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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1905.

NO. 97.

MANY RUSSIANS ARE SURRENDERING

TO JAPANESE WHO ARE ADVANCING NORTHWARD

Report From St. Petersburg That Russian Council Has Decided to Continue The War.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—No further Russian news was received from the front this morning, but the magnitude of the catastrophe is now apparent to all here. The war office admits that even the remnants of the army are still in danger. Field Marshal Oyama holds a magnificent strategic position. It is reported that the Japanese flanking columns are in touch above the pass, and that there may be a Sedan there.

No adequate estimate of the losses has been furnished, but with the units captured on the left, unaccounted for, the killed or wounded already total 65,000. The war office does not even know accurately what units are captured. Gen. Linovitch's army, although its units were scattered and confused, got off with the fewest losses. Gen. Kaulbars was the heaviest loser, leaving 28,000 prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. Kaulbars himself with the remnants of his army had a narrow escape. When the Japanese drove their wedge across the railroad above Mukden he just managed to pull clear by withdrawing south of the city and then moving northward in the mountains barely in time to avoid Gen. Kuroki's columns, which were already at the Hun river bombarding Fu pass. According to the latest advices Gen. Kaulbars is being pursued, and has not succeeded in extracting himself from the mountains. Gen. Meyendorff, commander of the first army corps, was wounded in the shoulder.

KOUROPATKIN IS STILL IN COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Russian "Grand Army," with the exception of the thousands of prisoners, is still on the plains and mountains around Mukden, is gathering about the fortifications of the pass, which were built as a refuge before the battle of Liao Yang, and it is engaged in the work of reorganizing and further strengthening its lines.

According to the general staff, the main body already has completed its retreat and the rearward movement is being carried out slowly, keeping in touch with the pursuing columns of Japanese. Gen. Kouropatkin still holds command. An officer of the general staff said to-day that he will probably not retire until some semblance of order has been restored. The question of his successor is still undetermined.

The food supply at the pass is none too large, immense quantities having been burned at Mukden, and Russian correspondents telegraph that they have had nothing to eat for two days. The Russians, however, are probably faring better.

Telegrams from the Russian side, though inadequate however for any definite estimate of the Russian losses, show that they have been extremely heavy enough to cripple offensive operations for many months. Gen. Kouropatkin admits that 50,000 wounded were carried off, but says nothing as to how many killed, wounded and prisoners were left behind; and from his picture of a little handful of two officers and 150 men carrying the Imperial flag, marching off, led by their gallant colonel, clinging to the standard, can be derived some idea of the losses sustained by the regiments that bore the brunt of the fighting.

Another tragic picture of the retreat is related in correspondence from the front. Gen. Rennenkampf's detachment from Oubensupa, with barely one-third of its original strength, the brave soldiers breaking down and sobbing and kissing the blood-stained ground which they had been ordered to relinquish. The losses of officers is said to have been especially heavy and many of the higher and more capable officers were killed.

REPORT FROM THE ARMY OF KUROKI.

With General Kuroki's Army in the Field Northeast of Mukden, Sunday, March 12 (via Fushun, March 13).—Every hour increases the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian army. To-night 25,000 dead are known to have been left on the field, making the casualties at least 100,000. Between 40,000 and 60,000 prisoners, some siege guns and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Japanese, whose losses did not exceed those of former great battles. Gen. Kuroki's army losing only 5,000.

Tokio, March 14, 11 a.m.—A telegram received to-day from headquarters in the field says: "In the direction of Sing Ching our forces have been obliging the enemy from Yungpan, 18 miles east of Fushun, and on March 11th occupied that place. In the direction of the Shakhe river all our forces are continuing the pursuit

of the remnant of the enemy, and many Russian officers and men are surrendering to our train guards in the mountainous districts east of the Tie pass road. "Additional spoils taken in the direction of the Shakhe river are wagons and carts captured southeast of Chilikous. They exceed one thousand, loaded with gun ammunition, small ammunition, entrenchment tools, telegraph and telephone equipment, ponton material, and water boilers. They also carried four-teen thousand 8-centimetres and four-teen hundred 15-centimetres shells, besides 1,200,000 rounds of small ammunition and various military supplies.

"In the direction of Sing Ching the spoils included 120,000 small ammunition, 800 shells and 3,000 entrenching tools."

JAPS OUTNUMBERED BY THREE TO ONE.

Japanese left Army, Wednesday, March 8.—Via Yinkow, March 14.—From noon until darkness yesterday the left column of General Oku's army fought a desperate fight seven miles north of the River Hun and five miles west of the railway. The Russian forces outnumbered the Japanese three to one.

The Russians, who had been heavily reinforced from the south, rushed out of their trenches to meet the advancing Japanese, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued, the soldiers using their bayonets and the officers their swords.

Russian casualties were over 10,000 killed and wounded, and the Japanese a little over 3,000.

The Russian dead were left on the field in heaps, among them many staff officers. Last night part of the extreme left army reached the railway between Mukden and the Pass, destroying it, thereby preventing the trains from running north.

The Russians are to-day retiring in large bodies along the main highway. A large Japanese force is holding the main road to the Russian retreat. It is estimated that the enemy's casualties were about 20,000. Fifteen prisoners say that the Seventy-first division was almost annihilated.

"Although the enemy set fire to stores at Machanow and Mungpo, we captured thousands of bushels of provisions and enormous quantities of ammunition and other war supplies at these places."

RAISING NEW ARMY WILL LEAD TO DISORDER.

New York, March 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the Herald says: "The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Gazette declares that the mobilization is impossible in Russia at present because of the mass of people who are being raised for the war."

"During a recent visit to Poland, high Russian officials, including Baron Yoken, chief of the Warsaw police, said that mobilization on a large scale in the present temper of the Russian people was out of the question. As the military authorities themselves estimate the number of men required to form a new Manchurian army at half a million any attempt to mobilize this number will undoubtedly lead to most serious disorders, which would still further complicate the critical state of affairs in the interior of Russia."

DECLINE TO DISCUSS LACK OF MOBILITY.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field (no date), via Fushun, March 14.—The country is swarming with hungry, disheartened Russians, who are surrendering in squads to any pursuing Japanese meet.

Leading Japanese officers have refused to criticize the lack of mobility displayed while driving the Russians beyond the pass.

Most of the foreign attaches with the Russians, including two American and British officers, were captured at Mukden.

DECISION OF THE RUSSIAN WAR COUNCIL.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—6 p.m.—The war council held at Tsarsko-Selo to-day, at which War Minister Sakharoff, General Dragomiroff and others were present, is understood to have decided the question of continuing the war in the affirmative.

RECONNAISSANCES BY THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—General Kouropatkin, in a dispatch dated March 13th, says he has received no further report of any fighting between organized bodies of troops, and announcing that the Japanese are making reconnaissances.

view of the battle, the connected story emanating out of the confusion incident to the execution of Mukden and the forced retreat to Tie pass.

On February 24th all was ready for an attack on the westward; various portions of the army had been disposed for an advance on the right flank. Suddenly, on the evening of that day, the order to advance was cancelled, and a second order was given for the transfer of Gen. Kouropatkin's First Siberian corps and several other organizations to the left flank, which was being pressed heavily by a large force of Japanese.

The pursuing Japanese have frequent encounters with the rear guards. Gen. Kouropatkin must remove his supplies from Tie pass if he plans a retirement to Harbin, as they will be necessary to maintain the army during their march. The Russians have no stores between Tie pass and Harbin.

ONE DIVISION WAS ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

Tokio, March 13.—The following report was received to-day from the headquarters of the Japanese in the field: "It is estimated that the spoils which fell into our hands in the direction of Sinking (Gden) since the occupation by us of Tshinketchen on February 24th has been as follows: Rifles, 2,200; machine guns, 6; small arms, 3,200,000 rounds; shells, 11,500; entrenching tools, 6,000; wire, 1,200 bundles; materials for light railway for construction of 33 miles; wagons for the latter, 450; garments, 10 carloads; cooking machinery for 8 pits; timber, 4,000 pieces.

"Besides these, we took large quantities of cereals, fodder, tents, beds, stoves, maps and telephones, as well as a great number of bullocks and horses. "The enemy left about 1,200 dead on the field. We took eight prisoners.

"It is estimated that the enemy's casualties were about 20,000. Fifteen prisoners say that the Seventy-first division was almost annihilated.

"Although the enemy set fire to stores at Machanow and Mungpo, we captured thousands of bushels of provisions and enormous quantities of ammunition and other war supplies at these places."

RUSSIANS BUILD STRONG FORTIFICATIONS.

Tokio, March 14.—Advices from the front are that the Russians have made elaborate preparations for the defence of their positions along the high lands near Tieling, and the fortifications along the line of the river appear from the front to be well high impregnable.

It is stated upon authority that Japanese officials who have examined the Russian entrenchments declare that the work of reducing them will be long and arduous. Deep trenches have been dug along the apex of the hills, while eastward along the line of railway exceptionally strong fortifications have been constructed. These latter extend in a semi-circle some eight miles around the bend of the river. It is admitted at the war office that unless the rumors are true that a Japanese force succeeded in penetrating around through the Kamoling mountains to the northward of the Russian position, the Russians will be able to hold out for a considerable time.

ALBERTA RANGES SOLD.

Purchased by American Capitalist, Who Will Colonize Land—Price in Neighborhood of \$400,000.

Winnipeg, March 15.—The extensive ranges of the Cochrane Ranch Company in Southern Alberta, containing some 66,500 acres of land, have been sold. The sale was made by Mr. H. A. Mullins, ex-M.P. of this city, general manager of the Cochrane Ranch Company, and the consideration is said to be in the neighborhood of \$400,000, or about \$6 per acre.

The quality of the latter is said to be the finest in Alberta, as the sires were nearly all imported by Senator Cochrane from Scotland, and all the cattle were bred on the range. The president of the company is Sir George A. Drummond, the secretary and treasurer Mr. C. M. Holt, and the general manager Mr. H. A. Mullins.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Show an Increase of Nearly Five Million Dollars Compared With Last Year.

London, March 13.—The army estimates for 1905-6, which were brought down to the Commons this afternoon, total \$149,005,000, an increase of \$4,500,000 over the last estimate.

364 Japanese, the Chinese governor of Mukden giving his word.

To Defend Them until Mukden was occupied by the Japanese. Of the military railroad, all but 125 miles was abandoned, and the wagons and engines destroyed. Most important of all, from a material point of view, is the loss of the Fushun coal mines, which supplied the road with coal.

The retirement of the wagon transport was twice imperilled by panic on the morning of March 10th. A Japanese squadron and guns concealed in the mountains opened fire, and the drivers left their wagons and carts, cutting loose their horses or throwing away their stores. Confusion spread to civilians and even gunners, and was communicated to some infantry troops. The gray-clad cloud without formation, hidden by dust, surged on. The Japanese, however, soon ceased firing and order was restored.

Troops following the wagon train carried off the cannon. Soldiers broke open officers' boxes and portmanteaus and ransacked them for valuables. Just before dusk another panic occurred at Santalisse. The cooler head of the panicked-stricken mass, but many lives were lost and additional property was sacrificed.

The retirement of the western and central armies was effected by four roads, and also over the fields between. The army of General Linevitch followed the eastern roads from Fushun, Limpan and Fu pass. The third army retired in echelon, leaving a strong rear guard.

The Japanese bent their efforts to thrust in from the flanks and cut off portions of the army. Several divisions acting as the rear guard, under General Linevitch, were almost surrounded, but broke through. The rear guard on the night of March 10th held the heights at Suchita, and on March 11th and 12th fell slowly back to Tie pass.

Now, two days later, the pass is a great organized military camp, in which troops assembled in calm and have got themselves into order. The men, forgetting their recent hunger, sleeplessness, weariness and fear of death, sit around the camp fires and are ready to defend the position, and even offered to go out and attack the Japanese.

AT WORK ON EIGHT SUBMARINE BOATS.

London, March 14.—The Times Russia correspondent states that a batch of eight submarine boats of the latest American type have just been laid down at a secluded spot in Sevastopol and are being built by skilled American workmen.

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CANADIAN TROOPS FOR GARRISONS

PERMANENT CORPS TO BE INCREASED TO 4,000

Bill Providing for Additional Men Will Be Introduced in the Dominion House This Session.

Ottawa, March 14.—On account of the taking over of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux by the Dominion government it will be necessary to increase the permanent corps from 2,000 to 4,000. A bill will be introduced in parliament this session to make the necessary increase.

Sir Chas. Parsons will come to Ottawa to look after the details.

Statement in Commons.

London, March 14.—In the course of the discussion on the army

RUSSIANS ROUTED; JAPS IN PURSUIT Oyama Lost No Time in Striking Another Blow and Has Occupied Tie Pass.

Kouropatkin Again Forced to Burn His Stores to Prevent Them Falling Into Hands of His Pursuers—Czar Determined to Carry on the War.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—Gen. Kouropatkin, in a dispatch dated March 14th, says: "A force Japanese attack on the centre of our positions at the Fan river (about 13 miles south of Tie pass) has been repulsed. "More than a thousand corpses remain in front of our positions."

JAPANESE ARE APPROACHING TIE PASS.

New York, March 15.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: According to the latest news from Tie pass, the Japanese are within a few miles of that position and a resumption of fighting is hourly expected. The general staff, however, declares that the enemy is too much exhausted for an immediate attack.

According to Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russians are fast reorganizing their forces and on the alert. According to Gen. Masloff, the extent of the loss to the third army is still unascertained. Gen. Kouropatkin is highly commended for leading the onslaught against Gen. Nogi on March 10th, which is believed to have prevented the complete loss of the second and third armies.

There is no news of Gen. Rennenkampf. It is feared that his division of trans-Baikal Cossacks shared the fate of the Caucasus cavalry brigade. Two officers, Albrecht and Hartmann, report that they are the only survivors of that brigade who remain to tell the tale of the fighting of Friday and Saturday, when the cavalry was sacrificed in order to cover the retreat of the rear guard.

A Japanese force of infantry and artillery is reported to be approaching Vladivostok. This gives rise to the belief that a siege is contemplated. In connection with the announcement of Gen. Kouropatkin's offer to resign comes a statement from an equally authoritative source that Gen. Kouropatkin attributes his failure to the inadequacy of his reinforcements, and that he points out the hopelessness of achieving any conclusive result until overwhelming forces are in the east.

JAPANESE CRUISERS ARRIVE AT SINGAPORE.

London, March 15.—A dispatch to the Star from Singapore, Straits Settlement, says that four Japanese cruisers arrived there to-day from the eastward.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS MAY BE INCREASED.

With Gen. Oku's Headquarters, March 12, 4 p.m., via Fusan (delayed in transmission).—Reports received up to last night show that over 40,000 Russian prisoners have been captured by all the Japanese armies, and that over 50 Russian guns have been taken. Reports still coming in say that the Russians are still surrounded. There are many villages within the Japanese circle yet unoccupied and it is possible they contain many more prisoners. The total number of prisoners it is expected will reach 50,000.

The Chinese are enthusiastically welcoming the Japanese into Mukden, and flags are waving from all buildings. The Russians have no stores between Tie pass and Harbin.

In the last stages of the battle Gen. Linievitch's army became completely separated from the remainder of the forces.

Captured prisoners report that Gen. Kouropatkin believed that he was winning the battle up to March 7th, when Gen. Nogi pressed him strongly on the northwest. Gen. Kouropatkin ordered the troops on the Shakhe river to fall back and defend Mukden, thus forfeiting an opportunity to utilize the Hun river, which affords a stronger and more natural line of resistance than the Shakhe. "Ranges of hills command the plain and the crossing of the wide river bed is dangerous on account of the partially melted ice. The hills are strengthened by a series of earthworks connected by deep trenches. This position was lost on account of General Kuroki's rapid marching.

Some of the foreign military observers criticize Gen. Kouropatkin's generalship very severely. Field Marshal Oyama's original plan seems to have been to hold the Russians along the Shakhe while working around them with both wings, but the Japanese right was fought to a standstill. The Russian retreat from the Shakhe river, rapidly pursued, gave the Japanese an opening to cut the Russian centre, surround Mukden, and isolate the Russian left.

One thousand prisoners are being marched to Liao Yang for shipment to Japan. They are a mixed lot, including Poles, Mongols, Burjats and Kirghis. Their clothing and equipment is much inferior to that of the Japanese. The Siberians who fought in the earlier months of the war were the best men that Russia has had. The Russians that are voluntarily sur-

rendering make an abject spectacle. The Japanese are treating them most kindly.

REPAIRS TO THE LENA LYING AT MARE ISLAND.

Vallejo, Cal., March 15.—The plans of the Russian government to have the Russian cruiser Lena, which has been lying at the Mare Island navy yards for many months, repaired at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, have been abandoned, as President Roosevelt would not give the desired permission. The work will be done at Mare Island by the regular yard employees. Two months of time will be required to complete the repairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 16.—(2 a. m.)—Flanking tactics by the Japanese apparently are in progress again.

The Associated Press correspondent, who remains at Tie pass at the cost of great personal hardships, telegraphed that Gen. Miaschenko on March 14th engaged a Japanese force on the Russian right. It is possible that the attacking force was a Japanese column which disappeared from observation during the battle of Mukden. The Japanese do not appear to have renewed the frontal attack up to noon yesterday, the demonstration on Tuesday having shown that the Russians were preparing to make a determined resistance.

The office of the censor has already been removed to Santoupi, eight miles north of Tie pass. The Associated Press correspondent declares that the newspaper correspondents have practically been starved out of Tie pass. This may perhaps be an indication of the amount of food available for the army. It is stated that the Japanese have immense quantities of which were destroyed at Mukden, where practically the entire reserve commissariat had been accumulated.

It is rumored that an order for another general mobilization is being prepared and that a new army will be forwarded to Manchuria.

JAPANESE FLEET SAILS FROM SINGAPORE.

London, March 16.—A dispatch from Singapore to the Daily Express, dated March 15th, says: "The Japanese fleet departed this afternoon."

The appearance of Admiral Togo's fleet in the track that would be used in any attempt by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky to make for Vladivostok is the most interesting news of the day. It is not known whether Vice-Admiral Togo is with the fleet.

According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at Singapore, who visited the fleet, the officers were unusually reticent. Four Japanese officers landed and conferred with the Japanese consul, after it was understood by the correspondent that the squadron would shortly sail again as it required nothing.

The presumption here is that Admiral Togo acquired some information concerning Rojestvensky's intentions. So far as is known in London, Rojestvensky's squadron is still off the coast of Madagascar, but as the ice in the harbor of Vladivostok is probably beginning to give, the Russian admiral must soon make a decision whether to dash for Vladivostok or return to Russia. Naval experts here believe that the Japanese will not come out to meet him in quest of the second Pacific squadron, on the ground that he cannot afford to run unnecessary risks. The Russian volunteer cruiser Nostroma, converted into a fleet crosser ship, passed the Bosporus yesterday on the way to join Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, in an interview on the subject of peace, said suggestions that the Japanese had officially or unofficially put forward peace, were absolutely unfounded. "Whatever individuals may say hereafter," he added, "you may regard it as certain that the Japanese do not mean to put forward peace terms. When Russia acknowledges that she is beaten, or expresses her willingness to discuss peace, we shall be ready. Until then we shall continue to fight."

WILL WEAR DOWN JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The question of peace still engages public attention, but the attitude of this government apparently remains firm. Minister of Railroads Hilkoft, in an interview, declared he personally would welcome peace, but it was difficult to see how it was possible to end the war under the present circumstances. A peace which would surrender Russia's position in the Far East at the sacrifice of blood and treasure would be to attain it, and which would involve the complete loss of Russia's prestige throughout the world, would be folly. It was better to go on fighting. A country would never be beaten while an army was in the field, and in the test of endurance Russia's sources of men and money must prevail. There had been no relaxation in the preparations to prosecute the war. He was now getting ready to go to Siberia and personally superintend the improvement and double-tracking of the line.

KOUROPATKIN WAS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The news from the front is again very serious. Field Marshal Oyama is striking another blow at the Russian army. In spite of the exhaustion of his forces after the struggle for Mukden, he has been able to organize a fresh turning movement in the hope of completing the victory won under the walls of Mukden. Tuesday's attack upon the Russian advance line at the Fan river, it is now evident, was not a feint, while the columns were being worked around to get in position to fall upon the Russian rear, and yesterday the blow was struck. A dispatch to the Associated Press from Santoupi bringing to St. Petersburg the first word that a battle was in progress north of Tie pass. That Gen. Kouropatkin was taken by surprise is a fair inference from the manner in which he was defeated. It is believed that he was taken by surprise on Tuesday night by the Japanese, who were waiting for him to fall into the trap. It is evident that the Japanese struck

disaster to the army was not so bad as represented to be abroad. He had received a business telegram from Gen. Kouropatkin yesterday which indicated that the commander-in-chief was calm and handling the railroad situation skillfully. Personally, the Prince was surprised that Kouropatkin allowed himself to be drawn into a general engagement at Mukden, as he knew the Japanese were in superior numbers by 75,000 men; besides the Russians had Chinese under the guise of bandits to reckon with. That Kouropatkin was able to evacuate the place with 50,000 men wounded and extricate his army from the meshes of the net set by Field Marshal Oyama, even with the heavy cost in men and munitions, was, in the Prince's opinion, a military feat of the first order.

NEW COMMANDER FOR RUSSIAN ARMY.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—(2 p. m.)—It is now definitely stated that Emperor Nicholas has approved the decision of the council of war to send Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch to St. Petersburg as the best means of putting a stop to the intrigues and jealousies among the generals of the army both at St. Petersburg and at the front. Gen. Soukhomouoff will be chief of staff.

While no further dispatches have been received from the front to show whether the renewal of the fighting yesterday was confined to today, there is a persistent report on the house that Lieut. General Linievitch has achieved a notable success against General Nogi, cutting off and surrounding two divisions which were marching south to the west of Tie pass with the view of engaging in a new turning movement.

The fight yesterday indicates that Field Marshal Oyama is determined to pursue the Russians to the bitter end.

PROBABLY THREW GUNS INTO RIVERS.

Newchwang, March 15.—The military men here advance the theory that the difference in the number of guns the Japanese are reported to have captured and those guns Kouropatkin is reported to have lost is owing to the Japanese when routed having dropped the guns into the rivers through the ice and abandoned others in ravines and gullies. It is expected that when the present rush work at Mukden is over search for the lost artillery will be well rewarded.

Tie pass is now in the hands of the Japanese, and the broken Russian army continues its retreat to the north.

No details of the action have been received, and the ultimate fate of the remnant of Kouropatkin's forces is still problematical.

Another successful flanking movement on the part of the Japanese will probably seal its fate, but it may be that the Japanese are not in a condition to accomplish such a feat after their exhaustive efforts of the past two weeks.

Gen. Kouropatkin evidently left Tie pass yesterday, and reports to St. Petersburg that his army is falling back in good condition.

THE NEXT TOWN OF IMPORTANCE IN THE LINE OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT IS KALYVEN, SOME 20 MILES FROM TIE PASS, BUT ITS STRATEGIC VALUE IS NOT KNOWN.

The occupation of Tie Pass by the Japanese occupied Tie Pass at midnight, March 16th.

Details of the occupation have not yet been received at imperial army headquarters.

An official bulletin reports the action, and that the Japanese are in hot pursuit of the retreating Russians, but it does not mention any particulars about the fight.

DESPERATE BATTLE OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

Santoupi, Eight Miles North of Tie Pass, March 15.—Evening.—The Russians have abandoned their advanced positions on the Fan river, where the desperate attack of the Japanese on Tuesday was repulsed, and have fallen back upon the defenses at Tie pass. Previous to the retreat the supplies of wood, etc., collected there were set on fire.

A desperate bloody battle is now raging north of Tie pass.

PRESSING RUSSIANS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Washington, March 16.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from the foreign office at Tokio, which says: "Our advance troops are pressing the enemy everywhere. Occupied Tie pass at 12.20 a. m. Thursday."

Another dispatch to the legation says: "Our detachment occupied Sing King on the 13th."

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THE POSTPONEMENT OF RUSSIAN LOAN

Paris, March 15.—The postponement of the Russian loan is definitely confirmed. This is likely to exert a powerful influence towards peace, as it is the first time that French financiers have shown an indisposition to advance funds while the uncertainties of war continue.

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RUSSIAN COMMANDER MOVES NORTHWARD.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The following dispatch has been received by Emperor Nicholas from Gen. Kouropatkin, who is at the front. "The troops are traversing Tie pass in good order. I have inspected the fourteenth division of infantry. The men seemed in good spirits. "Up to the present my departure from Tie pass fighting had not commenced. "During my progress northward, I saw many troops and trains in good order. I also inspected the regiments which were marching south to the west of Tie pass with the view of engaging in a new turning movement. "A telegram from the commander-in-chief, dated March 14th, said: "I received no further notice of fighting after the retreat of the Japanese at the Fan river. Individual soldiers and bodies of men have been reinforcing their commands during the past two days. The train service is partly restored. My own troops have been provisioned again and are ready for fighting."

THE CZAR IS OPPOSED TO PEACE.

Berlin, March 16.—The German government has been informed that the Russian Emperor has put aside all peace suggestions and has issued his resolution to continue the war. All the high officers of the Far Eastern army recently joined in a petition to Emperor Nicholas not to consider the possibility of a retreat from the Manchurian front. The Emperor has put aside all peace suggestions and has issued his resolution to continue the war.

THE MIKADO THANKS HIS VICTORIOUS ARMY.

Tokio, March 16.—The Emperor of Japan has sent the following message to his victorious Manchurian armies: "Since around the enemy erected strong defenses around Mukden, held the city, and then, through snow and blinding wind, defeated their strong force, driving him to Tie pass, taking tens of thousands of prisoners, and otherwise inflicting serious injury. "By the signal victory our Manchurian armies have enhanced the military prestige of our country at home and abroad. We are deeply gratified by the courage and endurance with which our brave soldiers have been able to achieve such a great success, and we look to you for even greater exertions in the future."

CORRESPONDENT HAS BEEN SENT TO JAPAN.

Paris, March 16.—Ludovic-Nadeau, the French newspaper correspondent, who was detained in Santoupi, eight miles north of Tie pass, yesterday to have been killed by Chinese at Mukden after the Russian retreat at the same time that the Chicago Daily News correspondent, Mr. Little, who was captured by the Chinese and held for several days, was also taken to Japan, where he would be sent to Kobé.

CLAIM FOR SINKING OF KNIGHT COMMANDER.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The British ambassador has handed to Count Lamsdorff a claim for \$100,000 compensation for the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander. If the Admiralty court reverses the Vladivostok decision, the claim may be merged into a civil action.

THE EDUCATIONAL CLAUSE.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—(2 p. m.)—The ministry of finance it was said to-day that the negotiations for a new Russian loan of \$125,000,000 in France are expected to be concluded and signed in Paris in ten days.

MAY BE REFERRED TO SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE WHETHER IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Ottawa, March 15.—R. L. Borden in the House to-day brought up Premier Haultain's letter and referred at length to the circumstances under which the Autonomy Bill was introduced. He said he would not discuss the merits of the question, that would be left until the bill came up. Mr. Borden's story was that the bill was introduced in the absence of Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. C. Sifton, who should have been consulted. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Premier Haultain had been consulted and that the cleavage between them on the school clause was such that time was not likely to change it. The Premier said he was considering amendments.

CARPLES CORN CREAM.

The painless guaranteed Cure for corns, calluses, blisters, etc. For 15 cents. STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Attorney-General Says Difficulty of Solving Problem is Appalling—Famine Impending. London, March 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday John Redmond, in supporting Mr. Hayden's motion charging the government with failure to anticipate the distress in the west of Ireland, urged the government to take immediate steps to avert impending famine. The Land Act of 1903, Mr. Redmond asserted, had utterly failed to settle the problems, and the tide of immigration would not cease until the grazing lands of the west had been restored to the people. The existing conditions of things, he further said, were infamous and cruel, and had made English rule in Ireland abhorrent to humanity.

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CASTRO'S WAY.

Wilhelmstadt, Curacoa, March 14.—Advices received here from Caracas, Venezuela, announce that the hearing of appeal of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company against the sequestration of its property by the government of Venezuela has adjourned to make way for the action of the Venezuelan government against the French Cable Company. It is alleged that President Castro has ordered the court to render judgment annulling the contract and authorizing the seizure of the cable company's property. The government has cut the coast cable east and west of La Guaira to prevent communication with the revolutionists who are active at Trinidad. The Europeans at Caracas are excited.

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Number of Important Measures Will Be Considered—House Meets on March 30th. St. Johns, Nfld., March 15.—The legislature, summoned to assemble on March 30th, will consider many important measures, including regulations for porting, a number of bills relating to the Bond-Hay treaty, parliamentary approval of the Harmsworth pulp making project, and various bills relating to fishery matters.

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Storm Sweeps the Irish and English Coasts—Fears Entertained for the Safety of Fishermen. London, March 15.—A storm of hurricane force burst over the Irish and English coasts during the night and it is feared that many disasters have occurred, but the telegraph lines are broken at many points. The British ship Khyber has been totally wrecked off the Cornish coast. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned, and three were saved. The Khyber was on her way home from Melbourne, Australia. The Khyber was built in Liverpool in 1880. She registered 1,927 tons net, and was owned by J. Joyce & Co., of Liverpool. The storm swept over the north of Ireland early this morning and did great damage to private property. Fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleets.

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STAND ON GUARD.

Probably as a result of the agitation that has been carried on in Victoria for some days with reference to pilotage matters and the effect of present regulations upon the shipping business of this port, it is announced that the pilotage boards of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria are to meet in joint session here some time during the present week. The business that will be brought before the meeting has not been definitely announced, but it is presumed that the question of amalgamation of all the boards and the conduct of operations from a common centre will be taken up and acted upon. The advisability of changing the method of taxing the costs of pilots' services will, it is said, also be the subject of discussion. As these are matters vitally affecting the mercantile interests of Victoria, the proceedings will be watched with considerable interest and curiosity.

There is not the slightest doubt that the commissioners representing Victoria at the conference will jealously resist any suggestion of action that would be likely to prove inimical to the present status and future prospects of this port. They are aware that previously attempts were made to induce this city to surrender its pilotage autonomy and merge its authority in a common board representing all the ports in our southern British Columbia waters. The suggestions were invariably resisted for reasons that are probably quite as important to-day as they were years ago. With our natural advantages of position we can obviously have little in common with ports situated practically on the limits of deep water navigation, and which can only be reached after hours of steaming through intricate channels, passages which are often obscured by fogs and rendered dangerous by treacherous currents. If it should be proposed as one of the conditions of amalgamation that a common tariff shall be imposed or that any system should be adopted that would deprive us of one title of our natural advantages in location, there is little reason to doubt that our representatives will strenuously object.

We understand that while there is a disposition to meet the sentiment of the business community of this port regarding the imposts upon shipping by concessions in one direction, increased disabilities are to be applied in another. It has been suggested that pilotage fees based upon tonnage are to be substituted for the present tax imposed upon draught. That would be a direct discouragement to the docking at Victoria of the large steam vessels which are now being placed in service in all the deep waters of the world.

BRITAIN AND THE PREFERENCE.

Lord Minto has undertaken to enlighten the minds of the electors of Great Britain upon a subject of particular interest to the people of the Empire at large. Whatever the reason, there is no doubt of the fact that the average voter of the Mother Country is groping in a fog as dense as any that ever fell upon old London with respect to the attitude of Canada towards preferential trade. Our late Governor-General has undertaken to set their minds working upon a new and more reasonable basis. Lord Minto has undertaken a very heavy job. The opposition to the Balfour government has sedulously and assiduously cultivated the idea that Canada, as the pioneer of the preferential trade movement, asks the British workman, and the consumer who is not a workman, to consent to the imposition of a tax which would increase the cost of the necessities of life. The Briton thinks he bears a very substantial rate of taxation at present, and he does not propose to endure any heavier burdens if the turning out of the government will prevent it. It is just as certain as anything political can be that the Balfour administration will be cast into opposition on the first opportunity and the Conservative party given time and leisure in opposition to elucidate exactly what it does mean by Imperial preferential trade.

The government commenced its career with a majority of about 120. Bye-elections have been numerous, and the defects of Conservative candidates have been almost as numerous. Quite two score seats have been added to the strength of the opposition. It is true that other influences than the question of the taxation of food have militated against the standing of the government— influences which were entirely obscured at the time of the general election by the predominant fact of the Boer war and the necessity of prosecuting it to a triumphant conclusion. Upon this great issue the position of the opposition was doubtful. The determination of the populace to effect a settlement that would endure was quite as solid as the desire

of the ministers to give expression to the popular will. But that is a dead issue now, while the Education Act and other matters of internal administration are very quick and exceedingly lively. The genius of Mr. Chamberlain has not been equal to the task of convincing the electorate that it would be a gain to him to see the consolidation of the Empire upon a commercial basis. Where the veteran of Birmingham has failed it is not likely that men of inferior calibre will succeed. But it is right that there should be no misconception upon the subject of the attitude of Canadians.

As Lord Minto has explained, the two great political parties in this country are united in favor of preferential trade. Mr. Borden qualifies his position as the mouthpiece of the Conservative party by saying that he believes in "mutual preferential trade." It might be assumed from that rather ambiguous statement that if Great Britain did not reciprocate and the Conservative party were in power the present preference would be withdrawn. But the day of the opposition in Canada has not yet dawned, notwithstanding the "crisis" at Ottawa. And even if Mr. Borden were premier he has had too good an opportunity of estimating the strength of the sentiment in favor of a lower tariff generally and the popularity of the preference particularly to attempt to interfere with the present arrangement. All Canada would rejoice, of course, if the people of the Mother Country should join in the movement and decide to make the preference mutual. But if they decide that it is in their own interests to stay out, that is their business, and there shall be no complaint from this country. The status of the movement is therefore fixed for the present. What the future may bring forth who shall undertake to predict?

THE LEGISLATURE.

It has been suggested that the members of the Legislature should be subjected to the treatment accorded a jury sitting on a case long drawn out by the tortuous methods of learned counsel. As soon as the speech from the throne has been read, the representatives of the people should pass under the care of a corps of officials and be rigidly guarded day and night until, after careful and independent consideration, they have disposed of all the business of the province.

The idea is a good one and worthy of all acceptance. The government is at the present time completely tied up in the hands of the contending interests which are clamoring for a division of what remains of the valuable provincial assets. The members are divided in their opinions as to what shall be given the G. P. R., what shall be bestowed upon the G. T. P., and what shall be granted the various other interests that are merely corporations in embryo. There are caucuses almost nightly, at which but little progress is made, as can be judged from the disposition of members in the House.

Practically no business was transacted yesterday. There will be none done to-day, in all probability. It may be the intention of the government to hold its supporters up until they are wearied and disgusted, and will consent to the passage of the estimates and to prorogation. But whatever the strategic purpose of the Premier, it is clear that the conditions which obtain here, with an administration "held up" on the one side by representatives of corporations and on the other by extremists possessed of neither common sense nor judgment, are a scandal and a disgrace. Unfortunately there is no prospect of relief, because only a complete clean-out of the whole nest of parasites which infests alike the Legislative chamber and its lobbies will be effective. There is no chance for the people to apply a remedy. The government and its supporters, real and nominal, know too well what would happen in the event of dissolution.

A RAILWAY POLICY AT LAST.

We regret to have to report that the responsibilities of office appear to be exercising a deleterious effect upon the character of Premier McBride. There is no occasion for a smile, we can assure our readers, at the suggestion that the character of the Premier as a public man is susceptible of deterioration.

It will be remembered that at a dinner a few months ago the Premier announced that a comprehensive railway policy had been agreed upon by his government, and that this policy would have a stimulative effect upon business in all parts of the province because it would be applicable to remote parts as well as to established centres.

The policy, we infer, was laid before a caucus of government members Tuesday. It was "comprehensive" in the extreme. It covered as with a blanket all sections of the province. We have been giving some attention to the matter, and our estimate is that more than a dozen schemes were laid before the gathering which holds the prosperity of British Columbia in the hollow of its hand. There may have been the unlucky number of thirteen of them; may have been sixteen or seventeen railway policies submitted. When so many promoters are anxious to step in and do us

nothing but good a few schemes more or less is an insignificant matter.

But the disquieting feature of the business lies in the fact that the Premier has not made up his mind upon the question of a policy himself. He did not select the projects that seemed worthy of the serious consideration of the government and tell his supporters that he proposed to push them through the Legislature. He brought the collection in his hat, dumped them on the table, and said: "There, gentlemen, is our railway policy. Concealed somewhere in that collection is an enterprise that will make this vast province boom. Take your choice. Pick it out if you can, and carry it through the House if you have the ability. As for me, I wash my hands of the whole business. I throw the responsibility upon you. My colleagues and I have all we can attend to in steering the government ship clear of the shoals with the assistance of the men at the wheel."

We cannot but again commend the Hon. Richard McBride for the admirable discretion he has displayed. Nor can we refrain from congratulating the members of the government party upon the astuteness of the leader they have chosen. They may not secure for their different important sections of the country the railway facilities of which the said districts are reported to be in dire need, but they can contemplate with pride the fact that the Premier and his ministers are worthy of honor, salaries and travelling expenses. They have been entrusted with the important task of selecting a railway policy for the government. What more could their lips ask or their hearts desire. If they cannot agree among themselves surely that is no reason why they should turn around and vote the government out. That would indeed be an act of black ingratitude. We have a suggestion to make, as there appears to be no possibility of a harmonious settlement. Put all the schemes submitted in a hat and let the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works pull out the winner.

IN THE HOPE OF SALVATION.

If the Caar of Russia be, as described by T. P. O'Connor, "a small, low-sided, delicate little man, with soft blue eyes and a little, weak mouth," it is no wonder that in his extremity, knowing not the minute that a bomb may put an end to his royal career, he has gone back about three centuries in his search for a body on which to cast the responsibility for the government of his country. A writer in the New York Post points out that the Zemsky Sobor played its part in Russian history in little more than a century. At no time was it anything like an assembly of the people. The first gathering of the boyars took place during the minority of Ivan the Terrible and he himself called them together in 1550. The most important of these gatherings was that of 1613, when delegates of the country districts met, and Michael Romanoff became by their vote the founder of the Romanoff dynasty. The last assembly of this kind was in 1859, under Alexei, the second of the Romanoffs. Since that time the people have had no voice in the government of the country. The spectacular commission called together by Catherine II. in 1796, to elaborate a code of laws, had very little in common either with the early boyar gatherings or the representative bodies to which Russian Liberals are now looking for salvation. The 652 deputies then assembled at Moscow were made up of delegates of the Senate, of the Synod, and of colleges; of nobles elected by districts and citizens chosen by the towns; of soldiers, militiamen, peasants; and representatives of Christian and non-Christian tribes. There was a great display of fine sentiment on the part of the Empress. Each delegate received a medal bearing the inscription, "Dedicated to the Happiness of One and All, December 14th, 1796." Catherine, who had studied Montesquieu and Voltaire, proclaimed that "the nation is not made for the sovereign, but the sovereign for the nation," and "better spare ten that are guilty than sacrifice one who is innocent," etc. After two years of discussion and more than 200 sittings of the assembly was dissolved, ostensibly on account of the war with Turkey. Such was the end of the last semblance of a Zemsky Sobor.

HE FEARS NO FOE.

The Toronto Star pertinently asks: "Is Canada going to exclude Japanese from settlement in this country? If so we should quickly get Esquimaux in order, for if we put this affront on Japan we may have to thrash the nation that is whaling Russia." Even President Roosevelt does not feel disposed to apply his big stick to the backs of the Oriental conquerors of the Slavs. A few solitary politicians in the United States have protested that laws should be passed prohibiting the entry of Japanese into the country, but the President has given no sign, and Congress has remained discreetly silent upon the subject. There is but one potentate on earth who has not been awed by the prowess of the men of the new power. And we are not quite sure that he is so eager to bid defiance and give cause of offence as he was a few months ago. We refer of course to the valiant and resourceful Premier of this province, who rose in the majesty

of his wrath on numerous occasions and protested against the arrangement under which the immigration of Japanese to this province had been restricted. Neither the newly-acquired standing of the great Oriental fighting nation nor the alliance into which the said nation had entered with Great Britain affected the fighting blood of the McBride. He would have defied all authorities, federal, Imperial and Oriental; he would have torn up the constitution and scattered its fragments to the winds; there was nothing too theatrical for the champion of British Columbia labor to attempt in order to demonstrate his devotion on paper to a sacred cause, only a few short months ago. "What can be the cause of such a marked decline of enthusiasm? Surely the sturdy descendant of a renowned fighting stock has not been awed into silence by the practical demonstration the allies of Great Britain have given of their capacity to compel justice and fair treatment from the most potent and powerful of the great fighting nations. Possibly we have wronged the honorable gentleman. The Legislature of which he is given the credit of being the leader may yet be asked by him to express by resolution its contempt for the Japanese and to protest against the puny Oriental being granted privileges which should be specially reserved for the superior Occidental.

An interesting survey of trade disputes in the United Kingdom during 1904 has just been published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade. The numbers of disputes, of workpeople affected, and of working days lost were the smallest on record. The number of workpeople involved was less than one in every hundred of the industrial population, and even this small percentage would be still further reduced if agricultural laborers and seamen were included. There were during the year 334 disputes, in which 83,922 workpeople were affected. The coal mining industry provided nearly one-third of the number of disputes, and more than one-half of the total number of workpeople involved. These figures, however, compare favorably with those for 1905, when the number affected was larger by one-half, and the aggregate duration more than twice as long. Next in importance came the building trades, with 98 disputes, involving 8,678 workpeople. Questions of remuneration were the most frequent causes of disagreement. Of the 334 disputes recorded, 220 came under this head, and affected 55,955 workpeople, or 67 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Refusals to work with non-unionists and other questions of trade union principle accounted for only 15 disputes, affecting 8,520 workmen. As regards the results, it appears that 58 disputes, directly affecting 15,338 persons, were settled in favor of the workers; 161 disputes, affecting 21,352 persons, in favor of the employers, and 105 disputes, affecting 16,229 workers, were compromised. Most of the disputes were settled by direct negotiation. Of the 334 disputes recorded, only 23, involving 5,902 workpeople, were settled by conciliation and arbitration.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

To the Editor:—I would crave a small space in your valuable paper to call the attention of the public of British Columbia to the alarming rate of fatal accidents in the Crow's Nest coal fields during the year 1903, according to the returns of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, and the British Columbia government. The following table shows the rate of fatalities in the two competitive states (Washington and Montana) and also in the chief bituminous coal fields of the States:

Table with 4 columns: State, Men Killed, Per 1,000,000, and Total. Rows include Washington, Montana, Penn. (bitum.), W. Virginia, Illinois, and Crow's Nest.

If we compare the rate of accidents in the Crow's Nest coal fields with all the coal fields of the Old Country and the United States, we find that the rate is more than double the rate in the countries mentioned.

When we consider that 1903 was just an ordinary year as far as accidents were concerned and that 1904 is far worse than 1903, I think that all sensible and humane persons will admit that it is time that something was done to increase the safety of our mines.

We are frequently blamed for trying to keep unskilled labor out of the mines, and when we try to get legislation passed to increase the safety of the mines the whole power of corporate wealth is used against us.

I will state without fear of contradiction that the miners of the Crow's Nest coal fields face the greater danger than any miners on the continent of America. We desire to call public attention to these facts, for we wish to have the help of the British Columbia public in order that we may be able to remove some of the causes of these too frequent accidents.

I will later on give the figures for 1904 and will undertake to show that the rate of fatalities in our mines is greater than any war of modern times.

FRANK H. SHEERMAN.

President District 18, U.M.W. of A. Ferlie, March 9th, 1905.

NORTHERN SALMON HATCHERY.

To the Editor:—I have put out into the river three-quarters of a million of young sockeyes, and will have liberated another three million young ones in a few weeks, and I expect to leave the hatchery for Port Essington on or about the 1st of April. Such were the words

ALL RUN DOWN Weak--Nervous--Unstrung Thousands get run down and become invalids before they realize anything is wrong. By permitting long idleness to develop, the way is paved for fevers, pneumonia and diphtheria. To put off makes it all the harder to get well.

The time to repair the system is right now, before the damage gets any worse. The remedy is Ferrozone; it revitalizes, renews, builds up vitality that outlasts old age.

FERROZONE Is a genuine invigorator that banishes weakness, and instills surplus force and vigor into every organ of the body. Ferrozone sharpens the appetite, produces rich nutritious blood and thereby contributes that sense of buoyancy that adds so enormously to one's pleasure and usefulness in life.

To restore the energy of youth, to get back your vital stamina and reserve force, there is positively no treatment so certain as Ferrozone. You have only to try Ferrozone to know the enormous benefit it invariably brings to all in poor health.

FERROZONE It makes the weak strong, the sick well, and assures lasting good health and buoyant spirits. WARNING: Beware of any substitute for Ferrozone; it alone can cure you. Sold by all druggists and chemists.

NEW BUNKERS FOR C.P.R. ON RESERVE PLANS OF COMPANY GIVEN BY MR. MARPOLE Before Board of Trade Railway Committee—Freight in Bulk to Be Delivered. (From Wednesday's Daily.) Before the railway committee of the board of trade, at a special meeting called yesterday, Superintendent Marpole, of the western division of the C. P. R., outlined briefly some of the plans which his company has under consideration regarding the making of a terminal here. This is the subject which citizens have been discussing for some time, but up to the present the policy contemplated in the way of carrying out further improvements in this city was unknown. The statement made therefore is very important.

The interview with Mr. Marpole was brought about by the railway committee. They desired to know if the C. P. R. Company, after taking over the Island Railway, would afford the same shipping advantages to wholesalers in this city as are provided in Vancouver, where freight is delivered over the tramway lines to different business firms. These were present at the meeting: A. J. Morley, chairman of the committee; Andrew Gray, F. Vincent and P. C. MacGregor, and on behalf of the C. P. R. Company Mr. Marpole, Engineer Cambie and Captain Troup, of the B. C. coast steamship service. The result of the interview was highly satisfactory.

Members of the committee wanted to know of Mr. Marpole if some arrangement could not be made between the C. P. R. Company and the tramway company whereby freight in bulk could be delivered to merchants on Wharf and Store streets. This, it was suggested, could be done by the construction of a track from the station on Store street.

Mr. Marpole quite concurred in the proposal. In fact he said the tramway company had already been approached on the matter. His company had in view the filling in of the flats around the hotel with gravel, and in the same connection the hauling of this from some point up the E. & N. railway might very well be handled. The method of delivering the freight in bulk to the wholesale merchants in Vancouver, where the cars are hauled to the various business premises along the route of track by means of an electric engine, was giving satisfaction, and there was no reason to look for different results here.

Assuming that the E. & N. Company's right would be recognized in the disposition of the Indian reserve, Mr. Marpole then outlined some of the plans his company had in mind in providing terminal facilities in Victoria. He did not wish, however, to have the impression go abroad that his company were simply getting in the thin end of the wedge in their dealings with the city. What they did would be done in a straightforward business way. The company had nothing whatever to do with the Indian reserve bill now before the provincial House, and he knew no more about how the reserve question would be dealt with than the people of Victoria. This point he wished to emphasize.

REVIEW... ANNUAL MEETING... THE... Generous Donations... Company - Re... Twel... The annual meeting of the phans' Home was held Tuesday afternoon. After a presidential address, after annual reports the committee of the Bishop, Cridge, G. H. Henschen, E. M. H. the Rev. Bishop Per Rev. Stanley Ard... Dr. Campbell, G. Leslie Gray, G. G. J. P. Westman, J. G. K. B. Adams, sending the Meth... Carson, G. C. Sprague, repres... churches; Rev. J. McGregor, Rev. B. McNeill, repr... churches. These... appoint a pr... treasurer, and als... ladies to superin... of the... A. B. Fraser, and Dr. R. H. G... at the Home for... A gratifying... received from Jane... dent of the West... Frisco, stating... Thos. R. Stocke... pang's mines at... to deliver twenty... Home for the se... Orphanage. These... with him person... long as he was... party. The meet... thanks to the con... donation.

The president's adopted. It revised the work done during the Reference was made of a septic tank at sewerage works. Improvements in the financial condition explained the large amount of money collected just... The report of Mrs. G. A. S... thirty years of... the welfare of the... The report conc... aging reference to... pression of hearty... assistance rendered... mittee.

Then followed the committee report. McCulloch, president... This report was... of the work accom... committee during... expresses regret of... Miss Ferrin, and... Dr. Carter, the... Sarason. Great p... matron and her as... The success of t... committed upon... also expressed... especially to Mrs... A. Toller for the... conclusion the rep... While ally app... all our helpers, we... to acknowledge the... generous assistan... city, the King's... Inga Working Par... Dr. Carter, the... Jubilee hospital... band, the Times a... Companies, the W... B. Porter & Sons... teachers of the No... schools, H. W. Bu... and, the Labor U... and A. Association... ciation, A. O. U... the Ladies, W... E. G. Wickens, M... Miss Hynds, Joh... boe for \$32, collect... the warm-hearted... John Douglas, re... and lastly, the ha... vail Barton.

"The committee... recording their ap... ready and hearty... port of the many... listened to their... movement, so muc... conditions. We... meet constant em... spend our money... Prisons and ref... gather them in... hungry hearts an... the Bread of Life... "Number of chil... last report, 43; n... mitted during the... moved by guardi... placed at service... adopted during the... at present in the... There have been... year." The appen... submitted by the... R...

To balance on han... last year as und... Orders for good... hand... Cash to Cr. Acc... rent Bank Com... Deposit in saving... Bank Commerce... To annual subse... as per statement... To subscribers... by ladies as per... ment... To M. R. Smith...

REVIEW WORK FOR THE PAST YEAR

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE B. C. ORPHANAGE

Generous Donation From Western Fuel Company - Reports of Officers for Twelve Months.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Orphan's Home was held in the city hall Tuesday afternoon, Charles Hayward presiding. After receiving the usual annual reports the following were elected a committee of management: Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Ridge, Charles Hayward, H. D. Helmcken, Edgar Fawcett, representing the Reformed Episcopal church; Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, Edgar Crow Baker, Rev. Stanley Ard, A. C. Plummer, representing the Anglican churches; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Thornton Fell, Rev. W. Leslie Clark, G. L. Milne, M. D., representing the Presbyterian churches; Rev. J. P. Westman, Noah Shakespeare, Rev. K. B. Adams, W. J. Pendry, representing the Methodist churches; Rev. H. Carson, G. Carter, W. Sowerby, D. Sprague, representing Congregational churches; Rev. J. F. Vichert, Adolphus McGregor, Rev. Le Roy Dakin and A. B. McNeill, representing the Baptist churches. These will be their first meeting as a committee of management, and also a committee of ladies to superintend the internal management of the institution.

A. B. Fraser, sr., was elected auditor and Dr. R. H. Carter medical attendant at the Home for the ensuing year. A gratifying communication was received from James B. Smith, vice-president of the Western Fuel Company, Frisco, stating that he had written to Thomas R. Stockert, manager of the company's mines at Nanaimo, requesting him to deliver twenty-five tons of coal to the Home for the year. He requested the Orphanage authorities to communicate with him personally on this matter, as long as he was connected with the company. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the company for this splendid donation.

The president's report was read and adopted. It reviewed in general terms the work done during the past year. Reference was made to the construction of a septic tank and the improvement of sewerage facilities, and certain necessary improvements in the heating system.

The report refers to the gratifying financial condition of the institution, but explained the large cash balance by pointing out that the yearly subscriptions were collected just prior to the meeting. The report also deplores the death of Mrs. G. A. Sargison, who for nearly thirty years was an active worker for the welfare of the Home.

The report concludes with an encouraging reference to the future, and an expression of hearty appreciation of the assistance rendered by the ladies' committee.

Then followed the receipt of the ladies' committee report, signed by Jennie F. McCulloch, president of the committee. This report gave a comprehensive outline of the work accomplished by the ladies' committee during the year. The report expresses regret on the resignation of Miss Perrin, and deep sorrow over the death of Rev. H. J. Wood and Mrs. Sargison. Great credit was given to the matron and her assistant.

The success of the 'pound party' is also commented upon in the report, which also expresses thanks to the collectors, especially to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. A. Toller for their excellent work. In conclusion the report says: "While fully appreciating the work of all our helpers, we feel we must especially acknowledge the practical and generous assistance of the I. C. C. Society, the King's Daughters, the Hochelega Working Party, the Church Guilds, Dr. Carter, Mrs. Stadthagen, the P. R. Jubilee hospital, the Fifth Regiment band, the Times and Colonist Publishing Companies, the Western Fuel Company, R. Porter & Sons, James Dunsmyth, the teachers of the North Ward and Hillside schools, H. W. Bullock, West Spring Island, the Labor Union Bureau, the I. and A. Association, the B. C. A. Association, A. O. U. W., the B. C. S. P. C. A., the Ladies' Basketball Club, Prof. F. G. Wickens, Messrs. Bishop & Clark, Miss Hynds, John Tomlin, far-off Cariboo for \$32, collected by Mrs. Kelly from the warm-hearted miners, Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas, the draymen of Victoria, and lastly, the happiest little donor, Oswald Barty."

"The committee take great pleasure in recording their appreciation of the ever-ready and hearty co-operation and support of the many kind friends who have listened to their appeal for aid in this movement, so much needed under modern conditions. We must have money to meet constant emergencies, but better spend our money on homes than on prisons and reformatories. As we gather them in, may we feed their hungry hearts and groping minds with the Bread of Life."

"Number of children in the Home at last report, 43; number of children admitted during the year, 15; total, 58; removed by guardians during past year, 6; placed at service during past year, 5; adopted during the past year, 3; total 14; present in the Home, 44."

"There have been no deaths during the year."

The appended financial statement was submitted by the hon. treasurer:

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'To balance on hand from previous year', 'To donations as per statement', 'To proceeds from "pound party"', etc.

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'To donations as per statement', 'To proceeds from "pound party"', etc.

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'To net amt. rec'd from rents', 'To net amt. rec'd from proceeds of agency', etc.

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'By monthly bills, 12 mos.', 'By salaries, 12 mos.', etc.

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'By sundry receipts and improvements, 12 mos.', 'By purchase of cow, as per receipt', etc.

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'By purchase of cow, as per receipt', 'By miscellaneous receipts, 12 mos.', etc.

Table with columns for Receipts and Balance on hand from previous year. Includes items like 'By sundry receipts and improvements, 12 mos.', 'By purchase of cow, as per receipt', etc.

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...rivers, which, as stated, are full of fish, and in addition to the wild fowl, which is found in great variety and are very plentiful, there are caribou, bear and other big game.

It is believed that this land of promise will be reached by many this year. The route lies by way of Bella Coola, which point is a port of call for the U. P. R. Company's northern steamer. From Bella Coola there is a good trail, and horses for the trip can be obtained from William Sutherland, a resident who not only outfits travellers in this respect, but furnishing them with any information desired about the country.

"FAUST" AT THE REDMOUND. Goethe's Masterpiece Received Capital Treatment Monday Night.

Monday evening's presentation by the Watson Company of "Faust" came as a pleasant surprise to those who were a bit in doubt as to the merits of a production of that play at the low prices of admission charged at the Redmond. The Watson Company, however, dispelled all uncertainty by placing before the public perhaps one of the finest bills ever seen in this city at popular prices. In the name part Mr. Pollard was excellent. He gave a most pleasing performance of a really difficult role. Mr. Stevenson repeated his former successes in the role of Mephisto, playing it in a finished manner. Miss Roberts, as Marguerite, scored again as an emotional actress of the first order, and Mr. Watson completed the list of principals with a fine rendition of Valentine. The story of the play is too well-known for any comment, but suffice it to say that, as presented by the Watson players it will doubtless enjoy large houses for the remainder of the run.

A feature, and a decided feature of the presentation, was the excellent stage furnishings, scenic equipment and electrical effects. This department of the production was presided over by Andrew Lydon, of the Redmond staff, ably assisted by the property master, Frank Hall. The garden scene, the electrical and the broken scene were carried to a point of efficiency seldom seen on stages of the size. Mr. Lydon and his fellow workmen deserved and received the highest praise for their work in making "Faust" a success in Victoria.

INTERESTING LECTURE GIVEN ON TUESDAY On "Secrets of The Bastille," by M. Funck-Brentano - "The Man in The Iron Mask."

M. Funck-Brentano's lecture at Institute hall Monday was a great treat to those of the audience who are able to speak French, and more than interesting to many who are fairly familiar with the language. The Victoria branch of L'Alliance Francaise is to be congratulated on its enterprise in bringing to the city so distinguished a gentleman. It is understood that the receipts did not meet the expenditure, but the society will not expect that they would, and will willingly supply the deficiency. It was noticed with much regret that there was an almost entire absence of the recognized educationalists of the city, while the attendance of the French population was very small.

The lecture was under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was present with a party of his friends. M. Funck-Brentano, who is a gentleman of pleasing presence, was introduced by the chairman, Lieut.-Col. Gregory. The lecturer, who was cordially received, acknowledged the hearty welcome that had been accorded him, and spoke highly of the hospitality of the people and the beauty of the city. He then took up his very interesting subject, "The Secrets of the Bastille," a subject with which he is more intimately acquainted, perhaps, than any living man. He dealt with the world of mysteries that enveloped this great prison, in which every incarcerated man was confined, he devoted his remarks to that other great mystery, the history and literature. "The Man in the Iron Mask" M. Funck-Brentano gave an interesting account of this extraordinary personage, who entered the Bastille on September 28, 1698, and died November 19th, 1703. He was buried at St. Paul cemetery, November 20th, 1703. Under the name of Marchionni, and this is the name, with a slight alteration, that appears in the original manuscript relating to the case. The lecturer then proceeded to deal with some of the legends concerning "The Man in the Iron Mask." It was Voltaire who first started the report that he was the brother of Louis XIV., whom he resembled very much. Others said it was the Grand Monarch himself. There was also a story to the effect that he married the jailer's daughter, and their son was Bonaparte. All these legends were effectually exploded by the lecturer.

"The Man in the Iron Mask" was Count Antoine Hercule Martini, spoken in French literature as Martini, secretary of state to Charles IV. of Gonzague, Duke of Mantua. He sold to different foreign countries the secret of the successful conspiracy of Louis XIV., on the strength of Mantua. He was treated by ambush in time of peace, and a mask put on him, not so much to hide his identity as to prevent inquiries as to how he came to be arrested at all. At first he was held in great respect, but after a time he was dealt with in the same way as other prisoners. The manner of his arrest and the concealment of his identity have been greatly exaggerated.

The lecture throughout was most interesting. It was illustrated by views exhibited by Mr. Gibson. After the lecture an informal reception was tendered to the professor at the Balmoral hotel.

"THEY SELL WELL," says Druggist O'Dell, of Trout, N. S., "want any better evidence of the real value of Dr. Foss's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? Not a nabob does that makes one's very insides rebel-but pleasant, quick and harmless a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket. 35 cents-104."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

GOVERNMENT GIVEN CONTROL OVER LAND

Songhees Indian Reserve Bill Passed Third Reading in Spite of Opposition's Warning.

Victoria, March 13th. Prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell. New Bills.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: By Hon. Chas. Wilson, "An Act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act." By Hon. R. F. Green, "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation Act." By Hon. R. G. Tatlow, "An Act to amend the Wellington Receivership Act, 1901."

Questions and Answers. J. Murphy asked the Minister of Finance the following questions: 1. By what authority was the order-in-council of May 3rd, 1898, fixing the assessed value of lands granted to the Columbia and Kootenay Company at \$1 per acre?

2. What is the number of acres of land affected by this order-in-council? 3. Is this land taxed as wild land or as real estate? 4. Are not lands adjoining this land taxed as wild land at \$10 an acre and upwards?

5. Is it the intention of the government to cancel the above order-in-council? 6. If not, why not? Hon. R. G. Tatlow replied as follows: 1. There is no special statutory authority. 2. \$20,000 acre (approximate). 3. Taxed as wild land.

4. Lands adjoining the above lands, if wild land, are taxed as wild land at assessed values ranging from \$1 to \$5 per acre, but none as high as \$10 per acre. The subject is under consideration. 6. Answered by answer to question number five.

Mr. Murphy asked the Minister of Education the following questions: 1. Is it the intention of the government to provide in the estimates for the salary of a teacher for an assisted school at Soda Creek or at Pickard's, Alexandria? 2. If not, why not? Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows: 1. There is no probability of an assisted school being established at either place during 1905-06. The application for an assisted school at Soda Creek was investigated by an assisted school, in September, 1904, whose report was unfavorable. The application from Alexandria was investigated about the same time by the inspector, and acting on his favorable report the education department granted an assisted school, but owing to a disagreement among the patrons as to the location of building it was found impossible to establish it.

On the further consideration of the report of the bill to consolidate and amend the law for preventing Frauds Upon Creditors by Secret Bill of Sale of Perishable Chattels, Hon. Chas. Wilson introduced a bill providing that a transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. The bill stood over for further consideration.

Songhees Bill. The Songhees Indian Reserve Bill came up on report, when Speaker Pooley gave his decision on a motion to reserve from Friday as to whether the amendment of W. G. Cameron was in order. The Speaker held that the argument against this amendment that it was dictating a policy to the government, was not well founded. The whole bill once introduced was before the House and was open to amendment. He held that the amendment was in order.

Premier McBride as the decision was given, introduced an amendment to the bill, which he said would be printed, I presume, Mr. Speaker, and reverses my own decisions. The Speaker's decision in full is as follows: On Friday, the 10th March, instant, the Hon. Chief Commissioner moved the adoption of the report of his bill, intitled "An Act respecting the Songhees Indian Reservation, Vancouver Island." Mr. Cameron moved the following amendment thereto, viz: "Section 2, lines 3 and 4—Strike out the words 'such,' between the words 'upon' and 'terms,' in the third line, and strike out the words 'may be deemed advisable' in the fourth line, and insert the word 'follows' at the end of the section. To add the following as sub-sections to section 2: (1) For a free grant to the city of Victoria of the twenty-five acres (more or less) of the reserve lying to the north of the Esquimalt road, such land to be used for public park purposes, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: (2) By giving to the city of Victoria the first right to purchase or acquire the seventeen and one-half acres (more or less) of the said reserve lying to the south of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway right of way, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the city and the Lieut.-Governor-in-council: (3) By a free grant to the city of Victoria of sites for purposes of (a) public school or schools, (b) fire hall, (c) three public landing places, including wharves and buildings, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: (4) The remaining portions of the reserve may be disposed of by public auction, under the terms and conditions as provided by the Land Act."

A question was raised as to whether this amendment was in order, as dictating a policy to the government, by setting forth the manner in which they should deal with certain crown lands, which it was not competent for any private member of the House to move. There was considerable argument upon this question and a number of precedents were cited. This bill was brought down for the purpose of enabling the government to deal with specific pieces of land, and set out the terms and conditions under which it should be disposed of. This bill was introduced by message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, the whole subject-matter of the bill was submitted for the consideration of the House. In committee of the whole House, amendments may be made in every part of the bill, whether in the preamble, the clauses, or the schedules (May, 457). An amendment must be coherent and consistent with the contents of the bill (May, 458). When the bill, as amended by the committee, is considered, the entire bill is open to consideration and new clauses may be added, and amendments made (May, 460). In this case the bill has been submitted by message, and the whole bill is before the House for consideration; the amendment is coherent and consistent with the contents of the bill and does not propose to interfere with the general policy of the government, but its purport is confined to the specific lands dealt with by the bill, and I am of opinion, therefore, that the amendment is in order.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Speaker. Victoria, 12th March, 1905. The amendment then came to a vote, which was a straight party one with several members absent. The divisions were as follows: On Mr. Cameron's amendment to section 2 of the bill, viz: "Section 2, lines 3 and 4—Strike out the word 'such,' between the words 'upon' and 'terms,' in the third line, and strike out the words 'may be deemed advisable' in the fourth line, and insert the word 'follows' at the end of the section."

The House divided. The amendment was negatived on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Drury, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells, Hall and Cameron—13. Nays—Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison, Bowser, Fraser, A. McDonald, Goss, Fulton, Gifford, Shatford and Grant—18.

On Mr. Cameron's amendment to add the following as sub-sections to section 2: "1. For a free grant to the city of Victoria of the twenty-five acres (more or less) of the reserve lying to the north of the Esquimalt road, such land to be used for public park purposes, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: 2. By giving to the city of Victoria the first right to purchase or acquire the seventeen and one-half acres (more or less) of the said reserve lying to the south of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway right of way, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: 3. By a free grant to the city of Victoria of sites for purposes of (a) public school or schools, (b) fire hall, (c) three public landing places, including wharves and buildings, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: 4. The remaining portions of the reserve may be disposed of by public auction, under the terms and conditions as provided by the Land Act."

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The bill to amend the Game Protection Act was again committed with Mr. Oliver introduced an amendment to limit the number of deer which any one could take during the year to 3 instead of 10 as at present. Deer in many parts are being slaughtered off, and are being protected in this way. The section proposed to be amended was allowed to stand over for further consideration.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the section intitled to repeal that clause of the act which prohibited the taking of enclosed property on Sunday had been left in by mistake in the draft bill. He said that the intention of the government was to have the law stand as it was. Mr. Gifford, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Young, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Shatford and Grant—19.

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for those engaged in shops than was now the practice. The amendment was allowed to stand over. A number of sections were left over for further consideration. Explosive Bill. The bill respecting the manufacture and sale of explosives was reported and read a third time. Benevolent Societies Act. W. J. Brown in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Benevolent Societies Act explained that advantage had been taken of the Benevolent Societies Act to break the law. At the present time in connection with saloons, etc., clubs were organized and liquor was sold during prohibited hours and gambling carried on. In Vancouver such organizations existed including Japanese and Chinese clubs, and other organizations. This worked against the interests of those who held licenses and carried on a legitimate business. His bill proposed to put in the power of the government to cancel the articles of incorporation of such organizations when good reasons existed for believing that the law was being violated. This was in keeping with legislation in Ontario and elsewhere. The bill passed its second reading. Companies' Mortgages. The bill to provide for the registration of companies' mortgages was committed with J. D. McIven in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments. The House then adjourned.

Victoria, March 14th. Prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Dentistry Act. A bill to amend the Dentistry Consolidation Act introduced by W. J. Bowser was read a first time. Songhees Reserve. On the third reading of the Songhees Indian Reserve bill, J. A. Macdonald moved the following resolution: "In the opinion of this House, the government should immediately procure a new reserve for the Indians now on the Songhees Indian reserve, which new reserve should be satisfactory to the said Indians and to the Dominion government, and facilitate the removal and settlement of the Indians upon said new reserve; and that the question of the disposition of the lands now forming the Songhees Indian reserve be not now considered, but that the same be dealt with at a future session of the House following the removal of said Indians as aforesaid, in a manner which will protect the city of Victoria in the matter of park lands; give said city control of part of the southern end of the said reserve, and other harbor facilities; provide terminal facilities for transportation companies and conserve the general interests of the province in the premises."

The Speaker read this out of order inasmuch as it had been previously moved in the House on the second reading. Mr. Macdonald held that the rules would allow of a motion to recommit the bill in order that a motion of this kind could come up. Under the present circumstances this was not necessary as this was a resolution, and was not, therefore, a formal amendment. Quoting from Mr. Macdonald's amendment to section 2: "1. For a free grant to the city of Victoria of the twenty-five acres (more or less) of the reserve lying to the north of the Esquimalt road, such land to be used for public park purposes, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: 2. By giving to the city of Victoria the first right to purchase or acquire the seventeen and one-half acres (more or less) of the said reserve lying to the south of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway right of way, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: 3. By a free grant to the city of Victoria of sites for purposes of (a) public school or schools, (b) fire hall, (c) three public landing places, including wharves and buildings, upon such terms and conditions as the Lieut.-Governor-in-council may prescribe: 4. The remaining portions of the reserve may be disposed of by public auction, under the terms and conditions as provided by the Land Act."

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"Such a Noise!"

The mother says to herself sometimes, "I can hardly endure it." Then a child creeps over her as she thinks of the awful silence which falls upon the home when children are taken away, and she is glad her children are hardy of body and lusty of lungs. When a child does not enjoy noisy sports and games there is something wrong, and that something will often be found to be a lack of nutrition adequate to the needs of youth and growth. The stomach is "weak," digestion is imperfect, and so the nourishment of the body is inadequate.

In such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works wonders. It changes puny, fretful children into healthy, happy girls and boys. The process by which this change is accomplished is strictly along the lines marked by Nature. All growth and strength come from food when it has been digested, converted into nutritious and assimilable. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and so enables the body to obtain without loss or waste the benefit of the nutriment provided in food. The "Discovery" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

A Wonderful Thing. "I have been thinking of writing to you for some time past," writes a friend of Boston, Robert Co. N. C., "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctors bills and it did no good. He could eat only a little milk and crackers and he would not eat anything else. Three years ago I found one of your books, and on the inside cover was a notice of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought some and gave it to our boy. He had been treated at home by a good doctor, Dr. Bennett, and he was only relieved for a short time. We gave him two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured him. He is well as can be and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick any more since it has been three years since we took your medicine."

A Thankful Mother. "I have felt my duty for a long time," writes a friend of Boston, Robert Co. N. C., "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctors bills and it did no good. He could eat only a little milk and crackers and he would not eat anything else. Three years ago I found one of your books, and on the inside cover was a notice of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought some and gave it to our boy. He had been treated at home by a good doctor, Dr. Bennett, and he was only relieved for a short time. We gave him two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured him. He is well as can be and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick any more since it has been three years since we took your medicine."

The Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The amendments of Mr. Oliver were defeated on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison, Bowser, Fraser, A. McDonald, Goss, Fulton, Gifford, Shatford and Grant—21. Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Drury, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tannor, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells, Hall and Cameron—16.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite moved to add after the word "advisable," in the 4th line of section 2, the following words: "Provided that any legal rights or interests of the city of Victoria in the said land are not prejudiced or affected by such disposal."

This the Speaker ruled was out of order. Premier McBride pleaded that notice was on the order paper. The Speaker ruled that it could not be in order. The bill passed its third reading. Companies' Mortgages. The House adopted the report on the bill to provide for the registration of companies' mortgages.

County Court Act. The County Court Act was further amended and the report adopted. Reports Adopted. The reports were adopted on the following bills: To amend the Unrepealed provisions of the Assessment Act; to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels; and to amend the Land Registry Act and Amending Acts.

Receivership Act. The bill to amend the Wellington Receivership Act, 1901, was committed. The act provides that: None of the powers vested in the receiver shall continue after the first day of May, 1907.

Railway Bills. In the absence of Dr. King, the second reading of the bill to incorporate the

DYKING ACT IS AN UNFAIR ONE

PRESSES UNEQUALLY UPON THE DISTRICTS

Farmers of Chilliwack Are Said to Be Unjustly Treated Under the Bill.

The bill to adjust the Dyking Assessment introduced by the government, in common with other financial measures, is prepared apparently without careful consideration...

The dyking district of Chilliwack is peculiarly situated as compared with the other lands in the dyked area. The former are protected, probably once in ten or fifteen years. The land was heavily timbered, and the cost of clearing alone is held to constitute a charge equal to the value of the property.

The Chilliwack dyking district has been settled by actual farmers, who are industriously endeavoring to make a living. The original estimate of the work for Chilliwack district in 1898 was \$131,000. This was found to be insufficient...

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But while the actual settlers of Chilliwack who are building homes for themselves are to have the assessment upon them increased from \$121,000 according to the act of 1898 to \$252,306, yet a reversed condition is to prevail with respect to the assessment districts in Dewdney owned in no small part by non-residents for speculative purposes...

The comparative figures with respect to dyking charges is set forth in the following table:

Table with 4 columns: District, Present Charges, Proposed Charges, Written Off. Rows include Chilliwack, Matsqui, and other districts.

ARE ACTING ON GREENLY'S ADVICE

ONTARIO FARMERS MOVING TO THE WEST

Exodus for the Present Week Amounts to Nearly Two Thousand - A. O. U. W. Rates.

Toronto, March 16.—The Pacific express left for the West last night in two sections with about 500 Ontario farmers, who purpose settling there. The exodus for the present week to Manitoba and the Territories amounts to nearly 2,000.

Toronto, March 16.—After discussion, which lasted all afternoon and evening, Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., last night decided to increase the rate of the voting standing 28,238 for, and 10,684 against. Under the old schedule the maximum was reached at the age of 45, from that date the insured rating being \$1.30 per thousand. Under the new scale the maximum will not be reached until 49, when the rate will be \$2.00. It was a concession to the young men that result in putting the proposal of the executive through.

Toronto, March 16.—In an interview here, Sir Mackenzie Bowell expresses the opinion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not attempt to push the separate schools of the autonomy bill through parliament, but will submit them to the courts for decision as to their legality.

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SCHOOL CLAUSE HAS BEEN AMENDED

GIVES WHAT NORTHWEST LIBERALS HAVE ASKED

The Order-in-Council Providing for the Close Salmon Seasons Will Be Repealed.

Ottawa, March 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will announce to-morrow in the House the new educational clause of the autonomy bill. It will give all the Northwest Liberals have asked for and will be supported by all Liberals in the House except one or two. Several Conservatives will like to vote for it.

The usual number of petitions were presented to the House to-day against the educational clause.

At the annual meeting of the L. O. L., Eastern Canada, held here, Dr. Sprague and Sam Hughes denounced the separate school clause in the autonomy bill.

Hon. R. Prefontaine has not yet been officially advised of the action of the Washington state legislature regarding close seasons for salmon, but as soon as this is done he will repeal the order-in-council granting a close season for 1906 and 1908 on the Canadian side.

At the railway committee to-day bills were passed for the taking over of the Canada Atlantic Railway by the Grand Trunk. The Canada Atlantic will remain a separate corporation. What the Grand Trunk has done is to buy 98 per cent. of the stock held by Mr. Booth.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson will move an amendment in the House, it is said, that the Intercolonial may get running rights over the route.

Treasury Report Shows Decline in All Branches of the Revenue.

New York, March 16.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: Although it fails to record the war expenditure, amounting to \$60,000,000, the treasury report for the eleven months of 1904 indicates the distressing effects of the war. From various sources the revenue decreased compared with the previous year. The customs and shipping receipts declined 20,000,000 roubles; the peasants' land payments 9,000,000 roubles, and the excise receipts nearly 5,000,000 roubles.

New York, March 16.—A dispatch from Palma Beach, Fla., reports the death of Mr. Gaganovich, a copper capitalist. Death was caused by pneumonia. He was 78 years old.

London, March 16.—The British armed cruiser Kent, which was driven ashore in the Firth of Forth during the recent storm, was re-floated to-day without having sustained any damage.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 16.—Wm. Godwin, who has been mayor of Sault Ste. Marie, a western suburb of the Soo, since its incorporation in 1903, has been unseated and disqualified from holding municipal office or voting for eight years on account of corrupt acts at the election of C. N. Smith to the legislature.

Oakville, Ont., March 16.—Frank Matthews, soda water manufacturer of this place, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. He has been dissipating for some years past, his wife and family being obliged to leave him, which worried him and which, it is thought, caused temporary derangement.

London, March 16.—Postmaster-General Stanley today informed a deputation headed by Sir Gilbert Parker, that to grant their request for a reduction of postage on magazines and periodicals from England to Canada to the same rate as charged from the United States to Canada would entail a loss of \$15,000,000 yearly. He fully appreciated the value of the circulation of English newspapers, etc., in the Dominion, but it was impossible to adopt such a course. One American postmaster-general had denounced the American rate because it entailed a heavy loss on the United States post office. In the convention of 1875 Canada had practically given a bounty to American publications, and any variation in the existing charges should be an increase of the American rate, rather than a decrease of the English rate.

London, March 16.—An automobile in which President Estrada Palma was riding yesterday ran over and killed Manuel Palmero, a 12-year-old Spanish boy. The machine is owned by Louis Marx, an American tobacco planter, who, with Gen. Montorio, secretary of public works, Portorico, and a chauffeur, was with the President at the time of the accident.

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city. The detectives say they have received positive instructions not to talk about the case. They will not discuss Prof. Jodan's opinion that Mrs. Stanford's death was not due to strychnine poisoning.

GO ABROAD.

The Queen and Princess Victoria Leave on Visit to Lisbon.

London, March 14.—Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark started to-day for Lisbon to visit the King and Queen of Portugal. The trip is largely for the benefit of the health of Princess Victoria, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis. Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon in ordinary to the King, accompanied the party.

King Edward and the Prince and Princess of Wales were at the railway station here to bid farewell to the royal travellers, who embarked on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth.

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MRS. CHADWICK Selects More Than \$4,000 Worth of Personal Property From Her Old Home.

Cleveland, O., March 15.—Mrs. Chadwick, accompanied by two deputy marshals, left the county jail to-day and was driven to her old home to select \$4,000 worth of personal effects exempted from the claims of creditors. The furnishings and other personal property in the house will be sold at public auction by Trustee Loesser on Friday. Immediately upon entering the sumptuously furnished residence she broke down and for a time wept bitterly. Shortly after beginning her tour of the house she encountered Dr. Chadwick. Husband and wife at first merely smiled and nodded, and then in a formal way shook hands. On the new visit were exchanged between the couple. Dr. Chadwick had not seen his wife since he last visited her at the jail about two months ago.

Mrs. Chadwick selected between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of personal property, which she claimed was exempt under the statute. Almost all of this was wearing apparel.

Mathias Loesser, trustee in bankruptcy, said he would protest each and every selection. Mrs. Chadwick selected enough clothing for twenty-five women.

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A SERIOUS CHARGE. Young Man Accused of Victimizing His Friends—Suspected Robbery.

There are several persons in town who would like to renew their acquaintance with Edward Haas. This individual, who is a young man some years ago, early twenties, came here from Tacoma about a year ago, and last Saturday night he abruptly left, after having exhibited number of symptoms which the police are for. Some time after his arrival here he associated himself with revival meetings, which were conducted in a tent on Douglas street. He was apparently impressed by the services, for he became a member of the Calvary Baptist church and its different societies. His conduct at this time appeared to be quite exemplary, and he was brought into contact with a number of kindly-disposed people, who manifested an interest in him.

But it was discovered not very long ago that Mr. Haas did not retain the religious fervor inspired in him by the revival services, and recently he disclosed unmistakable evidence that the good intentions he then announced were destined to dangerous ends. Last week he solicited the agency of a friend to cash a cheque for him, which was promptly done. He passed another cheque on the pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, and hurriedly departed, and it was then learned that the cheques were worthless—that, as a matter of fact, they were forgeries. The signature of Mr. Leigh, of Leigh's mill, where Haas was employed for a time, was forged on the documents. Further than that, it is alleged, Haas victimized his friends in other ways. Some of them backed his credit for his debts during the previous winter, and so forth, and now they will have to meet the bills. Should the long arm of the law envelop

