Cossacks attacked a detachment of Korean troops in Northeastern Korea, northeast of Wonsan. After more than an hour's fighting the Cossacks were repulsed with a loss of thirty-five killed. The five survivors succeeded in making their escape. The Korean loss was seventeen killed and twenty seriously wounded.

MOROCCO NOT CEDED.

London, March 23.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in a letter replying to an enquiry from merchants says that no agreement has yet been concluded with France concerning Morocco and that none was ever contemplated by which Morocco would be ceded to France.

BARON DE ROSEN'S IDEAS OF THE WAR

The Jingo Element in Japan Responsible For Present Hostilities.

Paris, March 22.—Baron De Rosen, former Russian minister to Japan, who arrived today at Marseilles, refused to be interviewed, but a correspondent of the Journal, who traveled with him from Port Said, telegraphs a summary of numerous conversations he had with the Baron aboard the vessel. According to this correspondent Baron De Rosen said that since October last the talk of war had been universal. The Chauvinists party heading public opinion boasted stating that Japan would beat Russia as she had beaten China, and would be sure of the support of Great Britain and the United States. The Mikado and most of the elder statesmen were opposed to the war, the Baron said, and Count Inouye said that the country would be ruined whether victor or vanquished. Count Maitsukata, another of the elder statesmen, expressed the same view, and Baron Komura, the Japanese foreign minister, advised the continuance of the friendly negotiations, but the ministers of war and marine were absolutely determined to fight.

Foreign Minister Delcasse has received a copy of United States Secretary Hay's despatch from United States Minister Conger at Pekin, containing assurances of the unprovocative action to be taken by China against either of the belligerents. The authorities here have no doubt that China is ready to give assurances, but they consider that the conditions on the Manchuria frontier are somewhat at variance with the assurances. It is said that Gen Kuropatkin's plans for a defensive campaign have been given unusual importance to China's activity. If the Russians had taken the aggressive near the coast, it is said, that war probably would have been short and decisive, but as General Kuropatkin's campaign is based upon awaiting the enemy at Harbin and Mukden it is said this completely changes the military situation requiring the Japanese to push inland thus giving up their strong naval support. As their land forces are comparatively limited for an invasion of Manchuria, it is the belief in high quarters here that they will increasingly feel the need of auxiliaries. It is not believed that Japan will openly seek the aid of China, but that China will be gradually drawn in by Gen. Kuropatkin's tactics of remaining on the defensive in the interior of Manchuria.

BUYING CHILI'S WARSHIPS.

Santiago, Chili, March 23.—A representative of Charles R. Flint, of New York, says the Chilean warships Capitan Prat and Cacabuco, have been bought ad referendum, but an understanding has been given that they shall not be sold to any belligerent power. The sale will be ratified when approved by Congress.

Wild Rumor of Port Arthur's Fall

After Two Day's Bombardment Japanese Said to Have Captured Place.

Sharp Engagement on the Yalu River Reported By Same Correspondent.

London, March 22.—A number of rumors are printed in the newspapers this morning, but they must be taken with great reserve.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables a newspaper report of the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur after a combined land and sea attack Saturday and Sunday. It is asserted that a division of Japanese landed on the Liao Tung peninsula Saturday and engaged the Russians near Port Arthur, while the fleet bombarded from Saturday evening until Sunday morning. The same correspondent reports a sharp encounter at Chyong, on the Yalu river, about thirty miles northeast of Wiju, in which the Russians lost 600 in killed and wounded.

The Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent hears from New Chwang that the Japanese have crossed Tatung pass forty miles from Hai Cheng, and that collisions have occurred with the Russians.

Reports from Seoul and Tokio are to the effect that Marquis Ito has arranged to lend $2,500,000 to Korea on easy terms.

According to the Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent China is appealing to the powers for an extension of a year in the period for the payment of the indemnity growing out of the Boxer troubles.

A correspondent at Tien Tsin of the Daily Mail reports that Kataoka, a Japanese merchant, but a Russian spy, has been assassinated, but that the Japanese authorities disavow any knowledge of the assassins.

The Morning Post's Hamburg correspondent says that Russia has purchased the Hamburg steamer Hafis, which is now at Vladivostock, for $250,000, and that the vessel's name has been changed to Alexeitrapani.

EARTHQUAKE AT SYDNEY.

Halifax, N. S., March 23.—A second earthquake shock was felt at Sydney yesterday morning, window panes rattled and nearly every person in the city was aroused by the shock. Some alarm was felt at the frequency of shocks.

LIFE'S LITTLE ILLS.

Are the Ones Which Cause the Greatest Amount of Suffering.

It is every day ills that distress most—those which seize you suddenly and make you irritable, impatient and faultfinding. The root of these troubles lies in the blood and nerves, and you cannot get rid of them until the blood has been made rich and pure, and the nerves strengthened. Dr. Williams Pink Pills will do this, and will do it more speedily and with more lasting results than any other medicine. In proof of this Mrs. James Patterson, Chilliwack, B. C., says: "My daughter was in poor health, and her system badly run down. She was pale, suffered from severe headaches, and very nervous. We decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using six boxes, she is a strong, healthy girl. I gladly recommend the pills in similar cases."

These pills cure all blood and nerve troubles, such as anaemia, neuralgia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, kidney troubles and the weaknesses which afflict women. Be sure you get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid, at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

A medical authority declares that hearty sneezing is an evidence of a robust constitution. People in feeble health seldom sneeze, and when they do, there is little force to it.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

New York, March 23.—Agitation against divorce and the marriage of divorced persons has resulted in a meeting here of eminent Protestant ministers and laymen, who will attempt to solve the problem of uniform legislation on the subject by the states of the Union. A meeting of the executive committee of the conference, presided over by Bishop Doane, of Albany, drafted a rough outline of the proposed law, which later will be presented to the full meeting for discussion. The conference is a direct result of action taken by the Protestant Episcopalian church in its last conference at San Francisco.

DR. PARKIN ARRIVES.

New York, March 23.—Dr. Geo. B. Parkin, who represents the trustees of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, arrived today from Liverpool to hold examinations in Canada and the United States for Rhodes' scholarships at Oxford University.

No Damage Yet Reported

Togo's Last Attack on Port Arthur Presumed to Have Been Ineffective.

Private Advices From Vladivostock Report Squadron Still There.

Despatch of Troops to Far East Proceeds With Great Vigor.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—No further despatches, official or otherwise, arrived here from Port Arthur up to this morning. The officials have come to the conclusion that the bombardment of the Japanese fleet on the night of March 21st and the morning of March 22nd, failed to cause any damage considered worthy to be reported to the Emperor. In consequence considerable satisfaction at the continued fruitlessness of the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur prevail in high circles.

According to private advices from Vladivostock the Russian squadron is still there. Private telegrams received at the Admiralty here say that immediately following the Port Arthur bombardment on Tuesday the Japanese again spread reports among the Chinese that the Russians had abandoned the town.

The despatch of troops to the Far East is proceeding with increased vigor. A rifle battalion left St. Petersburg yesterday and three others will follow this week, the largest draft going from the Moscow district. The Grand Duke Sergius, the governor-general of Moscow and brother-in-law of His Majesty, came to St. Petersburg especially to discuss with the Emperor the question of replacing the men drafted away. They conferred on the subject at the Winter palace. The young Empress and the Grand Duchess Sergius, her sister, took a long drive in the streets yesterday afternoon. The crowds enthusiastically cheered the august sisters. The Emperor has decided not to go to Moscow. He will remain at the Winter Palace until the end of April. The Emperor then will go to the Sarkoye Selo, where His Majesty may stop all summer owing to the war.

The Emperor received the rector of the university and three students representing the students' corporation, who presented His Majesty with a loyal address. The Emperor expressed his sincere thanks. This was the first time students had been granted an audience by the Emperor Nicholas.

The reports printed in Europe and the United States to the effect that a state of siege such as has been proclaimed in Siberia and at Saratoff province in Southeastern Russia through which the Siberian railroad runs, will be extended to the whole of European Russia, is officially declared to be absolutely false. No such measure has even been contemplated, it being considered quite unnecessary. The authorities express the greatest satisfaction with the internal situation of the Empire. The hearty patriotic responses which the war with Japan has been met in all parts of Russia has profoundly impressed the authorities. All the reports received by the ministry of the interior indicate that the critics of the government instead of profiting by the war have been almost completely disarmed. The attempt at government demonstrations in Kieff and Odessa according to these reports found the temper of the people violently opposed to them. Within the past fortnight only a single incident occurred which could be construed as an evidence of disaffection. This was the throwing of a bomb at a chapel in Vilna, the capital of the Lithuanian government in Western Russia, a few days ago, and up to date the author and the purpose of the outrage have not been discovered.

Two belated press despatches, dated Mukden, March 22, have been received. They refer briefly to the last bombardment of Port Arthur, but shed no new light on the result of the combat.

The Vovosti holds that the failure of this bombardment, despite the different disposition of the enemy's ships from that of the fruitless attacks of March 9th, confirms the opinion of the inability of the Japanese to effectively conduct war.

RUSSIA WANTS GOOD CANADIAN TALENT

Report That C. P. R. Vice President Offered Charge of Siberian Line.

Montreal, March 22.—It is reported in railway circles that the second vice president of the C. P. R. with supervision over all western lines, has been asked by the Russian government to take charge of the Trans-Siberian railway. The report further stated that he had been offered a five years' engagement and at the end of that time the Russian government expected the road would be in a prosperous condition.

Advices received today from Scotland point to the probability of Rev. P. Carnegie Simson of the Renfield United Free Kirk, Glasgow, being appointed principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in succession to the late Rev. Principal MacVicar.

In a billiard room in Paris is a billiard table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot upon it than upon the ordinary baize covered table.

Working For Short Session

All Government Business is Now Before the Ottawa House.

Premier Asks Followers to Refrain From Prolonging Discussion.

Railroad Company Asks Power to Construct Line on Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 23.—According to an announcement made by the prime minister at a Grit caucus this morning, it is the intention of the government to rush business with a view to reaching early prorogation. Sir Wilfrid said that practically all the government business was on the order paper, and he hoped that there would be nothing to unduly prolong the session.

Mr. Daniel, the newly-elected member for St. John, was chairman of the Conservative caucus, when the sessional programme was discussed and the usual standing committees were appointed.

The customs department confirms the report that the United States vessels are not to load goods of Canadian origin at British Columbian ports destined for the Yukon.

The Dominion Rifle meeting has been postponed to April 22nd.

E. W. Fowler, M. P.; Geo. McCormick, M. P.; Peter Ryan, Toronto; John Shields, Kamloops, and others are asking for incorporation as the Thompson River Improvements Company.

The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway Company is asking for an extension of time.

F. Burnette, senior; F. Burnett, junior; W. S. Holland and G. V. Fraser, of Vancouver, are seeking incorporation as the Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

D. G. MacDonnell asks for the incorporation of the Vancouver Island Company to build a line from Chatham sound to Alberni, thence to Quatsino sound.

Premier Laurier and Mr. Borden effectually sat on the anti-cigarette movement yesterday. Several members supported the resolution, but the two leaders showed its utter impracticability.

Discussion is not terminated on the bill to amend the Steamship Act, increasing the qualification of steamship engineers and designed to shut American engineers operating Canadian vessels.

J. W. Greenway, son of ex-Premier Greenway, has been appointed Dominion land commissioner.

Parliament will adjourn on Wednesday, March 30th, until Tuesday, April 5th, for the Easter holidays.

Production of Rossland Camp

Le Roi Reports For February Show a Handsome Net Profit.

Shipment For Year to Date Exceeds One Hundred Thousand Tons.

Rossland, March 19.—The Rossland Miner publishes the February report of the Le Roi mine as cabled to London. Estimated profits for the month is given at $58,500 on a production of 19,244 tons. Manager Parris says he has reason to believe a fine body of ore has been opened up on the 700 foot level that may prove equal to the vein on the 800 level. At present it is most promising on the 900 level. The vein matter assays very well indeed. The diamond drill hole between 900 and 1,050 levels looks most promising. He hopes to be able to report more valuable ore discovered during March. The shipments for the week ending tonight are: Le Roi, 4,524; Centre Star, 1,470; War Eagle, 930; Kootenay, 150; Jumbo, 225; Le Roi No. 2, 665; White Bear, 100; total, 8,074 tons; year to date 100,250.

The camp is now on the verge of spring, although the weather has not changed materially yet. It is thought inevitable that the next week or two will see spring thaws and a breaking up of the roads. This will only affect the Kootenay and Jumbo mines, all other shippers loading directly on the cars. The mines specified will be compelled to suspend shipments until the roads are passable for teaming, but they will take advantage of the advent of spring to make a permanent connection with the railroad, obviating such conditions in the future. It is incidentally of interest to note that the snowfall this winter is unprecedented. Since November 7th last a total of 206 inches has fallen which is ten inches more than ever recorded previously.

The White Bear mine is now arranging for the construction of an oil concentrator as soon as weather conditions permit the laying of foundations. The Rossland Power Company's 200-ton concentrator is progressing rapidly and sixty days will proably see the wheels started.

ASBESTOS WE TRUST.

"Mistah Jinglesnapper," said Mistah Johnsing, "I has er c'nund'um fo' yo' disebenin.'"

"Yo' has? Den, suh, tell me what hit is."

"Wat am de diffunce ertween a drop curtain an' a actoh?"

"Easy, simple! De curtain gits a roll an' de actoh gits a role."

"No, suh; no, suh!"

"Den, what is de diffunce?"

"De actoh in his time plays many pahts, an' de curtain in its time pahts many plays."

At this juncture, Mr. J. Roozlety Flopper, the eminent contra tenor, arose and sang his lovely ballad, "The Moonshine of Kentucky Is the Sunshine of My Life."—Judge.

JAPANESE OFFICERS SAIL.

San Francisco, March 23.—The steamer Siberia sailed today for the Orient with 52 passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise. Among the prominent passengers were twenty-five Japanese army officers returning home from England.

Chinese are Menacing

Armed Bodies of Mongolians Appear on Frontier South of Lake Baikal.

Railroad Guards Drive off Large Band of Bandits in Manchuria.

Russian General Confirms the Occupation in Strength of Ping Yang.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Official advices report the concentration of armed Mongolians disguised as pilgrims at Vankaren, south of Lake Baikal and a few miles from the Russian frontier.

A telegram has been received from Medical Officer Trepoff, at Chita, Eastern Siberia, saying: "There are many cases of sickness here." This news causes some uneasiness, as reports from other places are uniformly to the effect that the health of the troops is good.

The following despatch from Mukden March 20th was received today: "Gen. Zhilinski reports as follows: According to reports received from the frontier guards on the Eastern Chinese railway, everything is in order there. At Udyini station, Capt. Uksemoff, with 70 cavalrymen, have driven off a band of 100 Chunchuses (Chinese bandits).

"The occupation of the town of Anju and Ping Yang by the enemy's infantry and artilery is confirmed. An increased movement of the troops and trausports on the road between Ping Yang and Anju is noticeable. Thirteen of the enemy's transports recently unloaded at Chinampho. According to reports there have been no preparations for landing on the coast of Caoljao or opposite Kin Chow. All reports appearing in foreign newspapers of the landing of Japanese troops at different points on the coast are inventions."

The foreign office gives an absolute denial to the statement telegraphed from here that Korea is regarded as belligerent. Russia, as previously explained, heads all the acts of Korea since the declaration of her neutrality as being under Japanese duress, and unless the Korean government formally notifies the powers that she has joined with Japan and taken up arms, Russia will consider her neutral, but any Korean troops who actually impede Russian movements or join the enemy will be considered individual belligerents without reference to their nationality.

The statement that the Russian minister at Pekin has demanded the withdrawal of all Chinese troops north of the great wall is also incorrect. As called, Russia has made representations about the number of Chinese troops in the neutral zone west of the Liao river, not desiring a force there which would constitute a threat, and it is understood that China has given satisfactory assurances on the subject.

In government circles there exists a strong belief that the question as to whether China will observe her neutrality undertakings will depend largely on the result of the first heavy land fighting. A big victory by the Russians, it is believed, will insure the quiescence of the Celestial empire, but there are grave fears as to what might happen in the event of a signal Japanese success in the early days of the land operations. For the time being the situation appears to be satisfactory, and it certainly is much better than it was three weeks ago. The Pekin government has reiterated its professions regarding neutrality to Paul Lessar, the Russian minister, and has given him fair assurances in answer to his representations regarding the number of Chinese troops north of the great wall. The natives manifest a friendlier disposition than they did in the beginning of the war, but the Russians know the Oriental character as no other Europeans do. They understood how deep-seated is the hatred of foreigners in China, and the only prestige of the Russian is their strong arm. The recent naval successes of the Japanese has not greatly impressed the Chinese, but if the Russians should sustain a really disastrous defeat on land, the Chinese might suddenly be aroused, whether with the connivance or even with the consent of the Japanese against Russia, and perhaps against all foreigners. Russia's present plans are based on the appreciation of the supreme importance of the first land battle, and no fighting on a large scale will take place, if it can possibly be avoided, until the Russians feel morally certain that they can deal the enemy a crushing blow.

A train conveying the Easter souvenirs prepared by the wife of Grand Duke Constantine for the Russian sailors, left for the Far East at noon today. On board was a special basket containing thirteen eggs sent by the Empress to General Stoessel for distribution amongst the men defending the fortifications at Port Arthur who have most distinguished themselves.

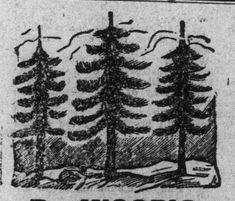
The Novistei declares that the secret object of the British Thibet expedition is the discovery of immensely rich gold deposits, Thibet being in fact a second California.

Irkutsk, Siberia, March 21.—Eighteen trains bearing goods of the Red Cross Society have been held up to allow military trains to get through.

It is estimated that 4,000 men are reaching Manchuria daily.

Moscow, March 21.—Altogether about $65,000 has been subscribed here for patriotic purposes. The British colony is sending to the seat of war a field hospital with fifty beds.

Caterpillars have become a plague in New South Wales. In some cases they have interfered with railway travel, as the trains could not move on the rails made slippery by the crushed caterpillars.



Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:—I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

MAJORITY VERY LOW.

Irish Cheers Greet Announcement of Government's Close Call.

London, March 22.—The majority of the government again was very low tonight in the House of Commons, a motion upon the Irish waterways being defeated by a majority of only 16. The figures were greeted with prolonged Irish cheers, and a voice, "You shall drink it to the dregs," when John Gordon Swift MacNeill, the member for South Donegal, amid laughter, shouted, "We've twisted your pigtails."

AUDIENCE WITH POPE.

Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, Received by His Holiness in Private.

Rome, March 22.—The Pope today received in private audience Archbishop Begin, of Quebec.

Archbishop Begin reported to the Pope the condition of Catholicism in Canada, especially in the archdiocese of Quebec. The archbishop, having stopped some time in Paris, the Pope expressed to him his sorrow at the condition in France, saying that the government there seemed to be entirely in the hands of the antireligious elements.

The pontiff, knowing Archbishop Begin was indisposed, asked him to remain in Rome until his health is entirely restored. After the private audience, the archbishop presented to the Pope several priests from Canada, and Mr. Huot, the painter, of Quebec, Mrs. Huot and Miss Huot.

Stark in Disgrace.

Paris March 18.—The Petit Parisienne's correspondent at St. Petersburg sends a mere rumor to the effect that Vice-Admiral Stark, who has been relieved of the command of the fleet at Port Arthur, ostensibly on account of ill-health, has attempted to commit suicide. There is no confirmation of this rumor from any other source.

To Re-open the Sealing Question

Russia Desires Enlargement of Commission Now Assessing Damages.

Many Petitions Are Presented to Ottawa House on Sabbath Observance.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, March 22.—Mr. Blair at the railway commission today stated if the municipalities of Port Arthur and Fort William desired to appeal the recent judgment to the Supreme court the board would facilitate their action.

Exhibition Commissioner William Hutchison today slipped and broke his ankle.

In connection with the sealing negotiations with Russia the Canadian commissioner has been notified to confine himself to assessing the damages for the seizure of British Columbia vessels many years ago. If the Russian commissioner desires to discuss other matters the Canadian commissioner is to withdraw.

A commission is now sitting in London, England, to assess the damages on a number of Canadian sealers seized in Behring sea in the early eighties by Russian cruisers. The illegality of the seizures was decided upon some time ago, and all that this commission had to do was to fix the amount of damages which the Russian government would have to pay.

It now appears that a commissioner asked for a change in the regulations. This change is that pelagic sealing be abandoned in the Pacific.

Today 1847 petitions in favor of th Sabbath observance was presented t the house.

The Militia bill was under discussio the whole day. Some members of th opposition took exception to the provi sion to put a Canadian at the head o the militia on the ground that politica influence might lead to the appointmen of a man of no ability.

ly wounded his wife and four-year-old son, and then committed suicide by shooting. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the crime.

JEALOUS MAN'S CRIMES.

New York, March 22.—Christiane Kirschoffler, a boarding-house keeper of Brooklyn, today shot and dangerous-

INVESTIGATING DARLINGTON WRECK

Faulty Construction the Cause For the Recent Collapse In New York.

New York, March 19.—Faulty design and carelessness and neglect in construction are given as the primary causes of the recent collapse of the Hotel Darlington, which resulted in the loss of more than twenty lives. The causes were named in the report of H. Debois Parsons, submitted today to District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Parsons was appointed by the district attorney immediately after the Darlington disaster occurred, to make a thorough inquiry into the disaster in an endeavor to place the responsibility. The report says the collapse was due to the lack of lateral support for the columns, which were found to be of fairly good material. Fractures at the flanges exhibited blow holes and honey-combing in many instances. About forty per cent. of the flanges were declared to be defective. The investigation also developed the fact that, while columns were drilled with ⅞-inch holes, ¾-inch bolts were used, and in some instances they were loose.

The theory that the collapse might have been caused by a boiler explosion was effectively set at rest when three boilers were dug out intact. In the examination of the ruins Mr. Parsons found material to the amount of between two and three tons on top of the ruins, indicating that it was near the top of the structure at the time of the collapse.

MARY'S WATCH.

Mary had a tiny watch,
And swallowed it one day,
Perhaps to save a little time,
That's what the neighbors say.
She would have been a happy girl,
Except for this bad mix,
That watch could beat her little lamb,
It had so many ticks.

—Cornell Widow.

"Why don't you try to demonstrate to your constituents that you are capable of an unselfish action?"

"My dear sir," answered Senator Sorghum, "if these people who have known me for years were to find me doing something in which I had no apparent interest they'd get suspicious and decide that I was engaged in a deep and diabolical plot."—Washington Star.

Repairing the Russian Battleships at Port Arthur

Object to Alien Railway Engineers

Canadian Association Protests Against Government Employing Foreigners.

Tariff Revision Committee to Be Appointed For Campaign Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 21.—The Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers has sent a protest to the government against the employment of aliens on the surveys for the new transcontinental line.

Hon. Mr. Sutherland announced that the government had received a communication, dated May 18th, from the Vancouver Drydock and Shipbuilding Company asking for a subsidy for a drydock at Vancouver. The government had been assured by G. A. Keefer, an engineer of standing, that Mr. Thompson, the promoter of the dock, was a responsible person and worth $100,000; that Messrs. Swat and Hunter would get the contract and that the necessary capital had been secured, and as soon as the necessary permission had been secured from the goverument, Mr. Thompson would go to England for the company.

Mr. Kemp was informed by the government that no site for the mint had been selected.

The militia authorities are preparing a new scheme of infantry drill on the same principle of simplification that attains through the new cavalry instruction. The infantry handbook will be of considerably less bulk than the cavalry manual, which is less than half the size of the editions formerly in use.

The Peace river district is to be explored by the Dominion government preparatory to opening the lands for colonization on the western portion of Athabasca. A survey party is being sent out to run lines into that part of the territory between the sixth initial meridian and the British Columbia border. The surveyors in charge of the party which consists of about ten will be: A. S. Cyr of Ottawa, H. W. Selby, Toronto, and J. A. Wallace of Calgary.

It is rumored that the government in view of the repeated demands of manufacturers for more adequate protection has in view the appointment of a tariff commission to take evidence and report as to what industries need more protection. While this body is at work the elections will likely be brought on, the manufacturers in the meantime being staved off with the announcement that no tariff revision can be attempted until the commission reports.

Under instructions from the war office 60 minute guns will be fired tomorrow at all military stations in Canada during the interment of the late Duke of Cambridge.

In the new militia bill which has just been distributed, a clause has been inserted exempting from military service persons who, from the doctrines of their religion, are adverse to bearing arms or performing personal military duties.

The Dominion Steel Company, Sydney, N. S., has practically decided to put in a steel rail mill. Some time ago a quantity of steel billets were sent to England to be turned into steel rails. These billets were made into rails under the supervision of the government inspector. The report of the inspector has been received here, and is in the department of railways and canals. It says that the rails made from the Sydney billets are first class, and of the very best quality. They will be forwarded to Canada at once, and upon their arrival here will be placed on the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific to be tested.

History of B. C.—An important work on the history of a part of British Columbia, by Rev. A. G. Morice, O. M. I., to be issued by the well known publishing house of William Briggs, Toronto, in April. In the general scope of the book it is understood that Father Morice runs foul of several previous historians, whose errors he corrects, and whose assertions he trims down to the proper size. Taken altogether, the work promises to be among the most important publications with regard to the province hitherto published.

Probable After Effects of War

Henry Norman Offers One Prophecy on Outcome of Struggle.

British Parliamentarian and Writer Blames England For Hostilities.

New York, March 21.—Under the title "The War and After" Henry Norman, M. P., discusses the probable after effects of the Russian-Japanese war in the forthcoming number of the World's Work. He says that it is most important that one of the acts should be clearly realized, that "it is a fight for the control of China; Korea and Manchuria are subordinate or indirect issues. The real object is predominant influence in Pekin, bringing with it the ultimate domination of the Far East and in the future the ownership of all the Asiatic railroads." He pointed out the probability of war in the near east and the English peril from such an event, and says: "Already the flames of hostility to England are visible almost everywhere in Europe, a manifestation which is not at all surprising in view of the language of the London press. From the highest to the lowest, moderation of language, respect for the feelings of other nations and a sense of responsibility appear to have vanished from many newspaper offices. Denunciation of Russia is as extravagant as adulation of Japan is exaggerated, and both are making England host of fresh enemies every week. For all this a day of reckoning will surely come, for the passion roused against England will have reached its climax when—if this happens—Russia has practically evacuated Manchuria and Japan unable to continue a ruinous struggle of indefinite duration, requests the powers to recognize the retrocession of Manchuria to China and to decree the end of the war. Then England is likely to learn the result of her Asiatic alliances, for it is the universal conviction that it was the Anglo-Japan treaty which rendered the war in the Far East both possible and probable.

"In conclusion, I will venture upon one prophecy, namely, that the result of the war will be for Russia a blessing in disguise. The policy of expansion everywhere, at any cost and by any method, whether of arms or of diplomacy, together with its authors and upholders will be discredited. The cankers at the heart of Russia—the corruption of the bureaucracy—will be cut out. The statesmen who desire to curtail military expenditure and to encourage Russian production and commerce, will come back to power. The Czar will brush aside opposition to the ideals of hun anity and peace that he cherishes."

A REMARKABLE NAVAL MANOEUVRE

Proposal That Russia's Eastern Fleet Should Join Ships in Baltic.

Moscow, March 18.—There is a sensational rumor current in Russian naval circles to the effect that the Russian Siberian squadron, under the command of Flag Captain Reitzenstein, for which the Japanese squadrons have been searching since it escaped from Vladivostock harbor, is no longer in the North Pacific, but is already well on its way back to Russian waters for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Baltic fleet and thus forming an almost impregnable squadron. It is stated that the usefulness of Russian warships in the Far East is at an end for the time being and that, therefore, it would be strategy of a winning sort to combine all of Russia's effective fighting ships in a body and then send the fleet to Japanese waters to contest the supremacy of the sea. The question of coaling on the homeward journey while difficult, is declared to be by no means impossible. There is no way of securing a confirmation of the rumor.

Russian Describes The Bombardment

Officer of One of the Batteries Gives Vivid Description of Rain of Shell.

One Hundred and Fifty Guns Belching and Blood Everywhere.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—A Russian officer commanding a battery on Electric Hill during the bombardment of Port Arthur, has written the following vivid account:

"It was a clear, sunlight day, and there was a gentle swell on the water. A little spot appeared through the haze on the far horizon, and then another and another, until these spots were increased to fifteen. Nearer and nearer they came, and larger and larger they appeared, until, when six miles off, there was a tiny puff of smoke and all in the battery wondered where the projectile was going to fall.

"Forty fathoms below the cliff, where the battleship Peresviet, bang, a shell burst under her bows, splashing the decks with spray. There was another puff and a projectile whistled overhead, crashing on the rocks behind us. Then came a third. It was a moment of terrible suspense. There was a terrific explosion overhead. They had got our range exactly.

"It was a signal for us to open fire, and ten shore batteries and twelve warships joined in the display.

"What followed is indescribable. The sea underneath where we stood fairly boiled with the swish and plunge of projectiles and words of command were inaudible to the gunners. I tried vainly to shout my orders while 150 guns were belching in a prolonged roar and shells were bursting overhead with a hellish crash. The smoke and dust blinded us.

"I did not experience excitement, only that my teeth began to ache. There was a strange sensation of contentment amidst the scenes of death, which had no terrors after the first shell had exploded. Suddenly a white-faced gunner pointed to a battery of quickfiring guns half way down the hill, which had been placed there to prevent a Japanese landing.

"I ran down and found the scene one of the wildest. There was a battle orgy of bursting shells and whistling fragments, the smoke-stench reeking the earth. One shell had burst among the gunners. A soldier had been bowelled and another had his skull crushed. A third soldier was delirious and there were splinters in his head. One gun had been broken like a reed.

"It was a dreadful sight with blood everywhere."

In concluding his narrative the officer says: "After the battle was over Lieut.-General Stoessel, commanding at Port Arthur, pinned the cross of St. George on my breast, but what does it matter. I am in the hospital."

(Note—The foregoing probably refers to the first bombardment of Port Arthur, as the narrative says that the Russians had twelve ships in action.)

FIRE IN INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 21.—About $20,000 damage was done by a fire which destroyed Thurley's drug store, Andrew's barber shop, Dutton's grocery and the Ingersoll Amateur Athletic rooms in the McKinnon building early Sunday morning. Insurance about $10,000.

VETERAN POSTAL CLERK.

St. Johns, Que., March 21.—Alexander Walmsley, late Royal Mail clerk and one of the most widely and highly respected ex-civil servants in the Dominion, is dead, aged 80 years. Deceased entered the mail service in 1855, and has served under eighteen postmasters-general and three deputies. His first trip in the winter of 1856 was from Montreal to Brockville, Ont., via Ronses Point, N. Y., and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

AMEER POISONED.

Report That Ruler of Afghanistan Ha Been Murdered.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—(Special)—A telegram received here from Askaba states that the Ameer of Afghanista has been poisoned. No particulars ca be learned.

KOREANS EXECUTED.

Seoul, March 22.—Of 32 Koreans, formerly students in Japan, who are accused of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor and Crown Prince for the purpose of crowning Euiwaa, who is now studying in America, three have been executed, and the others have been summoned to appear before a special tribunal.

AN EASTERN EARTHQUAKE.

Montreal, March 21.—The earthquake which was felt in the New England states and eastern townships of this province, was also felt here, but it was felt only by citizens who happened to be awake, the shock being very slight.

St. John, N. B., March 21.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here early yesterday morning. Fredericton and Woodstock also report having felt it.

Richmond, Que., March 21.—An earthquake shock was dictinctly felt here about 1:20 this morning, followed by another shock a little later.

Port Arthur Fallen.

Special Cable to the London Times and Victoria Colonist.

Tokio, March 22.—The newspapers here publish extra editions which contain a report that Port Arthur has fallen. They state that a combined land and sea attack began on Saturday, was continued throughout the day and night and on Sunday. The attack was renewed again Monday morning and the fortress taken. There is no confirmation from government sources of the newspapers' reports.

Alexieff Reports Army Movements

An Encounter Between Russian Despatch Riders and Japanese Outpost.

The Enemy Has One Division and Pontoon Trains At Anju.

St. Petersburg March 22.—The following despatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff dated Mukden, March 22: "Gen. Mistchenkow reports that on March 17th our scouts approached Anju and observed on the left bank of the Chenchen river, opposite Anju, entrenchments made by the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Ying Pyen. It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and the remainder of the first army corps is at PingYang. In consequence of the report that two squadrons of the enemy had arrived at Pak Chen two hundred of our cavalry were despatched for the purpose of preventing the enemy from crossing the river. Our cavalry found three Japanese squadrons on the left bank of the river, but they withdrew towards Anju on the arrival of our detachment without firing.

"On the night of March 19th two despatch riders encountered a Japanese patrol between Kasan and Chenchu. The patrol opened fire, but our despatch riders escaped unhurt.

"According to a report three thousand of the enemy's cavalry occupied Yong Pyen, March 19th. Material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness north and south of Anju.

UNITED IN DEATH.

New York, March 22.—The dead bodies of Mrs. Maria Schultz and George Burkhardt were found in a room in a Jersey City boarding house today by Charles Schultz, the woman's husband. Burkhardt held a pistol in his hand, and had apparently fired the shot at the woman and then at himself. A letter was found saying that they had decided to die together.

Snead Cox, who is to write a biography of Cardinal Vaughan, finds that the cardinal kept a full diary. Probably few men in the world as prominent as was Cardinal Vaughan write daily in their little books.

POWERS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE SULTAN

Will Make Emphatic Representations Against Recurrence of Atrocites.

Paris, March 19.—It is the expectation in official quarters that France and the other signatories of the Berlin treaty will unite in emphatic representations to Turkey against carrying out the Sultan's plans for the suppression, and probable extermination, or a considerable portion of the Armenians. The Sultan's activity is not directed against the Armenians as a whole, but against those of the Sassun district, who are turbulent mountainous people. Turkey claims that the Armenian mountaineers go across the border into Russia where they arm and equip themselves, and return to commit depredations against the Turkish soldiers. Therefore, it is the view of the Sultan that stern measures are necessary to repress these agitators. The authorities here are satisfied, from their own report, that Turkey's fears of the Armenian agitators are magnified and largely unwarranted. They do not share the belief in many of the recent statements of Turkish atrocities, but the authorities here have good reason to believe that such atrocities may begin in earnest in the course of another month, when the Sultan will begin the real work of repression. It is, therefore, expected that the powers will act through their embassies at Constantinople, either jointly or on common lines, with the view of preventing the execution of any widespread bloodshed or the extermination of the Armenians.

Foreign Minister Delcasse will send a yellow book to parliament next week. This will deal chiefly with the Macedonian situation, but incidentally with other Turkish issues.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Chinese in The Transvaal

Premier Balfour Defeats Vote of Censure By a Small Majority.

Major Seely Withdraws Support From Government and Resigns.

The Bishop of Hereford Roundly Censures South African High Commissioner.

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, moved his vote of censure, presented March 16, to the effect that, "This House disapproves the conduct of His Majesty's government in advising the Crown not to disallow the ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal."

Sir Henry said nothing the government had done since the close of the South African war had so sorely tried the people of this country as its sanction of the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa. It was impossible to conceive a greater departure from the principles by which Great Britain hitherto had made her way in the world than the importation of aliens as the bondsmen of mining speculators. The Liberal leader thought nothing but averting a possible catastrophe could justify the Chinese labor ordinance. At the time of the war the government declared it was waged in the interests of white labor, but the British workman was now being snuffed out by the Chinaman. It was the biggest scheme for human dumping since the "Middle passage" was abolished.

Sir Henry put stress on the provision to the effect that anyone harboring a deserting Chinaman would be treated as a receiver of stolen goods. If this did not constitute slavery, he said, the difference was indistinguishable.

Colonial Secretary Lyttleton replying, indignantly repelled the allegation that the government was favoring slavery. The government of the Transvaal was in favor of Chinese labor, and knowing the necessity therefor, the ministry had adopted the only alternative to bridge the transition period until the blacks had increased sufficiently to fill the demand for unskilled labor. The government was well aware that the policy would be unpopular. Defending Chinamen against the charge of immorality, Mr. Lyttleton read a letter from the Bishop of British Columbia, saying that the Chinamen were in no way a debauched community, but lived quietly and soberly. There was no evidence that they imported new or despicable vices. The prosperity of British Columbia and California, Mr. Lyttleton asserted, was based on gold mines won by Asiatic labor.

Major John Edward Seely, who hitherto has been a consistent supporter of the government, said he believed the importation of Chinese labor would render the Transvaal impossible as a white man's country. He announced, therefore, he had today tendered his Chiwang of the bombardments of Port Arthur on March 13 and 17, a number of Europeans and many Chinese being killed.

The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says a recent arrival from Port Arthur declares the Russians recovered fifteen Japanese topedoes from the harbor which had not exploded, because in their excitement the Japanese forgot to withdraw the safety plug.

BRITISH ASK PROTECTION.

Request That Vessel Remain at New Chwang on Guard.

New Chwang, March 23.—(Special)—The British residents here have petitioned the British government through the local British consul to detail a warship to remain here during the period of hostilities. The Russians have greatly strengthened the armament of their ort here, and it is claimed by the British residents that they have mounted guns to command the foreign settlement in violation of the principles of international law. The ice in the river is badly honeycombed and will likely pass out before the end of the week.

PREMIER McBRIDE TAKES HIGH GROUND

Importation of Chinese to South Africa a Matter of National Interest.

Montreal, March 22.—The Star's London cable says: The opponents here of the government's policy in connection with the Chinese labor for South Africa made a great spread yesterday of Canadian criticisms. The only direct opposition comes from Goldwin Smith, Hon. Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, and John Flett, president of the Dominion Trades Congress. Other Canadian authorities seem to agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the matter is not one in which Canada should intervene, and that it should be left for the people of South Africa to decide. There is official authority to deny the statement current here that the Chinese government is again endeavoring to compel the British government to coerce British Columbia into the repeal of the anti-Chinese legislation before the Chinese are permitted to go to South Africa. The fact is negotiations between the British and Chinese governments are proceeding quite smoothly, but are strictly limited to the framing of regulations and have nothing whatever to do with the larger and more complicatd questions involved in anti-Chinese legislation elsewhere.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.

Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine for four years, at which time I had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

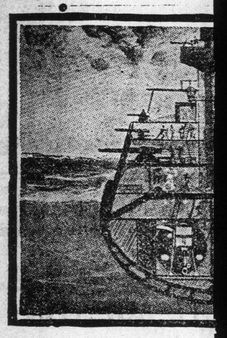
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Torpedoes That Did not Explod

Russian Said to Have Recovere Fifteen Wasted Missiles at Port Arthur.

Many Europeans and Chines Were Killed in Unreported Bombardments.

London, March 23.—The Tokio co respondent of the Times says it is r mored that the Korean government ye terday decided to open Yongampho foreign trade. News from New Chwan that a south wind is dispersing th ice, points to the imminence of effecti action, which, it is predicted, will least reveal the carefully-laid plan campaign. According to the Standard St. Petersburg correspondent, the Rus sian government has just privately i formed the Emperor that since the ou break of the war 100,000 troops hav been forwarded to the Far East b the Siberian railway. The Record Trade warns the masters of Britis ships that they must not resist bein stopped or searched by warships



either the belligerent countries for contraband of war.

The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent, under date of March 22, reports the rising of a mob of Koreans against Japanese soldiers at Samung, north of Gensan. The Japanese dispersed the mob, killing five men and wounding twenty.

The Daily Chronicle publishes an unconfirmed rumor from Chefoo and New Chwang of the bombardments of Port Arthur on March 13 and 17, a number of Europeans and many Chinese being killed.

The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says a recent arrival from Port Arthur declares the Russians recovered fifteen Japanese topedoes from the harbor which had not exploded, because in their excitement the Japanese forgot to withdraw the safety plug.

BRITISH ASK PROTECTION.

Request That Vessel Remain at New Chwang on Guard.

New Chwang, March 23.—(Special)—The British residents here have petitioned the British government through the local British consul to detail a warship to remain here during the period of hostilities. The Russians have greatly strengthened the armament of their ort here, and it is claimed by the British residents that they have mounted guns to command the foreign settlement in violation of the principles of international law. The ice in the river is badly honeycombed and will likely pass out before the end of the week.

PREMIER McBRIDE TAKES HIGH GROUND

Importation of Chinese to South Africa a Matter of National Interest.

Montreal, March 22.—The Star's London cable says: The opponents here of the government's policy in connection with the Chinese labor for South Africa made a great spread yesterday of Canadian criticisms. The only direct opposition comes from Goldwin Smith, Hon. Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, and John Flett, president of the Dominion Trades Congress. Other Canadian authorities seem to agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the matter is not one in which Canada should intervene, and that it should be left for the people of South Africa to decide. There is official authority to deny the statement current here that the Chinese government is again endeavoring to compel the British government to coerce British Columbia into the repeal of the anti-Chinese legislation before the Chinese are permitted to go to South Africa. The fact is negotiations between the British and Chinese governments are proceeding quite smoothly, but are strictly limited to the framing of regulations and have nothing whatever to do with the larger and more complicatd questions involved in anti-Chinese legislation elsewhere.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.

Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine for four years, at which time I had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

REPETITION.

"There was a time when animal worship prevailed in civilization."

"Well," answered the man who reads everything that is published, "judging from the dog and elephant stories turned out by popular writers, I should say we are getting around to it again."—Washington Star.

THE GLOW OF HEALTH.

When the blood is rich and pure there is a healthful glow to the complexion which speaks of the vigor and vitality of the system. There is no more certain way for pale, weak people to attain the glow of health than by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

HE WON.

A kiss she did deny him
Of all her worshipers,
So that he taught a rose to dream
Of those red lips of hers.

And the rose it leaned and kissed her
And from her finger tips
Falling in crimson at her feet
Was lifted to his lips.

Chinese in The Transvaal

Premier Balfour Defeats Vote of Censure By a Small Majority.

Major Seely Withdraws Support From Government and Resigns.

Bishop of Hereford Roundly Censures South African High Commissioner.

ndon, March 21.—In the House of mons this afternoon the Liberal r, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved his vote of censure, pre- d March 16, to the effect that, s House disapproves the conduct is Majesty's government in advis- he Crown not to disallow the ordin- for the introduction of Chinese in the Transvaal."

Henry said nothing the govern- had done since the close of the African war had so sorely tried people of this country as its sanc- of the introduction of Chinese into South Africa. It was impos- to conceive a greater departure the principles by which Great in hitherto had made her way in orld than the importation of aliens e bondsmen of mining speculators. Liberal leader thought nothing but ing a possible catastrophe could y the Chinese labor ordinance. At ime of the war the government ed it was waged in the interests hite labor, but the British work- was now being snuffed out by the man. It was the biggest scheme uman dumping since the "Middle ge" was abolished.

Henry put stress on the pro- to the effect that anyone harbor- deserting Chinaman would be d as a receiver of stolen goods. is did not constitute slavery, he the difference was indistinguish-

onial Secretary Lyttleton replying, antly repelled the allegation that overnment was favoring slavery. overnment of the Transvaal was vor of Chinese labor, and know- e necessity therefor, the ministry adopted the only alternative to the transition period until the had increased sufficiently to fill emand for unskilled labor. The nment was well aware that the would be unpopular. Defending men against the charge of im- ty, Mr. Lyttleton read a letter the Bishop of British Columbia, that the Chinamen were in no debauched community, but lived and soberly. There was no evi- that they imported new or des- vices. The prosperity of Brit- Columbia and California, Mr. ton asserted, was based on gold won by Asiatic labor.

jor John Edward Seely, who hith- has been a consistent supporter government, said he believed the ation of Chinese labor would the Transvaal impossible as a man's country. He announced, ore, he had today tendered his ation because he did not think it hat he should vote against the ment without giving his constitu- n opportunity of turning him out did not approve of his action. onclusion of Major Seely's speech ost amid a tremendous outburst isapproval from the ministerial

mier Balfour, who followed Major was unable to secure a hearing, rish members protesting against eatment of the Major. William ond said that Mr. Balfour should nsisted upon a respectful hearing ajor Seely, and when the Premier e had appealed for such a hear- Mr. Redmond withdrew his oppo-

Balfour, in opposing the resolu- aid it was a question whether the vaal should be allowed to go a grave commercial crisis rather admit Chinese labor. A Liberal ment, he said, had in the past ed the importation of such labor ritish Columbia, and the opposi- was now reaping the benefits of l of which their own party had ed.

Balfour continuing, said that if ader of the opposition came into he would do exactly as the gov- t was doing, and would not in- in vague and inappropriate s about slavery. Should Sir Campbell-Bannerman's motion be , it would tend to destroy, or finitely retard, the prosperity of ansvaal.

ert H. Asquith, in closing the denied that any clear or over- g opinion in the Transvaal de- Chinese labor. He agreed that nomic position of the Transvaal rious, but he said that if heal- ces were allowed to operate and ages and good conditions were to white and black labor alike, ious features could be removed. Henry Campbell-Bannerman's was rejected, 209 to 242.

t whips of all parties had se- a big attendance, and many of sh members had hurried from

e division thirteen Unionist mem- cluding Winston Churchill, ab- from voting. Sixty-five Nation- embers voted against the govern- the majority for which was larger than any in the several critical divisions.

esult was received with cheers. se in the Transvaal was also during the entire session of the of Lords this evening on a mo- Lord Coleridge (Liberal) that: House disapproves of the impor- f Chinese laborers into the al under the recent ordinance, at country has been granted a presentative government."

Bishop of Hereford (John Perci- D., Liberal) severely criticized ommissioner Milner, who, he s utterly disqualified to hold a ice on account of his temper. ne owners, the Bishop added, the ordinance, but the owners represent the people, who were to it.

Goschen (Liberal-Unionist) defended Lord Milner. Coleridge's motion was finally by a vote of 97 to 25.

REPETITION.

was a time when animal wor- vailed in civilization," answered the man who reads g that is published, "judging dog and elephant stories turn- y popular writers. I should say getting around to it again."— ton Star.

E GLOW OF HEALTH.

he blood is rich and pure there thful glow to the complexion eaks of the vigor and vitality stem. There is no more cer- for pale, weak people to attain of health than by the persis- of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

HE WON.

she did deny him
her worshipers,
he taught a rose to dream
ose red lips of hers.

rose it leaned and kissed her
rom her finger tips
in crimson at her feet
ifted to his lips.

Torpedoes That Did not Explode

Russian Said to Have Recovered Fifteen Wasted Missiles at Port Arthur.

Many Europeans and Chinese Were Killed in Unreported Bombardments.

London, March 23.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says it is rumored that the Korean government yesterday decided to open Yongampho to foreign trade. News from New Chwang that a south wind is dispersing the ice, points to the imminence of effective action, which, it is predicted, will at least reveal the carefully-laid plan of campaign. According to the Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian government has just privately informed the Emperor that since the outbreak of the war 100,000 troops have been forwarded to the Far East by the Siberian railway. The Record of Trade warns the masters of British ships that they must not resist being stopped or searched by warships of either the belligerent countries for contraband of war.

The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent, under date of March 22, reports the rising of a mob of Koreans against Japanese soldiers at Saming, north of Gensan. The Japanese dispersed the mob, killing five men and wounding twenty.

The Daily Chronicle publishes an unconfirmed rumor from Chefoo and New Chwang of the bombardments of Port Arthur on March 13 and 17, a number of Europeans and many Chinese being killed.

The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says a recent arrival from Port Arthur declares the Russians recovered fifteen Japanese topedoes from the harbor which had not exploded, because in their excitement the Japanese forgot to withdraw the safety plug.

BRITISH ASK PROTECTION.

Request That Vessel Remain at New Chwang on Guard.

New Chwang, March 23.—(Special)—The British residents here have petitioned the British government through the local British consul to detail a warship to remain here during the period of hostilities. The Russians have greatly strengthened the armament of their ort here, and it is claimed by the British residents that they have mounted guns to command the foreign settlement in violation of the principles of international law. The ice in the river is badly honeycombed and will likely pass out before the end of the week.

ELEVEN RUSSIANS SHOT.

Irkutsk, March 23.—(Special.)—Eleven Russian soldiers have been shot after a drumhead court-martial, for ravishing and pillaging.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

New York, March 22.—The directors of the Northern Securities Company have issued a statement in which they make the following recommendations to the stockholders: First—That the capital be reduced to 2,540 shares, a reduction of 99 per cent. Second—That said 99 per cent. be called in and cancelled. Third—That against each share canceled there will be delivered $39.27 stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and $30.17 stock of the Great Northern Railway Company; also proportionate amounts for each fraction of a share.

LURID PROCLAMATION.

Chinese Opium Smugglers Threaten Dire Things to Christendom.

Shanghai, March 22.—A proclamation of the rebel leader Yuaan, who, at the head of a thousand opium smugglers, recently defeated a detachment of Chinese troops, says he has no intention of causing trouble to the Chinese or to the foreigners in China, but, being determined to eradicate the false foreign religion, he will take 10,000 men, march to the western ocean and destroy the Christian religion of foreign countries. The proclamation especially condemns the Roman Catholics.

Regulations For Naval Reserve

The Pay and Allowances of the Marine Corps About to Be Organized.

Scheme Will Be Confined to the Pacific And Atlantic For Present.

Ottawa, March 12.—It is generally understood in official circles that the project for the establishment of the Canadian Naval Reserve, which is to be submitted to parliament by Mr. Prefontaine at the present session, will be based largely upon the plan adopted by Newfoundland in the formation of its Royal Naval Reserve. It was in the year 1898 that Her Majesty's government sent a communication to the vice admiral commanding-in-chief the North American squadron, asking him to ascertain whether fishermen of the ancient colony would be willing to come forward and enter the Royal Naval Reserve in the event of a branch of the same being established in Newfoundland. The proposal was taken up with great interest, and now the Royal Naval Reserve in Newfoundland is one of its permanent institutions. The total of the reserve is 600, and the number enrolled up to Saturday, February 14th, was 426. The full complement will have been reached next fall, and so satisfied are the government and the people of Newfoundland with the training that the young men get, that negotiations are now in progress for the enlargement of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve up to 1,000 men.

The admiralty instructions on the subject now in force, and which will doubtless apply to Canada divide the reserve ment into three separate classes: (1) Qualified seamen. (2) seamen and (3) firemen. The term of enrollment in the reserve is for five years, during four of which the men undergo a drill for twenty-eight days on board H. M. S. Calypso, a warship especially sent to St. John, Newfoundland, to be used as a drill ship there for the Naval Reserve. In the fifth year the reservists take a six months' cruise in winter time on board a warship, the idea being not to interfere with the young men of the colony during the fishing season from May 1st to October 31st.

Men desirous of joining the force must enter either as "seamen" or as "firemen." The position of "qualified seamen" has to be worked up to. The qualifications for the fireman class are as follows:

A man to enter as "fireman" must be physically fit, be between 21 and 3 years of age, he must be able to prove two years' service at sea, one year of which as "fireman and trimmer," "fireman" or higher capacity; he must produce very good discharges for character and ability, and declare that it is his intention to follow the sea for at least five years. A "fireman" will be required to perform a coure of twenty-one days drill in the first year of his entry and fourteen days in subsequent years. In the first year of entry the full period of drill will have to be performed without a break. Each "fireman" will receive a retaining fee of £6 sterling a year. The pay of a "fireman" while on drill is:

Pay, 1s. 9d. a day; subsistence allowance, 1s. 4d. a day; lodging allowance 4d. a day; total, 3s. 5d. or about 82 cents.

This is the same pay as that received by a non-continuous service stoker in the Royal navy. Trained men receive 1d. day extra. A "fireman" can obtain a pension of £12 sterling a year, or about $58.50 at the age of 60, and previously if pronounced upon medical examination wholly and permanently incapacitate from earning his livelihood, provided he has served fifteen years in the reserve, if entered after 30, and twenty years if entered before 30. Gratuitous clothing to the extent of one suit of uniform on each enrollment for a period of five years is provided by the admiralty.

A man to be qualified to enter the reserve as a "seaman" must be physically fit and of good character and be over 18 and under 30 years of age on entry. If over nineteen a man must have followed a seafaring life for three years either in foreign-going, coasting, fishing or other vessels, and declare that it is his intention to follow the sea for a period of at least five years. If he is under nineteen he must have had two years previous sea service. He must know the compass, be able to steer, heave the lead, tell the marks on the lead line, and pull a strong oar. A "seaman" must within his first term of five years enrollment have either completed, or entered upon a period of six months' training in the Royal navy (i. e serve on board a man-of-war), which training will qualify him for promotion to the "qualified seaman" class. No man of the "seaman" class can be re-enrolled in that class; that is to say, he must get his promotion to the "qualified seaman" class during his first term of enrollment. Twenty-eight days drill every year will have to be performed by all "seamen." In the first year of entry the full period of drill will have to be performed without a break. A retaining fee of £3 5s. sterling, or about $15.82 a year, is issued to all men in the "seaman" class. The pay of a "seaman" while on drill will be as follows:

Pay, 1s. 1d. a day; subsistence, 1s. 4d. a day; lodging allowance, 4d. a day; total, 2s. 9d., or about 66 cents.

This is the same pay as that received by a non-continuous service ordinary seaman of the Royal navy. Trained men receive 1d. extra to the above. No pension is issued to men in the "seamen" class, but if they are eventually promoted to the "qualified seaman" class, all their service in the "seaman" class counts towards a pension in the "qualified seaman" class. Gratuitous clothing to the exent of one suit of uniform on each enrollment for a period of five years is issued by the admiralty, and a second suit on the third year after each enrollment, and on promotion.

"Qualified Seamen" will consist of "seamen" who have completed six months' naval training on board a man-of-war, who have been favorably reported on, and who have passed for A. B., but they must serve a further period of six months in a man-of-war to qualify for a pension. Twenty-eight days' drill will have to be performed by all "qualified seamen." In the first year of entry the full period of drill will have to be performed without a break. A retaining fee of £6 sterling, or about $29.20 a year will be issued to "qualified seamen." The pay of a "qualified seaman" whilst on drill will be as follows:

Pay, 1s. 4d. a day; subsistence allowance, 1s. 4d. a day; lodging allowance, 4d. a day; total, 3s. 0d., or about 73 cents.

This is the same pay as that received by a non-continuous service able seaman in the Royal navy. A "qualified seamen" can obtain a pension of £12 sterling, or $58.40 a year at the age of 60, and previously if he is pronounced upon medical examination wholly and permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood, provided he has served fifteen years in the Reserve, if entered after 30, and twenty years if entered before 30. Gratuitous clothing to the extent of one suit of uniform on each enrollment for a period of five years is issued by the admiralty. It consists of:

1 cap and ribbon, 1 blue serge jumper 1 pair of blue tartan trousers, 1 blac silk handkerchief, 2 flannels, 2 jean collars.

This means that during the six months that a man is serving his naval training on board a man-of-war the pay of "firemen," "seamen" and "qualified seamen" will be as follows:

The pay and allowances are the same as that given to continuous service rating, together with an allowance of £4 5s to provide bedding and clothing. Pay qualified seamen, 1s. 7d. a day; seamen, 1s. 3d. a day; firemen, 2s.

In the above case the ordinary retaining fee is continued unless the Reserve is called out for service in the Royal navy.

It is the intention to apply the regulations both to Atlantic and Pacific waters. Mr. Prefontaine is to ask this summer for a warship, similar to the Calypso, to be stationed at Halifax or St. John on the Atlantic, and at Victoria on the Pacific. The ordinary drill will be performed on shore, in batteries or drill sheds erected for the purpose or advantage will be taken of the batteries already in existence at Halifa and Esquimalt. The period of the year chosen for the drills will be fixed so as not to interfere in any way with the summer vocations of the volunteers. The two stationary warships will be utilized for the twenty-eight days annual drill but as regards the six months' training the men will be drafted to the warships of the North Atlantic squadron and the Pacific squadron respectively.

The Reserve is liable to be called out in time of war, or in the event of imminent national emergency, such as when preparations are being made to get ready for war. In that event the pay and allowances of the Reserve men will be the same as that which men of similar ratings receive from the Royal navy with a further allowance if a man is required to serve for over three years. On joining, a Reserve man receives a credit of £3 10s. as a bedding and clothing gratuity, and in addition, will receive in kind sufficient clothing to complete his kit. When the Reserve is called out the ordinary retaining fees cease to be issued, and in its place a war retaining fee of £1 per month is substituted.

The present scheme of Mr. Prefontaine's does not provide for the establishment of the Naval Reserve on the Great Lakes, although that will come in time. Many Canadians, who are skilled yachtsmen and know the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron thoroughly, are anxious to see the project applied to inland waters, but it will first be seen how it takes in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The minister is very sanguine of a generous response in the Pacific province. The country has no reason to complain of the lack of military spirit in Victori and Vancouver, and in equal measure it is felt here that the Royal Naval Reserve will be generously supported by British Columbia, and that the young men of that province will embrace this opportunity of acquiring a knowledge o seamanship, at the same time feeling that they are sharing in a substantial way, the responsibilities of the Empire

Makaroff Did Not Put to Sea

Took His Ships to Harbor Entrance But Did Not Venture Outside.

Russians Have Learned the Lesson Taught By First Attack.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—In the last attack on Port Arthur, beginning with operations by torpedo boats and ending with a bombardment by battleships and cruisers, despatches to the Emperor from Viceroy Alexieff, and private information, show that the Russians sustained no damage and had only five soldiers killed and ten wounded.

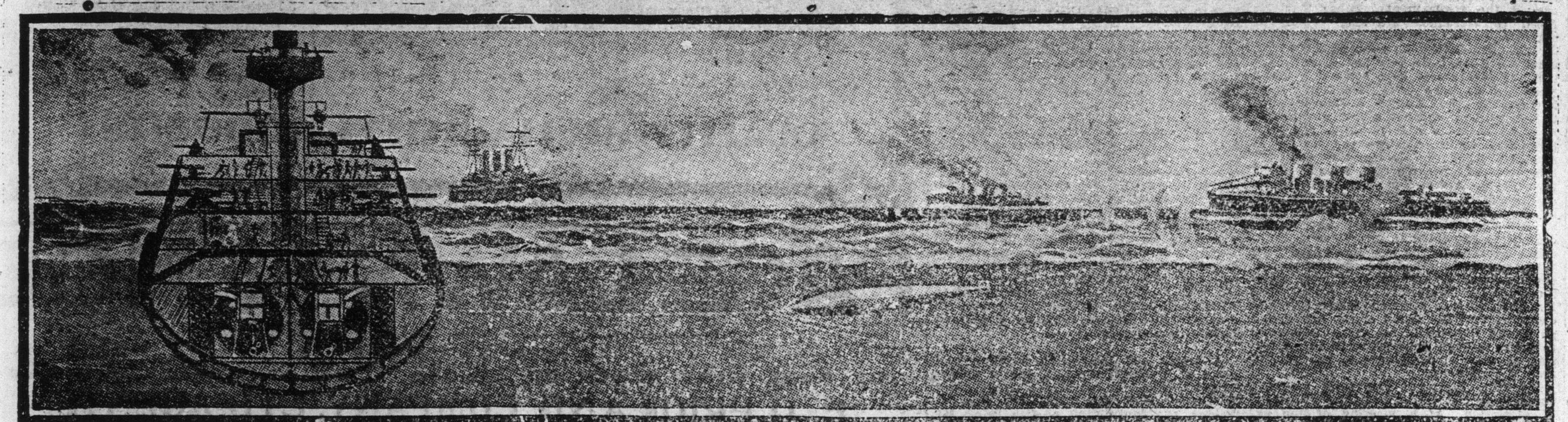
All information which has reached St. Petersburg shows that the defenders of Port Arthur had taken seriously to heart the coup of the Japanese torpedo boats at the beginning of the war, and were maintaining a sharp look-out. The Japanese torpedo boats were twice discovered sneaking towards the harbor under cover of darkness, but were driven off by a hot fire. The breaking of day prevented further torpedo boat engagements, and the Japanese admiral brought up his battleships and cruisers.

The division of this fleet was for the purpose of making a cross-fire upon the harbor in the hope of destroying the town and of damaging the Russian ships. The bombardment of March 9 showed to the Russians the advantage to the enemy of the position off Liao Tishin, which Vice-Admiral Togo's ship took this morning, and Admiral Makaroff sought to minimize this advantage by so stationing the battleship Retvizan that her shells could reach the Japanese battleships. The fact that the Retvizan was used for this purpose proves the falsity of the report that her great guns had been removed and installed as a battery at Pigeon bay to protect the town. When the first official despatches were received the belief gained ground that Vice-Admiral Makaroff had put to sea and that a naval fight had taken place.

Later advices established the fact that the admiral had simply gone with the undamaged portion of his fleet to the outer roads, where he could more effectively support the batteries, and at the same time take advantage of any weakness which might develop in the enemy's attack.

New Chwang, March 23.—It is reported that the result of the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on Thursday was the dismantlement of two guns and the killing of fifty men.

A TORPEDO ATTACK IN NAVAL WARFARE



The "Old Duke" Laid To Rest

Grand Military Pageant Marks Funeral of Duke of Cambridge.

The Greatest Tribute to British Soldier Since the Days of Wellington.

London, March 22.—The Duke of Cambridge was buried today after a funeral such as has been accorded to no English soldier since the death of the Duke of Wellington. King Edward, Queen Alexandra and nearly all the members of the royal family, representatives of foreign monarchs, the majority of the nobility, the diplomatic corps and representatives, British subjects of all walks in life attended the impressive national services at Westminster Abbey. Thereafter the body of the "Old Duke," as he was affectionately known to the public, was taken to Kensal Green cemetery and buried beside that of his morganatic wife. Thousands of troops marched through and lined the streets, and dense crowds watched the spectacle which, in military magnificence, rivalled the funeral of Queen Victoria.

The King, wearing a field marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in the deepest mourning, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. The crowds uncovered in silence and the troops reversed arms on their arrival.

The Abbey was then packed with diplomatists, privy councillors and army officers, all in gorgeous uniforms. The King walked up the aisle, which was lined by Grenadiers, their busbies bent low over the reversed arms, and took his place as chief mourner at the head of the coffin. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the other Princes stood behind him. Prince Albrecht of Prussia represented Emperor William.

Among the principal mourners were Admiral and Colonel Fitzgeorge, the late Duke's sons. Beside the coffin stood five field marshals, Wolseley, Haines, Roberts, Norton and Wood, who, with a score of other famous British generals, acted as pallbearers. In a corner of the Abbey stood a number of veterans who had fought with the Duke of Cambridge in the Crimea. Every branch of the army and of the volunteers was represented.

The Dean of Westminster read a service, and a dirge, which had not been played since the funeral of Queen Mary II. (who died in 1694), echoed through the Abbey.

The Norroy King-of-Arms (William Henry Weldon) hoarsely proclaimed the full tites of the dead man, eight Grenadiers lifted the coffin and the King walked behind it, followed by a throng of officers in crimson and gold uniforms.

In the bright sunshine the thousands of people outside the Abbey watched the coffin placed on the gun carriage. The old Duke's charger, with stirrups reversed, followed his master to the grave.

The King, princes, ambassadors and generals entered 21 carriages, and started on the long journey to the cemetery.

Ahead of the gun carriage was an array of British troops seldom seen in the streets of London. Life Guards, Lancers, Grenadiers, Hussars, Dragoons and Highlanders, with their bands, marched through a line of brilliant color formed by the infantry lining the route. Behind these the spectators formed a continuous black background, cuirasses, plumes, swords and lances sparkled in the sunhine, which had been so seldom seen of late.

Nearly two and a half hours elapsed before the gun carriage reached the cemetery, from which the public had been excluded.

The King and others stood by the graveside, while a squad of Grenadiers fired three volleys for the old field marshal, and the funeral came to an end.

Throughout the day all the flags were half-masted and many people wore mourning. These were genuine signs of popular sorrow at the death of the Duke.

VERY NERVY.

Star Boarder—The landlady objects to you complaining about the fare. She says all the food she serves is nerve food.

Mr. Kicker—I don't doubt her assertion. It takes a great deal of nerve to serve such food as this.—Chicago News.

PREMIER McBRIDE TAKES HIGH GROUND

Importation of Chinese to South Africa a Matter of National Interest.

Montreal, March 22.—The Star's London cable says: The opponents here of the government's policy in connection with the Chinese labor for South Africa made a great spread yesterday of Canadian criticisms. The only direct opposition comes from Goldwin Smith, Hon. Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, and John Flett, president of the Dominion Trades Congress. Other Canadian authorities seem to agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the matter is not one in which Canada should intervene, and that it should be left for the people of South Africa to decide. There is official authority to deny the statement current here that the Chinese government is again endeavoring to compel the British government to coerce British Columbia into the repeal of the anti-Chinese legislation before the Chinese are permitted to go to South Africa. The fact is negotiations between the British and Chinese governments are proceeding quite smoothly, but are strictly limited to the framing of regulations and have nothing whatever to do with the larger and more complicatd questions involved in anti-Chinese legislation elsewhere.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.

Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

PREMIER COMBES MEETS DIFFICULTIES

Radicals Move An Amendment Which Carries Against Government.

Paris, March 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the government again met with a slight reverse. During the discussion of the religious education bill, after the adoption of the clause providing for the extinction of teaching congregations by the suppression of novitiates, George Leygues, Radical Republican, moved an amendment excepting from the operation of the clause such novitiates who were intended to provide teaching staffs for schools abroad, either in the French colonies or the French protectorates. M. Domergee, minister of colonies, insisted that French interests would be best promoted by the extension of purely lay schools. Before a vote was taken on M. Leygues' amendment there was a clamorous demand for a statement of the position of the government regarding the question, but Premier Coombes refused to comply, whereupon the amendment was carried by vote of 283 to 272.

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The Russians are continuing preparations for prospective siege of Port Arthur by rushing large quantities of supplies to that point. As many as forty cars loaded with barley, chickens and other food arrive there daily.

LET OTHERS EXPERIMENT.

There is always some thing new in the way of medical treatment and you are constantly invited to try newfangled, unproven remedies. Let others experiment and so risk health and lose time. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been tried in the crucible of time, won the approval of public opinion and demonstrated their right to a place in every home as a family medicine.

"Give the devil his due, Molly," he said. "Well, John," replied the little woman, "you know I have always tried to be just to you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM PORT ARTHUR

Arrive at New Chwang and A Praise Treatment Received From Russians.

New Chwang, March 22.—Two Japanese merchants, Kautaiami and Makayakan, and five women refugees, who had been imprisoned at Port Arthur from February 7th until March 20th arrived here today on their way to Tientsin. They were released as a result of the efforts of United States Consul Miller. The official enquiry into the matter and the negotiations on the subject covered several weeks. The two merchants, who were arrested at Dalny on account of having in their possession charts of the coast in that vicinity, report that they were treated kindly by the Russians, especially while they were confined in the military prison under Golden Hill, Port Arthur, where they were held in custody for twenty-one days. Later the merchants were confined in a police station.

The civil administrator of New Chwang took unusual care in bringing out the release of the prisoners and refugees from Port Arthur, and upon their arrival here they were promptly turned over to United States Consul Miller.

The British residents of New Chwang have forwarded a petition to the British minister at Pekin urging that the British guardship Espiegle be ordered to remain in these waters.

United States Consul Miller proposes to form an organization of people of all nations here to insure the obtaining of information in regard to the war movements in this vicinity and also to provide for mutual protection.

THE NAMELESS QUEST.

Hushed was the restless call of the sea,
While the gulls flew far and the sun sank low,
And a ghost of a ship sailed in to me
On a waft of the softest winds that blow.
She sailed from the dim and magic West
And she was the ghost of "The Nameless Quest."

Well I know the day when that ship set sail,
With her snow-white decks and her spars a-gleam,
Her crew raised a song and a cheery hail
From her friends on shore caught her fair a-beam.
She was bound to the dim and magic West
And she was the ghost of "The Nameless Quest."

They alone who sailed her out can tell
Where she was bound, why she ne'er came back!
But I, who was one who wished her well,
Have seen her ghost on the homeward tack.
She sailed from the dim and magic West,
And she was the ghost of "The Nameless Quest."

—James Owen Tryon in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.
bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.
Sold in bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.
Sole Manufacturers, J. F. DAVENPORT, LIMITED, LONDON.

Keep yourself well and daily use
EPPS'S
The Original Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper.
COCOA
Most Nutritious and Economical, and still the best.

Mosquito Bites prevented
BY THE REGULAR USE OF
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP.
An excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and useful for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
30 Cents per tablet.
Calvert's Dento-Phenolene
A fragrant antiseptic wash for the mouth, and teeth, which smokers especially will find most agreeable and useful.
55 Cents per bottle.
Of Druggists and Stores, or mailed for value from
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
807 Dorchester Street, Montreal.
Descriptive Booklet free on request.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice—Thelma Imperial and Doubtful, fractional mineral claims situate in Victoria mining division of Victoria district. Where located: Mount Sicker, B. C., V. I. Take notice that Harry Smith, agent for The Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B 79,599, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D., 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kal-en Island: commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Johnston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kal-en Island, October 19th, 1903.
N. L. KACHELMACHER.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on Tucks Inlet, North Shore, commencing from a post marked Elizabeth J. Walker's southwest corner, thence running east forty chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore 40 chains, thence alone shore 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more of less.

ELIZABETH J. WALKER.
Port Essington, October 17th, 1903.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Clayoquot District, on the north side of the Alberni Canal, west of the Monitor Group. Take notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, agent for Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79595, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.
ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Okisshollow Channel, and described as follows: Commencing 1½ miles south of the Northwest point of Middle Valdez Island; thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to shore of Okisshollow Channel, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

WM. HICKS.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

TYPEWRITING

We are making a great offer to students in other places who wish to take up course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Telegraphy.

A student paying in advance for a six months' course can have a typewriter at his home for practice. By taking this subject at home the student saves several months' board. Six months' course, dating from time he reaches the school after getting up speed on the typewriter at home, $50.00.

Write at once. Offer open for but a short time.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE.

To Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

Make a note of this, and put those old Chickens down while in demand and eggs cheap.

We are prepared to purchase this Fall a thousand pullets at market price. Oldfield & Co., B. C. Poultry Farm, Box 406, Victoria.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres of land, commencing at the northeast corner of Isaac Dubuil's pre-emption, situated about five miles north of my ranch, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

E. F. ST. A. DAVIES.
Fairview Ranch, Chilcoten, B.C.
December 21st, 1903.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

ADVERTISING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In another column we give some particulars of a scheme, inaugurated by the Montreal "Family Herald and Weekly Star" in co-operation with the "Minneapolis Journal," for advertising the resources of British Columbia and the opportunities open in this Province for the investor and homeseeker. As will be seen by the article to which we refer, a great campaign is to be commenced and continued for six months with this object. The combined circulation of these two newspapers is given as 250,000 weekly, which, at a conservative estimate, will reach one million readers weekly, or 24,000,000 readers during the campaign of 24 weeks. But mere circulation is not the only or, indeed, the most important matter in connection with the project. Especial efforts are to be made to give a graphic view of the Province; of its fields and farms; its rivers and watercourses; its forests and plains; its beautiful valleys and grand mountain ranges, so that those who read the articles will come to possess a knowledge of British Columbia scarcely inferior to what they could acquire by a personal visit to the Province. Indeed, in some respects they will secure more general, more accurate and wider information than any visitor could obtain by a short sojourn in our midst. Nor will the man looking for the investment of capital, or the opportunity to engage in some industry or enterprise in a field so rich in natural resources, lack information on the points which he desires for his guidance. The articles are to be prepared by a gentleman who will gather his details and facts on the spot, and by personal intercourse and inquiry gain from the people themselves accurate and complete statements of things of which he writes. Only by carrying out the scheme on a large scale and by liberal expenditure in many directions, can the information be gathered, digested and prepared in a form that will attract and interest those whom it is designed to reach. Then with the facilities for distribution that these two well-known journals have at their command, it will be sent out broadcast to millions of people in the Dominion, in the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe.

As will be seen, the project has been submitted to the Provincial Government, and the Premier has expressed his entire approval and endorsation of it. All the information in the possession of the departments of the Government will be placed at the disposal of the promoters of the scheme, and the Government will co-operate in the efforts to make it successful in the object aimed at—the spreading abroad a knowledge of the resources of British Columbia and the opportunities for the settler and investor to be found here. Besides this Provincial Government the co-operation and aid of municipal and other public bodies in British Columbia will be sought. In other parts of the Dominion the project has been received with approval, and, as will be seen, Winnipeg has pledged liberal financial support to it. So have railway and other transportation agencies, and it seems as though the scheme would receive such general support throughout the country as has never been given before to any effort for stimulating immigration into the Dominion.

THE PARIAMENTARY SESSION.

According to a despatch from Ottaw Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated yesterday t the Liberal caucus that all the legisla tion had been brought down and th session would likely be a short one. This being the case, it is apparent that the Grand Trunk Pacific contract is to be the main item on the Parliamentary bill of fare, and when that is piloted safely through the House the session will be ended and in all probability the existence of the present Parliament will be practically terminated. Doubtless the Liberal Government is wise in its generation in not allowing any more matters of a controversial character than is absolutely necessary to be brought up for discussion on the eve of an appeal to the electorate. Of course, the Grand Trunk Pacific contract amendments will arouse much opposition against some of the concessions proposed to be made to the company, while even in the ranks of the Government supporters there is a good deal of doubt in the minds of some of them as to the soundness of the arrangement in regard to the Government section of the line from Moncton to Winnipeg. Certainly the Government should give some assurance that before any money is expended on actual construction of that section, it will be ascertained beyond any question by surveys that the country to be traversed by the line will permit of such easy grades that in the operation of the road it will be possible to compete with any other route during all seasons of the year. According to Sir Sandford Fleming such a line could be built on the more northerly route of which he has always been an advocate as the proper one for another transcontinental railway. Although, as we have said, even some of the Government supporters are not very enthusiastic about the Eastern section as now proposed, there is not much doubt that the Government will carry the bill amending the contract with the company through the House. Time will show whether what appears to be a sacrifice of sound business methods to political and party exigencies, will not entail unnecessary financial burdens on the people. There can be no question that the great scheme of a second transcontinental road in Canada could be carried out successfully without putting such a serious drag on its financial capacity as this extension to Quebec and Moncton will almost inevitably involve.

With estimates for the next fiscal year amounting to the enormous sum of $75,000,000, the most greedy constituencies will find it hard to resist the appeals of the Liberal candidates. We think it was Mr. Tarte, who some years ago in reply to a remark about the manner in which the national expenditure had mounted up under Liberal rule, said: "Wait till you see us next year!" But even Mr. Tarte could scarcely have anticipated the enormous strides in the expenditure that each successive year would witness, until now the aggregate is more than twice what the Conservative Government found necessary up to 1896. Yet even with the latter's comparatively moderate expenditure, Sir Richard Cartwright said that a party of a government that could not administer the affairs of the Dominion for a good many milions less than the Conservatives considered necessary, was not fit to remain in power. We should like to know Sir Richard's inmost thought at the manner in which his colleagues are lavishing the money of the nations taxpayers. His voice is now seldom heard. It is rumored that his opinion is seldom asked and he is relegated to the direction of a department of which he himself once declared that it was utterly useless.

It is evident that there is to be no attempt at the revision of the Tariff before the elections. Perhaps, from a purely party standpoint, the Government is wise in this decision. Not Conservatives only, but Liberals of prominence of light and leading in their party, are declaring that important revisions of the Tariff are necessary in the interests of some of our great industries, threatened as they now are by the unfair "dumping" of American productions into Canada, while the American manufacturer is left secure in possession of his home market by the prohibitive tariff fence which his Canadian rival cannot scale. A year's delay may work much mischief in our industries and this is realized by many Liberals. But it is probable that their leaders realize the awkwardness of an appeal for the renewal of the confidence of the electorate in their management immediately after any tariff changes in the direction of the protection of home industries when the battle cry in 1896, on which they gained possession of the Government was "Free Trade as they have it in England." So the industries must sink, that the party may swim.

FISH TRAPS.

As we stated some weeks ago would be the case, the Dominion Government has decided to allow the use of traps for catching salmon. The Department of Marine and Fisheries has promulgated a series of regulations in regard to traps by which their erection is limited to certain districts. No traps will be allowed in the Gulf of Georgia north of the forty-ninth parallel. Practically the south and west coasts of Vancouver Island comprise the area in which traps will be allowed. The applications for permission to erect traps on the northern coast of the Mainland will not be granted. The regulations also prescribe that no trap shall be placed near the Fraser River, nor near the mouth of any navigable river or small salmon stream. Licenses for traps are only to be granted to persons already engaged in the canning industry or to those who are able to guarantee that they are about to go into it, and any transfers of licenses must be approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries is stated to have said that the Government had decided to permit the use of traps in British Columbia waters, because it believed that under the present methods the American traps caught large quantities of fish before they reached the Canadian fishing grounds. By permitting the use of traps it was thought that the fish could be intercepted before they reached American waters, and thereby the Canadian fisheries be made more profitable. At the same time the Government has decided to build four hatcheries at the headwaters of the Fraser River or of its tributaries; two of these are expected to be built and in operation this season.

Strong opposition to traps has been made by the citizens of New Westminster, the Board of Trade of that place sending a formal protest to the Government against the proposal to permit traps to be used. The reasons alleged for the opposition are that the use of traps will deprive a large number of fishermen of their livelihood, and that trap fishing is calculated to deplete the fishery. There is also probably an idea in that locality that the use of traps will cause the canning industry to be shifted from the Fraser River to the vicinity of Victoria, since the traps will be located along the shores of this island. There may be some foundation for that view of the probable result of the use of traps. At the same time we think such a result is not at all certain. The erection of traps along our coast must be somewhat in the nature of an experiment. They will be in much more exposed situations than those on Puget Sound, and that fact must be taken into calculation both in the erection and the operation of the traps. It will, of course, be of benefit to the trade of Victoria if it should become the seat of an important fishing and canning industry. But even if that should result from the use of traps, it does not necessarily follow that the existing industry on the Fraser River will be destroyed. Rather, if the anticipations on the matter are realized, it will result in the transfer of part of the Puget Sound canning industry to Victoria. Only actual results can demonstrate which view is right.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HEADLONG LEGISLATION AND THE MINING ASSOCIATION'S DEMANDS.

Sir,—I would be the last person to accuse Mr. A. C. Galt of Rossland of insincerity, for I know that his heart is thoroughly enlisted in the work of reforming our mining legislation; but I have no hesitation in saying that the letters he has printed are both indiscreet and mischievous. He condemns the government for what he regards as their inaction in failing to comply with the demands of the Mining Association for remedial legislation. Mr. Galt forgets—or does he forget?—that since the mining convention of 1903 there has been a change of government, a general election and a complete recastin» of the legislature upon party lines; that the new government faced an empty exchequer and that the attention of the House and government has necessarily been absorbed in efforts to restore the fiscal equilibrium of the country. The first duty of the government was to avert threatened bankruptcy, and to have lifted the two per cent tax without having arranged for another tax to take its place would have seriously depleted the revenue and further complicated financial matters. To add to the difficulties of the government the convention of 1903 failed to suggest an alternative or substitute tax for the one proposed to be abolished. Here is the resolution of 1903. It speaks for itself:

"That the government and legislature of British Columbia be respectfully urged to abolish the so-called two per cent mineral tax upon the output of mines, because of its injurious effect in depressing mining, and because of its effect in discouraging the investment of capital."

Now, had the government acceded to that demand the tax would have been abolished, the revenue would have been depleted to that extent and there would have remained no source from which revenue to take the place of that abolished could have been derived. That the government acted wisely in moving with caution towards a reform in the mining legislation is shown by the action of the executive committee at Kamloops in November last. That body passed a resolution affirming that the mining industry has no wish to be relieved of taxation at the expense of other industries, and adding that the industry is willing to pay its fair and equitable share of taxation. Again, the convention of 1904, which closed its labors a short time ago repeated its demand for the lifting of the tax of two per cent, but added to the resolution of 1903 these significant words:

"And that the executive committee (of the Association) be instructed to consider and recommend to the government some alternative tax in lieu of the two per cent tax."

Cannot Mr. Galt see that had the government responded to the request of the convention of 1903 and abolished the two per cent tax they could not have produced a substitute tax without running counter to the wishes of the convention that passed the resolution, and a serious decrease in revenue would have resulted? Even Mr. Galt—prejudiced as he appears to be against the government because they refused to introduce headlong legislation and adopt the views of the convention of 1903, which they have changed in 1904, must see (though he may not acknowledge that the government have acted wisely and well? In no way have Ministers shown hostility to the Mining Association, although political opponents have endeavored to place them in that position, nor have they declined to consider the matter of remedial legislation. On the contrary, they have always evinced a friendly spirit towards the Association, have received its representatives in a cordial spirit, and have in two important instances met the views of the convention of 1903. The special committee appointed to interview the Ministers returned to the late convention with a report that breathed the highest confidence in the assurances that were given them by the Ministers. And yet we find Mr. Galt, so soon after the convention had dissolved that the sound of the president's gavel still lingered in his ears, committing to print through your columns an expression of want of confidence in the government's professions.

But, Mr. Editor, I can point to other evidence of Mr. Galt's prejudice and want of discretion. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Association held at Kamloops in November last, a dangerous and mischievous resolution was passed. The resolution condemned the Bureau of Mines and, inferentially the Provincial Mineralogist, in strong terms. Here are the words of the resolution:

BUREAU OF MINES.

Whereas there has long been an increasing dissatisfaction with the relation of the Provincial Bureau of Mines to the mining industry, the complaints most prevalent being to the effect that the conditions and resources of various districts have not been fairly or properly presented, and that all efforts made hitherto by mining men towards the betterment of mining conditions have met with opposition instead of assistance from this office, and that moreover, it is complained that the work of the Bureau has apparently been restricted to the collection of statistics, while the industry has not received that assistance in the way of expert scientific study and reports on mineral districts which was expected from the office, and which was the main object of its creation, as set out in Section 7 of the Bureau of Mines Act 1897;

And whereas it appears to this Association that the co-operation which should exist between the Bureau and the mining community is now entirely wanting, and that the main object of its creation has been thus defeated:

Be it therefore resolved that, in the opinion of this Association, a radical change should be effected in the constitution and conduct of the said Bureau.

When the convention met the unwisdom of the attack on the Bureau of Mines was so clearly evident that one of the delegates who at the Kamloops meeting favored if he didn't introduce the mischievous resolution quoted above moved the following substitute which met with the approval of the convention:

"That the government of British Columbia be respectfully requested to consider the question of improving the efficiency of the Bureau of Mines and bringing it into closer touch with the mining industry and particularly to so improve the nature of its operations and its reports as to assist the mining districts by scientific and geological information and to avoid anything which may be misconstrued as affecting the commercial prospects and chances of mining districts;

"That the executive committee be instructed to confer with the members of the government of British Columbia with a view to improving and assisting the efficiency of the Bureau of Mines."

Now, I ask Mr. Galt, and every other member of the Mining Association, how they can condemn the government for their hesitancy when results have shown that had the government adopted all the suggestions of the convention of 1903 and the views of the Kamloops meeting, they would have run counter to the opinions of the convention of 1904 and made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the whole province, besides inflicting an injury on the industry all are anxious to foster. First, they were asked to remove a tax without providing a substitute. Next, they were practically asked to condemn a worthy official whose only fault appears to have been a refusal to assist in drawing capital to the country by reporting favorably upon a property of the merits of which he knew nothing. Am I correct in inferring that because Mr. Robertson would not report favorably upon mines of which there were only prospects shown, he was marked for slaughter? It was more than hinted at the recent convention that such was the object of the Kamloops attempt.

In place of condemnation I believe the government is entitled to the thanks of the country for moving cautiously and conservatively in the matter, and although Mr. Galt, with a fine stroke of satire, suggests that the government might be more profitably employed in discussing mining reforms than in legislating for insectivorous birds, he should remember that it was the House and not the government that took the feathered tribes under its wings, and that even insects have their uses.

D. W. H.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Despite the abnormal fall of snow the mines are doing very well and are sending out an average of ore which is 25 per cent better than the weekly average for 1903. The Le Roi No. 2 has commenced shipping once again to the Northport smelter, but is still sending the bulk of its ore to the Boundary to both the Granby and Greenwood smelters. The continuance of the snow has permitted the Kootenay and the Jumbo to continue their shipments by wagon road which will not be the case when the roads are in the transition state between runners and wheels.—Rossland World.

Mr. Geo. F. Grandy met with an accident at the smelter this forenoon by which he lost his left arm. He was adjusting some belting at the matte crusher when his hand became entangled in the machinery and his arm was torn off near the elbow. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Grandy in his trouble. He is married and has two young children.—Trail Creek News.

Something should be done shortly in the Slocan. The American smelting trust is willing again to purchase a large tonnage of low grade ores, and the local smelters ask for 40,000 tons. Belgian and Kansas buyers are after the zinc ores, and reduction works are to be erected in East Kootenay to handle the same mineral. The government is paying a bounty on lead ores and the local smelters are reducing their treatment charges to $15. If there is any other obstacle in the way of progress let's hear of it.—Slocan Drill.

A few days ago two horses, or rather a horse and a mule, were loaded on the cage at the No. 2 shaft of the Old Ironsides mines, and lowered to the 300-foot level of that property, where they are used in hauling ore cars at that level of the mine. The stopes are growing so large and the drifts so long at this level of the Granby group of mines, that some more expeditious method had to be utilised than the old way of handling the ore cars by hand power.—Phoenix Pioneer.

That the game of the northern end of the Elk valley needs protection from the raids of the Stoney Indians is quite apparent from the statements made by John Lewis and Frank Harmer to a Free Press representative this week. Mr. Lewis has prospected the hills of this district for the past six years and few men are able to speak so authoritatively on the question as he. These men claim that last fall they came upon a number of Stoney Indians hunting in the neighborhood of Aldrich creek, 50 miles north of Michel. The Indians had come over through the Kananaskis Pass in large numbers and had split up into five parties to make more effective warfare upon the game. They made drive ways and slaughtered the deer in great numbers, regardless of age or sex.—Fernie Free Press.

During the past eight years George Dougherty has worked continuously on the Dougherty mineral claim, which is situated on the west side of Wild Horse creek, four miles from Fort Steele. His work in drifts and tunnels will aggregate over 500 feet. He has developed a large strong gold quartz vein which has a width of twenty feet, and carries values of from $5 to $20 to the ton. Angus Macleod will shortly commence work on the Approach claim, which is situated two miles from town, and gives promise of being something good. It is a silver-lead proposition.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Rossland has an interesting visitor today in the person of Constant Fernau, M. Inst. C. E., etc., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Fernau is consulting engineer for the Monitor mine at Three Forks, and is at present actively engaged in establishing two branches of the silver-lead industry that promise to have a potent influence in promoting the prosperity of the Slocan and other producers of these ores. As is generally known, the Slocan ores are gradually increasing in zinc contents, and the problem of turning this characteristic to advantage is engrossing the attention of operators throughout the country. At Rosebery Mr. Fernau is establishing a zinc enriching plant, primarily intended to treat zinc concentrates from the Monitor mine, but with a capacity of fifty tons per diem, which will enable the works to handle the ores of other Slocan mills on a customs basis.—Rossland Miner.

A pretty and interesting wedding took place on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. P. Morens, Four Mile Ranch, near Spence's Bridge, the contracting parties being Mr. James A. Teit and Miss Leonie Josephine Morens. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father J. M. R. Jenne, O. M. I. of Kamloops. Miss Pauline Laurence, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. J. L. Guichon, of Port Guichon, supported the groom.—Ashcroft Journal.

G. O. Buchanan, administrator of the lead bounty, was at the Strathcona yesterday, being in the city on official business. In speaking about the bounty he said: "Nearly all of the large claims for the bounty have gone into the government at Ottawa. A great many of the smaller claims are outstanding and will be for some time yet, as the small shippers will only put in claims once a year. I regard the outlook and prospect for the mining in the silver-lead sections as very encouraging. Nearly every mine owner is either at work or has declared his intention of going to work. They seem to regard the conditions as about as favorable as they can be, and the determined to take advantage of it. Under the circumstances it seems to me that the season of 1904 will be a profitable one for the silver-lead miners. The gold-copper section promises well, too."—Nelson News.

Rev. J. H. White, superintendent of the British Columbia missions for the Methodist church, spent two or three days in the city this week, and attended the joint special meeting of the quarterly official board of the local church, Rev. J. D. P. Knox, of Greenwood, presiding. The chief business that came before the meeting was the advisability of proceeding with the proposition for the erection of a church home. While the matter of a site has not been definitely settled, it has progressed to that point where the Methodist people feel warranted in going on with the raising of the necessary funds for building purposes. This is Rev. Green's last year here, before he returns to college, and he expects to have the new building completed and occupied before he leaves.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Work on the new concentrator buildings is fast nearing completion, about 100 men being steadily employed on the work. The shaftings and other incidentals are nearly all in place and the different machines are being installed as fast as they arrive. The five Chili mills are in place and will be ready for use when the plant starts operation. The large building for the oil process in connection with the concentration of the ore was started last week, under the direction of Mr. Gurney. The excavation work is being done by a gang of seventy-five men, the earth being carried down over the track, a distance of about 75 yards, by water pressure supplied from the flume; this hastens the work considerably and reduces the cost of the excavating.—Trail Creek News.

RETAIL MARKETS

Eggs are coming in very plentifully and are now retailing at 25c. per doen. Butter also has dropped 5c. per lb. Outside of these two therels no difference in the prices of commodities since last week.

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	25
Flour—	
Hungarian, per sack	$1.65
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.50
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.75
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.60
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Eocene oil	$1.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16
Hay, B. C.	$15
Straw, per bale	75
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Cabbage, per head	5 to 1
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb.	4
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 3
Beet, per lb.	3
Potatoes	$1 to $1.25
Potatoes, per ton	$18
Celery	10 to 15
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	23
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	30
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	33
Cowichan creamery, per lb	35
Delta	35
Fresh Island	33
Fruits—	
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	15 to 25
New dates	12½
Cocoanuts, each	10
New navel oranges, dozen	10 to 25
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1.25 to $2
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Malaga raisins	40
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-fb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked Halibut	15
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 1[illegible]
Ham, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2[illegible]
Bacon, rolled	1[illegible]
Pork	11 to 17

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks, (Quick's) $1.50 for 13; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $1.50 for 13; Partridge Wyandottes, $3.00 for 13. Good results guaranteed. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. m15

BORN.

HILLS—At 148 Cormorant street, on 1st March, the wife of C. W. Hills, of a son.

MARSH—At New Westminster, B. C., on March 19th, Mrs. H. C. Marsh, of 104 Dallas road, Victoria, B. C., of a daughter.

DWYER—At Duncans, B. C., on 20th March, the wife of William M. Dwyer, of a daughter.

DIED.

KEATING—At Santa Monica, March 22nd, 1904, Mrs. Alfred V. Keating, only daughter of Thos. J. and Mrs. Burnes, 179 Pandora street, and a native of this city.

MARRIED.

EBY—FAYETTE—At 130 Quadra street, March 12th, by Rev. Mr. King, Edward Eby to Vine Olive Fayette, both of this city. m17

WILKS—LOUGHEAD—At Revelstoke on Wednesday, March 16th, by Rev. C. Ladner, Mr. James Wilks to Miss Winnie May Lougheed, both of Revelstoke.

Get in the Habit of Going to Bowes' Drug Store

Throat Pastilles, 25c.; Bowes' Bronchial Lozenges, 10c.; Baby's Cough Syrup, 25c.; Balsam of Aniseed, 25c.; Bronchial Balsam, 25c. and 50c.

We carry a large stock of Toilet Accessories and will be pleased to have you call and see them.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.

Phones 428 and 450. 98 Government St., Near Yates St.

WEILER BROS

RODGERS CUTLERY IS ALWAYS RELIABLE

Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, Cutlers to His Majesty

We have just opened out a large shipment of Cutlery from the world-famous manufacturers

Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield

which comprises Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Steels, French Cooks' Knives, Butchers' Knives; Bread Knives, Lemon Knives, Gentlemen's Cases of Razors, Ladies' Companions and Cases of Scissors, etc.

HERE'S A FEW SELECTIONS:

TABLE KNIVES
Ivorine Table Knives, nicely modeled oval handles, well balanced and fine finish, $3.50 half dozen.
Ivory Table Knives, hand forged blades, beautifully finished and perfectly balanced, $6.00 half doz.

CARVERS
Ivorine Carvers, Patent Fork Guards, "good grip," oval or square handles, $2.75 pair.
Ivory Carvers, straight or Spanish shaped, hand forged blades, highly polished, $3.00 pair.
Buck Horn Carvers, strong and serviceable, from $1.75 pair.

STEELS
To match Carvers in Buck, Ivory or Celluloid handles from 75c. ea.

LADIES' CASES
Ladies' Companion Sets, a very large selection in Morocco, Ooze Calf and Plush Covered Cases containing from 6 to 10 pieces from $3.00 case. Cases of Scissors containing 3 and 4 pairs from $4.00 case.

GENTLEMEN'S CASES
Men's handy Toilet Cases containing 2 Razors, Scissors and complete Manicure outfit, in Morocco, $7.50 set.
Men's Folding Morocco Cases, containing 2 Razors, Scissors, Tweezers, Button Hook, Corkscrew and complete Manicure Outfit, $7.50 case.
Similar cases in Pigskin, price $7.50 case.

DESSERT KNIVES
Ivorine Dessert Knives to match Table Knives, oval handles, well proportioned and finished, $2.75 half dozen.
Ivory Dessert Knives to match Table Knives, highly polished, hand forged blades, $4.50 half dozen.

CARVING SETS
Carving Sets, including Steel, in pretty Silk-Lined Cases, Steel Tipped Buck Horn Handles, 3 pieces, $4.00 set.
Ivorine Handles, Spanish Hand Forged Blades, 3 pieces, $5.50 set.
5-Piece Sets, including Game Carvers, from $10.00 set.

COOKS' KNIVES
French Cooks' Knives and Ham Slicers, Black Handles, from $1.00 each.

QUALITY--RELIABILITY--RODGERS!

PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 25 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

E. G. PRIOR AND COMPANY, LTD AGENTS. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS. 292

TRY ATKINS SAWS

NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS.

FAST CUTTING!

EASY RUNNING!

GUARANTEED!

Agents: The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fancy Creamery. New Grass

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER 30c. lb.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Independent Cash Grocers.

EASTER SPECIALTIES

The Celebrated J. H. F.'s Sliced Peaches, Pears and Pineapple, 3 lb. tin.... 25c.
Singapore Pineapple, 1 lb. tins .... 10c.
Gold Medal Brand Jam, 5 lb. tins .... 40c.

See Our Windows

The Saunders Grocery Co Ltd

Phone 28. 39 and 41 Johnson Street.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd.

Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

FERTILIZERS!

Now Is the Time to Apply Artificial Manures

No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers.

Price $2.25 Per 100 lbs.

Sufficient for your spare lot 60x60. For list of testimonials and for further particulars, call or write

Victoria Chemical Co., Limited, OUTER WHARF, TELEPHONE 402.

TAX NOTICE

GALIANO ISLAND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes that Provincial Revenue Tax and assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act," and amendments, are due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1904. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at the Post Office, Galiano Island. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Galiano Island, March 21st, 1904.

JOSEPH PAGE, Assessor and Collector. Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen Anne" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy laying. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C. m17

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

TWO T

A Grea

"For murder, though it have no tongue will speak with most miraculous organ. —Hamlet.

"HOW many lives do you thin the Indian whisky manufac turers at Victoria destroye directly or indirectly by thei traffic?" I was asked the other day. replied that the number would be dim cult to estimate; but when I say thi the western and southern shores of th harbor as far as Mr. F. S. Barnard' residence on the one side and as far a the gas works on the other were thickly populated by members of the northern tribes who had moved to Victoria for commercial purposes and that the Songish village which now contains only some 70 natives of all ages and both sexes numbered at the very least 4,000 souls, some idea of the terrible inroads that were made upon the tribes may be conceived. A rough census, taken in 1850, gave a native population in and about Victoria of 8,500. In July, 1858, the Songish tribe were visited by the Macaah tribe who inhabited the country in the vicinity of Neah Bay, Washington territory. The visiting war canoes numbered 210, with an average of twelve Indians to a canoe. The Macaah tribe, in common with the Songish and all other tribes along the Island and Mainland coasts, have nearly all disappeared. Of the great Hydahs, the Tsimpseans, the Bella Bellas, the Bella Coolas, the Nootkas, the Clayoquots, the Stickeens, and the Chilcats only miserable remnants are to be found. The Hudson Bay Company's records show that both coasts were studded here and there with thickly populated villages. Previous to 1858 there must have been 150,000 Indians on the Island and Mainland coasts. Twelve years afterwards the number throughout the entire province was computed at 140,000. (How many of this smaller number now exist I do not know; but I venture to say that between 1858 and 1870 at least 100,000 natives died directly from the use of alcoholic stimulants supplied them by illicit vendors. It is a bold statement to make; but I feel confident that I am under rather than over the mark. What an appalling record the manufacturers and their agents and abettors have faced in the other world—for they are all dead and with their victims have been judged. For lucre they poisoned a vast army of their fellow beings. It was just such men our Saviour had in his eye when he put the great question to the listening Jews: "What Shall It Profit a Man if He Gain the Whole World Yet Lose His Own Soul?" An ocean of penitent tears would not quench the flames of hell to which they are condemned, that is presuming there is a physical hell. If my readers imagine that the Indians were the only sufferers from the effects of the whisky trade, the brief story I am about to relate will undeceive them.

In the month of December, 1868, there sailed into the harbor of Port Discovery, Washington territory, a handsome English bark named the John Bright, in honor of one of Britain's greatest statesmen and orators. The captain, who was named Burgess, was part owner, and on board were his pretty young wife and baby boy and an English nurse-maid, on whose cheeks the "roses and posies" of her native land bloomed. The vessel was a long time in loading, the facilities for quick dispatch being poor. While the bark was taking in her cargo the captain and his wife became well acquainted on shore and through their geniality and hospitality soon grew to be general favorites. The nurse-maid was about seventeen. Her name was Beatrice Holden. She had the lovely English complexion, bright blue eyes and long hair of tawny hue. Pretty girls were scarce on the Sound at that time and when the day came for the bark to go to sea this

Stories of Po

By J. Cuthbe

(All Rights Reserved.)

IV.—"ROBIN ADAIR."

ROBIN ADAIR is one of the real heroes of popular song. Nearly a century and a half ago there was living in Dublin an impulsive young Irishman called Robert Adair. He was studying for the medical profession, and, like a good many medical students of the present day, he had got into some scrape, which obliged him to quit the Irish capital. Arriving at Holyhead, he found that his purse was not equal to a journey by coach to London, whither he resolved to go, so he manfully set out to walk to the metropolis. The roads of those days were anything but pleasant for traveling; and Adair had not proceeded far on his way when he came upon a carriage that had been overturned. The occupant proved to be a well-known lady of fashion; and we read that, besides being greatly alarmed at the accident, she had received some slight personal injury. Here was a romantic situation, surely!

Adair, like a true Irishman—so the story goes—at once offered his services, and in very short space of time had the carriage righted and the lady attended to. Adair was a really handsome and aristocratic-looking fellow, notwithstanding that his dress might have been of finer texture and in better condition; and with ready frankness he soon explained that he was a surgeon, and begged permission to examine the extent of the discomfited lady's injuries. An examination soon shewed that they were of merely a trifling order—that, in short, the nerves were more upset than the body hurt. At the time of the accident the lady was journeying toward the metropolis; and, learning that her benefactor was also traveling thither, she naturally invited him to take a seat in her carriage. This is the sort of situation that the novelists are fond of creating. Robin Adair found it ready-made for him.

Arrived in London, the lady shewed her gratitude by presenting the young Irishman with a cheque for a hundred guineas. At the same time she invited him to visit her at her home as often as he pleased. With the money thus placed at his disposal, Adair now began to study hard; and the result in the end was that, with the help of his patroness, he soon acquired a good connection. Being an excellent dancer, as well as a brilliant conversationalist, he was frequently invited to dances given by the lady; and one night Lady Caroline Keppel, the second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, was his partner. It was a case of love at first sight, says the chronicler whose narrative I am following; and Lady Caroline's attachment was as sincere as it was sudden. They were the observed of all the guests, and her relatives were in despair.

The couple met again and again, and their affection soon ripened into an intense passion. The lady's kinsfolk were stupefied with amazement. Were they to allow an unknown Irishman to carry off the flower of their flock, the beautiful Caroline? They set their wits to try and persuade her to give him up. It was all in vain. Handsome heirs of the oldest families were prevailed upon to woo her; she turned a deaf ear to them all. She was sent abroad to see if travel would alter her determina-

ROS
Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Sheffield,
Cutlers to His Majesty
nufacturers
Sheffield
s, Butchers' Knives; Bread
ases of Scissors, etc.
DESSERT KNIVES
ne Dessert Knives to match
ble Knives, oval handles, well
portioned and finished, $2.75
lf dozen.
y Dessert Knives to match
ble Knives, highly polished,
nd forged blades, $4.50 half
zen.
CARVING SETS
ing Sets, including Steel, in
tty Silk-Lined Cases, Steel
oped Buck Horn Handles, 3
ces, $4.00 set.
ne Handles, Spanish Hand
rged Blades, 3 pieces, $5.50 set.
ce Sets, including Game Carv-
from $10.00 set.
COOKS' KNIVES
h Cooks' Knives and Ham
ers, Black Handles, from $1.00
h.
DGERS!
ENCE
ning foot.
252
Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John
D AGENTS.
OPS.
S SAWS
OFFICIAL CONTESTS,
NING!
UARANTEED!
Hardware Co., Ltd.
Victoria, B. C.
New Grass
30c. lb.
s & Co.
h Grocers.
CIALTIES
and Pineapple, 3 lb. tin.... 25c.
...... 10c.
...... 40c.
ndows
ery Co Ltd
39 and 41 Johnson Street.
cery Co. Ltd.
42 Government Street.
ZERS!
rtificial Manures
It will pay you to use them
garden or a few flowers.
100 lbs.
or list of testimonials and
Co., Limited,
OUTER WHARF.
Island. This notice, in terms of
quivalent to a personal demand by
all persons liable for taxes.
at Galiano Island, March 21st,
JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector,
Island Assessment District, Gali-
st Office.
LE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen
strain. Bred exclusively for heavy
H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C.
m17
Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap,
a boon to any home. It disin-
leans at the same time.

TWO TALES OF THE SEA.

A Great Crime and Its Punishment.

All Rights Reserved.

By D.W.H.

"For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."
—Hamlet.

"HOW many lives do you think the Indian whisky manufacturers at Victoria destroyed directly or indirectly by their traffic?" I was asked the other day. I replied that the number would be difficult to estimate; but when I say that the western and southern shores of the harbor as far as Mr. F. S. Barnard's residence on the one side and as far as the gas works on the other were thickly populated by members of the northern tribes who had moved to Victoria for commercial purposes and that the Songish village which now contains only some 70 natives of all ages and both sexes numbered at the very least 4,000 souls, some idea of the terrible inroads that were made upon the tribes may be conceived. A rough census, taken in 1859 gave a native population in and about Victoria of 8,500. In July, 1858, the Songish tribe were visited by the Mackah tribe who inhabited the country in the vicinity of Neah Bay, Washington territory. The visiting war-canoes numbered 210, with an average of twelve Indians to a canoe. The Mackah tribe, in common with the Songish and all other tribes along the Island and Mainland coasts, have nearly all disappeared. Of the great Hydahs, the Tsimpseans, the Bella Bellas, the Bella Coolas, the Nootkas, the Clayoquots, the Stickeens, and the Chilcats only miserable remnants are to be found. The Hudson Bay Company's records show that both coasts were studded here and there with thickly populated villages. Previous to 1858 there must have been 150,000 Indians on the Island and Mainland coasts. Twelve years afterwards the number throughout the entire province was computed at 140,000. How many of this smaller number now exist I do not know; but I venture to say that between 1858 and 1870 at least 100,000 natives perished directly from the use of alcoholic stimulants supplied them by illicit vendors. It is a bold statement to make; but I feel confident that I am under rather than over the mark. What an appalling record the manufacturers and their agents and abettors have faced in the other world—for they are all dead and with their victims have been judged. For lucre they poisoned a vast army of their fellow beings. It was just such men our Saviour had in his eye when he put the great question to the listening Jews: "What Shall It Profit a Man if He Gain the Whole World Yet Lose His Own Soul?" An ocean of penitent tears would not quench the flames of hell to which they are condemned, that is presuming there is a physical hell. If my readers imagine that the Indians were the only sufferers from the effects of the whisky trade, the brief story I am about to relate will undeceive them.

In the month of December, 1868, there sailed into the harbor of Port Discovery, Washington territory, a handsome English bark named the John Bright, in honor of one of Britain's greatest statesmen and orators. The captain, who was named Burgess, was part owner, and on board were his pretty young wife and baby boy and an English nurse-maid, on whose cheeks the "roses and posies" of her native land bloomed. The vessel was a long time in loading, the facilities for quick dispatch being poor. While the bark was taking in her cargo the captain and his wife became well acquainted on shore and through their geniality and hospitality soon grew to be general favorites. The nurse-maid was about seventeen. Her name was Beatrice Holden. She had the lovely English complexion, bright blue eyes and long hair of tawny hue. Pretty girls were scarce on the Sound at that time and when the day came for the bark to go to sea, this particular girl received no less than three offers of marriage. She declined all with merry laughter, remarking that she intended to live and die an old maid; but should she change her mind she would only marry an Englishman. The vessel sailed away and passed out of the straits into the open sea early in the month of March, 1869. She was bound for Australia. The weather was boisterous and the bark was unable to keep off shore. After a gallant struggle she was cast away on the Island coast at a point about fourteen miles north of Clayoquot Sound.

Captain Christenson (now one of the Nanaimo pilots) commanded at that time the trading schooner Surprise, owned by William Spring. The schooner was making one of her customary voyages at the time and word reaching the Captain that a vessel had gone ashore he sailed at once for the scene of the wreck. He was some days in getting to the spot and by that time the wreck was complete, the vessel lying broadside on the shore and the sea making a clean breach over her. The Captain saw the chiefs of the tribe and they told him that all hands were lost in the surf. They showed him the remains of a woman (the captain's wife) with long black hair lying on the beach and Captain Christenson buried the body. He searched but found no other remains. From some word a native let fall and from the evasive answers of the Indians generally Captain Christenson suspected that there had been foul play. He wrote at once to Captain Spring at Victoria telling him of the wreck and adding that he believed some of the ship's company got ashore alive and that they had been either murdered by the Indians or were held in captivity at some place well back from the shore. Mr. Seymour, who was then Governor, was told of the Captain's suspicions and was asked to send a war vessel to the scene. He declined to act, expressing the belief that all hands had perished. Three weeks passed and nothing was done. Captain Christenson could not rest easy, and despairing of government assistance and at great personal risk he again visited the scene of the wreck. He walked along the shore—the very shore over which he had walked three weeks before—and to his horror he discovered other bodies of white men lying above high-water mark. The remains had been frightfully mangled. In every case the head was missing, having been cut off the preclude the possibility of identification. In some instances an arm or leg was missing. The fast-decaying bodies had been stripped of all clothing and no trace was ever found of the baby. The Captain again wrote or came himself to Victoria, I forget which, and the facts were laid before the Governor, whose dilatory course must have caused the massacre. H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Captain Mist, then lying in Esquimalt harbor, was directed to proceed to the coast. On board were Attorney-General Crease, Stipendiary Magistrate Pemberton, our old acquaintance John George Taylor and several other constables, Captain Christenson and a force of twenty-five marines.

The party landed at the nearest safe harbor to the scene of wreck and the shore was searched. Nine dead bodies were found, decapitated and mangled in the manner I have stated. It was shown afterwards that the captain had been shot through the back while in the act of running away in the vain hope of escaping from the cruel savages who had proved themselves to be less merciful than the wild waves. The other prisoners were thrown down and their heads removed while they piteously begged for mercy!

The natives were questioned and at first denied all knowledge of how the bodies came there. But when confronted with Christenson's evidence they confessed that the entire ship's company got safely ashore. The Indians were drunk and in a dangerous mood. The captain's wife and one seaman were killed the first day. The pretty English maid was delivered up to the young men of the tribe who dragged her into the bush. Her cries filled the air for hours and when she was seen again by one of the native witnesses some hours later the poor girl was dead and her head had disappeared! Her body was not found by the officers although a diligent search was instituted for her sad fate appealed to the hearts of the officials and stirred their indignation and they desired to give her remains a Christian burial. The witnesses further disclosed the fact that the captain and the rest of the survivors were secreted in the bush and were alive and within a few hundred yards of Christenson when he first reached the scene. They saw him, too, and were threatened with instant death if they dared to make an outcry. After Christenson's departure the tribe waited several days, fearing the warships would come and they hesitated to murder the survivors. At last the savages pretended they had secured passage for the men on a liquor schooner that had just discharged her cargo and was sailing for Victoria. They lured the poor people to the shore where they were cruelly massacred and their bodies left where they fell.

Several Indians were seized and brought to Victoria. They were tried before Chief Justice Needham and two of the number were convicted. The culprits were taken to the scene of their crime in the Sparrowhawk and in the presence of the whole tribe were hanged. The scaffold was left standing as a warning to other evil-disposed Indians who might be inclined to ill-treat other crews that should be cast on their shore.

The lesson proved salutary. A year or two later the bark Edwin, owned and commanded by Captain S. Hughes, dropped anchor in Royal Roads. The captain had his wife and two bright little boys, aged seven and nine years, on board. Accompanied by his wife and children Captain Hughes came ashore at Victoria and did some shopping. In the evening he set sail for California with a cargo of lumber. Three days later the bark encountered a severe gale. The sails split as if made of paper and soon the vessel was being swept towards the rocky shore. Every effort was made to keep her off; but in vain. She struck nearly in the identical spot where the John Bright laid her bones. Mrs. Hughes, the two children and two seamen were swept overboard and drowned almost immediately. Captain Hughes and the remainder of the crew managed to reach the shore, landing almost at the foot of the scaffold on which the murderers were hanged. The Indians received them with kindness and hospitality and showered favors upon the men. To those who had no clothes they contributed from their own scanty store. Captain Christenson brought the shipwrecked men to Victoria in the Surprise. Captain Hughes landed on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf without a penny in his pockets or an acquaintance in the town. To a reporter of the Colonist he said:

"I never was in such a fix before in all my life. Ten days ago I had a wife and two children and was the owner of a neat little clipper bark and had $5,000 in my cabin. I didn't owe a cent to anyone. Today," he added, and his eyes filled with tears and his lips quivered, "I am destitute of wife and children and am thrown on the world a beggar. A man had better be dead. How I wish the sea had swallowed me up, too!"

"Cheer up," said the reporter, "there are plenty of men here who will aid you."

"That's just it," he replied, "I don't want to accept favors from anyone. And yet I've seen the day when I was able to help and did help a shipwrecked crew."

"When was that?" was asked. "It was in the mid-Atlantic," he replied. "The ship Aquilla was flying signals of distress. I hailed her and was told that the ship was sinking. I stood by and took off Captain Sayward and all his men and carried them to New York. The United States Congress voted me this gold watch and chain."

He drew the watch from his pocket and opening the case showed an inscription which ran something like this: "Presented to Captain S. A. Hughes of the British bark Gertrude as a mark of appreciation for his gallant conduct in saving the lives of Captain Sayward and the crew of the American ship Aquilla.

It did not take many minutes for the information to pass from mouth to mouth that the man who had saved the life of one of Victoria's best known citizens was in need of assistance and the best that could be had was not deemed too good for Captain Hughes. He became a resident of Victoria some years later and married again here. He died in Oakland, California. Captain Sayward died in this city last year and his remains were taken to California for interment.

It is worthy of remark that never since the lesson taught the tribes on the West Coast have shipwrecked people been molested. In fact, the natives have been ever foremost in saving life and in some instances have rescued and brought crews to Victoria.

The Sparrowhawk remained on the station several years and, if I mistake not, was sold out of the navy when last here. In 1870 Governor Seymour, who was very ill, was ordered to take a sea voyage and the Sparrowhawk was selected for the purpose. He embarked with Sir Joseph Trutch and several other officials. The ship went direct to Bella Coola. The Governor was confined to his room all the way up the coast and showed signs of slight mental aberration. His body-servant was named Colston and the night on which the Sparrowhawk arrived at Bella Coola he was left on duty in the Governor's room with instructions to give him a tablespoonful of a certain medicine contained in a quart bottle every hour. In the dead hours of the night Colston dozed and dreamed that he was derelict in a small boat without sail or oar. The water lapped the side of the boat and tossed it from billow to billow. He was hungered and athirst for he had been a long time afloat. Mechanically he reached out his hand to grasp the bottle that contained the Governor's medicine. It was not there and his hand swept an empty shelf! He awoke with a start and heard a strange gurgling sound that proceeded from the Governor's bed. He sprang forward just as His Excellency, who had drained the last drop of medicine from the bottle, sank into a state of insensibility. The ship was aroused and every effort was made to save the Governor's life. But he never rallied or spoke again and when the early sun rose to resume its daily course Governor Seymour had crossed to the other shore. The remains were brought to Esquimalt and buried in the naval cemetery where a neat monument marks the resting place of the only Governor of British Columbia who died while in office. The circumstances of the Governor's death were kept from the general public by the government, but many years afterwards Colston told me the story which I now repeat for the first time.

Stories of Popular Songs.

By J. Cuthbert Hadden.

(All Rights Reserved.)

IV.—"ROBIN ADAIR."

ROBIN ADAIR is one of the real heroes of popular song. Nearly a century and a half ago there was living in Dublin an impulsive young Irishman called Robert Adair. He was studying for the medical profession, and, like a good many medical students of the present day, he had got into some scrape, which obliged him to quit the Irish capital. Arriving at Holyhead, he found that his purse was not equal to a journey by coach to London, whither he resolved to go, so he manfully set out to walk to the metropolis. The roads of those days were anything but pleasant for traveling; and Adair had not proceeded far on his way when he came upon a carriage that had been overturned. The occupant proved to be a well-known lady of fashion; and we read that, besides being greatly alarmed at the accident, she had received some slight personal injury. Here was a romantic situation, surely!

Adair, like a true Irishman—so the story goes—at once offered his services, and in very short space of time had the carriage righted and the lady attended to. Adair was a really handsome and aristocratic-looking fellow, notwithstanding that his dress might have been of finer texture and in better condition; and with ready frankness he soon explained that he was a surgeon, and begged permission to examine the extent of the discomfited lady's injuries. An examination soon shewed that they were of merely a trifling order—that, in short, the nerves were more upset than the body hurt. At the time of the accident the lady was journeying toward the metropolis; and, learning that her benefactor was also traveling thither, she naturally invited him to take a seat in her carriage. This is the sort of situation that the novelists are fond of creating. Robin Adair found it ready-made for him.

Arrived in London, the lady shewed her gratitude by presenting the young Irishman with a cheque for a hundred guineas. At the same time she invited him to visit her at her home as often as he pleased. With the money thus placed at his disposal, Adair now began to study hard; and the result in the end was that, with the help of his patroness, he soon acquired a good connection. Being an excellent dancer, as well as a brilliant conversationalist, he was frequently invited to dances given by the lady; and one night Lady Caroline Keppel, the second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, was his partner. It was a case of love at first sight, says the chronicler whose narrative I am following; and Lady Caroline's attachment was as sincere as it was sudden. They were the observed of all the guests, and her relatives were in despair.

The couple met again and again, and their affection soon ripened into an intense passion. The lady's kinsfolk were stupefied with amazement. Were they to allow an unknown Irishman to carry off the flower of their flock, the beautiful Caroline? They set their wits to try and persuade her to give him up. It was all in vain. Handsome heirs of the oldest families were prevailed upon to woo her; she turned a deaf ear to them all. She was sent abroad to see if travel would alter her determination, but absence only made her heart grow fonder of Robin Adair. They sent her to Bath for the benefit of her health, and there, according to the usual story, she wrote the verses now so well known—verses which have a new meaning to us when we know the story of their composition:

"What's this dull town to me?
 Robin's not near.
What was't I wished to see?
 What wished to hear?
Where's all the joy and mirth
Made this a heaven on earth?
Oh, they've all fled with thee,
 Robin Adair."

At last the separation from Adair and the continual nagging of her relatives caused the lady to become so dangerously ill that, upon the doctors despairing of her life, the union was reluctantly consented to. In the "Grand Magazine of Universal Intelligence" (if you can get hold of a copy) you will today find the event chronicled: "February 22nd, 1758, Robert Adair, Esq., to the Right Honorable the Lady Caroline Keppel."

A few days after the marriage, Adair was made Inspector-General of Military Hospitals and Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital. Lady Caroline died after giving birth to her third child. Knowing how devotedly her husband was attached to her, she firmly believed that he would not marry again, and she was right. Except on state occasions, when he was obliged to appear in Court costume, he continued to wear mourning for his wife until his death, which took place in 1790. The only son of the union, the Right Honorable Sir Robert Adair, died in 1855.

Such, in effect, is the story usually told in connection with the celebrated song. I should not like to say that I discredit it entirely, but it seems to me to be rather too romantic to be strictly true. That there was a real Robin Adair is tolerably certain, but it is not so certain that he was the hero of the incident of the lady and the coach. One authority indeed describes him as Robin Adair of Holybrooke, ancestor of the Hodson family, and says that he died in 1737. Another authority has this: "Who Robin Adair was cannot be traced. The family is said to be of Norman descent. Towards the close of the fourteenth century Robert Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Desmond, who owned the lands of Adare in Ireland, fled for refuge to Galloway, where he assumed the name of Robin Adair, and obtained possession of the Castle of Dunskey. The family became powerful, and obtained the lands of Kilhilt and Drumore. Their history is intimately associated with Wigtonshire for centuries. Adair of Kilhilt fell at Flodden in 1513; and Sir Robert Adair of Kilhilt represented Wigtonshire officially at the celebrated Church of Scotland Assembly held in Glasgow in 1638. The Scottish properties were sold in the eighteenth century to the Earl of Stair, and since then the Adair family has been settled in the North of Ireland." Still another authority says that the words of "Robin Adair," instead of being written by the Lady Caroline Keppel, were written by Mr. St. Leger, a gentleman of fortune and family, whose residence, called Puckstown, Co. Dublin, was but a few miles distant from the above-mentioned Holybrooke. It is a pretty tangle, you see.

The tune to which "Robin Adair" has always been sung is of Irish origin, having been composed by Gerald O'Daly, one of the native harpers, and first associated with a song entitled "Eileen Aroon." Its popularity in England dates from the second half of the eighteenth century, about which time it was much sung by Tenducci, the Italian vocalist. But Braham, the great English Tenor, the composer of that fine song, "The Death of Nelson," was really the man who did most for "Robin Adair." He first sang it, and with great applause, on the occasion of his benefit at the Lyceum theatre, in December, 1811, and it continued to be his favorite song, much as in the case of Sim Reeves and "My Pretty Jane," or Madame Patti and "Home, Sweet Home."

Before 1811, however, the air must have been well known as "Robin Adair," for under that name it is, in 1793, made the subject of correspondence between Burns and George Thomson, the famous collector of Scottish songs. Thomson, writing to the poet, says: "I shall be glad to see you give 'Robin Adair' a Scottish dress. . . . Robin's air is excellent, though he certainly has an out-of-the-way measure as ever poor Parnassian wight was plagued with." To this Burns replies: "I have tried my hand on 'Robin Adair,' and you will probably think with little success; but it is such a cursed cramped out-of-the-way measure that I despair of doing anything better with it." He then sends Thomson "Phyliss the Fair," which may be found in any edition of his works, and a few days later writes again: "That crinkum-crankum tune, 'Robin Adair,' has been running in my head, and I succeeded so ill on my last attempt that I have ventured, in this morning's walk, one essay more." Neither of Burn's attempts proved successful. The public have always preferred the original words, and will probably continue to do so. Some years ago a Glasgow editor, Mr. Colin Brown, tried very hard to get the public to take the following:

"Art thou for ever gane,
  Robin Adair?
When I am left alane,
  Robin Adair?
Can I believe thou art
Torn frae my aching heart,
How can I bide the smart,
  Robin Adair?

Still is thy bosom now,
  Robin Adair;
Cauld is thy manly brow,
  Robin Adair;
Wintry this world to me,
Pleasure it cannot gie—
I am bereft o' thee,
  Robin Adair.

But true love canna dee,
  Robin Adair;
Sweet thocht to comfort me,
  Robin Adair;
Soon we shall meet again,
Where joys that never wane
Shall banish ilka pain,
  Robin Adair."

This is not bad; in fact, it is better than Burns' attempts. But why try to replace the original words at all?

The next article of this series: "The Marseillaise."

QUALIFIED.

"She sings like a bird," we whispered to our companion, a fair young thing who had accompanied us to the recital given by a rival belle.

"She ought to," replied the gentle damsel. "She talks like a parrot, everybody says she is a goose, and she is pigeontoed."—Judge.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Automobiling Disease—Coffee Without Caffeine—Pigments from Waste Vapor—How the Body Starves—Voices of the Air, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Conjunctivitis, due to friction of the wind and chilling of the eyeball, is noted in America as a fairly common result of fast riding. French and German physicians, however, report that all the automobiling diseases are the result of nervous excitement, and the cases are sufficiently numerous to attract much attention. A typical record describes a patient who was affected only on long journeys. No disease except brain disturbance then appeared, but the fourth day of travel invariably brought pain in the stomach, with general nervousness, followed by a chill. There was also palpitation of the heart, with an overwhelming fear of sudden death.

* * *

Coffee berries have been credited with an average of about one per cent of caffeine, but Bertrand, a Frech chemist, shows that the proportion varies in the berries of different countries and also in those of other species than Coffee arabica. In C. canephora, which is richest in alkaloid, the percentage is 1.97. C. humblotiana berries are remarkable for containing a bitter principle, cafamarin, but no caffeine at all; and those of C. mauritiana have only 0.07 per cent. These two species offer the much-sought coffee free from caffeine.

* * *

By a new method pigments of metallic oxides are produced by burning in special flues the waste vapors from electric reduction furnaces. The varying mixtures from different ores give a great variety of colors, waste is avoided, and the products are in extremely fine powder without grinding.

* * *

The phenomena of starvation have been a subject of study by Van'air, a Belgian physiologist. The fasting person is at first tantalized by recollections of flavors and aromas, and the call for food is soon emphasized by rumbling in the intestines, painful spasms of the stomach, and dizziness. The activity of the brain diminishes, the hands tremble, the limbs shake, and muscular weakness becomes excessive. The heart soon beats faster and lighter. Body weight diminishes, the fat cells being first affected, then the liver, muscles, blood, intestines and bones, but the heart and nervous centres suffer little until near the end. The lessening of bodily activities brings a rapid fall of temperature. As death draws near, the face becomes ashy, the eyes are fixed, muscular feebleness is extreme, and the legs are swollen and covered with blotches. The scene closes in an unreal world of hallucinations.

* * *

Weird sounds of atmospheric disturbances—unlike the ordinary telegraphic and inductive disturbances—have been noticed by Mr. J. C. Taylor, a British electrician, during experiments in wireless telegraphy. They are more frequent in summer than in winter, most in evidence for a few hours about sunset, and often precede a storm or gale. They resemble the flowing and bubbling of water, though there are also cracklings and screamings like rocket discharges. The latter are attributed to the electric currents set up by the fall of meteors, and the other noises are supposed to be connected with the ionization of the air, disturbances being caused when the ionization is dissipated by an electric field.

CONSUMPTION.

Its Rational Treatment.

By W. S. PAGET-TOMLINSON—Founder of one of the First Sanatoria for the Poor. —All Rights Reserved.

A DISEASE which is accountable for one-seventh of the total deaths in England and Wales, claiming annually some 60,000 victims; which is answerable for no less than one-fourth of the total deaths occurring between the ages of 15 and 55 (the great wage-earning period of life); which has a death rate equal to all the zymotic fevers put together; the geographical distribution of which is so extensive that scarcely and portion of the habitable globe escapes its ravages; which is moreover no respecter of persons, but claims victims at every age, and from every class and condition;—is surely one which demands our most earnest consideration, and the adoption of vigorous measures if we wish to exterminate it. It is needless to say that the disease is tuberculosis, or consumption, as it is properly called when it attacks the lungs.

When we look back upon the past history of the disease, the complacency with which we have, until recent years, regarded its ravages, is rather remarkable. This has been due to a twofold error; first, to a belief that the disease was strictly hereditary; secondly, to our entire ignorance of its true cause (the bacillus); hence our inability to adopt any rational mode of treatment. The hereditary idea formerly so far dominated the minds not only of the general public but the medical profession, that when the taint of consumption was said to be in a family, it was expected, as a matter of course, that one member after another would succumb to the disease. The exciting cause was generally believed to be "catching a cold," when the latent spark rapidly burst into flame. With such views it is scarcely surprising that patients should have been carefully guarded from cold, and confined to het and frequently ill-ventilated rooms, and not allowed outside except in the warm summer weather. No wonder that the fever ran high, the appetite failed, the body wasted, and a fatal termination became a foregone conclusion.

THE BACILLIC ORGAN OF THE DISEASE.

A new era was opened up by the discovery of Professor Koch that a germ (the Tubercle bacillus) was the true cause of the disease, and the further knowledge of the conditions under which the germ flourished, and under which it was destroyed, paved the road for a rational mode of treatment; though it must be owned that we in this country have been slow to adopt what the Germans (notably Brehmer of Gorbersdorf) carried out forty years ago.

This bacillus, a slender rod, is so infinitely minute, that 900 could stand upon the point of a small sewing needle, according to Sir William Crookes. It flourishes in dark, ill-ventilated, warm, moist places, whereas it is destroyed by abundance of air and sunlight. It is thus clear how absolutely wrong was the old plan of treating the the poor consumptive, who was literally killed by mistaken kindness, the very conditions favorable to the development of the bacilli being carried out.

It is this bacillus, which, gaining an entrance to the lungs, leads to these destructive processes and consequent symptoms, which are too familiar to need description. The mode of entrance of the bacillus into the system (excluding infection from meat and milk) is by inhalation through the nose or mouth. But how do these bacilli come to be present in the air? Almost entirely from the expectoration of those already suffering from the disease. Neither the body nor the breath should communicate the disease, though it must be admitted that coughing without covering the mouth, may project the germs into the air, and indeed Proffessor Koch considers this a very special danger. The spit, however, is the main source of infection; when this is in the moist state the bacilli are entangled and the danger small, but when it is dry and in a powdered condition, they become mingled with the dust of the air. Hence, the danger of spitting on the floor of rooms, public buildings, omnibuses, railway carriages, etc., or even in the streets, or of using handkerchiefs which are kept in the pocket for some time, or allowed to lie about. It is interesting to know that the dust in every two out of three dirty rooms, which have been occupied by consumptives, contain numerous bacilli, and examples could be given of one family after another being stricken with the disease in an infected home where no precautions have been taken.

Knowing what we do of the extreme prevalence of consumption, we may be certain that the bacilli are to be found almost everywhere. It is inconceivable that anyone, living a busy life in a populous district, frequenting public buildings, traveling constantly in trains, omnibuses, tram cars, etc., should pass a week without inhaling some of the germs. Why, therefore, do not even more persons contract the disease? Simply because there must be a susceptible soil in which the germ can flourish, and this point is hardly sufficiently realized; yet, however prone the lung may be to develop the disease, without the presence of the bacillus there can be no consumption. This is the keynote of all rational treatment.

Our object is: (1) To destroy the bacillus where possible (by disinfecting the sputum) or to weaken its power by producing those conditions under which it cannot flourish, viz., exposure to abundance of fresh air and sunlight. (2) To keep up the health to the highest possible standard, and so make the system less susceptible to the inroads of the bacillus; in a word, we require to slay or incapacitate the foe, whilst we strengthen the line of defence.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

And here we naturally have to consider what conditions predispose to the disease.

(1) Hereditary tendency. This has been already mentioned, and the truth with regard to it, would appear to be that, although a child is not born with the germs of the disease, there is in some families a very strong predisposition to contract it at a certain time of life. When one member of a family after another, however, falls a prey to the disease, we must not forget that direct infection is probably the cause; this was especially true in the olden days, when few precautions were taken.

(2) Unhealthy surroundings, deficient ventilation, and absence of sunlight; which both favor the growth of the germ, and lower the stamina of the individual.

(3) Poverty and alcoholism; lowering the vital resistance. In connection with the drinking habits it is a significant fact, proved by experiment, that public houses are great centres of infection. The Medical Officer of Health for Woolwich has recently found that the sweepings from the floors of these houses are frequently laden with bacilli, doubtless owing to the indiscriminate spitting of consumptives who frequent such places. He further tells us that no less than one-third of the public-house servants in London and its neighborhood die of consumption.

(4) Occupation. Nearly all employments which involve confinement in close rooms are more likely to favor the disease than outdoor occupations. It is worthy to note how much less liable to tuberculosis are cows which are allowed to lie out, as compared to those comfortably housed.

(5) Previous diseases. Perhaps the present day influenza is one of the most prominent in lowering the resisting powers of the individual who has suffered from it.

(6) Overwork, mental or physical, and especially worry and anxiety. I believe the latter to be powerful predisposing causes. I have more than once known of a wife, previously quite healthy, after nursing her husband in consumption until death, herself fall a victim to the disease, whereas a professional nurse, taking all necessary precautions would escape.

The other modes of entry of the bacillus into the system are through infected milk or meat. The latter need not be considered at any length. Firstly, because the flesh is the last portion of an animal to be attacked, and many beasts, extensively tuberculous in other parts, are quite free from deposits in the flesh; secondly, because thorough cooking destroys the bacillus. With regard to milk, it has always been considered very dangerous to drink any from a cow suffering from a tuberculous udder; and the prevalence of tuberculosis of the bowel in children has always been attributed to the fact that they drink far more milk than adults. At the congress held in London two years ago, however, the whole world was startled by Professor Koch's assertion that he considered it almost impossible to infect human beings with the tubercle bacillus of animals and that the restrictions with regard to milk were, in the main, quite unnecessary. Of course, this proposition, if true, shatters the whole fabric of legislation to which so much attention has been paid. Nearly all the other authorities, however, stoutly denied its accuracy, and dwelt upon the danger of relaxing the precautions hitherto observed. At the present a Royal Commission is considering the whole question, and the report is awaited with great interest.

ITS ALLEVIATION AND CURE.

After what has been said as to the cause of the disease, it will be evident that a treatment based upon an abundant supply of fresh air and sunlight is the one most likely to succeed. When any new system of treatment comes before the public, it is natural to ask whether it is only some new fad, or whether it has come to stay. We may safely assume that the latter is in this case the truth, because: (1) The treatment is based upon scientific principles, and (2) the results already obtained amply justify the confidence placed in it. As Professor Allbutt has truly said, "Where before there is pessimism and despair, there is now optimism and enthusiasm." But how greatly do the views of people vary as regards fresh air! Whilst some are satisfied to sleep in a room with closed windows and the chimney stopped up with newspapers or sacking, others are satisfied with nothing short of the wide-open window day and night, winter and summer, and this and more is what is aimed at in sanatorium treatment. No amount of wet or cold must interfere with the principle, care only being taken that the patient is shielded on the weather side as much as possible, and kept warm by hot bottles and plenty of wraps. It is quite common for patients to sleep out in shelters, only protected on the windward side, as in the depth of winter, when there are many degrees of frost and to find them preferring these shelters to the general ward of the main building. Thirty years ago, this would have been considered a killing process, and even now many have not the courage of their convictions, but believe that violent colds, if nothing worse, must ensue. It is certain, however, that patients so treated do not suffer from colds; on the contrary, their coughs, previously troublesome, when confined in close rooms, become greatly relieved. Fresh air then, is the most important remedy in consumption, reducing the activity of the bacilli, soothing the nervous system, lowering temperature and pulse, promoting sleep, appetite and digestion. It cannot be too strongly urged upon everyone to adopt open-air principles in ordinary life.

(2) Sunlight is another important element of treatment, not only from its cheering, invigorating effect, but also its probable action upon the bacilli. We know what an important part the ultra-violet rays of light (Finsen's rays) play in the treatment of the skin disease called Lupus, which is of tubercular character, and it is not too much to believe that abundance of sunlight may assist the cure of consumption of the lungs. What a mistake it is, in this country, where sunlight is so precious to exclude its life-giving rays in order to protect some paultry carpet or curtain.

(3) Food. This should be liberal and nutritious, and patients should be encouraged to eat as much as possible, through the forcing system, upon which so much adverse comment has been made, is now not generally not approved of; indeed it seems physiologically wrong to stuff the system with more than it can assimiliate. Four or five glasses of milk daily should enter into the dietary.

(4) Exercise and rest. This is an important part of the treatment. Rest is necessary, in all cases, just before and just after meals, and where there is a raised temperature and frequent pulse it must be rigidly enforced at all times. Exercise must be taken very carefully; slowly at first, so as not to hurry breathing or pulse, and only for short distances, which may be gradually increased, until the patient can walk several miles without fatigue. In some sanatoria various exercises with mechanical appliances to expand the chest, are used notably at the Victoria Hospital, Craigleith, Edinburgh.

(5) A trained medical attendant to supervise the treatment, is of great importance. It is not light task to keep patients up to the mark in all the essentials of Sanatorial treatment.

OPEN AIR TREATMENT.

The effects of open-air treatment may be briefly stated. The pulse and temperature become natural in favorable cases; cough is less frequent; expectoration diminishes; appetite is regained; weight put on (sometimes 2 or 3 stones); and the general appearance of well-being is extraordinary.

The statistical results are difficult to arrive at. It may be at once stated that a report upon a patient's condition when leaving the sanatorium may be quite fallacious; it is necessary to know what is the patient's capacity for work, a year or two hence. Speaking generally, it may be said that in nearly all the cases treated in quite the early stage, arrest of the disease takes place. In those somewhat more advanced (consolidation) about one-half to two-thirds are much improved, and able to resume work. In the advanced cases, though there may be temporary improvement during residence in a sanatorium, the majority die within a few months of leaving it. Hence the supreme importance of securing the cases in their very earliest stage. Young, unmarried men are the most favorably situated, as they have no responsibilities, and can change their occupation if necessary, whereas married women with families are least likely to be permanently restored, on account of the obligation to return to their old conidtions of life in a crowded cottage home.

The prevention of the spread of consumption is of the first importance. During the night, the spit must be received into cups, containing a disinfectant, and during the day pocket flasks must be used. No form of handkerchief should be used which cannot be burnt. The contents of cups and flasks must be poured down a drain, or burnt, which is even better. There should be no kissing between the consumptive and the healthy, and no consumptive mother must nurse her baby.

Amongst more general measures, spitting should be strictly prohibited in public buildings, railway carriages, omnibuses, etc., and even in the streets. Insanitary areas should be cleared away, and open spaces with gardens provided. The meat and milk supply should be well looked after, care being taken to cook meat thoroughly, and to boil or sterilize milk, where there is the slightest suspicion.

Voluntary notification of consumption has done much good, where it has been tried, giving valuable information as to the conditions under which the disease is found, and securing efficient disinfection of contaminated houses by the local authority.

SOME SANATORIA.

It is only within recent years that public opinion has been thoroughly aroused in this country as to the importance of providing sanatoria for open-air treatment. At the present time, in addition to some 50 sanatoria for paying patients, there is a widespread movement in favor of providing similar institutions for the poor, and such provision has been made in connection with some of the large cities (London, Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds) as also in several counties, Westmoreland, Durham, Nottinghamshire and Worcestershire. The Victoria Hospital, Craigleith, Edinburgh, under Dr. Philip's auspices, was the first institution to deal, upon any extensive scale, with the poor in Great Britain, an example rapidly followed by the other districts mentioned. Many other counties, separately or in combination, are making preparations to carry out the same good work. Anyone wishing for information upon the numerous sanatoria in Great Britain and Ireland and also on the Continent, will find full details in Dr. R. F. Walters' book on "Sanatoria."

There is still much to be done in the way of providing "Homes" for advanced cases among the consumptive poor; they are the most infectious cases, and their isolation is of the first importance, if they wish to prevent the spread of the disease. If, thirdly, some provision could be made in the shape of colonies for the convalescent consumptives, as they leave the sanatorium, in order to thoroughly establish their health by engaging in light outdoor work, we might reasonably hope that in a short time consumption would be as rare as it is now common. During the Victorian era, the mortality from the disease has diminished by two-thirds and still there is a heavy death-roll. Let every one, therefore, with influence small or great, take a part in the crusade against this fell disease, and be content with nothing short of its extermination.

THE BOOK OF BOOKS.

From Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Many men of international renown gathered in Washington the other Sunday to celebrate the centennial of a British publishing corporation. All over the English-speaking world, and in many places beyond it, similar meetings are holding this week.

These tributes to a mercantile concern—for such it is in despite its philanthropic aims—are not paid because of the efficiency of its management, though that is high, nor because of the fame of its managers, whose names are practically unknown. They are a recognition of the value to mankind of the goods that it makes and sells.

This British corporation, and its slightly junior American ally, publishes but one book. In that book their business is world-wide and surpasses in extent the sales of any other book whatsoever. Since their foundation the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society have distributed 250,000,000 copies or parts of copies, in hundreds of languages, of the Bible.

Whatever anyone may think of the Bible from any viewpoint, the fact stands out that it is the most influential book ever known to mankind. Originally written by the Jews, whether in Hebrew or Greek, it is their abiding proof of rank among the the peoples that produce great literature. Its translations into English and German, and to a certain extent into other languages, are the foundations of their modern literatures. Its distorted reflection in the Koran is the foundation of Arabic and Persian literature.

The power of the Bible as literature and upon literature is clearly seen when we try to think what English and German and French and Spanish and Italian literature would be without it. We should have no "Paradise Lost," no "Hamlet," no "Faust." We should lack some of the best plays of Racine and of Calderon, and we should have no "Divine Comedy." In fact, it is almost impossible to conceive modern literatures as existing at all without the Bible, they are so permeated with its ideas.

Furthermore, for many peoples the Bible is literally the beginning of their written speech. Tribes in which language was entirely a thing of the perishable voice—which were without even the rudiments of an alphabet—have had their speech reduced to writing and thus preserved for all time that the Bible might be set before them as a counselor and consoler.

Furthermore, only the religions directly or indirectly derived from the Bible—Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism—are really growing. Others are decaying or merely holding their own. And if the Jews shall again become a nation in the full sense it will be because through all their trials and sufferings as a people they have clung to the Hebrew part of the Bible.

Yet again, those nations which have grown most solidly—which display a combination of strength and progress such as do no others—the English-speaking and the German-Scandinavian—are precisely those among whose people knowledge of the Bible is a most widely diffused personal possession.

In literature, in religion, in politics and government, the Bible is indeed the foundation of civilization. The sublime figure in whose person its teachings culminate is increasingly the ideal of men who seek after righteousness.

The Bible is literally the Book of Books—the First of Books—to all men who know it, and is evidently destined to become such to all the human race.

SHE TRIED HARD.

A little girl who was in the habit of using the word "guess" intemperately was reproved by her teacher.

"Don't say 'guess,' Grace. Say 'presume.'"

Just then a playmate came up and, feeling Grace's cloak, said:

"My ma is going to ask your ma for

"My ma ain't got any pattern," answered Grace. "She cut it by presume the pattern of your cloak."

Big Shawmut From the Orient

Monster Steamship Reaches Victoria Early on Sunday Morning.

Brings Interesting Band of Wild Philippine Warriors and Musicians.

Early Sunday morning the huge steamer Shawmut, of the Boston Steamship Company's line, arrived at the ocean docks from the Philippine Islands and China and Japan, with a light cargo, about fifty tons of which was for Victoria, and thirty white passengers, including some distinguished people from the Philippines and the Asiatic mainland.

Forward, in the steerage, were three hundred natives of the Philippines, bound to the St. Louis exposition under care of Dr. Hunt, at one time Governor of Northern Luzon, and Mr. Healey, a big, jolly Irishman. The natives included parties of Igorrotos, Negritos, Visayas, Negrados, Tingallas and smaller groups of other tribes. Dr. Hunt showed a representative of the Colonist through the steerage, which presented an extraordinary sight with the wild-looking people, sitting up in their berths, staring, eating their morning rice, smoking; men, women and children smoked either tiny pipes or cigarettes.

Here were to be seen women with blocks of wood through the lobes of their ears, the blocks being a good deal thicker than the handle of a broom, the skin and flesh growing round the wood and holding it firmly. Others had upwards of half a pound of brass or copper ingots depending from their ear lobes. One woman had a stick stuck crosswise

THROUGH HER UPPER LIP

and seemed to enjoy it. Many of the women had their arms tatooed from the wrists to the shoulder, and the work was so exquisitely done that it looked like a film of blue lace laid over their skin.

Not a few of the warriors of the Igorrotos had their chests tatooed, signifying, not only that they were brave men, but that they had been successful in the head hunt. These people are more ferocious than the Dyaks of Borneo, and their special sport is cutting off the heads of people whom they regard as disagreeable. They have long black hair, rather pleasant features, wear no clothing on the lower limbs or from the waist downward, except a shoestring round the waist, from which depends, with airy grace, a piece of cloth about the size of a lady's pocket handkerchief; one of those in front and the other behind.

It is a costume that permits of absolute freedom of movement and perfect ventilation. Several of those interestingly-arrayed gentlemen were sweeping up the steerage floor when the pressman and the doctor went through. On the back of their heads they wear a straw hat about the size of an ordinary tea cup. In this they keep their matches, tobacco and other creature comforts. The hat is secured to the head with a string.

Those men inhabit the mountainous region of Northern Luzon, where it is much colder and wetter, for six months of the year, than it is in Victoria. They are quite fearless and have an unpleasant

HABIT OF RUNNING AMOK

once in a while, when people who are too slow are apt to get themselves hamstrung or have their stature reduced by a head or so. In their own country they go about armed with axes, spears and knives, and at all times ready for business. Dr. Hunt says they would rather fight than eat, and coming across from the Philippines he had several times to go amongst them with a club and persuade them to behave themselves. They may be sitting around as peacefuly as babies, when, in an instant, they are at one another, clawing and hammering without mercy.

The Tingallas, on the other hand, although brave, are peaceably inclined and devote themselves to agriculture and working in metals. The Tingallas aboard were under the leadership of their tribal chief, Eseguan, president or mayor, of the principal town of the province, the city of Manabu. This interesting old gentleman, who was accompanied by his wife, a comely woman, who smoked incessantly, and smiled at the reporter's broken Spanish, is

WORTH $100,000 IN GOLD.

He wanted to take a first-class passage on the Shawmut for himself and his wife, but was persuaded to accompany his own people in the steerage. The old chap grinned delightedly when the pressman assured him that the Shawmut would be in Tacoma next morning, and bawled out to some of his people: "el vapor en Tacoma manana por la manana; gracias a dios!"

Eseguan lost $70 in gold on the Friday evening before the Shawmut made port, betting that she would be in that night. He paid up like a gentleman. All the Philippine Islanders, Dr. Hunt says, are inveterate gamblers, and they will wager away their all on a cock fight, the national pastime. Mrs. Eseguan held school all the way over on the steamer, teaching her people Spanish, in which she converses fluently. Amongst the steerage passengers were no Filipinos, or Morros, or Tagals; only representatives of the wild mountain tribes and remote peoples of Luzon, Mindanao and Mindoro. They have brought with them the full native equipment of arms, implements and furniture, with which to found their settlement in St. Louis. Dr. Hunt, who speaks all their dialects with ease, had representatives of the different tribes speak the native language, and it was astonishing to hear so many widely-divergent tongues from the same country. Dr. Hunt said that he and his wife lived for a number of years amongst those inhabitants of the mountains, but Mrs. Hunt grew weary of the sheer savagery of the people; it was just like living amongst

A LOT OF ANIMALS.

The finest and most intellectual of the lot were the Visayas, who are very musical. They had a splendid string band, and provided all the music required at the concerts and other functions on the way up from the islands. The Visayas are fine-looking people, with large, liquid black eyes and rather refined features. They betray the Malay type conspicuously. Amongst the Visayas were also several excellent singers, who helped considerably to enliven the tedium of the voyage of 38 days from Manila. The steamer Tremont is bringing another big consignment of those Philippine natives for the St. Louis fair.

Of war news the Shawmut's officers had little, but they reported that the Japanese were maintaining a perfectly extraordinary vigilance around their own coasts. Hundreds of miles out at sea they met many Japanese torpedo boats and destroyers, cruising around, on the watch for strange craft. Several of those speedy boats came down toward the Shawmut at thirty knots an hour, and, after searching questioning, sheered off and disappeared on the horizon. The whole of the Japanese Islands seem to be patrolled by a cordon of those little war wasps; and they can, and do, overhaul anything that floats in those waters. They are all painted the leaden war tint, and at the distance of a mile or two are sufficiently indistinct to make a very

POOR MARK FOR GUNNERY.

At the principal Japanese ports visited by the Shawmut the utmost watchfulness was maintained. The Japanese special service officers were everywhere, and they boarded the ship from the pilot boat, examined all the passengers and, suspecting one or two of them of being in some manner connected with the Russians, actually mounted two guards over the stateroom doors of those passengers, night and day, as long as the steamer remained in port. The interrogations were of the most minute and searching character. At Moji the Shawmut's officers had a good chance to see the prompt service rendered by the transport department. The way that the troops and their baggage were hustled aboard and the steamers packed off on their voyage to Korea,

AS WAS SUPPOSED,

was a caution, and completely put into the shade the boasted quickness of European services in the same line. The coaling of the transports was done with marvelous rapidity; in fact, everything worked like a piece of well-oiled machinery. The Japanese officers give their commands in a harsh and uncompromising manner that seems to electrify the men. There is absolutely nothing of the simpering dandy about any of those officers. They seem to be picked for their strenuous practical qualities, and they act and talk like men who fear nothing.

The Shawmut shipped a quantity of Moji coal, as her bunkers were low, but found it poor stuff for steaming. At Moji, Shimoneseki, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama it would have been difficult to tell that a war was in progress just across the strait. Everything had assumed its normal again and the people went about their business unconcernedly. The Shawmut's officers saw several

REGIMENTS EMBARK

for the Asiatic side, and were struck with the hardy, wiry look of the men, the neatness and cleanliness of their uniforms and equipment, and the air of confidence pervading every man.

The Shawmut had a remarkably fine passage, encountering none of the foul weather which has been prevalent in the North Pacific for some weeks back. As one of the passengers remarked, she came from Yokohama almost on an even keel. The report that the Shawmut had broken propeller blades in collision with a buoy in Yokohama harbor, was incorrect. The ship fouled the buoy but no damage resulted. The reason she did not get in on her schedule time was owing to the inferior Moji coal. The Shawmut passed on to the Sound at noon on Sunday, after discharging her Victoria freight. St. Patrick's Day was duly honored on the Shawmut with an Irish concert, at which Mr. Healey, aforementioned, was crowned King of Ireland and Emperor of all the Irish. The Visaya band provided suitable music.

Ominous News Of the Lamorna

Feared That Fine British Ship May Have Been Wrecked.

Wreckage Found Containing Papers Which Cause Gravest Apprehensions.

Yesterday the report came from the West Coast that great quantities of wreckage had been found floating in the sea near Cape Beale and the entrance to Barkley sound, evidently the wreckage of a large ship. The stuff consisted of barrels, lumbers, oars, fragments of deckhouses, bedding and amongst the lot a package of papers, which an Indian took at once to Bamfield Creek cable station and delivered up to the manager there.

In the package was found, it is alleged, a photograph on which was written: "Douglas Malcolm, chief officer of the British ship Lamorna." This seems conclusive evidence that disaster has overtaken the fine vessel which arrived in Victoria last summer with cargo for local merchants.

She loaded a full cargo of lumber at Port Blakeley mills, Puget Sound, for Queenstown, Ireland, and was towed into the strait of Fuca on the 28th of February. Owing to the terrific weather prevailing in the open sea, the Lamorna put into Clallam bay on the 29th, where were also seeking shelter the schooner William B. Smith and the ship Elwell. On March 2nd the W. B. Smith and the Elwell were reported as having left the bay bound outward, but no word came of the Lamorna, which must have preceded them to sea, perhaps in the night.

Since the date mentioned nothing has been heard of the Lamorna, and it is now surmised that she was driven northward by the fierce gales and found it impossible to make an offing. The weather was very much worse than that which prevailed at the time of the Condor disaster, and it would be hard for any ship to beat out in the face of such wind as then blew for days. The hurricane of about a fortnight ago would overtake the Lamorna when she was still perilously near the coast; and if so, little hope can be entertained for her safety, for the wind blew with a force that nothing could withstand; certainly no sail could be set in such a wind, and the helpless vessel would be driven before the gale, which, unfortunately, was from the southwest, therefore bearing directly upon the Vancouver island coast.

Mariners spoken to last night, when they had had thecircumstances explained to them, shook their heads and expressed the gravest fears for the safety of the Lamorna.

Te Lamorna was built in 1893 by Barclay, Curle & Co., the Clutha shipyard Glasgow, and was constructed of steel throughout, her equipment including every modern improvement used in first class sailing craft. She was rated A1 at Lloyd's, was 2,318 tons register, and measured 284 feet long, 42 feet beam, 24 feet hold. She was modeled on the far-famed Clyde lines, and was a splendid seaboat. The Lamorna was commanded by Captain McCormick.

Amateur—This is my latest attempt at a landscape. May I ask what you think of the perspective?

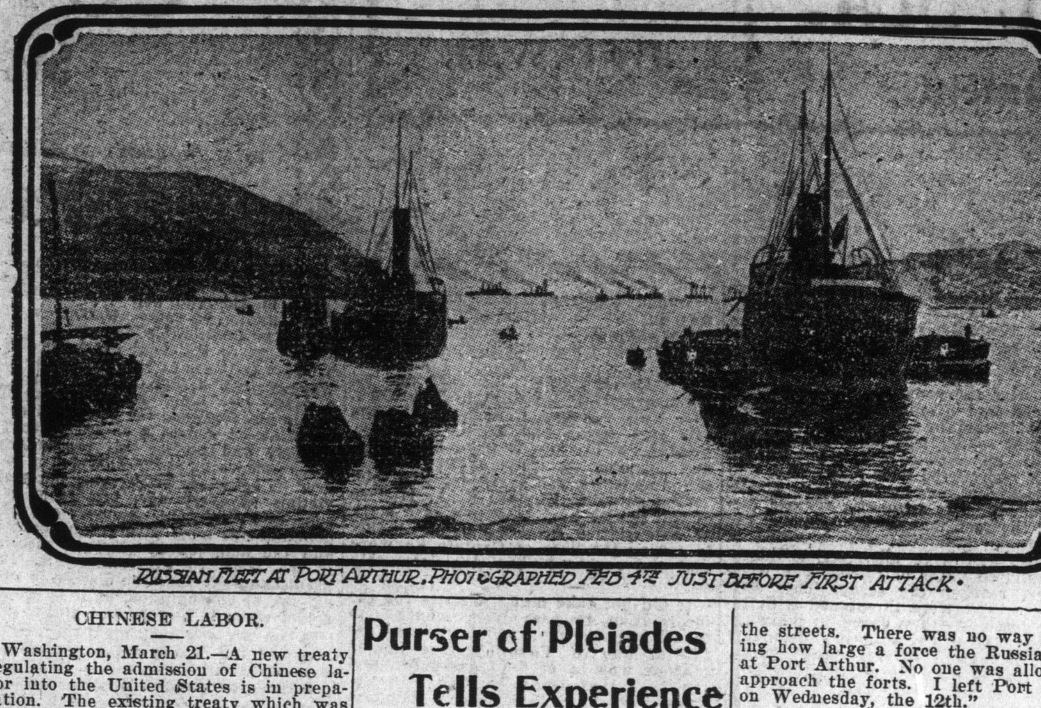
Artist—The perspective is its strong point. The further away you stand the better it looks.—Detroit Free Press.

THE POPE DEPLORES FRENCH ACTIONS

Laments to Members of Sacred College Prosecution of the Religious Orders.

Rome, March 18.—The Pope, in receiving the members of the Sacred College today, who called to offer the pontiff their greeting on his name day, the feast of St. Joseph, which occurs tomorrow, made a speech during which he strongly lamented the fact that the French government did not consider his recommendations on the subject but continued to persecute the clergy and religious orders with increasing violence, and was now citing before the law courts bishops who did their duty in calling the attention of the country to the injustice from which the clergy and members of religious orders were suffering.

Latest Photograph From Port Arthur



RUSSIAN FLEET AT PORT ARTHUR, PHOTOGRAPHED FEB 4TH JUST BEFORE FIRST ATTACK.

CHINESE LABOR.

Washington, March 21.—A new treaty regulating the admission of Chinese labor into the United States is in preparation. The existing treaty which was made by Secretary Gresham and Minister Wu, in 1894, will expire next December by limitation. There is reason to believe that it will be more liberal in the treatment of Chinese wishing to enter the United States when they are not actually of the coolie class, than the existing treaty. Provision may be made for the entry of Chinese labors into the Panama canal strip. An attempt has been made to make more extensive use of Chinese labor in the Philippines.

FUNERAL OF DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

His Royal Highness To Be Buried In Westminster Abbey Today.

London, March 21.—The body of the Duke of Cambridge, who died Thursday, was removed today from Gloucester House, in Park Lane, to Westminster Abbey, preparatory to the funeral services tomorrow. The casket was draped with the Union Jack, and was placed on a gun carriage drawn by six horses and escorted by a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards. The gun carriage was followed to the Abbey by the members of the Duke's family and his suite in carriages. Thousands of people lined the streets from Gloucester House to the Abbey.

At the Abbey the coffin was received by the Dean of Westminster and the clergy and placed in St. Paul's chapel, where a detachment of the Guards will remain on duty during the night.

Prior to the removal of the body a brief service was held in the state dining-room at Gloucester House, which was attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family.

Purser of Pleiades Tells Experience

Was Under Fire at Port Arthur During the First Attack.

Just Returned British Officer Also Comfirms Russians' Unreadiness.

Tacoma, March 21.—A description of the first attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by the Japanese on February 8th and 9th is given in a letter to the Tacoma News from Purser Fairweather of the steamer Pleiades, which arrived at Port Arthur a few days before the attack was made.

"We arrived at Port Arthur on February 7th," says the letter, and the Russian fleet consisting of fourteen battleships and cruisers, was lying outside the mouth of the harbor. We got a berth just inside the entrance. Monday night, February 8th, about 11 o'clock we heard heavy firing which lasted until about 12:30 a. m. Everyone thought the forts were engaging in some kind of night target practice, but in the morning we saw two of the largest and best of the

Reported Engagement

Special Cable to the London Times and Victoria Colonist.

Tokio, March 22.—A Japanese victory is declared to have resulted from a sharp encounter with the Russians at Chy-Ong-Syong. The Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are said to be 600.

the streets. There was no way of telling how large a force the Russians had at Port Arthur. No one was allowed to approach the forts. I left Port Arthur on Wednesday, the 12th."

VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Cronstadt, March 21.—The Vestnik, the leading service organ here, surmises that the Russian Vladivostock squadron has gone to attack Mororan (in Volcano bay), and Utarunai (in Ishikari bay), both on the Japanese island of Yesso, where an excellent quality of coal is supplied to the Japanese warships.

REPAIRING JAPAN'S DAMAGED WARSHIPS

Two Battleships and one Cruiser In Dock and Repairs to Be Made By June 1.

Paris, March 21.—The correspondent of the Figaro at Rome says that the Japanese legation there announces that repairs to the Japanese fleet are actively progressing in order that the vessels may be ready to meet the Russian Baltic fleet. The battleships Machake and Hatsuse, and the armored cruiser Iwat, are in dock, as are also several cruisers and torpedo boats. It is intended, according to the information received from the Japanese legation, to have the fleet in perfect condition by the end of June, and therefore, further bombardment of fortified places are improbable, especially as the artillery equipment of several of the battleships is being changed.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Kingston, March 21.—Kingston today, by a vote of 1,397 to 37, voted to spend $182,000 on the purchase of the lighting plant. It will be operated by the municipality.

WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

Minnedosa School Destroyed by Fire—Inquest Into Port Arthur Murder.

Winnipeg, March 22.—Westward school, at Minnedosa, valued at ten thousand dollars, was destroyed by fire this morning. There was $1,000 insurance in the Commercial Union. The cause was overheated furnace pipes.

The inquest over the remains of the late C. P. R. Brakeman Meehan, at Port Arthur, killed on Friday by an Italian named Donato, continued all Monday. Evidence favorable to the deceased's conduct was given by many witnesses.

Winnipeg Field Battery, commencing at 11 o'clock today, fired sixty guns on the occasion of the Duke of Cambridge's funeral.

The elaborate observance of Archbishop Langevin's anniversary of his consecration is in progress here and in St. Boniface.

Work will soon start on a fleet of steamers to be built at Prince Albert for the Hudson's Bay Company, to ply on the Saskatchewan river.

Residents of Morris, Manitoba, have pledged $12,000 towards building a flour mill in the village.

A KANSAS TORNADO.

Fifty Buildings Partially Wrecked and Several People Injured.

Kansas City, Mo., March 22.—A despatch from Higginsville, Mo., says that fifty buildings were partially wrecked, one man mortally wounded and several others were hurt. The town is in darkness and the streets strewn with debris as the result of a tornado and hailstorm which swept the town tonight. The hail on the streets was a foot deep within five minutes after the storm began and some of the stones were as large as a hen's egg. Trees were blown down and horses killed on the streets. Wind and hail were followed with terrific downpour of rain which flooded nearly every cellar in town. The storm kept within a path of two blocks. According to meagre reports several houses in both places were wrecked. A clerk in Hollings store was fatally injured. More than fifty houses were unroofed. Little progress towards clearing the debris away can be made in the darkness, and the damage may be greater than a first reported.

AN ACTRESS' DEATH.

New York, March 22.—Miss Margaret Monk, a character actress who had played in companies with many of the great actors since Kean's time, was found dead in her lodgings on West Twenty-third street today. The coroner said death was due to natural causes. Miss Monk was about 50 years of age.

Was Engaged At Port Arthur

Graphic Description By the Invalided Japanese Officer Of First Battle.

Japanese Fire Was Deadly and Their Tactics Were Superb.

An officer who took part in the action outside Port Arthur, and has returned to Sasebo on sick leave, has been interviewed by a Kobe Shimbun reporter. He has given the following account of the fighting:

The Japanese squadrons parted with the torpedo flotilla fifty miles this side of Port Arthur on the night of the 8th. The crews on board the destroyers and warships exchanged cheers when they parted. The torpedo flotilla crept up close to the Russian fleet, successfully evading the Russian torpedo boats, and discharged their torpedoes at a short distance. Three torpedoes took effect, three Russian ships being struck. The ships, however, did not sink entirely. On the following morning the Japanese squadron steamed up to the attack. The Chihaya, Tatsuta and others went close in, trying to entice the enemy's ships into the open sea. The Russians showed no wish to comply with the invitation. Failing to draw the enemy outside, the Chitose (flagship of Rear Admiral Dewa) telegraphed to Vice Admiral Togo (by wireless telegraphy) that the time was ripe for a general attack. The squadron thereupon passed out to the sea, leaving Round island on the right, and proceeded in a single line toward Port Arthur. Each ship opened fire as she came in front of the enemy's fleet. The Novik and three other ships of the enemy's fleet fought well, the work of the first mentioned being the most creditable. Most of the enemy's fleet did not steam about, but remained stationary like so many floating forts. The three damaged ships did not fire a single shot, and there seemed ground to believe that the damage done by the Japanese torpedoes on the previous night was fatal. The forts opened fire on the Japanese when the latter approached within 12,000 metres of the shore. The Japanese ships held their fire until they got within 7,500 metres. Throughout the action, the Japanese fleet steamed at the rate of 15 knots and at one time went within 3,000 metres of the Russian ships. Only the port guns were used. After passing the fleet, the ships turned and sent in a hot fire from their stern guns before steaming away. The exact loss to the enemy is unknown; but a warship of the Poltava type was seen to have a heavy list to port, and a shot from one 12-inch gun is known to have hit the Bayan. Two other Russian ships were seen to be badly damaged by the Japanese fire. The flagship Mikasa took the lead in the engagement, the Asahi coming next. The enemy's fire was concentrated on the Mikasa. The Asahi escaped without any damage. The firing of the Japanese ships was accurate and almost every shot told. Thirteen shots were fired from the stern 12-inch gun of the Asahi, each one taking effect. The Iwate was hit by a 10-inch shot from the Novik and the Fuji was hit on her forward funnel. Lieut. Miura of the Fuji was killed while on the bridge by a shot from one of the Russian ships. Only a piece of his belt was left on the bridge. The Japanese squadron formed in battle array at 9:50 and the Russian opened fire at 11:30. The Japanese replied at 12:09, the engagement lasting forty minutes.

Waiting News From Quadra

Victorians Anxious to Learn Fate of Missing Steamer Queen City.

Various Rumors Afloat Yesterday Prove to Be Unfounded.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

QUEEN CITY SAFE.

Last evening Mr. Vincent, of the C. P. N. Company, received a telegram from Cunningham's cannery, on the Skeena river, saying that the Queen City was in Quatsino sound, anchored opposite the post office, with her tail shaft broken and waiting for help. The message was sent across the island to Hardy bay, where it was given to the master of the steamer Boscowitz, who took it north and delivered it to the master of the steamer Danube, who had it despatched by wire from the Skeena river office to Vancouver, whence it came on to Victoria. This news has given the greatest relief to many who were anxious about the fate of the Queen City. The Quadra would probably reach Quatsino sound early yesterday and render all assistance possible. It is probable that the disabled steamer will be repaired where she is instead of towing her to Victoria.

Rumor, with its thousand tongues, was busy around town yesterday, and it was an exceedingly hard job to separate the mere gossip from the news that might have something in it about the two missing vessels, the steamer Queen City, of Victoria, and the bark Lamorna, of Glasgow, supposed to have met with disaster on the West Coast of Vancouver island.

As reported in the Colonist yesterday, the D. G. S. Quadra sailed at 5 o'clock Monday morning on a search for the Victoria steamer. The next news from her was to the effect that she had passed Clayoquot at 5 o'clock Monday evening, bound north to Quatsino sound. This showed that the Quadra had been making good speed, and there is every reason to believe that before this issue of the Colonist reaches the hands of the people of Victoria the fate of the steamer Queen City will be known to those aboard the government steamer.

Shipping men around the harbor maintain their confidence that the Queen City is wind-bound in Quatsino or other safe shelter.

The most sensational of the reports circulated around town yesterday was one to the effect that some Indians who had arrived from the West Coast—how, the veracious chroniclers did not say, but they had got here somehow—reported that the Queen City had gone upon the rocks in Hesquoit bay, and was there fast. The most careful enquiry failed to substantiate this story, or to find the Indians who were alleged to have brought the story to the city. Few of the marine men paid any attention to it.

Another report was that packages of deerskins with letters and papers had been found floating around the coast, but this was easily traced to the Colonist's special despatch from Clayoquot on Monday night, stating that wreckage had been found. The only authentic news about the fate of the Queen City and the Lamorna will come, probably, from the officers of the Quadra, perhaps from Clayoquot or Cape Beale on their way south to Victoria.

The C. P. N. Company yesterday morning received a telegraphic despatch from Clayoquot conveying the information as to the Quadra passing north the previous evening, but beyond this they have no news. If the weather is not very boisterous, the Quadra should be able to reach Quatsino and return to Clayoquot by Thursday morning early. Unfortunately, however, the weather conditions all along the coast for many days past have been of a character to call for the best steaming powers of any vessel and plenty of able seamanship.

FEARS FOR LAMORNA.

More Wreckage, Supposed to be From Scottish Ship, Found on the Coast.

Further evidence that the Scottish ship Lamorna, Port Blakely to Queenstown, with lumber, or some other large vessel, must have met with disaster on the West Coast of the island, has turned up in the shape of more wreckage, consisting of broken timbers of deck houses, mattresses, barrels, oars and other ship furniture, which has been found by the Indians near Cape Beale. It was also reported from Sechart that the arm of a figurehead had been washed ashore. The Lamorna's bows were adorned with a beautifully-carved figure of a lady, with one arm outstretched, the other folded across her breast, and it is supposed that the piece of wreckage found is part of this ornament.

The further report that the Indians observed a large sailing vessel close inshore a week ago on Thursday, goes far to prove that the Scottish ship has met a terrible fate; for with the wind southwest and blowing as hard as it then was, it would be a physical impossibility for a vessel of the Lamorna's build to work off-shore. If she did go down, every soul on board must have perished, otherwise some news of the survivors would have reached the Indians and so have been reported to the city.

Captain McCormick, who brought the ship out from Glasgow to the Coast last summer, was succeeded in the command by Captain Crichton, who had his wife with him on the voyage. It was the Lamorna that had the sensational experience trying to round Cape Horn on her way out, being beaten back again and again by adverse winds, and losing one seaman overboard, the man falling while working aloft.

PORTLAND TO ORIENT.

Oregon's Metropolis to Have Direct Connection with Asiatic Ports.

Commencing about May 1 the Harriman steamship service out of Portland will consist of eight steamships with a combined carrying capacity of 60,000 tons and a schedule which will give that port an Oriental steamer sailing every ten days. In order to increase the service so as to admit of such frequent sailings, the three steamships now comprising the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company's fleet, will be released, as their charters expire in April and May, and will be replaced by four new freighters of the most approved type with a carrying capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 tons on a draft of 24 feet.

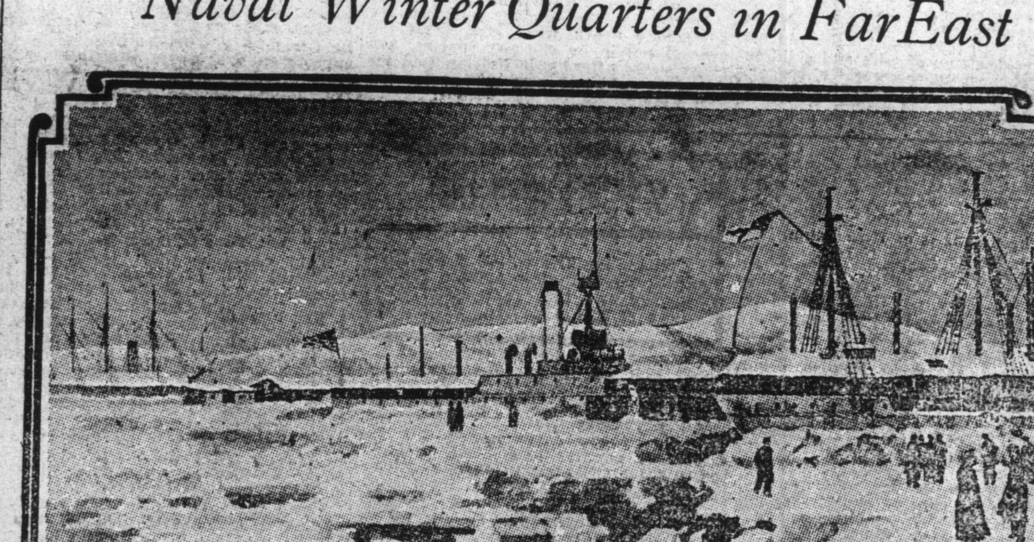
News of the charter of this new fleet was received at the local offices of the company yesterday. The vessels are all Hamburg-American liners, and on account of their large carrying capacity on a comparatively light draft of water, are particularly adapted to this trade.

SHOWING HER UP.

Soubrette—You know I am a favorite. There are often twenty gentlemen waiting to see me at the stage door.

Comedian—Indeed! I should think bill collectors would be far too experienced to wait for you.—Chicago News.

Naval Winter Quarters in FarEast



RUSSIAN GUNBOAT "SIVOUTCH" IN DOCK. U.S. GUNBOAT "HELENA" IN DOCK. H.M.S. ESPIEGLE IN DOCK. FROM BLACK AND WHITE

MARQUIS ITO GETS THE PLUM BLOSSOM

The Japanese Statesman Receives An Unusual Decoration From Korea.

Seoul, March 21.—Marquis Ito has been decorated with the order of the Plum Blossom, usually given only to royalty. United States Minister Allan and Japanese Minister Hayashi have received decorations of the first class

MARQUIS ITO

of Pai Kuk. Minister Allan's decorations were conferred in recognition of his valuable counsel and long intimacy with the Emperor.

Marquis Ito, in obedience with the Emperor, urged the gradual adoption of Korean reform measures, thus avoiding the confusion due to the precipitate measures of 1895.

Russian warships aground. It developed that a fleet of Japanese torpedo boats had come along close in shore flying the Russian flag and giving the Russian signals. They passed right under the forts along the spit side of the harbor, turned around and passed out, going up to the other coast directly behind the largest and best of the warships lying outside. When they again turned and fired torpedoes into three of them. The remarkable part of it was the dash of the torpedo boats through the narrow mouth of the harbor and their turning around inside. The Russians fired on the torpedo boats, but apparently did no harm. They then attempted to get their warships into the harbor, but two of the worst disabled ran aground. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the Japanese fleet moved into firing distance and fired shells for forty-five minutes. The Pleiades was behind the spit, but in a direct line and the shells fell around us. Our decks were covered with pieces of shell. Later the Russians got their grounded warships off the spit and inside the harbor. By working hard they succeeded in bringing in a five-funneled cruiser (the Askold), which sank in the harbor the next day. We had great difficulty in getting away. We were obliged to take 300 Chinese women with us."

San Francisco, March 21.—C. H. Browning, a British army officer, who was in Port Arthur during the first attack and bombardment by the Japanese fleet on February 8th and 9th, was a passenger on the Coptic which arrived from the Orient today. He was on the British ship Wenchou when the Retvizan and Czarewitch were torpedoed and says the firing could not have lasted long as he was not awakened. He said the Russian fleet went out of the harbor on the three days succeeding the torpedo attack, but the Japanese fleet was not in sight. He continued: "The story is true that half the Russian officers were in town at the time of the torpedo attack. There was some sort of entertainment at Port Arthur that night. There were great stacks of flour, coal and hay stored in the city and many soldiers were constantly parading

EASTER EGGS FOR RUSSIAN SAILORS

Wife of Grand Duke Constantine Makes Thoughtful Gift to Mariners.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—A correspondent of the Novsti at Vladivostock, writing under the date of February 23, says that the cost of living there is high now from the action of the municipality in fixing the price of necessities. The correspondent describes the panic which prevailed in the city after the declaration of war, and says that all the institutions of learning were closed.

The wife of Grand Duke Constantine is preparing 17,000 Easter eggs in order to provide each sailor in the Far East with a souvenir. Each egg will contain a portrait of the Emperor, a book, soap and towel, a tobacco pouch, note paper, etc., wrapped in a handkerchief bearing pictures of Peter the Great's boat and of Russian naval victories. The eggs will be sent to the Far East next week in order to arrive there in due season.

A bureau will be established here to give information to relatives of Japanese prisoners and to undertake the delivery of letters, and the safekeeping, until claimed, of effects and letters found on the battlefield or remaining in the hospitals after the death of prisoners.

"Well, Robbie, you've got a new little sister; she just arrived this morning," said the proud father. "Do we get any trading stamps with her, pop?" asked little Robbie.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes, Mrs. Fryem won the first prize for general proficiency in cooking." "Is her husband here?" "Yes. He's that dreadfully dyspeptic-looking man back of the piano."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GERMAN FORCE MEETS WITH REVERSE

Commander Glasenapa Advances Too Rapidly and Suffers In Consequence.

Berlin, March 19.—Col. Leutemein, the governor of German Southwest Africa, reports severe fighting there on March 14th.

Commander Glasenapa, with a numerous staff of officers and 36 cavalrymen, advanced ahead of his main body and overtook the enemy's vanguard, which had unexpectedly received reinforcements. Glasanapa was forced to retire, losing seven officers and 19 privates killed and three officers and two privates wounded. The fight occurred on March 13th near Owikokorero, with the Tetjo tribe, Hereros, whom Glasenapa was pursuing.

Biffins—That was a great joke played on her husband. Smiffins—What was the joke? Biffins — Her mother.—Baltimore

THE FIRST ACT OF THE

Events in the Far ... a Former Vict... the F...

Special Correspondence

Tokio, March 5.—The streets of Tokio bristle with arms these days. Soldiers are seen stringing along the roadways and canal-sides, where the sampan-men are crowded under their matting roofs reading aloud the "gogai," or extras, which these strange-looking newsboys, in their odd blue blouses, are selling so rapidly. Cavalrymen are leading their wiry ponies—the horses of the Japanese cavalry are small but hardy—through the streets with all the accoutrements and kit strapped picturesquely to the animals. The little transport wagons, whose size is so handy that the Japanese army can claim to be among the first of the world's armies so far as mobility is concerned, are carrying an equipment to Saimbashi station, where the troop trains are loading; Red Cross nurses are parading to the trains; the processions of conscripts—strange parades of flags, pennants inscribed with legends in Japanese, and lanterns to give the soldier as honorable a send-off as possible—are moving along the highways—crowded highways, mostly narrow, with rickshaws crowding the pedestrian between the two rows of close-packed, open front stores with the oddly-tiled porcelain roofs—and all are hurrying to the troop trains, for Japan is pouring army after army to Korea. Where in the past trains ran every half hour, often more frequently, there are now few running—one or two a day—for the lines are required for the mobilization of the forces being rushed to the waiting transports at Hiroshima.

Here in Tokio the large throng of war correspondents, amongst whom are several of the leading lights in the journalistic world, are eagerly awaiting permission to accompany the forces, but the Japanese government will not issue permits until such time as the forces are ready to strike, which is expected to be within a week. Meanwhile the correspondents are waiting, and are besieged with Japanese who are seeking positions as interpreters. Some of the applications are odd. One posted at the

GUARDING

Cossa

Imperial hotel, which is the home of all the correspondents now, is from a man who describes himself as "a fatless and slender youth eager to see fighting." And all are waiting.

Meanwhile the armies are not doing much other than transporting their troops into place; the Japanese army first landed, centering on Ping Yang, which was the scene of one of the larger battles of the China-Japan war, and now occupied without a fight, and the Russians centering on Anjyu, where they arrived and cut the telegraph lines on February 23rd. The navy is, however, very active. Since the first great swoop, when Admirals Dewa and Kamimura, under Admiral Togo—who, it will be remembered, fired the first shot in the China-Japan war when, while commanding the Naniwa, he sank the Chinese transport Kowshing—swooped down on the waiting Russians and torpedoed many of their vessels. The navy has made further attacks on Port Arthur, and on the morning of the 23rd of February one of the most heroic incidents took place.

The Japanese Admiral called for volunteers to undertake a desperate work—an undertaking after the manner of the sinking of the Merrimac by Hobson at Santiago. A number of Japanese merchant ships were secured, and officers and men were sought to man them and sink them in the entrance of the harbor at Port Arthur. The project semed to offer sure death, but the Japanese do not care if "the paths of glory lead but to the grave." When the request for volunteers was made three hundred men sought to go, of whom 77, including officers numbering ten, were placed on board a number of Japanese merchant steamers ranging in tonnage from about 1,200 tons to steamers in the neighborhood of 3,000 tons. The majority of the steamers had but three men in the engine room and two on deck.

The fleet was escorted by torpedo boats, and in the darkness of the night of the 23rd of February, the fleet steamed in under the guns of Port Arthur. The searchlights descried the vessels and a heavy fire came from the shore batteries. In the face of this fire the steamers tried to get into the arranged position to block the harbor, and thus prevent the Russian warships remaining there from running into the inner harbor for shelter. The attempt was, however, not successful, being but partially so, for, although five steamers were sunk, the harbor was not blocked sufficiently to prevent the warships of Russia running into shelter when the fire was too heavy.

The steamers sunk, which were the Jinsen Maru, 2,331 tons, and Tientsin Maru, 2,043 tons, belonging to the N. Y. K. line; Hokoku Maru, 2,766 tons, owned in Kobe, and the Buyo Maru, 1,163 tons, and Bushu Maru, 1,249 tons, were all disguised as warships, which lead to the report made by the Russians after the action that four Japanese cruisers had been sunk. The crews

Waiting News From Quadra

Victorians Anxious to Learn Fate of Missing Steamer Queen City.

Various Rumors Afloat Yesterday Prove to Be Unfounded.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

QUEEN CITY SAFE.

Last evening Mr. Vincent, of the C. P. N. Company, received a telegram from Cunningham's cannery, on the Skeena river, saying that the Queen City was in Quatsino sound, anchored opposite the post office, with her tail shaft broken and waiting for help. The message was sent across the island to Hardy bay, where it was given to the master of the steamer Boscowitz, who took it north and delivered it to the master of the steamer Danube, who had it despatched by wire from the Skeena river office to Vancouver, whence it came on to Victoria. This news has given the greatest relief to many who were anxious about the fate of the Queen City. The Quadra would probably reach Quatsino sound early yesterday and render all assistance possible. It is probable that the disabled steamer will be repaired where she is instead of towing her to Victoria.

Rumor, with its thousand tongues, s busy around town yesterday, and was an exceedingly hard job to parate the mere gossip from the news t might have something in it about e two missing vessels, the steamer een City, of Victoria, and the bark morna, of Glasgow, supposed to have t with disaster on the West Coast of ncouver island.

As reported in the Colonist yester- y, the D. G. S. Quadra sailed at 5 lock Monday morning on a search the Victoria steamer. The next ws from her was to the effect that e had passed Clayoquot at 5 o'clock nday evening, bound north to Quat- o sound. This showed that the adra had been making good speed, l there is every reason to believe that ore this issue of the Colonist reaches hands of the people of Victoria the e of the steamer Queen City will known to those aboard the govern- nt steamer.

Shipping men around the harbor main- n their confidence that the Queen y is wind-bound in Quatsino or other e shelter.

The most sensational of the reports culated around town yesterday was to the effect that some Indians who arrived from the West Coast— , the veracious chroniclers did not , but they had got here somehow— orted that the Queen City had gone n the rocks in Hesquoit bay, and there fast. The most careful en- y failed to substantiate this story, o find the Indians who were alleged have brought the story to the city. y of the marine men paid any atten- to it.

nother report was that packages of skins with letters and papers had n found floating around the coast, this was easily traced to the Colon- special despatch from Clayoquot Monday night, stating that wreck- had been found. The only authen- news about the fate of the Queen and the Lamorna will come, pro- y, from the officers of the Quadra, haps from Clayoquot or Cape Beale their way south to Victoria.

he C. P. N. Company yesterday ning received a telegraphic despatch Clayoquot conveying the informa- as to the Quadra passing north previous evening, but beyond this have no news. If the weather not very boisterous, the Quadra ld be able to reach Quatsino and re- to Clayoquot by Thursday morn- early. Unfortunately, however, the her conditions all along the coast many days past have been of a acter to call for the best steaming rs of any vessel and plenty of able manship.

FEARS FOR LAMORNA.

e Wreckage, Supposed to be From ottish Ship, Found on the Coast.

rther evidence that the Scottish Lamorna, Port Blakely to Queens- with lumber, or some other large , must have met with disaster e West Coast of the island, has up in the shape of more wreck- consisting of broken timbers of houses, mattresses, barrels, oars ther ship furniture, which has been by the Indians near Cape Beale. s also reported from Sechart that rm of a figurehead had been wash- hore. The Lamorna's bows were ed with a beautifully-carved figure lady, with one arm outstretched, ther folded across her breast, and supposed that the piece of wreck- found is part of this ornament. e further report that the Indians ed a large sailing vessel close in- a week ago on Thursday, goes prove that the Scottish ship has terrible fate; for with the wind west and blowing as hard as it was, it would be a physical impos- for a vessel of the Lamorna's to work off-shore. If she did wn, every soul on board must have ed, otherwise some news of the ers would have reached the In- and so have been reported to the

tain McCormick, who brought the t from Glasgow to the Coast last r, was succeeded in the command ptain Crichton, who had his wife im on the voyage. It was the na that had the sensational ex- e trying to round Cape Horn on ay out, being beaten back again ain by adverse winds, and losing aman overboard, the man falling working aloft.

ORTLAND TO ORIENT.

's Metropolis to Have Direct nnection with Asiatic Ports.

mencing about May 1 the Harri- eamship service out of Portland nsist of eight steamships with a ed carrying capacity of 60,000 nd a schedule which will give ort an Oriental steamer sailing ten days. In order to increase vice so as to admit of such fre- sailings, the three steamships omprising the Portland and Steamship Company's fleet, will sed, as their charters expire in nd May, and will be replaced r new freighters of the most d type with a carrying capacity 0 to 8,000 tons on a draft of

of the charter of this new fleet eived at the local offices of the y yesterday. The vessels are all g-American liners, and on ac- f their large carrying capacity mparatively light draft of water, ticularly adapted to this trade.

SHOWING HER UP.

tte—You know I am a favorite. e often twenty gentlemen wait- ee me at the stage door. ian—Indeed! I should think bill s would be far too experienced for you.—Chicago News.

THE FIRST ACTIONS OF THE PRESENT WAR

Events in the Far East Described by a Former Victorian Now at the Front.

Special Correspondence of the Victoria Colonist.

Tokio, March 5.—The streets of Tokio bristle with arms these days. Soldiers are seen stringing along the roadways and canal-sides, where the sampan-men are crowded under their matting roofs reading aloud the "gogai," or extras, which these strange-looking newsboys, in their odd blue blouses, are selling so rapidly. Cavalrymen are leading their wiry ponies—the horses of the Japanese cavalry are small but hardy—through the streets with all the accoutrements and kit strapped picturesquely to the animals. The little transport wagons, whose size is so handy that the Japanese army can claim to be among the first of the world's armies so far as mobility is concerned, are carrying an equipment to Saimbashi station, where the troop trains are loading; Red Cross nurses are parading to the trains; the processions of conscripts—strange parades of flags, pennants inscribed with legends in Japanese, and lanterns to give the soldier as honorable a send-off as possible—are moving along the highways—crowded highways, mostly narrow, with rickshaws crowding the pedestrian between the two rows of close-packed, open front stores with the oddly-tiled porcelain roofs—and all are hurrying to the troop trains, for Japan is pouring army after army to Korea. Where in the past trains ran every half hour, often more frequently, there are now few running—one or two a day—for the lines are required for the mobilization of the forces being rushed to the waiting transports at Hiroshima.

Here in Tokio the large throng of war correspondents, amongst whom are several of the leading lights in the journalistic world, are eagerly awaiting permission to accompany the forces, but the Japanese government will not issue permits until such time as the forces are ready to strike, which is expected to be within a week. Meanwhile the correspondents are waiting, and are besieged with Japanese who are seeking positions as interpreters. Some of the applications are odd. One posted at the Imperial hotel, which is the home of all the correspondents now, is from a man who describes himself as "a fatless and slender youth eager to see fighting." And all are waiting.

Meanwhile the armies are not doing much other than transporting their troops into place; the Japanese army first landed, centering on Ping Yang, which was the scene of one of the larger battles of the China-Japan war, and now occupied without a fight, and the Russians centering on Anjyu, where they arrived and cut the telegraph lines on February 23rd. The navy is, however, very active. Since the first great swoop, when Admirals Dewa and Kamimura, under Admiral Togo—who, it will be remembered, fired the first shot in the China-Japan war when, while commanding the Naniwa, he sank the Chinese transport Kowshing—swooped down on the waiting Russians and torpedoed many of their vessels. The navy has made further attacks on Port Arthur, and on the morning of the 23rd of February one of the most heroic incidents took place.

The Japanese Admiral called for volunteers to undertake a desperate work—an undertaking after the manner of the sinking of the Merrimac by Hobson at Santiago. A number of Japanese merchant ships were secured, and officers and men were sought to man them and sink them in the entrance of the harbor at Port Arthur. The project seemed to offer sure death, but the Japanese do not care if "the paths of glory lead but to the grave." When the request for volunteers was made three hundred men sought to go, of whom 77, including officers numbering ten, were placed on board a number of Japanese merchant steamers ranging in tonnage from about 1,200 tons to steamers in the neighborhood of 3,000 tons. The majority of the steamers had but three men in the engine room and two on deck.

The fleet was escorted by torpedo boats, and in the darkness of the night of the 23rd of February, the fleet steamed in under the guns of Port Arthur. The searchlights descried the vessels and a heavy fire came from the shore batteries. In the face of this fire the steamers tried to get into the arranged position to block the harbor, and thus prevent the Russian warships remaining there from running into the inner harbor for shelter. The attempt was, however, not successful, being but partially so, for, although five steamers were sunk, the harbor was not blocked sufficiently to prevent the warships of Russia running into shelter when the fire was too heavy.

The steamers sunk, which were the Jinsen Maru, 2,331 tons, and Tientsin Maru, 2,043 tons, belonging to the N. Y. K. line; Hokuko Maru, 2,766 tons, owned in Kobe, and the Buyo Maru, 1,163 tons, and Bushu Maru, 1,249 tons, were all disguised as warships, which lead to the report made by the Russians after the action that four Japanese cruisers had been sunk. The crews were put on board the various steamers by the torpedo boats, amid scenes of enthusiasm, and the vessels, each loaded with stones, etc., and combustibles, steamed toward the harbor in the darkness.

The squadron did not accompany the merchant steamers, which themselves appeared to be a fleet of vessels of war accompanied by torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats. The squadron had gone to look for the Russian vessels which were out of the inner harbor, reconnoitering toward Dalny and Pigeon bay. The sinking of the vessels was an effort to block the harbor to prevent their return.

The Hokuko Maru was the first of the vessels to sink. She blew up close to the lighthouse at the left side of the entrance to the harbor. Her crew laid a fuse to the explosives and left her to join a torpedo boat. She blew up almost immediately afterward and debris fell around them as she went down. Meanwhile a heavy fire was coming from the shore. The Bushu Maru was sunk by her crew not far from the entrance, and the Buyo Maru and Tientsin Maru were both sunk east of Lao-t'eih-shan and the Jinsen went down nearby. All the crews were rescued by the escorting torpedo boats and destroyers, and none of these vessels were damaged by the fire from the shore.

Admiral Kamimura's squadron meanwhile, going toward Dalny and Pigeon bay reconnoitering, had sighted the Russian fleet. The Novik, Bayan and Askold were made out nearer the harbor of Port Arthur and the Japanese vessels at once opened fire. This was at 10 a. m. on the 24th. The Russian replied and the engagement lasted until noon without any of the vessels being put out of action, and it seems that not much damage resulted. The Novik put about at five minutes after 12, noon, and steamed hurriedly into the shelter of the inner harbor, passing the sunken ships, and the Japanese saw to their disappointment that the sinking of the ships had been in vain.

The Japanese squadron then commenced a bombardment of the town with heavy guns from a long distance, and the firing is thought to have caused much damage ashore, as from the ships heavy clouds of dense smoke was seen to rise in different parts of the place. The bombardment lasted only a quarter of an hour and the Japanese vessels withdrew.

On the morning of the 25th when steaming north two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were met west of Lao-t'ieh-shan, one of which was destroyed. The two Russian vessels turned and fled when the Japanese vessels were sighted. Chase was given and one was caught near Pigeon bay and sunk by the fire from the Japanese vessels. The other managed to escape.

The story has doubtless long since been told of the opening engagements of the war—the actions which took place while I was still on the Pacific en route to Japan—but it may not be that the manner in which the Russians were caught napping has been fully told. The Jiji Shimpo has hit off the thing well in a cartoon, now reprinted on illustrated post cards. The Russians are seen with mouths agape watching a ballet dancer at the theatre, and below in another picture the Russians are seen after the show standing on the shore with their features denoting their dismay, watching the masts of their sunken ships.

Their intelligence department was seemingly as bad as that of the British when the South African affair began, for they had been warned in ample time of the prospect of the opening of hostilities. Yet many of their officers were at the theatre when the vessels were sunk at Port Arthur. At Chemulpo the two Russian vessels destroyed there were caught by a superior force, and although the Russians went out to fight they had no chance in the face of the odds. This engagement at Chemulpo was the first fight of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Japanese squadron under Rear Admiral Urya arrived off Chemulpo on the afternoon of the 9th of February, the detached squadron of four cruisers escorting twelve transports. The Japanese consul sent a letter to the British subjects notifying them of his intention to attack the Russian vessels that afternoon. Soon the first-class cruiser Variag steamed out of the harbor followed twenty minutes later by the Korietz. In a misty morning, with a light intermittent breeze the first gun of the war was fired, and severe fighting mostly with 6-inch and 9-inch guns, followed. The fight was practically over in an hour, when the Variag and Korietz were steaming back to port, the former with a list of about seven degrees.

The Variag was terribly damaged, both the upper and lower bridges being shot away, the funnel showing daylight through in many places, most of her guns put out of action and two gaping holes showing in her port side. The Japanese fleet followed the two Russian vessels after some time into the harbor and the Koreetz was blown up and sunk. The damaged Variag continued to list over and five hours after she ran back into the harbor, she heeled over and sunk, and lay with her back exposed like that of a whale. The Russian transport Sungari was also destroyed, she taking fire from the effects of bombardment, and foundered. All are in shallow water, and the Variag and Sungari will be secured by the Japanese.

All Chemulpo recognized the bravery of the Russians, who steamed out in the face of the odds against them, some of the foreign vessels cheering, and the Russian sailors of the Sungari knelt in prayer. The severeness of the engagement is shown by the fact that although the action took place eight or nine miles from the settlement at Chemulpo, windows were broken by the shock resulting from the firing of the heavy guns.

Almost simultaneously the squadron which had proceeded to Port Arthur, did great work for Japan there—while the Russian officers were at the circus. While proceeding to Port Arthur the squadron captured the Russian volunteer steamer Rossia—a significant name for the first capture of the war. When she was taken on February 7th by the Tatsuta, her commander and men joyfully signalled "Rossia is taken."

This the Japanese considered a good omen, and when the detached squadron, which left to destroy the Variag and Koreetz at Chemulpo, parted with the main squadron, Admiral Togo signalled, "I congratulate you in advance on your success." First the squadron went to Dalny, but no Russian vessels were found there, and they proceeded to Port Arthur, where, while the majority of the officers were ashore at a circus and a dinner which followed, the torpedo boats dashed into the harbor.

One torpedo boat steamed toward the battleship Czarevitch and the 13,100-ton battleship was soon disabled near the entrance of the harbor. The Rezivan was also put out of action by a torpedo, she being grounded after being struck to avoid sinking. Both these vessels were torpedoed at the entrance to the harbor. The Russian warships had been near the outside of the harbor, and the Japanese torpedo boat flotilla came upon them in the darkness, approaching to within six hundred metres. The Russians were seemingly unaware of the presence of the Japanese vessels until the gunners opened fire, and then, as the Russian vessel replied, the torpedo boats dashed in, discharging their torpedoes with such dread result.

After putting the Czarevitch and the Retzven out of the action, and torpedoing the Pallada, which would have sunk had she not been beached on the left side of the entrance of the harbor, the torpedo flotilla retired, and next morning performed a brave and daring feat. Using the Russian signal flags, which the Japanese had in some manner secured, the Japanese torpedo boats sailed within the Russian line of battle. They even replied to signals made by the Russian warships on guard.

There the Japanese vessels torpedoed the Sevastopol, a battleship of 10,900 tons, and her sister ship the Petravlovsk, and the cruisers Novik and Askold, which were repaired a few days later, but the first two named are in a more serious plight and may be out of action for some time, if not put out of business. Meanwhile the squadron of some fifteen Japanese ironclads bombarded Port Arthur, creating great alarm in the port. Many shells fell in the town and one passed through the hull of a transport lying at the dock. Citizens of the Russian port were terror-stricken, and the people fearing depredations, barred all the houses up.

The Japanese killed at the engagement at Port Arthur numbered five, including three officers, and there were 28 wounded, a small loss when the injuries received by the Russians and the heavy loss of life that must have occurred among the enemy is considered. One of the officers killed was a young lieutenant, whose poetry has won him note, and before going into action he composed a song for the koto, which is now heard frequently in Japan. His wife has entered a Buddhist nunnery to mourn her husband's death.

Three days after this attack on Port Arthur, during a heavy snowstorm on the night of the 13th February, a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla left for Port Arthur, but, lost in the storm, they separated. Two destroyers, the Hayotori and Asagiri, were the only vessels to reach the harbor, and undismayed by the fact that they were alone, they started the attack.

In the face of a hot fire from the forts, the Asigri ran into the harbor and fired torpedoes at a warship, which had been firing. The destroyer also fired at a scout boat and returned without damage. Some reports say that it was in this action that the Petropolovsk was injured. The Japanese fleet afterward retired, mobilized, and returned to the attack and, after Japan had been filled with rumors, came the news of the brave attempt to block the harbor.

The first story to reach Japan was the news by London to the effect that Russia had sunk four Japanese cruisers — but Japan declined to believe this. Then came the true story told in a report given by Admiral Kamimura, as above stated. The Japanese squadron remains in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and before this letter is in print the cable will doubtless have told of engagements which hav occurred.

The army remobilized toward the Yalu. Transport after transport is leaving Hiroshima, which is the scene of great activity for the Korean coast and landings are being made at various places. The first army of twenty thousand men was safely landed, and soon afterward other forces began to arrive, and landed at Heijo, whence they marched to Phyong Yang, or Ping Yang, which was one of the first points taken in the war with China. This point was captured without a struggle.

The Rusian force massed on the northern borders of Korea, has crossed the river and centred on Anjyu, where on the 24th the telegraph line was cut. The opposing armies came into contact for the first time at Songyak, between Ping Yang and Anyu, where two opposing bodies of cavalry scouts came into contact while reconnoitering, but there was no action, as the Russians retired without firing a shot.

Here in Japan none can say what the next few days will bring forth. At the army and navy departments the staffs are working night and day—but they are not, as one can imagine, taking any of the army of war correspondents into their confidence. It is generally believed, though, that an army will move on Port Arthur, and one of the greatest battles of the war will probably be fought for the possession of the port, which Japan took once and was robbed of her spoils by the powers, one of which—that which Japan is now fighting—took possession of the stolen fruits of victory, hardly before the ink had been dry on the protocol which resulted in Japan's withdrawal.

One army—a detached force—will probably go to Vladivostock, which will be left as was Mafeking by the British in South Africa, to take its chances in investment. Another force will probably move on Harbin, which is considered one of the most important points, and it is not unlikely that a great struggle will be seen for the possession of Harbin. It is generally believed that Port Arthur is not as impregnable as the Russians have claimed, and Admiral Alexieff's move to Harbin is considered to have been due to the fact that he considers that point to be better for a Russian centre than Port Arthur.

The alliance just made with Korea by Japan is a move which will be of great importance to the Japanese for, as is known, the Russians have been moving heaven and earth to secure Korean aid in this movement. The alliance just made, although called an alliance, is virtually a protectorate over Korea. The treaty guarantees the independence of Korea and the territorial integrity of the country, as well as the protection of the Korean government. Japan on her part, has promised to advise Korea in the matter of political improvement, and in case the independence of the country is threatened or the country is disturbed by domestic troubles, Japan will send troops to preserve order and Korea will allow her troops to be used in such an event by Japan; meanwhile Korea agrees to enter into no agreement detrimental to this treaty with another power.

All of which is to secure the friendliness of the man in whose house two others have gathered to fight. As a matter of fact, it would not surprise anyone if in the future we should see an Oriental alliance, in which not only Japan and Korea would take part, but sleeping China. There is no doubt but that when the struggle between Japan and Russia commences in earnest, China will harrass Russia in Manchuria. It would not surprise anyone conversant with the situation if the Russian railway had not already been rendered useless.

For a time Korea was in a state of opera bouffe neutrality, and Russian influence was being strongly brought to bear upon that country, but consequent to the swoop made by Japan on the Russian navy, with the resultant crippling of the Russian fleet, the attitude of Korea became at once pro-Japanese—and the treaty alliance was soon concluded. It is not unlikely that despite the fact that Russian influence is still shown at Pekin, that there will be a similar change of front on the part of China. Manchuria—the home of the Chinese dynasty—is dear to China, and now that Japan has launched herself upon Russia, it is by no means unlikely that China will seek to cast her lot in with Japan.

However, be that as it may, Japan has gone to war with Russia to the end. As anyone who has read the text of the negotiations—they have been made public long since—will see, the attitude of Japan was good throughout, the nation showing itself desirous of peace with honor, but Russia delayed the negotiations, and finally despairing of a peaceful settlement, Japan broke off diplomatic relations and so notified Baron Rosen, who prepared at once to leave. The Russian officers at Port Arthur were at once notified, and there was no excuse for them to be caught unprepared, as they were.

That the war is a popular one is evident. The election will be held in a few days, but there is no excitement, the national politics being overshadowed by the war, and the session of the Diet, which commences on March 26th, will be a very brief one, the Diet sitting only to pass war measures and arrange the necessary war taxation. The nation has accepted the situation quietly, and there is little excitement. The populace throughout the country, though, are, it is evident, keen for war—and it has been my experience in the short travels I have made through the country, that one and all the Japanese expect to drive the Rokoku-gin from the Eastern Asiatic coast.

Before this letter appears it is not unlikely that I and my confreres will have seen the opening struggle in the effort.

REGINALD GALE.

GUARDING THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Cossacks Examining the Line at Night.

GEN. STOESSEL REPORTS A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Port Arthur was Attacked Tuesday Night and Yesterday Morning---The Russian Fleet Sailed Out to Engage the Japanese Battleships.

St. Petersburg, March 22.--The Emperor has received the following telegram from Alexieff: "Lieutenant-General Stoessel reports that at midnight of March 21st the Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our search lights. Our guardships and fort batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting for twenty minutes. At 4 o'clock in the morning the attack was renewed. At 6:30 in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the south, followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy."

London, March 22.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says: "Japanese torpedo boats appeared off Port Arthur at midnight of the night of March 21-22, and the shore batteries and guardships shelled for twenty minutes.

"The Japanese retreated, but reappeared four hours later, when they met with the same reception, when they retreated again.

"At 6 a.m. a Japanese squadron of two divisions, composed of four battleships and eleven cruisers, and accompanied by eight torpedo boats, appeared and the Russian squadron pulled out to meet them.

"No further details regarding the action are available.

"At 9 a.m., the Japanese battleships, having fired several shots at Liao Tishin, and, sheltered behind the promontory, commenced another bombardment of Port Arthur."

St. Petersburg March 23.—General Stoessel's report continues as follows: At 9 o'clock the enemy's battleships opened fire on Laio Tishin, after which they took up a position behind the rocky eminence of Liao Tishin, and bombarded Port Arthur.

A later despatch from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor says: "According to a supplementary report from Lieut.-General Stoessel, the enemy's fleet, consisting of six battleships and twelve cruisers, arrived about 9 o'clock in the morning. The fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking the position between Liao Tishin and Golubenaia Bar (Pigeon bay), while the cruisers formed up in two sections to the south and southeast of Port Arthur. At 9:20 the battleship Retvizan opened fire over the crest of Liao Tishin against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line in the outer roadstead. About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened and the Japanese fleet, reuniting, drew off slowly to the southwest, and at 12:30 had disappeared. During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised.

Another telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor gives Vice-Admiral Makaroff's report, as follows: "At midnight of March 21st two of the enemy's torpedo boats approached the outer roadstead, but were discovered by the searchlights of the batteries and fired upon by the forts and by the gunboats Bobr and Otvajny. They were obliged to retire. A second attack was made at 4 o'clock in the morning by three torpedo boats, which were also repulsed.

"At daybreak three detachments of the enemy's fleet, consisting of six battleships, six armored cruisers, six second and third-class cruisers and eight torpedo boats, approached from all sides. At 7 o'clock our squadron commenced to leave the inner harbor, the cruisers leading, with the Askold flying my flag, and the battleships following. The enemy's battleships approached Liao Tishin and fired 100 shells from their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur and 100 shells on the town. Our shells, fired at a range of eighty cables, were well placed. About 10 o'clock a Japanese batteship was struck by a shell and retired. We lost no men during the bombardment, which ceased at 11 o'clock, when the enemy's ships drew off without attacking our fleet."

Gen. Stoessel's Headquarters, Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS AT PORT ARTHUR FROM BLACK AND WHITE

Emperor's Absence Abbreveias News

Extent of Personal Government in Germany Accentuated at Present.

Visit to Peninsula Causes a Dearth of Reports From Berlin.

Berlin, March 19.—The extent of personal government in Germany is realized only when the Emperor leaves the country. Cessation of his public activities, his visits to works under constauction, to galleries, to the sessions of scientific bodies and his frequent expressions of opinion on the events of the day, causes an immediate shrinkage of news. Then in all the government departments new things must wait until the Emperor returns. The essential administrative orders and the documents that need no personal legislation by ministers, are forwarded to the sovereignty. The departures from routine business and new projects must wait until he can go into them at first hand without reading bales of bureaucratic folios. Leaving out the fresh business, the Emperor must sign, if he does not read them, many papers, army and navy commissions, appointments of various kinds and departmental decrees. These papers are carried to him by officers of the reserve employed as messengers in the diplomatic service; they belong to the chasseurs corps of the army. Major-General Von Plattenburg is in immediate command of these measures, whose work of traveling over the world with papers, some of which contain government secrets and regarded as being in a high degree honorable and confidential. About twenty-four messengers are regularly on duty, while others are detailed when needed. Every day since the Emperor left for the Mediterranean one of the messengers, in civic dress, has left Chancellor Von Buelow's residence with a bag of papers for the Emperor.

HER FIRST VISIT.

Ernie—Edna made a goose of herself in London.

Ida—In what way?

Ernie—Why, she thought it too famailiar to call the policeman "Bobby," so she called him Robert.—Chicago News.

THE AMERICAN ABROAD.

"Our members of parliament serve without pay. They are satisfied with the honor of holding the office, don't you know. In your country, I am told, members of congress receive $5,000 a year. Why is that?"

"I guess it's because we don't consider it any honor to go to congress."—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Another great opera had arrived from Europe and was being produced in New York.

"I shall assign 20 men to write it up," said the great editor.

"Twenty?" echoed the assistant.

"Yes. Nineteen to describe the people in the boxes and one to describe the play."—Chicago News

"Won't you be glad when Spring comes?" "Yes, I am anxious for the second-hand clothes man to come around so I can make a raise on my winter overcoat."—Detroit Free Press.

IS HUDSON BAY PRIVATE PROPERTY

Ownership of the Inland Sea Should Be Determined Finally.

The settlement of the Alaska boundary question has given vitality to another question of importance to our northern neighbors. The Canadian government is now giving attention to the exact political and geographical status of Hudson bay. Is it or is it not a mare clausum? A glance at the map shows the great bay so effectively surrounded by Canadian territory that no reasonable doubt would seem possible. It might almost be said that the very heart of Canada, geographically, is this 580,000 square miles of water area, practically approachable only through Hudson strait. Yet the matter is sufficiently indeterminate to justify Canada making an official investigation.

Although the question is by no means a new one, it is but recently that the matter has become really important. A few years ago the shores of the bay were a wilderness known only to Indians and trappers who dealt with the outside world solely through the agency of that venerable institution, the Hudson Bay Company. Chartered, originally, by Charles II., in May, 1670, this company claimed exclusive trading privileges throughout the region of Hudson bay and James bay for nearly two hundred years. Champlain's energies made Canada a French colony, but the northern boundary of French possession was vague. French interests disputed the rights of the Hudson Bay Company until the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave England sovereign right to the bay, the strait and the surrounding territory. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, formally gave to England full control and possession of that which is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

By a treaty concluded in 1783 the people of the United States obtained certain fishing rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Newfoundland banks, and also in "all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish." The Treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, appears to have established the fishing rights of Great Britain and her colonies in the territorial waters of British North America. But this did not fully determine the limits of those territorial waters. The convention of 1818 is more definite, and upon this the Canadians have rested more than one claim regarding their fishing rights. This convention established the "three mile limit" over certain areas, but gave to American fishermen equal rights with British and Canadian fishermen in certain other areas whose northern limits were only vaguely defined beyond the fact that the rights were to be "without prejudice to any of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company." The long monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company was surrendered to the Dominion government in 1868 for $1,500,000, and it may be presumed that thereafter the waters of Hudson strait and Hudson bay fell under the same conditions as those prevailing in regard to other Canadian waters.

But the rights secured to American fishermen by the convention of 1818 remain. Under that convention, they were at liberty to fish along the coast of Labrador and "northward indefinitely." For many years they have fished and maintained whaling stations "northward indefinitely," past Cape Chudleigh, along Baffin Land, through Hudson strait and in Hudson bay. The Canadians have done no business there. The Americans have done much. Canada is now considering the establishment of a barrier from Cape Chudleigh to Baffin Land, at the entrance to Hudson strait, on the ground of sovereignty over these waters, as an inland sea, and under the old British "headland theory," which the United States government has never officially recognized.

In point of area Hudson bay stands third among the world's inland waters. The Mediterranean sea covers an area a little less than 1,000,000 square miles in extent. The Caribbean covers 680,000 square miles, only 100,000 more than Hudson bay. Hudson strait is a waterway of 500 miles in length, varying in width from 50 to 100 miles. To claim all this as private property of the Dominion of Canada is to assume a considerable responsibility, and possibly to open a question whereof the settlement would involve many years of diplomatic discussion. Canada can hardly claim that American fishermen have trenched on the rights of Canadian fishermen, because for about sixty years Americans have been the only people who have gone there. New Bedford whalers have made many a profitable voyage into the bay, while the Canadians have paid no attention to their opportunities.

The strongest influence for the determination of the question is in the projects of railway extension to the shores of the bay. Lines are now being pushed in that direction, and others are projected from the south and from the west. For four months in the year the bay route would be available for transatlantic traffic and constitute the shortest possible line, by many hundreds of miles, between the Canadian wheat fields and the markets of Europe. With railway connection, the bay and its adjoining waters would become available and valuable as a fishing ground for a large variety of food fish, besides the whales, walrus, porpoise and hair seal now captured by the enterprising New Bedford men.

The wisest policy for Canada, so far as the water area is concerned, would seem to be an "open door" for many years to come. Such a policy might do much toward building up the vast waste places at Keewatin and Ungava, and constitute a highly valuable source of national wealth. It may be found difficult, as well as impolitic, to close a door 100 miles wide at the end of a 500 mile channel leading into a 600,000 mile expanse of ocean water.

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Tracadie, P.E.I., Has a Very Trying Experience, but Thanks to

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

She has been restored to perfect health.

She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I was almost afraid to go to sleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growing worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

No More News Of Queen City

Accident Not a Serious One But Weather May Retain Her at Quatsino.

Vessel From Ladysmith For San Francisc Has a Rough Time.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Enquiry at the C. P. N. Co's offic yesterday regarding the steamer Quee City showed that no further despatches had been received from Quatsino Soun relating to the steamer. The official of the company say that it depends entirely upon the weather whether th steamer will be brought to Victoria or repaired at Quatsino. The job is not very serious one, and could be done b hauling the steamer out on the beach a Quatsino and replacing the broken shaft There is a possibility, if the weather remains fine that the steamer Danube ma tow the Queen City to Victoria by wa of the East coast.

It is, of course, not known how th mishap ocurred or what caused it, bu C. P. N. officials say that it might hav happened in Quatsino sound without an particular stress of weather. It is generally supposed, however, that th Queen City must have met with som of the foul weather which has been making navigation along the coast anythin but pleasant for some weeks back, an that the straining caused by the engine racing when the propeller was hoiste out of water may have led to the break The Danube will, in all likelihoo bring down the passengers and freigh wrich would have come on the Quee City this trip.

FEARFUL EXPERIENCES.

Ship Macey's Awful Voyage From Ladysmith to San Francisco.

The San Francisco Call publishes th following graphic narrative of the voyage of the coal-laden ship William H Macy from Ladysmith to San Francisco:

The storm beaten ship William H Macy came into port yesterday. He appearance more than verified the reports that the steamship City of Puebl had brought in concerning her. Sh had a heavy list to starboard and he whole appearance showed the effect of the terrific encounters with the sea she had suffered. She was a woefu looking spectacle. How she weathere the gale and lived through the fury o the storm that threw her on her beam ends is a miracle to both officers an crew. At any rate, she has manage to get into port, and a more battere looking object has rarely crossed i over the bar. She left this port o January 30th, bound north for Ladysmith. On the second day out she encountered a storm that shook her up so hard that the main yard came tumbling down with a great crash. Th balance of the voyage north was succession of gales and storms. On the return trip from Oyster Bay, from which port she sailed on March 1st, the voyage was uneventful until March 10th when she ran into a terrific gale, which came upon her without any warnin and carried away her sails, her mai mizzen topsail and stay sails. The sea struck her with tremendous fury washed over her decks from stem t stern and threw her on her beam ends where she lay for hours entirely at th mercy of the sea and almost entirel submerged by the mountainous wave that swept over her. To add to th terrible predicament she was in he cargo of coal shifted

The whole crew was ordered below and for twenty-four hours worked with might and main to try to readjust her cargo and finally succeeded in gettin her into shape so that she was manageable. The great waves that struck he battered in the forecastle and washe away all the stock of beef and provision stored there. The carpenter, cook an steward had all their belongings washe overboard. At times while the storm was at its height there seemed to be a least a hundred tons of water on th deck.

When the storm had somewhat abate and the ship had righted it was foun that the rudder head had sprung an it became necessary to rig a jury rudder Consequently the spanker boom was taken down and lashed across the poop deck from rail to rail and with the aid of relieving tackle the captain was abl to guide her on her course. In th meantime from the terrible strain unde which she was laboring her seams had opened and her hold commenced to fil with water, and when they tested th pumps they found there was seven fee of water in the hold. The windmill was set agoing and all pumps working and by this means she was kept afloat

Second Mate Albert Maas had a terrible experience. He was washed overboard twice, but managed to scrambl on board both times, and although badly bruised, did not suffer otherwise. I speaking of the storm he said:

"The gale struck us just as though it had been fired from a gun. There was no warning about it at all. It hit us in a bunch, threw the ship on her beam ends and whirled us around in the trough of the sea. Our forward house are entirely gutted out. The wave struck the partitions between the room and smashed them as though they wer paper boxes. I was washed overboar twice, and as I went over the first tim I caught the starboard fore sheet, wh suddenly the ship gave a tremendo pitch and rolled me back again. Befor I could grab hold of anything I wa washed overboard a second time an the sea threw me back against the mai hatch, and from there I was washe to the bilge pump. This I grasped an managed to clamber to safety. Unles the ship had been mighty staunch sh never could have weathered the awfu hurricane she passed through."

Kidney Disease May Last for Years

Causing Much Pain and Suffering, or It May Suddenly Prove Fatal.

Pains in the small of the back, scalding, burning sensations when passing water, and gradual loss of flesh and weight are the unmistakeable symptoms of kidney disease.

If you would prevent Bright's Disease, rheumatism, stone in the bladder and other dreadfully painful developments of kidney disease, you must act promptly.

If you choose Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills the treatment will not long be pursued before you will find yourself greatly benefited.

The grand reputation which this great kidney medicine has made for itself is due to no small extent to the wonderful promptness with which it brings relief and cure to the sufferer from backache.

Backache, lumbago, rheumatism, aching sides and limbs result from poisons in the blood, which are entirely eliminated by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It seems rather unwise to experiment with untried remedies when you can rely absolutely on this famous prescription of the great receipt book author.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the protrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

American Vessels are Deprived of a Grossly Unfair Privilege.

One of the standing grievances of British Columbia shipping companies has been the privilege allowed by the Dominion government to American vessels of carrying goods of Canadian origin between Canadian ports, while the equivalent of this privilege has been steadily denied to Canadian vessels by the United States. Year after year an order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa extending the period of this grossly unfair privilege, in spite of the protests of Canadian shipping companies that they had all the vessels necessary to handle the business.

But American vessels will no longer be permitted to load at the ports of Vancouver or Victoria goods of Canadian origin which are destined for transportation to Dawson via St. Michael and the lower Yukon river route.

This startling news came out of an apparently clear sky yesterday morning in a letter of instructions received by the collector of customs from Ottawa.

The result will be that if merchandise of Canadian origin is to be shipped to Dawson via St. Michael, it must be transported from Vancouver or Victoria by British bottoms.

The following is a copy of the instructions received by the collector of customs from Ottawa:

"You are advised that the instructions issued in February, 1903, for the free entry of Canadian goods carried by foreign vessels from ports in British Columbia via St. Michael into the Yukon, have not been renewed for the present year.

"Canadian goods desired to be admitted free into the Yukon via St. Michael should, therefore, be carried only in vessels entitled to participate in the coasting trade of Canada.

"Customs certificates are to be granted accordingly.

"(Signed) JOHN McDOUGALD,
"Commissioner of Customs.
"Ottawa, Ont., March 15, 1904."

The Vancouver Province says: Considerable speculation has been caused by the above order in local shipping and trade circles, as it is wondered whether similar instructions may not be issued with respect to the carrying of Canadian freight destined for Dawson via Skagway in American bottoms from this port. It is not generally thought that Skagway trade will be affected this year at any rate. American vessels now engaged in transporting Canadian goods from Vancouver and Victoria to Skagway for shipment through to Dawson are now doing so only under an order-in-council granting them that privilege.

KEEP THE CHILDREN HEALTHY.

If the children's digestive organs are all right, the children are all right. They will be hearty, rosy, happy and hungry. They will sleep well, and grow well. You can get your children right, and keep them right by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cure all stomach and bowel troubles, nervousness, irritation while teething, break up colds and fevers, prevent croup and destroy worms. And you have a positive guarantee that there is no opiate or harmful drug in the this medicine. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, Killarney, Ont., says: "I am glad to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my little one a great deal of good. I have also given some of the Tablets to friends who have found them equally satisfactory." All medicine dealers sell the Tablets or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOME OPINIONS ON FISH TRAPS

Argument That West Coast of Island Is too Rough to Use Them.

Speaking to a News-Advertiser reporter, G. J. Wilson, managing director of the B. C. Packers' Association, had the following to say regarding the announcement that the government had determined to grant the use of fish traps:

"The canners, of course, petitioned for traps," Mr. Wilson said, "but until the conditions upon which the permission to use this method of catching salmon are known, it will be impossible to state just what effect it will have upon the industry. What the canners want is the right to use traps anywhere beween the 49th parallel and Cape Scott, but it may be that the government will allow them only on the southern strip of island coast between Trial island and Cape Scott. The result of the placing of the traps cannot be stated until a trial has been made, as the system with the canners is in the experimental stage. The general belief is that more fish will be secured, as it is thought the salmon pass along that part of the coast of Vancouver island before they enter Puget sound, where they are caught in such large numbers by the Americans. There is every reason to think the use of traps will prove a success, and if it does, it would mean an impetus to the canning industry of Vancouver and the lower Fraser."

Another cannery man, when asked his views, said that it was highly problematical whether traps on the coast of Vancouver island would prove a success. In the first place, it was doubtful if the salmon passed in shore in any numbers, and then the heavy winds, prevalent off that coast at all seasons of the year, would make it almost impossible, in his opinion, to maintain traps. The traps cost from $8,000 to $10,000 each to erect, and even a moderate swell would do such damage as to render them useless. On the sheltered water of Puget sound, traps had several times been completely destroyed the day after their erection. Moreover, it was very doubtful whether the piles necessary for the traps could be driven on the rocky coast of Vancouver island. Anyway, he did not think the permission to construct traps, if it only applied to the southern end of Vancouver island, would affect the Fraser river canners or fishermen.

Warns Workingmen.—Wm. Drury, of the firm of Taylor & Drury, White Horse, referring to the new Alsek gold diggings, says: "I would not advise any man to go to the diggings with the idea of getting work. There are enough men in the country now. I believe it offers good inducements, however, for prospectors. It is of wide extent. I think it must be fifty miles between Ruby and Boulder creeks, and gold has been discovered on Ruby, Boulder and all the intervening creeks. On my trip in I went as far as Harris creek. I heard that the highest pan was on Boulder. This was, I think, at eight or ten feet bedrock. It went $1.30. I heard nothing of a six-dollar pan and do not believe it. I heard that a paystreak four feet wide had been struck, going from one cent to thirty cents a pan. I can say that the roads to Marshall creek are good, and that this feature will greatly simplify getting in supplies."

LOTS OF SPACE NEEDED.

"Can't you keep that story of yours within a column?" asked the editor.

"I'm afraid I can't, sir," replied the reporter. "You see it's a verbatim account—as ordered—of what Mrs. Clacker said when interviewed regarding her defeat by Mrs. Blank for the Sunbeam club's presidency."—Syracuse Herald.

The Japanese do not know how to kiss. If a Japanese girl learns how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign instructor. She does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO THE FRONT

Resources and Advantages of the Province to be Exploited in a Great Campaign Inaugurated and to Be Conducted By the Montreal Star and Weekly Herald.

The Minneapolis Journal, the Great Homeseekers' and Investors' Paper of the United States to Co-operate in the Campaign.

Municipal Governments, Boards of Trade, Banking, Mining and Other Interests to Be Asked to Co-operate---Western Manager Now on the Field.

Ward D. Williams, Western Manager of the Montreal Star and Weekly Herald, is in Victoria for the purpose of personally inaugurating a gigantic campaign for placing before millions of investors and homeseekers in the United States, Great Britain and Canada the great resources and advantages British Columbia has to offer. A Colonist representative interviewed Mr. Williams upon the subject with a desire to learn the scope and extent of the campaign proposed. Mr. Williams said:

"The Montreal Star and Weekly Herald has been receiving reliable information from the great railway systems, transcontinental lines and other sources, regarding the great flow of immigration that is coming into Canada this year, and regards the present time as particularly opportune for a concerted and systematic effort to promote the development of British Columbia because of the great attention the subject is arousing in Europe and throughout the United States and Canada.

"One of the greatest advantages offered in the proposed campaign is the assurance that the very latest and correct general information and statistics, absolutely up to date, and presented to the reader in the form of crisp, current newspaper reports, will be disseminated in the United States, Europe and Eastern Canada, thus placing in the hands of homeseekers and investors the very matter they require, and putting the subject in an attractive and forceful manner, which has not been done hitherto.

"The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal proposes to inaugurate a vigorous campaign with the object of promoting the agricultural, mining and industrial development of British Columbia during the most favorable months of the present year. It is proposed to publish a special section of the paper, each weekly issue devoted entirely to the giving of information, written and illustrated, concerning the advantages which the country offers to settlers and investors.

"This department will be controlled by an expert on the ground, a man of wide experience who has the reputation of being a clever and interesting writer; who has traveled far and wide over the great commercial centres, and who has a broad knowledge of the conditions existing in the various parts of the world. Our intention is to have him move out immediately to study the conditions, resources and advantages, possibilities and prospects, from the standpoint of the present campaign and with a view to interesting and drawing special attention of prospective investors and settlers to the country. He will live among the people, on the field as it were, for several months, and write entirely from the standpoint of a man on the spot.

"The Family Herald and Weekly Star, which has a circulation of 150,000 copies per week, covering every province, township and practically every post office in Canada, with a circulation of 34,000 per week in the United States, chiefly along the border of the Northwestern States, has associated with it in this campaign the Minneapolis Journal, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A., which is considered the greatest investors' and farm-land paper in the United States and has devoted over eight times the amount of space during the past two years in promoting the resources of Western Canada than any other paper published, and sent last fall to the state fair at Winnipeg its great newsboys' band of 55 pieces, the largest boys' band in the States to help advertise the fair and Western Canada. The Minneapolis Journal, with its circulation of 85,000, covering the heart of the homeseekers' and investors' district throughout the Middle West, and taking in the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan—a section from whence 70 per cent. of the homeseekers and investors are going into the Dominion—will publish simultaneously the same matter that appears in the Family Herald and Weekly Star, thus giving a combined distribution of 250,000 papers per week and reaching, at a conservative estimate, 1,000,000 readers weekly, or 24,000,000 during the period of the campaign.

"The Family Herald and Weekly Star which already has an extensive circulation, looks chiefly to the expansion of these countries and its own subsequent business development as partial compensation for its expenditure in this matter; but it also looks for the co-operation and financial support of the provincial and municipal governments, great transportation companies, mining, industrial, agricultural and other financial interests.

"November 1st will see our campaign only partially completed, as the matter published from week to week will be put in pamphlet form, and a plan is now being formulated to have this matter distributed all over Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland, and in other centres where desirable immigration is coming from."

Mr. Williams will place his proposition in detail before the different organizations in British Columbia, as well as individual interests that are concerned in the development of the resources of British Columbia, and they will undoubtedly give him loyal and substantial support. Great activity is being manifested throughout Western Canada in pacing before investors and homeseekers reliable information, and at a meeting held at Winnipeg during February over $50,000 was pledged by the different interests concerned, to be expended in distributing reliable information throughout the United States, Great Britain and Canada. This action in Manitoba is being duplicated throughout the Northwest Territories, and the time is ripe for the business interests of British Columbia to take advantage of the great campaign inaugurated by the Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Mr. Williams has placed his proposition before the executive council here, who have heartiy endorsed same, and will extend every facility to the special commissioner who is to be upon the ground for obtaining accurate and reliable information as to the resources and advantages British Columbia has to offer. The railway systems have made liberal appropriations for this work, and the federal government is also co-operating from Ottawa. A similar support from the leading interests of the province will assure the greatest advertising for British Columbia throughout the world that has ever been attempted.

PREMIER McBRIDE'S ENDORSEMENT.

I have gone carefully into the proposition of the MONTREAL STAR and WEEKLY HERALD in connection with the MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL addressed to R. E. Gosnel, Secretary of the Immigration Department, who has reported strongly in favor of the merits of same as calculated to be effective in advertising and calling attention to the West, and I have no hesitation on behalf of the Government in endorsing it as such.

(Signed) RICHARD McBRIDE.

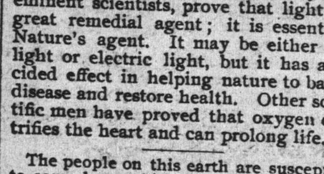
LIFE OF PIONEER POWDER MAKER

Further Particulars of the Career of the Late Mr. B. E. Olsen.

The funeral of the late B. E. Olsen, whose death occurred at the Jubilee Hospital on Tuesday, as a result of injuries received at the powder works, will take place tomorrow morning from the family residence, No. 73 View street, at 9:45 o'clock, and later from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Mr. Olsen had proven himself one of the greatest inventors of powder and dynamite explosives. He followed that profession for over 60 years, and started this business when in boyhood days. He came to British Columbia in the early sixties, and joined in the rush to the goldfields. After a number of years in the goldfields he began to manufacture powder for the construction of the C. P. R.. This was in the year 1880. About July, 1880, at Yale, B. C., Mr. Olsen met with a misfortune, having lost $5,000 in greenbacks in a fire there which swept the whole city and along the main line for miles. His residence as well as his works were burned, he being away at the time of the fire. He then came to Victoria and was for several years manager for the Giant Powder Works at Ten-Mile Point. After serving a number of years at the works, he invented the drain pipes which are now used by the city for nearly the entire sewerage system. He and Mr. Tom Burnes, Jr., son of the well-known Tom Burnes of Victoria, were engaged at the old Lion Brewery manufacturing pipes, after which they agreed to sell for a neat little sum. He then turned his attention to coal mining. He and Mr. Gabriol discovered coal on Tumbo Island, and after a few months' hard work, sold it to a fuel company, who worked it at a profit for a time. But Mr. Olsen lost his share of the sale. Mr. Olsen was very hard of hearing, and also was at a disadvantage of not having the use of the right arm, having been hurt in an explosion a few years previous. He lost his hearing and use of his right arm and he had to depend on a trusted friend. After this he manufactured powder off Seh's Point for Mr. Chas. Hayward, who had a contract taking a rock from the harbor. He then went to the Kootenay country with others for the manufacture of powder there, but just when nicely started his works and all its belongings were washed away by the large flood there, which caused so much loss all along the Kootenay river. Since then Mr. Olsen has never been able to get a start to regain what he had lost through misfortune. Mr. Olsen was a very quiet and useful man. He was always adding new points to manufacturing explosives, but never got the credit he should have. Deceased was well known in Victoria, and especially in powder circles. He had a large circle of friends, who will regret to learn of his death and be in full sympathy for his large family who are left to mourn his loss. Deceased was born in the month of September, 1826, which makes him 78 years of age. He leaves a wife and nine children, four sons and five daughters, to mourn his loss.

Coroner Hart conducted an inquest on the remains yesterday morning. The evidence showed that the explosion in which Mr. Olsen was hurt occurred while he was melting old scrap lead. The foreman, who was one of the witnesses, explained that this lead was supposed to be burned before being placed in the melting pot, in order to remove all traces of nitro-glycerine. He thought that some of this might not have been burned, thus causing the explosion. Mr. Olsen, he said, was an experienced man. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.



Recent experiments conducted by most eminent scientists, prove that light is a great remedial agent; it is essentially Nature's agent. It may be either sunlight or electric light, but it has a decided effect in helping nature to banish disease and restore health. Other scientific men have proved that oxygen electrifies the heart and can prolong life.

The people on this earth are susceptible to some laws which govern plant life. A plant cannot be successfully grown in the dark. A man is seldom healthy and strong who lives in the dark or in sunless rooms. After all, Nature's ways are found to be the best. Nature's remedies are always best for eradicating disease, and by this we mean a medicine made of roots and herbs. They are assimilated in the stomach and taken up by the blood and are, therefore, the most potent means which can be employed for the regaining of lost health. Dr. R. V. Pierce, consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., in many years of extensive practice, found that he could pin his faith to an alterative extract of certain plants and roots for the cure of all blood diseases. This he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Containing no alcohol nor narcotics, entirely vegetable, this "Discovery" makes rich red blood and is a powerful tissue-builder, giving the tired business man or woman renewed strength and health. Rapidly growing school-girls and boys often show impoverished blood by the pimples or boils which appear on face or neck. To eradicate the poisons from the blood, and feed the heart, lungs and stomach on pure blood, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering his own blood remedy to you instead of this well-known preparation of Dr. Pierce's. Ten chances to one he will substitute a cheap compound having a large percentage of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best for the bowels. Use them with the "Discovery."

MOVEMENTS ON THE YALU RIVER

Japanese Still South of Stream and Russians Doubtful of New Chwang.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

New Chwang, March 19.—The rumors of the Japanese having established themselves in Southern Manchuria are regarded here as being unworthy of credence. There are no Japanese north of the Yalu river, nor have any of their scouts been seen there since the beginning of the present mouth. On the other hand, the Russians are reported to have crossed the Yalu to the south, leaving a small force to guard the river. Mounted messengers pass both ways daily. It is apparently certain that the Russians are hesitating whether to defend New Chwang or not. However, since the protection of the French flag is not procurable, the Russians are reinforcing the garrison and making fresh intrenchments. It is officially stated that Col. Munthes mission to assist Chinese families to leave Port Arthur has been successful, as over 2,000 persons have already taken advantage of this aid to leave the Russian port.

MATTERS FOR EXPERT.

House Owner—Still, it doesn't seem to me that it ought to cost so much to paint the house.

Painter—Pardon me, but you're no judge. I might say the same about your nose.

RAISING THE FATAL SUBMARINE BOAT

No Explanation as Yet of the Exact Cause of Terrible Disaster.

Portsmouth, March 19.—The British submarine boat No. A 1, which was sunk with her crew yesterday, was swung between lighters late tonight, but was not raised, and salvage operations were suspended until tomorrow.

The divers found her lying on her port side. Up to the present time no explanation of the exact cause of the disaster has been made. During the day King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent messages of sympathy to Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

MUTABILITY.

When first I heard her dulcet voice
It set my heart to leaping.
We married. Now from it I find
Relief alone when sleeping.

DOLING OUT ANOTHER FACT.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, what does this paper mean when it talks about the "money devil?"

Mr. Chugwater—It means the microbe that inhabits old and ragged banknotes. It isn't really a devil. It's only an imp. Now let me alone.—Chicago Tribune.

VOTERS' LIST.

Full List of Names Proposed to Be Struck Off.

It having been reported to the Registrar of Voters that the following persons have either ceased to reside in this province or died, and notices have been sent by him to the parties that their names will be struck off the list of the voters at a court of revision, to be held on the 2nd day of May next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, unless he hears in the meantime to the contrary. He will be much obliged to any person who knows that any of the parties still reside in the province if they will notify him to that effect:

20, Adams, Joseph Mason, 44 Rae street, druggist; 389, Blyth, Robert Bayne, 280 Yates street, clergyman; 471, Brewer, Edward Ernest, Union Club, waiter; 833, Cockrell, Ernest Lawrence, 181 Fort street, florist; 1295, Farmer, Daniel James, 68 Douglas street, tailor; 1385, Francis, Frederick, 26 Mary street, Victoria West, florist;; 2156, Jones, James Edward, 113 Chatham street, plumber; 2143, Jones, Charles Albert, 113 Chatham street, plumber; 2497, McCarrall, John, Osborne House, driver; 2550, McDonald, William, Colonial Metropole Hotel, miner; 2580, McGregor, Archie, 107 Government street, bartender; 2768, Marshall, William Richard, 61 North Park street, architect; 2883, Mimmack, Frank Lincoln, 13 Phoenix Place, linotype operator; 3013, Murton, Frank Edward, 100 Douglas street, letter carrier; 3126, Ogden, Jonathan Whitfield, 58 North Park street, carpenter; 3269, Petersen, John, 228 Simcoe street, mariner; 3292, Piggott, James Richard, Queen's Hotel, bottler; 3596, Sacho, Carl Goldberg, 5 David street, longstoreroom; 3963, Strickland, George William, 1 Centre road, baker; 4171, Vigor, Edward Richard, 85 Hill street, clerk; 4474, Wrigley, George Weston, 35 King's road, printer;.

The following names will be removed, the parties having died: 1391, Fraser, Andrew, 7 Humboldt street, laborer; 3318, La Plante, John Pius, 51 St. Lawrence street, laborer.

DEATH OF MRS. KEATING.

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Burns Dies in California.

The announcement of the death at Santa Monica, Cal., yesterday of Mrs. Alfred V. Keating, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Burns, of this city, will come as a shock to a very large circle of acquaintances and the heartfelt sympathy of the community will go out to the bereaved husband and parents in their affliction under such peculiarly sad and distressing circumstances.

Mrs. Keating was born in Victoria and was educated at St. Ann's Academy in this city. For years the deceased, then Katie Burns, was one of the sopranos of St. Andrew's Cathedral. Of a particularly bright and lively disposition the late Mrs. Keating was a general favorite with the young people, not only of the St. Andrew's congregation but of other churches as well, and being possessed of a voice of more tha average sweetness was often in requisition at amateur performances for charitable and other objects.

About a year ago the deceased was married at Santa Monica to Alfred, son of the late Andrew Keating of this city a most estimable gentleman, who, with his two elder sons, were victims of th Islander catastrophe.

With more than its share of bereavements within a few years the family is once more plunged into grief at th death of a dear one.

Mrs. Burns was at the bedside of he daughter when the end came, havin lately made the journey to California o a visit to her son-in-law's home.

SAYS ALSEK IS RICH IN GOLD

Dawson Business Man Declares Reports That New Diggings Not Exaggerated.

Colonel Charles Reichenbach, of Dawson, who is now visiting the coast, ha been six years in the Yukon, and is convinced that the Alsek district digging will prove as rich this year as did th Eldorado on Bonanza in the early day of the Klondike. He says:

"There is already an incipient boom in White Horse. When I passed through the town was well filled with people. The hotels were full, and even some of the steamers in winter quarters there were used as lodging places. White Horse should be a prosperous city. It is easy of access, and from it any part of the territory can be reached without delay. The Alsek region, of which so much is expected, is only a short distance away, and there will be nothing like the hardships of the first Klondike rush in getting into the new placers. What is more, that whole country is tributary to the lower coast towns of British Columbia and they should obtain every dollar's worth of the trade. You will find that several firms who have done business with the north have been watching Alsek, and will have representatives in there very soon. As a business man I paid particular attention to reports from there, and every one of them bore out the previous ones that the gold was in Alsek."

Mr. Reichenbach stated that when he was in Skagway last Tuesday Major Wood of the Mounted Police was on the Dalton trail, establishing a new post on the boundary line as laid d by the Alaska commission. He was to go into the Alsek country immediately upon his return, and is probably there now. The official report on the country can hardly be out yet, but there is little doubt in the minds of men who taken pains to watch the district that it will be very favorable.

Supreme Court Adjourned Sitting

The Board of Trade vs. Tupper & Peters Was Argued Yesterday.

Mr. Justice Irving Reserved Decision— Camsusa vs. Coigdarippe Being Tried.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday morning the adjourned sittings of the Supreme court were resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving.

Before any cases were heard E. P. Davis, K. C., made application for the dismissal of all the cases against the British Yukon Consolidated Railway Company, as the plaintiffs had decided to drop the cases since the late Alaskan boundary award.

The cases were therefore dismissed without costs and the security released to the plaintiffs. E. P. Davis, K. C., appeared for the defendants and Frank Higgins for plaintiffs.

B. C. Board of Trade vs. Tupper & Peters for rent of offices in the Board of Trade building. A. L. Belyea for plaintiffs and J. H. Lawson, jr., for defendants.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

The next case on the list was Camsusa et al. vs. Coigdarippe, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Erb (heirs of the late L. Erb). E. P. Davis, K. C., and L. Crease appeared for the plaintiffs and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., George Jay, A. E. McPhillips, K. C., appeared for the defendants.

E. P. Davis, K. C., opened the case for the plaintiffs and stated that the case was one for wrongful administration of the estate of the late Mr. Camsusa, who left as his executors the late L. Erb and the defendant Coigdarippe. The case rests on the allegation that Coigdarippe, being a trustee sold the interest of the late Mr. Camsusa, in a liquor business, to himself. The defence is that the late Mr. Camsusa's partner, Mr. Boucherat, bought the interest for $6,000.

Mr. Davis contended that while the evidence differed somewhat the results were really the same. The late Mr Erb told plaintiff, Mrs. Camsusa, tha defendant Coigdarippe was willing t buy her late husband's interest at $6,000, and advised her to accept the offer, which was accepted, $150 down and a note for $2,850 at two years and one for $3,000 at three years at 6 per cent. These notes were never met, though six years afterwards the interest was raised to 8 per cent. Mr. Coigdarippe sold his interest to Pither & Leiser for $26,000. Mr. Coigdarippe always paid the interest to Mrs. Camsusa, Mr. Boucherat never did. The defence being that Mrs. Coigdarippe bought the interest from Mr. Boucherat and paid him the interest and he in turn paid Mrs. Camsusa.

Mrs. Camsusa was the first witness called by Mr. Davis and testified to the dates of her marriage to the late Mr. Camsusa and the dates of births of the co-plaintiffs, her children. Witness testified as to her late husband's business and his friendship for defendant Coigdarippe. Mr. Erb called on witness about a month after her husband's death and proposed that she should sell the business to Coigdarippe as before outlined. She agreed and Coigdarippe brought her a month afterwards the amount of one month's interest, $29.25. Regularly thereafter Coigdarippe brought the interest for over three years. Boucherat never did. Witness then decided that she was not getting enough interest and went to the store and asked Coigdarippe for more and he paid her therafter at the rate of 8 per cent.

Neither of the trustees of the estate suggested to witness that she should consult a lawyer about the safe of her interest. Witness said she knew no more about the sale than she had given in her evidence.

Cross-examined by E. V. Bodwell, K. C., witness said she received $50 from Mr. Erb in either December, 1884, or January, 1885, being half of the amount due on her interest in the business. Coigdarippe received the other half. She never received any other payment except this outside of the interest.

Witness was shown a receipt for $55.10, dated September, 1885, and one for $29.25 on September 30, 1885, the latter being for one month's interest.

Witness said this was not the first payment she had received from Mr. Coigdarippe for interest. She said the former amount must have been interest on insurance money from Mr. E. M. Johnson, which amounted to $57 odd when nothing was deducted.

The case will be continued this morning.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

New Crop Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, BULBS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

BEE HIVES AND SUPPLIES

FERTILIZERS, FRUIT PACKAGES, Eastern Prices or less. White Labor. Catalogue Free.

M. J. HENRY,

3009 Westminster Road. Vancouver, B.C.
WHITE LABOR ONLY.

We Shall Buy a Million

Bottles of Liquozone and Give Them to the Sick.

We have purchased for $100,000 the American rights to Liquozone. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million 50c bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you?

Costs $500,000

We publish this offer in every great newspaper in America. The cost of the offer, we expect, will reach $500,000. We pay that price because it seems the only way to quickly let the sick know what Liquozone does.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone does in germ troubles what all the drugs, all the skill in the world, cannot do without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which men have spent over 20 years in perfecting. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Yet this wonderful product which no germ can resist, is, to the human body the most essential element of life.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, wherever they are, and the results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destoying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentry—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula—Syphillis
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Woman's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is ....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

D C B Give full address—write plainly

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.

Th

VOL. XLVI., NO. 3

Britt Gets The Decision

Lasts Twenty Round and is Given the Award Amid Protests.

Vast Crowd Evenly Divided on the Result of the Battle.

Corbett Kicks to the Reporters and Mob Breaks Down Press Stand.

San Francisco, March 25.—San Francisco tonight is fight mad. Not since the good old days when Jack Dempsey and Peter Jackson battled for fame and fought in this city has such intense and universal interest been displayed, nor has the pugilistic world witnessed such stirring scenes as those which were enacted at Woodward's Pavilion tonight when the world's champion featherweight, "Young Corbett" of Denver and Jimmy Britt fight each other to settle the question of fistic supremacy. The outcome of this contest has been the main theme of discussion among the sporting fraternity for weeks, but tonight it was the all-absorbing topic in all circles, and for the time being events of national importance were subordinated to the general division of opinion as to which of the two pugilistic stars possessed the greater championship qualities.

The climax was reached when the doors of the newly remodeled Woodward's Pavilion with its limited seating capacity were thrown open to the public. All this morning, afternoon and during the early hours of the evening, a vast throng had stood in line awaiting the sale of general admission tickets.

By nightfall the line had been augmented by thousands. Mounted policemen were compeled to use their clubs to preserve anything like order. Finally when the rush had subsided somewhat the police had stopped the sale of seats, it was estimated that as many persons had been unable to gain admission to the auditorium as were assembled within its walls. When the bell summoned the principals to the main event to the center of the ring there were about 8,000 people in attendance. The club officials stated that the receipts would total about $40,000, which is the greatest amount ever contested for by fighters of Corbett's and Britt's calibre. Included in the assemblage were prominent sporting men from all over the country. Both pugilists weighed in at Harry Corbett's resort tonight, and as had been predicted, failed to budge the bar at the 130 notch.

Britt's exact weight was 129, while that of Corbett was not given to the public. So great was the crowd which assembled at the weighing-in quarters that the principals were greatly inconvenienced and some delay ensued on this account. There was little change in the betting situation [illegible] Corbett was [illegible] odds which fluctuated from 10 to 6 to 10 to 5½. At 8:30 p. m. the indications were that owing to the increase of Britt money the odds would go to 10 to 7.

The betting, which had been apathetic considering the importance of the contest and the tremendous interest displayed therein, tonight revived with a suddeness that literally swamped the pool sellers. Corbett has wagered $2,500 against $1,500 that he will be returned a winner, while Britt placed $500 against $900 on his own chances. It is rumored that the champion has $5,000 or over to place at odds of 10 to 3 that he would win inside of 12 rounds. In the mutuals the majority of speculators figured Corbett to win in from 10 to 15 rounds, while Britt is held to have the best chance in 18 rounds or more. Corbett's seconds tonight are Harry Tuthill, Tim McGrath and C. Otts. Tuthill also acted as the champion's chief adviser. Britt was looked after by Spider Kelly, Frank Rafael and Curt Richardson.

Kelly acted as director-general for the Britt forces.

Two preliminaries preceded the main event. Hugh McGordon and Jack Evans, both local celebrities, furnished the curtain raiser, while Jack Burke of San Francisco and Lyn Truscott of Australia toed the scratch in the second event. Truscitt's record in the Antipodes is quite noteworthy. Just prior to the main event Corbett received an encouraging message from J. H. Rothwell of Denver and several letters from people offering him engagements after th fight.

9:40 p. m.—Young Corbett was the first to enter the ring. He was clad in a blue and white sweater and had both hands bandaged. After being cheered he took his seat and proceeded to read numerous telegrams which had preceded him. Corbett smiled confidently to his friends around the ringside. His condition appeared to be perfect.

Miks Schreck, who is matched to fight Billy Woods at Colma was presented to the crowd pending the arrival of Britt.

A bathch of challenges was received and read by Announcer Jordan. Buddy Ryan, Eddie Hanlon and Kid Herman challenged the winner of the Britt-Corbett fight.

Numerous local celebrities also were there with challenges, among them being Spitcer Welch and Jack Cordell. A telegram was received from Sam Harris, challenging the winner in behalf of Terry McGovern. Corbett announced that in the event of his winning he will accept McGovern's defy.

9:54 p. m.—Britt has just entered the ring. He was introduced as the "Idol of the Olympic Club and the pride of California." Britt was accorded an ovation which lasted several minutes. Jimmy looked a bit worried, but it was seen that his physical condition was good in spite of the low weight.

Immediately afterwards Corbett was introduced as the "Pride of Colorado and the featherweight champion of the world." His reception did not suffer in comparison with the ovation accorded the local favorite.

Both men are posing for a flashlight photograph.

Referee Graney entered the ring, and after shaking hands with both men brought them to the center of the ring and gave them their instructions. Britt looked nervous as he posed for the pyrophic. Britt and Corbett then shook hands and went to their respective corners.

Britt wore red trunks with the emblem of the Olympic Club on them. Corbett's trunks were plain black. It will be a twenty-round contest, Marquis of Queensbury rules, the men to break by order of the referee.

10 p. m.—Time called.

Round 1.—Britt crouches low, Corbett leads right, Jimmy backs away. Corbett leads left twice, is blocked. Britt leads left, goes over Corbett's shoulder; both miss lefts, not a blow struck yet. They are both careful. Corbett's left for stomach is short. Britt lands good left on stomach, then underclothes."
rushes in and puts left on face and left