

HALIFAX FESTIVAL PROVED SUCCESS

LARGE AUDIENCE APPRECIATED MUSIC

A Committee Will Investigate Charges Against Hon. J. E. Wear in Prince Edward Island.

Halifax, N. S., April 4.—Last night's festival at the Academy of Music was a complete success. The house was filled with an appreciative audience. Each number, orchestral and vocal, went splendidly, and was heartily received. Sir Alexander MacKenzie received an ovation for the overture, "The Little Minister," and also C. A. E. Harris for his Festival Mass, the various stages being heartily applauded. The Orpheus Club did excellent work with Cowen's "Coronation Ode," and the Harris mass was heartily applauded. Halifax has risen to the great occasion afforded, and sets the seal upon this laudable enterprise of making British music known throughout the Dominion.

To Investigate Charges. Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 4.—There was great excitement in the legislature here yesterday when Hon. J. E. Wear asked that a commission be appointed to investigate the charges laid against him by the Guardian that he was the paid agent of the Dominion Packing Company, which controls the packing trade of the island. After the debate Hon. Mr. Rogers and Messrs. Simpson and Bond, of the Ministerial party, and Messrs. Morrison and McLean of the opposition, were appointed a committee. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Snow at Montreal. Montreal, April 4.—After the mildest March for many years, Montrealers were surprised when they awoke this morning to find the ground covered with about four inches of snow. To-day it is quite cold and snow still remains on the ground, but the weather man promises higher temperatures by Sunday.

Buying Stock. Toronto, Ont., April 4.—L. A. Paisley, secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock Association, is in the city purchasing 12 carloads of stock to take West for various purposes.

Conservative Convention. Winnipeg, April 4.—Conservatives have called a convention for the nomination of candidates for the legislature. The state delegates meet on April 13th, the South on April 18th. Wm. Ferguson, of Hamilton, has been nominated by the Conservatives of Saskatchewan.

British Immigrants. Fully 90 per cent. of immigrants reaching Winnipeg this week are of British birth.

Accepting Wheat. The secretary of the Grain Exchange has been notified by the railroad as follows: "Please note, we are now accepting shipments of wheat from all points in Manitoba and the Territories to Fort William and Port Arthur elevators."

Trouble Over. Employees and Officials of the Wabash Railroad Have Reached Settlement.

St. Louis, April 4.—After four months of controversy between the employees of the Wabash road and the officials of that system, during which at one time a strike was imminent, and was prevented only by an agreement whereby the employees vacating their positions, and which injunction was dissolved last Wednesday, the differences were finally adjusted, and the controversy effectually and satisfactorily settled tonight. Officials of the Brotherhoods representing the employees declare the settlement is eminently satisfactory and is a sweeping victory for organized labor. The Wabash officials declare that all differences with the employees have been finally terminated in a satisfactory manner, and the future relations, if all probability, will be most harmonious. The following are the main points embracing the settlement: Twelve per cent. increase for conductors, brakemen and baggage men in the passenger service, and 15 per cent. for conductors and brakemen in the freight service over the rates which were in effect on January 1st, 1902, west of the Mississippi river. For the western increases were granted on the Canadian lines in accordance with the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central. Other lines in the United States give material increases, and improvements in the working conditions were granted the firemen.

Chamberlain's Denial. No Truth in Rumor of Dissolution and Extension of Local Government in Ireland.

London, April 4.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain was asked today if there was any truth in the statement made by a Dublin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle yesterday to the effect that the government intends to dissolve parliament at the end of the present session; the leading plank of the Conservative platform would be an enormous extension of local government in Ireland, that the Irish people would be placed under the control of a legislative council, that Mr. Chamberlain warmly supported these projects of the government, and that neither Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, nor War Secretary Balfour will be included in the next cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain replied: "The statements are absolutely untrue, both as they regard me and the government generally."

NOT LIABLE. Sydney, N. S. W., April 3.—The Supreme court has decided that the goods imported for the state government are not liable to the Commonwealth import duties.

AT ONE HUNDRED AND TEN.

Mrs. Margaret Neve Passed Away at Her Home in Guernsey.

London, April 4.—Mrs. Margaret Neve, King Edward's oldest subject, died today at her home in Guernsey. For 10 years she preserved her health, strength, and even her sight, and was known throughout the United Kingdom. She was a wealthy woman, lived on a charming estate, and gladly welcomed visitors who came to see this old friend of the late Queen Victoria. During the lifetime of the late Queen, Mrs. Neve never missed sending on Her Majesty's birthday a telegram of congratulation to Queen Victoria. Her Majesty never forgot to return the compliment, and had Mrs. Neve's portrait hung in a conspicuous place at Osborne. Mrs. Neve lived the simple life of a country gentleman, and was keenly interested in her estate, over which she walked unaided by stick or arm. Among the many accomplishments of Mrs. Neve, who entertained Marshal Blicher shortly after the battle of Waterloo, was a translation into French. She had been a widow for the past half century, had no children, and in May would have been 111 years of age.

ALL-BRITISH COLONISTS.

Eighteen Hundred Sailed From Liverpool on the Steamer Tunisian.

Montreal, April 3.—The Star's London cable says: "The last night in England of the all-British colonists was hardly an agreeable one. No fewer than six hundred of them were sent to an Liverpool lodging housekeeper. He put up 400 and now has been fined for overcrowding his house, having taken 147 lodgers in excess of the legal accommodation."

"Yesterday's party, which embarked on the Tunisian, number 1,800. "The Liverpool Post says: "The flower of England is beginning to depart from these shores, as the flower of Ireland did years ago. There are few men above 50 among these emigrants. The average age is about 25 with all hale and hearty. All steamer lines are putting on extra steamers to relieve the rush across the Atlantic."

Cobden Club's recent report instances the prohibition of the importation of Canadian store cattle as an example of the deliberate protectionist policy of the British government."

CAPTURED BY TROOPS.

John Dyer, Who Is Reported to Have Proclaimed Himself Leader of Yaquis, Shot.

Tucson, Arizona, April 4.—The Mexican Herald publishes a report of the capture and execution of John Dyer, an Arizona newspaper man, who is reputed recently to have proclaimed himself the leader of the Yaquis in Sonora. The capture was made by the Fourth battalion of Mexican Regulars near Bacum, state of Sonora. Dyer was tried immediately by court martial and shot. During the trial he was identified by himself as the leader of the Yaquis. Dyer earned the name of "Elregrado," on account of his alleged inhuman cruelty to Mexican women and white men. He was for a time a newspaper correspondent at Chicago for several eastern papers, and he sent out many sensational stories of alleged Yaqui uprisings.

VENEZUELAN BLOCKADE.

Mr. Bowen Refuses to Accept Proposal Regarding Adjudication of Costs.

Washington, April 3.—After a meeting at the British embassy to-day between Mr. Bowen and the allies' representatives, it was learned that Mr. Bowen absolutely declined to accept the amendment to the protocol by the allies' powers concerning the adjudication of the costs of the blockade in the event that the decision at The Hague would be adverse to the allies. The published papers show that the powers have accepted about nine-tenths of the protocol, and that the above amendment is now the only substantial point of disagreement. The allies' representatives have applied to their home government for further instructions.

MACEDONIAN BANDS.

Are Being Actively Pursued by Troops—Arms Seized at Sofia.

Vienna, April 4.—Advices received here from Sofia say the Bulgarian government is taking active measures against the Macedonian bands and has made a large quantity of their arms, which were hidden in Sofia, Bulgarian General Darnes on the frontier near Dubnitza has fired on insurgents who were attempting to smuggle arms into Turkey. Fresh insurgent bands have appeared in the district of Djumas, Roumania, and a strong detachment of Turkish cavalry with artillery has started in pursuit, going towards the Kresna Pass.

THE IRISH POLICY.

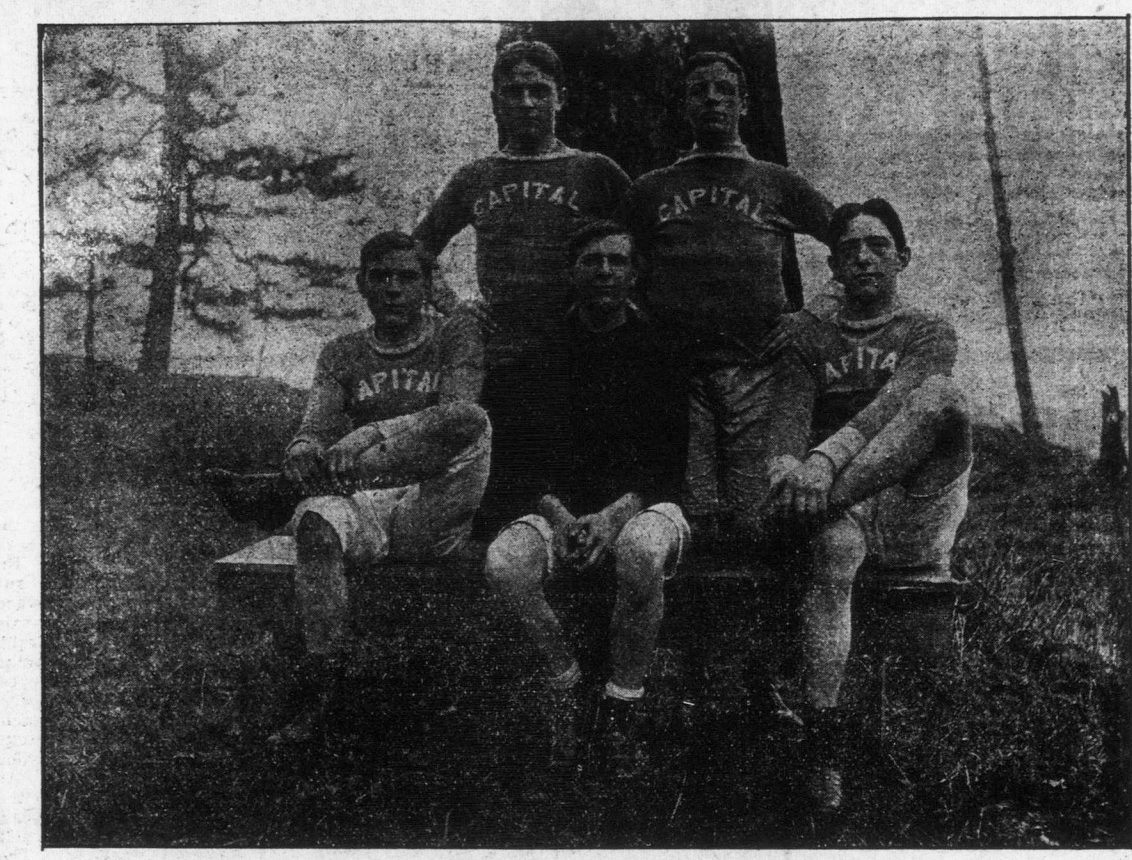
Rumors in London Clubs Regarding the Probable Action of the Government.

New York, April 4.—The London clubs, according to a Tribune dispatch from London, are now alive with rumors of sensational developments of the Irish policy of the cabinet in the direction of the Home Rule, and these are actually published in a column which the government is supposed to have adopted for the establishing of a legislative council in Dublin. These stories are evidently premature, and probably circulated to influence the National constituents favorably on the land bill.

POSTAGE.

New Rates on Third and Fourth Class Matter Go Into Effect To-day.

Ottawa, April 4.—On and after to-day the rate of postage on third class matter, except seals, cuttings, bulbs, roots, bedding plants and grafts, shall be one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and on fourth class matter the rate shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.



CAPITAL BASKETBALL TEAM. The names of the players from left to right follow: Standing, J. Temple, M. L. Sweeney; sitting, T. Gawley (capt.), A. Mulcahy, H. Ruskamp, J. G. Gulliver. The Junior Capital basketball team established an enviable record this season. There had been no thought of such an organization until a proposal was made that a junior series of games should be brought off. Then the boys got down to work, and the result was the formation of the above team. Out of six league games the team met with only one defeat, and that was administered by the Victoria West Vets. The total number of games played during the season was seven, one of which was an exhibition match with the Victoria Athletic Club, in which the Capitals proved victorious. With this record, the Capitals claim the championship of the city and are open to challenges from any team wishing to contest their right to this honor. There were four teams in the junior league as follows: The Capitals, Fernwoods, V. A. C. and Work Estate.

ENGAGED FIGHTING STEEL CORPORATION

LEADER PREDICTS A GENERAL LABOR WAR

Strike Throughout Holland of Men Engaged in Transportation—Troops Are Guarding Property.

Chicago, April 6.—Frank Buchanan, who is leader of the bridge and iron workers in their struggle with the United States Steel Corporation, predicted a general labor war throughout the country in an address made last night before the Chicago Federation of Labor. Mr. Buchanan is in Chicago to look over the western end of the strike, and will reach New York within a few days, for the general strike will be managed from that city.

Strike in Holland.

Amsterdam, April 6.—A meeting of the workmen's committee has proclaimed a general strike throughout Holland of all labor engaged in transportation by land and water. The meeting lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. All the railroad lines, stations and wharves are guarded by troops. The administration of the railroads has taken steps to secure the running of the foreign expresses under military protection.

A workman was wounded by a revolver shot fired by a soldier this morning. The man was walking on the railroad, and was not aware that the strike had been proclaimed, and failed to reply to the soldier's challenge. The president of the workmen's committee of defence, in an interview, said the strike proclamation involves the entire railroad system and other land transports of Holland and the water transportation of the important ports, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht and Zaandam. The strike, he added, was intended as a protest against the anti-strike laws as well as to support the demands of the railroad men for an increase of wages before they passed into laws and made an improvement in their position impossible. He declares the strike will spread to other branches of labor. The staffs of shipping companies trading with London and Hull have stopped work in sympathy with the strikers. Only one train left Amsterdam this morning, and it was protected by troops. All business is at a standstill on the "Quarves, and the mail boats which arrived to-day could not be unloaded.

At Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, April 6.—The dock laborers, wagon drivers and all others engaged in industries connected with the port, have joined in the general strike. A formal declaration was issued by the strike leaders here to the effect that the strike was not connected with the question of wages, but was solely against the proposed anti-strike laws, which without trial is demanded. The railroad station here is guarded by marines, and a sufficient number of employees have remained at work to enable the running of a few trains to-day between Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Labor Bills.

Amsterdam, April 6.—The Premier of the Netherlands, Dr. Kuyper, introduced in the second chamber of the States General on February 25th three bills in connection with the recent railroad strike in Holland. He explained that the government considered it necessary to oppose any unreasonable attack on society which would sacrifice the well being of the people to the desire of a certain class for influence and to political tyranny. The government, therefore, proposed to form a railroad brigade to insure a regular service of trains in case of need. The just complaints of railroad employees would be adjusted by a royal commission, which would be entrusted

THE CUP CHALLENGER.

Gourock, April 4.—Shamrock III left to-day for Weymouth, in tow of the Erin. Shamrock III will return to the Clyde, when she will be duly rigged, then the challenger will sail for America at the end of May.

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CUMBERLAND MINERS JOIN FEDERATION

ORGANIZATION MEETING TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY

Officials of Company Reported to Have Stated Men Enrolling Will Be Discharged.

Cumberland, April 6.—At a mass meeting of miners yesterday afternoon in the Cumberland hall the chairman read a letter from the United Mine Workers' Union, London, detailing the troubles there, and calling on the Cumberland miners to join with them. Mr. Baker addressed the meeting on the aims of the Western Federation of Miners. Some discussion took place, and Mr. Baker asked those who would not join to retire. About a dozen withdrew. The work of organization then proceeded. One hundred and fifty-seven were put through, and another initiation takes place to-day. Mr. Baker on being interviewed said he thought it will be better for the masters and men to have a union. The Western Federation never encouraged strikes, and pays no fixed sum to strikers, but committees are appointed to relieve distress. There is no dictatorship each union being independent. The leaders think no trouble will follow the action of the men. They point to the fact that Union Bay is full of ships waiting for coal, and say Mr. Dunsmuir would be only cutting his own throat. Outsiders are not so confident, and think there will be trouble. Officials of the company have stated that all who join the federation will be discharged.

THE BOUNDARY MINES.

Small Ore Shipment Last Week—Coke Now En Route to Smelters From Fernie.

DISORDER SPREADING.

Outbreaks Are Reported From a Number of University Towns in Spain.

Madrid, April 6.—The situation has become grave in the university towns, where the brutal treatment of students has created intense resentment against the government. In Madrid, the agitation is gaining ground. The workmen in the tobacco factories have joined in the movement against the authorities, and shouts of "Down with the Bourbon" are frequently heard in the streets, intermingled with bitter cries against the government and lauding the republic.

SEEKING EASTERN OUTLET.

The Object of William Mackenzie's Visit to New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., April 4.—Before leaving for Montreal last evening Wm. Mackenzie, of Mackenzie & Mann, said that he proposed obtaining a Canadian outlet for their transcontinental railway system on the Atlantic coast and was coming through New Brunswick to do this. They will construct a railway from Quebec province to Moncton, with a branch from the most convenient point to St. John.

WHEAT IMPORTS.

Liverpool, April 6.—The imports of wheat into Liverpool last week were 40,000 quarters from Atlantic ports, none from the Pacific, and 35,000 from other ports.

SHAMROCK AT WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, Eng., April 6.—The America's Cup challenger, Shamrock III, arrived here to-day, having been preceded during the night by Shamrock I.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Was Wooded and Won by Deputy, Who Afterwards Became Bride of a Baronet.

New York, April 6.—The Herald publishes the following from its London correspondent: "After experiencing more than the ordinary vicissitudes of life, Sir William Gordon Macgregor, recently an inmate of the West-gate workhouse, yesterday was married at Bristol.

"Publicity being given to his presence in a workhouse, Sir William Macgregor, when his plight became known, received many offers of marriage, and a Bristol lady successfully sought an interview on behalf of her sister, the companion of a wealthy spinster living a few miles out of the city. Sir William was wooed and won by deputy, and the deputy herself became his bride.

"How the marriage was eventually arranged for is a chapter of romantic interest. Miss Alice Gulliver, who is now Lady Macgregor, induced the baronet to let her discharge from the workhouse and travel to Bristol with her. On arriving at the station he was introduced to the prospective bride, and the party drove to their lodgings, but they separated a few hours later, and the lady declared her intention of not entering into the engagement. However, Sir William's expenses were guaranteed for a fortnight in order that he might rest before returning. There, for a few days, the matter rested, until the lady who had acted as deputy, renewed the acquaintance and agreed to marry the baronet herself. An effort was made Friday to have the marriage performed at the Bristol registry office proved futile. Sir William and Miss Gulliver next sought the superintendent registrar, and arrangements were made for the marriage to be solemnized, and as Sir William and Miss Gulliver respectively declared they knew of no impediment to their union they were married."

MESSAGE FROM POPE.

Everybody in Holy Orders Should Abstain From Interference in Political Matters.

Havana, April 6.—An eccyclical from the Pope was received at the Cathedral yesterday. It sets forth that because of the vastness of the territories in the dioceses of Cavina and Santiago, and because the increase in the Catholic population renders the visitations of the bishops difficult, the number of prelates will be increased; the dioceses of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos being added. Santiago will remain the See and Porto Rico is severed from the See of Santiago, and becomes immediately subject to Rome for the present. It concludes: "Let everybody in sacred orders wholly abstain from interference in political matters. No man being a soldier or a soldier engaged himself in secular matters."

The eccyclical provides for the restoration of the schools and chapters in Havana and Santiago under the special care of the church, the chapters which will call a provincial council as soon as the new bishops are appointed.

ANOTHER STORM.

Work of Clearing Railway Lines in Newfoundland Has Been Stopped.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 6.—Another severe blizzard, with the thermometer registering twice degrees below zero, has frustrated the efforts of railroad employees who have been trying to clear the snow from the blocked lines and release the trains which were snowed up in the interior of the island. From present appearances several weeks must elapse before the cross country service is resumed. The sealing fleet has been sighted along the coast chasing herds of seals. There were no arrivals of sealing vessels here to-day.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Young Woman Will Be Tried For Shooting Her Father-in-Law.

Albany, N. Y., April 4.—The death of Silas Fator, in the Albany hospital, adds another murder to the recent history of Albany, and holds Fator's daughter-in-law in jail on the charge of killing him. She claims that she shot him in self-defence, and that Fator was attempting to assault her while her husband was absent from home, on Thursday night. In the scuffle she drew a pistol and shot Fator. He has been lingering ever since, and Mrs. Fator has been held on a charge of assault in the first degree. She will now be put on trial for murder. She is 21 years old.

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ANNUAL INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNMENT

SIR W. MULOCK'S REPLY TO THE DELEGATES

A Suggestion as to How Government Assistance Might Be Invoked in Labor Disputes.

Ottawa, April 6.—The annual delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress waited on the government to-day, R. Smith, M. P., and A. W. Patten, M. P., were present as members of the delegation. The interview took place in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's office. There were also present Hon. A. G. Blair and Sir William Mulock. The delegates presented the proposed anti-contract bill, which did not satisfy any one. The proposed bill will apply against everybody outside of Canada, including British subjects. Mr. Smith presented a resolution from the Covicohan Indians, B. C., asking a commission to investigate the encroachments on their lands by white settlers.

The checkers and truckers on the Intercolonial railway are only getting \$1.20 per day. The delegates made a strong kick on this, and say General Manager Pottinger was treating them badly, and making the government unpopular in the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Mulock made a reply. He took up all the resolutions one by one and disposed of them. Some of the matters, he said, could be better dealt with by the departments of the government. In regard to the union label, he practically promised that it would be registered by the government as desired. As for the letter carriers, he could not promise them any more salary than the suggestion of having a clause would promise them that the fair wage clause would be inserted in all government contracts. It was now used in the post office and labor departments. Speaking of the proposed anti-contract Act Sir Wilfrid said that it would interfere with the farmers getting labor, and that was a very important matter. It might also check the immigration from the old country. As for compulsory arbitration, he thought the suggestion of having a registration act so that industries could register, and then in case of labor disputes the government could interfere.

Ministers and Gowns.

In the Dominion Methodist church yesterday Dr. Rose walked into the pulpit with his gown on him, and after reading the judgment of the church court, against his wearing it, dramatically unbuttoned the strings and let it drop behind the pulpit, where it lay during the whole sermon. The Doctor said he would abide by the decision of the church.

Treadgold Concession.

Replying to R. L. Borden, in the House to-day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had received a protest from the Dawson Board of Trade against the Treadgold concession being allowed. Sir Wilfrid said that while he had received this protest there were two sides to the question, and the government would have to look at both.

May Appoint Commission.

The government will likely appoint a commission to inquire into strikes and labor troubles in British Columbia on the lines suggested by Ralph Smith, M. P., in the House a few days ago. The commission will in all probability commence with an inquiry into the trouble at Extension coal mines.

Left for Home.

Sir Hilbert Fupper left for home on Saturday, and will not likely return this session.

STEAMER REMODELLED.

The New York Sails This Week After \$1,000,000 Has Been Spent on Alterations.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The remodelled American line steamer "New York" will sail from Cramp's wharves this week to resume service between New York and Southampton. The vessel has been at Cramp's nearly a year, and the improvements have been made at a cost of about a million.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Sixth of the Lenten Series Given at St. John's Church.

The sixth of the Lenten series of organ recitals was given at St. John's church after evening service Sunday. The organ preacher an eloquent sermon on "Christ's Betrayal." The church was again crowded. The vocal numbers on the programme had to be changed owing to the indisposition of some of the singers. Mrs. E. J. Rice, who possesses a sweet voice, gave the solo "If Ye Love Me Do My Will," in a very pleasing manner. Then in place of the passion music, Madame Laird sang "O Rest in the Lord," as only an artist of the first rank could give it. Miss Lugrin, whose pleasing soprano voice is always heard with pleasure at these recitals, sang "Palm Branches" in a very efficient manner. J. G. Brown's solo, "The Plains of Peace," was given with very good effect and rich pathos, his phrasing and articulation, which are always good, being specially commendable.

Lenten's organ solos were in varied styles of composition and included (by special request) "Christ's Journey Over the Sea of Galilee," by Dr. Spark, a work that is full of descriptive power, and was well rendered. Jesse Longfield played a viola solo, the rich tones of this seldom heard instrument being brought out with good effect in a solo by Spohr. He also played the concluding organ solo, "The Pilgrim's Chorus and March," by Wagner, in a most effective manner, of

HOW STRIKE WAS AMICABLY SETTLED

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON SUCCESSFUL

Manner in Which the Negotiations Carried on Satisfactorily Parties Concerned.

The report of the conciliation commission which so successfully brought a settlement of the trouble at been received at headquarters. The report was read with interest by all themselves in the industrial part of the province.

The report which is addressed executive committee of the Mining Association of British says:

"Your committee appointed a commission on February 11th with instructions to proceed to Fernie and inquire into the situation in progress in the collieries of the Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd. view to effecting a settlement same, have the honor to submit following report:

"The commission left Victoria March 28th and 3rd and arrived Fernie on Saturday, 7th of March, for work on Monday March 30th. President Keen, of collieries, acting as secretary, and Gaunce being elected secretary. A situation was found to be very over-1,200 on being out on a strike position. The employing on the other hand, expressed assurance of the tenability of its where apparent. The gravity situation and the effect of the disturbance, necessitated the more impressed upon the committee receipt by telegram and other its far-reaching results. From and smelting industries of Nelson, British Columbia, came reliable news of distress, jury, mines and smelters held and large forces of men through employment by the cessation of supply from this point. The early recognition of the responsibility of the task imposed upon it and to work with the conviction that patient effort alone could redress the situation and bring about highly desirable a lasting peace upon equitable terms.

"The coal company afforded mission every facility to get at of the case so far as wages paid, and giving it free access to pany's books; while the local union insisted through the heavy district union executive, met the sion in a most trustful and spirit, and pledged assistance in undertaken. Mr. G. F. Douche, sident of the district union, G. M. W. was present at entire siving the committees of the miners in their deliberations, and showing himself the spokesman champion of organized labor, F himself at the beginning of his justice to all. His evident view the cause entrusted to him must made every member of the executive trustee admirer, even as it had member of the commission his of the alleged causes of the strike multiplied and may be summarized as follows: A distrust of the pany's management, quite as much of the company's inferior, as its loss of officers, a failure on the part company to recognize the different district unions, and to treat their officers and committees; the elation of the company to sell of lands of Morrissey and Michels unions upon which to erect a plant; various local and district unions used by the company; the system back-hand labor in yore and the sense of a defectively arranged scale whereby the men were not earn equal wages. Lesser subject complaint were washhouse charges of cars and conditions of manna which made the earning capacity miner ineffective. The eight and hour day required of the men in ground work was also a cause of

"The commission held thirty-five sessions of its entire body, had many views through sub-committees, was management on one hand and many men on the other; made a visit. Coal Creek mines, and looked into matters of complaints and the weight of cars and rules governing houses and lamps, and examined quest of the district executive committee

PUTTING DOWN CORRUPTION.

The ways of the political heeler are bringing Canada into disrepute. The leaders of both the great political parties of the Dominion recognise that fact, and it is a hopeful sign that they have signified a willingness to adopt measures for the suppression and expulsion of the "practical worker." Liberals of any party of Canada need have no fear of admitting that it is time for reform. The records of the two parties are public property. Comparisons will scarcely bring Liberals to shame. From the very inception of responsible government in Canada have been inculcated the doctrine that the chief end of a political party is to win elections, and that any means by which the end can be accomplished are justifiable. The gerrymander was the natural result of such a pernicious doctrine. Sir John Macdonald exulted gleefully in the success of his scheme for "hiving the Grits." The gerrymander instead of being regarded as a most iniquitous, a most disreputable and a most despotic abuse of the powers of the party in power, was by the rank and file of that party looked upon as a very clever tactical move and a good joke upon the then under dog. The situation is changed now. The power to do wrong is in the hands of the victor of other days. The evil-doers are willing to call a truce and to give a pledge that that sort of thing shall not occur again. But we are obliged to confess that we have our doubts about the permanence of that spirit of repentance. Conservatives happen to be in the valley of humiliation at the present time, with no prospect of immediate mandate to cross into the delectable country which they fortified so skillfully and so unscrupulously. Mr. Borden is a very respectable gentleman, and a man who would probably do the right thing within the limits of his power. But we are firmly convinced that if the power of redistributing the constituencies were vested in the Conservative party to-day the elements which dictated the gerrymander in the first instance would insist upon the perpetuation, and the aggravation if possible, of that vile transaction. At the bottom of the spirit of apparent remorse may be detected the craven quality of fear of consequences. The party which thwarted the will of the people by the perpetration of the gerrymander practically intimidated its supporters that any form of infamy, from stuffing ballot boxes to corrupting individual voters, would be tolerated by its leaders in order to attain the end desired. The consequence was that the sick manipulator carried on his operations in all parts of the country—even within the precincts of the House of Commons. Returning officers declared candidates who had received a minority of the votes in constituencies elected. That was the moral effect of the gerrymander. What was its practical effect upon the strength of the parties in the House? Shortly after the opening of the present session the Premier illustrated the effect in one selected section of the country. In announcing that a measure would be brought down for the redistribution of the constituencies he said: "Now, sir, my hon. friend never said a word on an important subject that is mentioned in the speech from the throne; that is to say, the new redistribution bill, which must be introduced during the present session. We have to introduce this bill, and we will do it, not of choice, but of necessity. The necessity is imposed upon us by the letter of the constitution. We know from the experience of the past, we know from the history of former redistribution bills, that there are several ways of introducing such a measure, but there is only one way which ought to be accepted by the Canadian Parliament; that is to say, the honest, fair way, so as to give no favor to anybody and to injure nobody. I have here a statement which has been placed in my hands by the Ontario Conservative Party which at the last election returned 27 Conservative members and 17 Liberal members, whereas in these 42 counties the popular vote gave an actual majority as recorded for the Liberal candidates. In the 42 counties 88,365 votes were cast for Liberal candidates and 86,392 were cast for Conservative candidates, showing a Liberal majority of 1,973 votes. Results, 25 Conservative members elected, 17 Liberal members elected; majority of votes in favor of Liberal party, majority of seats in favor of Conservative party. That is the fairness of the redistribution bill that we have had before us for twenty years. The object of the government in introducing legislation should be, first, to wipe out the injustices and abuses from which the Liberals in Ontario have suffered for 21 years, and next, to devise a measure in such terms as to give no favor either to the party in power or to the party in a minority, but to devise a measure which, whatever may be the question brought before the Canadian Parliament at any time, should make it certain that the views of the people should upon every occasion prevail, and the majority should rule.

In passing we may say that the original gerrymander act was regarded as a masterpiece in political tactics by its perpetrators. It gave such satisfaction to the party that the offence was aggravated whenever an opportunity occurred. There were no evidences of repentance until power passed from the hands of the wrong-doers. Previous to the last general election the government offered to place the matter of the division of the constituencies in the hands of a commission of judges. But the Conservative party still controlled one of the branches of Parliament. It was arrogant. It would not listen to reason. Liberals had attained power by a fluke. Another election would result in the return to power of the only party with the "in-

stincts of government." The Conservative senators rejected the redistribution bill. In 1900 the Liberals again carried the country in spite of the handicap. They are in a position to impose their will upon the minority. What do they propose to do? They have no intention of carving up the country into fantastic shapes without regard to natural divisions for the purpose of gaining political advantage. The county lines will constitute the first divisional lines and all constituencies will be created within those lines. Voters whose interests are identical will be able to unite in the election of men whom they know and who are conversant with their requirements. That is practical evidence of the desire of the Liberal government that the will of the people shall prevail. It is the most effective method that could be devised of suppressing corruption. Fair dealing is what is required in all the affairs of the country, public and private. Foster a spirit of fair play. Ostracize the "slick" and person who is "shyster," and there need be no misgiving as to the future.

ABOUT BUILDING.

It is claimed the increase in the prices of materials and in the cost of labor will surely have a depressing effect upon the building industry in Victoria during the present year. Architects claim that many individuals who have had plans prepared, for residences especially, have withdrawn their projects when confronted with the prospective cost of the structures. It is perhaps well that all interested should thoroughly understand the aspect in which this matter presents itself to the people most concerned. From remarks which have appeared in other newspapers bearing upon this subject, it appears Victoria is not the only city in which the question is being discussed. The Canadian Architect and Builder is disposed to lay the blame for the prospective depression upon the workmen. Its unconcealed hostility to organized labor possibly detracts to some extent from the value of its utterances. Still it is perhaps just as well that the people on one side of the fence should know what the parties on the other side are saying. The following bears out what has been said to the Times by men who are not hostile to labor about the present conditions in Victoria. In view of these demands and the uncertainty as to what the scale of wages will be, contractors feel obliged to protect themselves against loss by a substantial increase in their tenders. This has already resulted in blocking considerable work which had prices remained about the same as last year, would have gone forward to completion. The opinion prevails that the point has been reached at which any addition to the cost of either materials or labor will prove to be the last straw which will break the back of many building enterprises. This is a particularly unfortunate condition when money is plentiful, and under favorable circumstances would be largely invested in new buildings.

Investors in buildings must keep in mind the possibility of a return of less prosperous times, when if their buildings have cost too much the shrinkage in values may entail upon them a loss. Thousands of owners found themselves in this position on the collapse of the real estate boom in Toronto several years ago. Some larger commercial undertakings may go on in spite of higher prices, but many smaller ones, especially residences, will be stopped. This means a few large contracts for a few large contractors and employment for a few hundred workmen, leaving idle a much larger number of both masters and mechanics.

Workmen give as a reason why they should have more pay that the cost of living, including rents, has greatly advanced. They apparently do not see that this advance is largely due to their constant and ever increasing demands for more wages and shorter hours, and that as they comprise the bulk of the consuming class, they are themselves called on to bear the heaviest part of the burden. This was clearly demonstrated by the recent coal strike, the effects of which were felt most severely by mechanics and laborers. This strike has probably permanently increased the price of coal in this country. In the case of articles of general consumption, such as fuel, the use of which cannot be dispensed with, the future policy of the producing companies will probably be to cease fighting against higher prices in behalf of the consumers from whom they get no thanks, and to accede to all demands of their workmen and charge up the extra cost to the consumer. Who is the consumer? In seven cases out of ten he is the wage earner, the man who is least able to bear the added burden.

In the case of the building industry, the conditions are somewhat different, but the result is much the same. People are not obliged to build expensive residences—they can live in the old ones, take rooms in an apartment house or an hotel, or adopt other modes of living which are at least less expensive and free from care than the management of a modern house. So it happens that when prices of materials and labor reach a certain point, building enterprise sickens, the demand for materials falls off and the mechanic in the building trades and in the factory is thrown out of employment. All of which goes to show that it is possible to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and also that to do so is a very short-sighted and unwise proceeding.

YACHTING SUPREMACY.

Unless Reliance should prove to be a phenomenon, there is every indication that the race for the America Cup this year will prove quite an exciting event. Experts have said that Columbia is a perfect product of the yacht designer's skill—that it is scarcely probable she can be improved upon. The world will soon know all about that. The new defender is about ready for the water. In a few weeks she will be fully equipped. Columbia and Constitution are also being made ready for business. The contests between the trio will be regarded with almost if not quite as much interest as the grand culminating events between the representatives of Great Britain and the United States. All the boats are owned by rich men, and the rivalry between them is very keen. The owners of Constitution claim that she is capable of greater things than she achieved in her last matches with the yacht which twice successfully defended the America Cup. It is said the aim of Pitts is to produce a type of boat that will require less driving power and will achieve better results with a smaller sail area than either of the two previous Shamrocks. He seems to have succeeded, if the tests so far applied may be safely accepted as an indication of the relative merits of the boats. On the other hand, it is said the latest Herreshoff creation will be larger and more powerful than either Constitution or Columbia. If these surmises should be borne out when the measurements are made the British representative will this year, for the first time on record, we believe, receive time allowance. Thus far the craft which has received the benefit of such a handicap has always won. Columbia was given one race of the last series on time allowance. She actually crossed the finish line behind her rival. The speculator upon such events is generally confounded when we get down to the firm ground of actual results. But such speculations are always interesting, especially in a case like this, which practically all the world is watching. The performances of the new Shamrock thus far have done much to increase the interest in what is now regarded as the great aquatic carnival of this day and generation. Britons devoutly desire the success of Lipton. Our neighbors admire the spirit in which he accepted defeat in the past, and the grit with which he comes up to the scratch again after being twice knocked down.

A FEATHERED WONDER.

The mind of the Colonist is wide open to everything but the truth. Our contemporary says the Ontario ministers were saved from an investigation into their alleged complicity in the attempted corruption of Mr. Gamey by their own views. In the news columns of the same issue a dispatch from Toronto says the investigation has been postponed at the request of Mr. Gamey and his friends. Apparently their evidence has not been "prepared." If the investigation is to be held the ministers can scarcely be said to have saved themselves from it by their own votes. It is not only to be held, but it has been made as broad as the opposition desired. The investigation is to be thorough. Any charge Mr. Whitney, or Mr. Gamey, or any other member, chooses to make, will be thoroughly sifted. More than that, it will be reported upon, which is something the opposition opposed. Why they are afraid of a report they probably do not care to explain. The Colonist also explains that the ministers refrained from voting the amendment for an investigation by a committee of the House would have been carried. No doubt. And the ministry would have been defeated, and probably Mr. Whitney might have had a chance to form a government. Then the purpose for which the charges were manufactured would have been achieved and the public would have heard the last of them as far as the opposition is concerned. Perhaps our fair-minded and justice-loving contemporary will be good enough to cite a precedent for ministers refraining from voting under such circumstances. There have been numerous charges laid and proved against Conservative ministers in the political history of Canada. Did the accused go and hide themselves while the vote was being taken? Charges have been formulated against members of the present government of British Columbia, the votes of the ministers and of the speaker alone saving the administration from destruction. Our contemporary can only be described as a "bird."

THE FUTURE.

The course of Ralph Smith, M. P., in calling the attention of the Dominion House of Commons and the federal government to the eruptive industrial conditions in British Columbia should meet with unanimous approval in this province. It is time an inquiry was instituted into the present strained relationship between labor and capital and a remedy be sought and applied if possible. The difficulties in the situation are great, we admit, because of its rights and might be left to fight the matter out the hard old way if it were not for the fact that other interests also have their rights—rights which certainly should be considered. Another year of such turmoil and a blow will be inflicted which will be felt for years to come. The fact that the times are so propitious for a great, an unprecedented, industrial revival but adds to the impatience with which the paralyzing warfare is regarded.

Toronto "old boys" in British Columbia are organizing for the purpose of paying during the coming summer a visit to the scenes of their youth. The Colonist should admonish them as to the hazardous nature of such a pilgrimage. Toronto is a very, very wicked city. There is no "open" gambling there, but the secret resorts are the places that do the business for young fellows from the country.

We are told in a portentous official document that "the outlook for railway construction in the province is promising." Is it? Then such a result has not been brought about by the government's policy of encouragement to such enterprises. If there is one road under construction, it is despite the government's policy of discouragement.

Bishop Spaulding, of the Pennsylvania Coal Strike Commission, gives it as his opinion that "the period of strikes in the United States has passed forever," and that arbitration will be used to settle all labor difficulties in the future. The Bishop should keep his eye on British Columbia.

Our readers will find elsewhere in this issue a reminiscence of engrossing interest from the pen of ex-Speaker Higgins. A perusal of it will convince them that the quill of this journalistic veteran has lost none of its old cunning. These sketches of Mr. Higgins' form a most valuable addition to local archives.

The voting on the library site by-law Friday indicated clearly that the people of Victoria are in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift. There is little doubt that a wise selection has been made. We suppose there is now nothing to interfere with the immediate prosecution of the work.

WIND AND SNOW.

Chicago, April 6.—This city was almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside world this morning, when a northeast gale and heavy fall of wet snow caused telegraph wires to go down in all directions. The temperature was slightly above the freezing point. Lake vessels have been warned not to venture out.

DISGUISED CATARRH. A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women—Many Thousand Women Suffer Needlessly From This Cause.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrh of the bladder and the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties, and only to go to bed at night as tired as before.



MRS. EVA BARBO.

Mrs. Eva Barbo, 133 East 12th Street, Y. City, N. Y., writes:—"I suffered for three years with what is generally known as leucorrhoea, in connection with ulceration of the bladder. My doctors advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and a strong desire to get well. Reading of the value of Peruna, I thought it best to give the well-known remedy a trial, so I bought three bottles of it at once. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took three bottles, but I got so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am today in perfect health, and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Barbo.



MISS LOUISE MAHON.

Miss Louise Mahon, 2 Glen Baffle Street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I was the daughter of a doctor, and my father has been writing:—"If all women knew of the benefits to be derived from taking Peruna, there would be many happier and more healthful women. My health has never been so good as it is now, and I can now stand much. About a year ago I was run down that I had to take my bed, and I became weaker and weaker. A friend advised me to try Peruna, and I did so, and in two weeks I was able to get up, and in a month I was perfectly well, and now my health is much improved, and I am able to do my work as well as ever."—Miss Louise Mahon.



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped, and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.



MRS. WM. HETRICK.

BIG SCHOOL EXHIBIT OPENED FRIDAY NIGHT

Minister of Education Started Ball Rolling With Appropriate Speech—A Splendid Display. Friday evening the exhibition of school work which has been in course of preparation for some time past was formally declared open by the Minister of Education, Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. The work of the pupils of the different local schools occupies every available bit of space in the upstairs portion of the market building. There was a large crowd in attendance last night when Chairman R. L. Drury, with a few congratulatory remarks, introduced Hon. Mr. McInnes.

The South Park and Rock Bay schools are well represented. J. A. Coates, of the former, is showing a couple of exceedingly clever maps, one of the map and one of North America. The Rock Bay exhibits are essentially the work of the primary classes. The pupils have shown themselves particularly apt in drawing. Features of the Boys' Central school exhibit are the drawing and the clay modelling. The manuscript work is also creditable as well as the map and the brush drawing by the senior divisions. The High school exhibit occupies a room by itself. There are specimens of work from every division. The interior of the apartment has been attractively decorated, and the contents arranged in the most pleasing manner. The Spring Ridge school is showing a very little institution in the northeast section of the city, is well represented and ably assisted by the work of the primary pupils. In clay modelling and drawing the pupils showed up exceedingly well. The manual training exhibit is well equipped, and the system of instruction adopted. From 7.30 to 10.00 a class of boys will be at work shaping all sort of articles of utility with a perfection and dispatch which would do credit to experienced artisans.

After paying a tribute to the excellence of the work in general, Mr. McInnes remarked that with such an abundant evidence of the ability of the youth of to-day and the exceptional instruction they were receiving no one could doubt that the future of Victoria and the province would be in good hands. He was most pleased with the practical turn the present day education was taking, and would do his best to carry out further development in this direction. He then formally declared the exhibition open, which was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Generally speaking the display far exceeds what was anticipated. There are four distinct school departments represented. These are the primary, graded, High and Manual schools. Of course each school's exhibits vary a great deal. The work of the pupils of the primary divisions of work is of the junior order, and the exhibits of the children from six years of age to fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. The illustration of the manual training work forms perhaps the most striking feature of the exhibition.

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Successful Meetings Were Held at Royal Oak Schoolhouse Last Tuesday. Very successful meetings of the Victoria Farmers' Institute were held at Royal Oak schoolhouse and at Cedar Hill last Tuesday and Wednesday. Dr. Withycombe, director of the Oregon Agriculture College, gave an address on "Animal Husbandry," explaining fully the results of his experiments at the college in regard to raising and feeding dairy cattle, and the best forage crops to grow, so as to not only obtain good feed for the cattle, but to increase the fertility of the soil at the same time. Dr. Withycombe is an enthusiastic farmer, and looks for a prosperous future for the city of Victoria and the farmers surrounding it. Hon. J. C. Smith, of Minnesota, emphasized the remarks of the doctor, and in a very witty address told of trouble he experienced in getting some farmers to adopt up-to-date methods.

Dr. B. E. Maynard, of the Victoria Chemical Works, explained the benefits of artificial fertilizers, advocating their use not as a substitute but as an auxiliary of barnyard manure. The meetings were well attended.

W. E. Ellis, of Cedarvale, Tells of His Sufferings and How He Obtained Relief and Was Permanently Cured. Cedarvale, Ont., April 3.—(Special.)—Probably the most painful of all the diseases that cling to the Canadian climate is Muscular Rheumatism. Only those who have suffered its tortures can realize what they really are or how great the relief to the sufferer when he finds they are no longer good.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrh of the bladder and the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties, and only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Mrs. Kate Mann, 206 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I was President of the Ladies Aid Society, and I was elected to give praise to Peruna for the blessed relief I found through its use. I suffered for years with backache and dragging down pains, and often had to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that could not be spared. It was therefore a simple goodness to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every drop seemed to give me new life, and every dose made me feel much better, and I promised myself that if I found that it cured me, I would advocate it so that other suffering women should know of it. I have been in perfect health for one year. I enjoy work and am happy. I am so much better, and my health seems to be so good, that I have not felt so well for many years. Peruna has simply been a household blessing, and I never will be without it again."—Mrs. Kate Mann.

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, and I was unable to do my work. My back ached, and I had a terrible headache, and for colds and catarrh, and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became quite well, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Mrs. Wm. Hetrick, Kennard, Washington County, Neb., writes:—"I am fifty-six years old and have not felt well since the Change of Life began ten years ago. I was in misery somewhere most of the time. My back was very weak, and my flesh so tender that I had pain in my shoulder blades, in the small of my back and hips. I sometimes wished myself out of this world. I had hot and cold spells, and was losing flesh all the time. After following my directions, and taking Peruna I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Peruna can be purchased for \$1 per bottle at all first class drug stores, or by Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

W. E. Ellis, of Cedarvale, Tells of His Sufferings and How He Obtained Relief and Was Permanently Cured. Cedarvale, Ont., April 3.—(Special.)—Probably the most painful of all the diseases that cling to the Canadian climate is Muscular Rheumatism. Only those who have suffered its tortures can realize what they really are or how great the relief to the sufferer when he finds they are no longer good.

W. E. Ellis of this place has experienced both the pain and the relief, and the story of his cure is bound to interest all those who have ever had a touch of this terrible disease.

"Two years ago," says Mr. Ellis, "I got muscular Rheumatism. I tried different sorts of patent medicines, but got no relief and my wife at last insisted on sending me to a doctor. He then came I said: 'Doctor, can you cure Muscular Rheumatism?' 'No,' was his reply. 'Then,' I said, 'you are of no use to me.' I got so bad that I could not feed myself or walk alone. Then I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took six boxes which drove all the Rheumatism out of me and left me in good health again."

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRIZE WINNERS.

AWARDS MADE AT ANNUAL DOG SHOW. A Large Number of Animals Judged Yesterday by Professor Wesley Mills.

(From Friday's Daily.) The dog show being held at the harmonic hall under the auspices of the Victoria Kennel Club continues to attract general attention. There was a large attendance all yesterday, especially in the evening, when the hall was crowded. The tombola prize was awarded by Prof. Wesley Mills, who is requested to claim the prize, will be a cocker spaniel puppy donated by J. Creighton.

Judging was continued all day yesterday by Prof. Wesley Mills. He has through almost the whole catalogue. It is expected will finish work to-day the dogs dealt with the greatest interest was taken in the cocker spaniels, and once or twice there were disputes and threats against the club for breaking rules. However things were finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all, and judging continued happily. Local fanciers are still discussing the results of the judging of English setts. The defeat of Roy Monteux has caused sensation, especially as the Judge is not an university-bred and a great authority on dogs. C. W. Minor does not agree with the decision. He claims Roy is superior to Victor L., as he has beaten him on five different occasions before five of the most eminent judges of America. Roy, he states, was a different color when he entered the ring the other day, having caught a slight cold. Another surprise in the judging was that P. P. McConnell's dog, Victor L., beat the English setter bitch, Belle, which carried everything before her. She not only defeated Champ, but she also beat the best of the English setts. Prof. Mills does not consider one of the best of eastern kennels. Prof. Mills does not consider one of the best of eastern kennels. Prof. Mills does not consider one of the best of eastern kennels. Prof. Mills does not consider one of the best of eastern kennels.

Cocker Spaniels. Puppy Dogs—Any solid color other than black, weight not to exceed 25 lbs. Desmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria. Novice Dogs—Any solid color other than black, weight not to exceed 24 lbs. Portland Dick, J. W. Creighton, Victoria. Desmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria.

Open Dogs—1, Plumera, Portland Co. Kennel, Portland, Ore.; 2, Pepper, Rome, Vancouver; 3, Plumera Belle, Entered in class 9. Puppy Bitches—Reserve, Jessamine Opp Dr. A. J. Garsdale, 1, Pippin, C. A. Gogwin, Victoria; 2, Desmond Peter, J. W. Creighton, Victoria; 3, Little Duchesse, Mrs. S. M. Trimmen, Victoria.

Novice Bitches—1, Princess Victoria, Danes & Co., Victoria; 2, Desmond Peter, Ruby, J. W. Creighton, Victoria; 3, Open Bitches—1, Lady Mack, Daniels Litchfield, Victoria; 2, Desmond Ruby, W. Creighton, Victoria, entered in class 9; 3, Desmond Rose, J. W. Creighton, Victoria.

Tortois—1, Bonnie Chalice, Miss Skinner, Victoria; 2, Jock, S. A. Bantley, Victoria. Open Dogs—1, Bud Zento, Dorch Sharples, Seattle, Wash.; 2, Jock, S. Bantley, Victoria.

Cocker Spaniels, Parti-Colored. Puppy Bitches—1, Victoria Blonde, A. Goodwin, Victoria; 2, Novice Bitches—1, Victoria Blonde, A. Goodwin, Victoria; 2, Trux, S. M. Barr, Portland, Ore.

Limit Bitches—1, Desmond Rox, Gladys Barr, Portland, Ore. Open Bitches—1, Miss Pepper, Daniels & Litchfield, Victoria; 2, Patten, Mrs. W. Sharples, Seattle, Wash. Collier, Tricolors. Puppy Bitch—1, Liddle, Geo. Tinto, Seattle, Wash. Other Than Tri-Color. Puppy Dogs—1, White Heather, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 2, Snowball, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 3, Ben Nevils, W. M. Sprout. Novice Dogs—1, Woodman Ranger, Fred Haggart, Victoria; 2, Ben Nevils, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 3, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Mrs. J. W. McFarland, Vancouver.

Limit Dogs—1, Woodman Ranger, Fred Haggart, Victoria; 2, Carlisle III, T. Cowan, Ladysmith. Open Dogs—1, Woodman Ranger, Fred Haggart, Victoria; 2, Ben Nevils, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 3, Capital, T. B. Chappel, Vancouver. Puppy Bitches—1, Kildare Sunshine, A. Murphy, Seattle; 2, Fair Maid of Perth, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 3, Cedar Lass, S. York, Nanaimo. Novice Bitches—1, Kildare Sunshine, A. Murphy, Seattle; 2, Fair Maid of Perth, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 3, Cedar Lass, S. York, Nanaimo. Miller, Victoria. Open Bitches—1, Kildare Sunshine, A. Murphy, Seattle; 2, Fair Maid of Perth, W. M. Sprout, New Westminster; 3, Lassie, Rev. E. G. Miller. Bull Dogs. Novice Dogs and Bitches—1, Jock Damon, Mrs. G. K. Harley, San Francisco. Limit Dogs—1, Jock Damon, Mrs. G. K.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRIZE WINNERS

AWARDS MADE AT ANNUAL DOG SHOW

A Large Number of Animals Were Judged Yesterday by Professor Wesley Mills.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The dog show being held at the Philharmonic hall under the auspices of the Victoria Kennel Club continues to attract general attention. There was a large attendance all yesterday, especially in the evening, when the hall was crowded.

The tomboia prize was won by the holder of ticket number 189, who is requested to claim the prize, which is a cocker spaniel puppy donated by J. W. Creighton.

Judging was continued all day yesterday by Prof. Wesley Mills. He got through almost the whole catalogue, and it is expected will finish work to-day. Of the dogs dealt with the greatest interest was taken in the cocker spaniels. In this class there was keen competition, and on two or three times there were disputes and threats against the club for breaking rules. However things were finally explained to the satisfaction of all, and the judging continued smoothly.

Local fanciers are still discussing the results of the judging of English setters. The defeat of Roy Montez has caused a sensation, especially as the judge is almost universally considered a great authority on dogs. C. W. Minor does not agree with the decision. He claims that Roy is superior to Victor L., as he has beaten him on five different occasions, and considered one of the best products of eastern kennels. Prof. Mills describes Victor Belle II. as one of the most perfect bitches he has seen.

On Tuesday next a string of the local prize winners will be taken to compete in the show which opens in Seattle on Wednesday next. Among these will be T. P. McConnell's bitch Victoria Belle and also Rosalind, C. Banfield's Diamond and some eighteen others.

The results of yesterday's judging follows: Cocker Spaniels. Puppy Dogs.—Any solid color other than black, weight not to exceed 25 lbs.—1, Jesmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria.

Novice Dogs.—Any solid color other than black, weight not to exceed 24 lbs.—1, Portland Dick, J. W. Creighton, Victoria; 2, Jesmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria.

Limit Dogs.—Any solid color other than black, weight not to exceed 24 lbs.—1, Jesmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria; 2, Jesmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria; 3, Jesmond Peter, W. Earl, Victoria.

Open Dogs.—1, Plumera, Portland Cocker Kennel, Portland, Ore.; 2, Pepper, H. Bono, Vancouver; 3, Plumera Beau II, Entered in class 94.

Puppy Bitches.—Reserve, Jessamine Opal, Dr. A. J. Garesche; 1, Pippin, C. A. Goodwin, Victoria; 2, Jesmond Peter, J. W. Creighton, Victoria; 3, Little Duchess, Mrs. S. M. Trimen, Victoria.

Novice Bitches.—1, Princess Victoria, Daniels & Litchfield, Victoria; 2, Jesmond Ruby, J. W. Creighton, Victoria; 3, Daniels & Litchfield, Victoria; 2, Jesmond Ruby, J. W. Creighton, Victoria, entered in class 94; 3, Jesmond Rose, J. W. Creighton, Victoria.

Novice Dogs.—1, Bonnie Charlie, Miss C. Skinner, Victoria; 2, Jack, S. A. Beatty, Victoria.

Open Dogs.—1, Bad Zenta, Dorthia Sharpes, Seattle, Wash.; 2, Jack, S. A. Beatty, Victoria.

Cocker Spaniels, Parti-Colored. Puppy Bitches.—1, Victoria Blonde, C. A. Goodwin, Victoria.

Novice Bitches.—1, Victoria Blonde, C. A. Goodwin, Victoria; 2, Tris, S. M. Barr, Portland, Ore.

Limit Bitches.—1, Jesmond Roan, Gladys May Creighton, Victoria; 2, Tris, S. M. Barr, Portland, Ore.

Novice Bitches.—1, Miss Pepper, Daniels & Litchfield, Victoria; 2, Patters, Mrs. C. W. Sharples, Seattle, Wash.

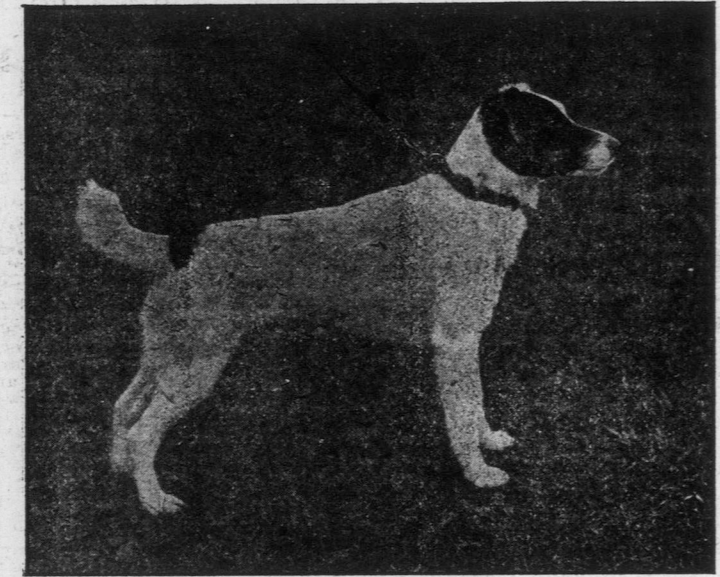
Novice Bitches.—1, Liddle, Geo. Tinto, Seattle, Wash.

Other Than Tri-Color. Puppy Dogs.—1, White Heather, W. M. Spott, New Westminster; 2, Snowball, W. M. Spott, New Westminster; 3, Ben Nevie, W. M. Spott.



GRAND MASTER II.

This St. Bernard is owned by the Naird Kennel, San Francisco, California, and is valued at \$5,000. At the local show now in progress he carried off highest honors, winning first in open dogs and first in winners dogs. Grand Master II is one of the best known representatives of his breed on the coast. His sire was Champion Grand Master, and it is claimed that he is the best son of his very successful sire. He is a brother of Lady Meiba and a half brother of the late Princess Naird, another well known winner. Grand Master II. won first in puppy class at Oakland in 1897, and was not shown again until 1899, where he secured first in novice in open and in winners at San Francisco. Grand Master II. also won the special for best rough coat. He stands 33 1/4 inches and weighs 208 pounds. Master Alan Gregory Dorian, "principal handler for Naird Kennels," held the dog whilst the above picture was being taken.



DUSKY CRACK.

This terrier is owned by J. J. Bos tock, of Victoria. He was bred by Francis Redmond, of Totteridge, England, and has won several prizes in the Old Country before coming here. He comes of a strain that has been very successful at shows held in London, England. At a recent show all the fox terrier championships were captured by Mr. Redmond's dog. The showing this dog makes at the local show will be watched with interest by fanciers.

Harley, San Francisco; 2, Lady Bethel, C. H. Harley, San Francisco; 3, Wandae Jeeter, Wandae Jeeter, Vancouver; 4, Woodcocke Wonder, F. E. Watkins, Portland; 2, Lady Bethel, C. K. Harley, San Francisco; 3, Things Tumble, John Pugh, Vancouver.

Bull Terriers. Novice Dogs.—1, Walter, H. McKeown, Sidney; 2, Prince, A. C. F. Southhorpe, Victoria.

Open Dogs.—1, Walter, H. McKeown, Victoria.

Boston Terriers. Puppy Dogs and Bitches.—1, Boston Girl, Jack Wolfenden, Victoria.

Novice Dogs and Bitches.—1, Boston Girl, Jack Wolfenden, Victoria; 2, Olney, F. Ford, Victoria.

Limit Dogs.—1, Nelly, A. W. Roiston, Ladysmith.

Open Bitches.—1, Nelly, A. W. Roiston, Ladysmith.

Winners, Dogs.—1, Nipper, E. Cecil Hall, Victoria; 2, Mickey Free, F. T. Patton, Victoria; 3, Nelly, A. W. Roiston, Ladysmith.

Alredale Terriers. Puppy Dogs and Bitches.—1, Lady Marvel, Gilbert & Palmer, Seattle; 2, Olympic Oweenee, W. W. Beaton, Seattle; 3, Nipper, E. F. Tucker, Portland.

Novice Dogs and Bitches.—1, Waterside Duchess, E. F. Tucker, Portland, Ore.; 2, Nipper, E. F. Tucker, Portland; 3, Nelly, T. P. McConnell, Victoria.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—1, Lady Marvel, Gilbert & Palmer, Seattle; 2, Olympic Oweenee, W. W. Beaton, Seattle; 3, Nelly, T. P. McConnell, Victoria.

Retrievers. Puppy Dogs.—1, Wamburton Acton, W. R. Ballew, Fairhaven, Wash.; 2, Drift, J. H. Saunders; 3, Cadger of Oak, W. F. Hall.

Novice Dogs.—1, Wandae Revely, Wandae Kennels, San Francisco, Cal.

Open Dogs.—1, Wandae Jeeter, Wandae Kennel, San Francisco, Cal.; 2, Cadger of Oak, W. F. Hall; 3, Victor, Geo. Florence, Victoria.

and fox terriers were particularly good, and I was surprised to find such a number of Alredale terriers, Clumber spaniels and Irish water spaniels, which are either not represented at all in some shows or in very small numbers. The weakest classes are the terriers, excepting fox terriers.

In referring to the English setter class, Dr. Mills expressed himself very clearly. The fanciers of the coast, he said, had a distinctly wrong impression of the true type of English setter. Among the dogs he had the privilege of judging here, he thought Victor L., Real John and Victoria Belle were the nearest approach to the proper type of setter. The latter he considered to be so good as to be in most respects a model. Referring to the type represented by Roy Montez, he said it did not come up to the requirements of the present day standard. The muzzle did not bear the right relation to the skull, there not being a sharp or clear enough angle between the muzzle and head. The forehead also was just a little too flat.

The California dog, Grand Master II, he said, had a grand type of head. His Highness, owned by W. F. Hall, of this city, was an excellent specimen of the St. Bernard, being unusually sound in body and legs, but unfortunately lacking in white markings. He was a very promising dog.

There were two good specimens of Great Danes—the spotted ones, Carlotta and Remus, the former belonging to J. L. Cunningham and the latter to Geo. W. Seymour. The former was a good type, and the latter although excellent was not so good as Carlotta.

In pointers Dr. Mills expressed himself very favorably impressed with the winning puppy, Oregon Lad, Minnesota Joe, a large spotted animal, was considerably the best dog shown in this class.

Continuing, Dr. Mills said that Gordon and Irish setters were distinctly behind the English. Some fairly typical were to be found, the best of which were undoubtedly the winners of first honors in the respective classes. Unfortunately several of those shown in field spaniels were defective in type, particularly in body, and could not be given firsts.

In Clumber spaniels, the dog awarded first was an excellent type. The number and quality of cocker spaniels he found to be high. The type was rather mixed. As in the English setter, he found that fanciers had a rather wrong idea of the real type required. It must be remembered that the cocker should not suggest the setter. A few of the dogs he pronounced upon had the setter-like standard.

He said that the head must be nearly circular in shape, and the muzzle should taper slightly towards the point. A few of the local cocker spaniels resembled closely coarse, diminutive setters, the cocker spaniel winning highest honors in the show was a fairly typical specimen. It was about the right size according to present day requirements, and had the proper form of skull. His muzzle was perhaps a shade heavy, but the dog had the true cocker eye and expression.

The collies contained some good and some decidedly inferior. There was one very superior bitch of sable and white color and a good tri-color puppy. The white collies were better in body than in head, while some were altogether coarse and wrong in type. Bull dogs were unexpectedly good, the winner being worthy of exhibition at the New York show. In fox terriers there was strong competition. A number of those shown were too large and too coarse. However, at least a dozen good ones could be picked out, the winning bitch Reminiscence, was a fine specimen in every respect, though a

pected that a large number will turn out to see the dogs this evening. The tomboia prize for this evening is a lady's fur, donated by D. Spencer. Judging continued this morning, and at noon was practically completed. The latest results follow:

Novice Dogs.—1, Nipper, E. Cecil Hall, Victoria; 2, Mickey Free, T. P. Patton, Victoria; 3, Paddy, G. C. Anderson, Victoria.

Open Dogs.—1, Nipper, E. Cecil Hall, Victoria; 2, Mickey Free, T. P. Patton, Victoria; 3, Nelly, A. W. Roiston, Ladysmith.

Winners, Dogs.—1, Nipper, E. Cecil Hall, Victoria; 2, Mickey Free, F. T. Patton, Victoria; 3, Nelly, A. W. Roiston, Ladysmith.

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CHAMPION ROY MONTEZ, Owner, C. W. Minor.

member of the V. C. K. C., Mrs. C. A. Goodwin's Lady Iris.

Best Black Cocker Spaniel in show, Lady Iris, owned by Mrs. C. A. Goodwin, Victoria.

Best Solid Color Cocker Spaniel in show, Plumera Flo, owned by Plumera Cocker Kennels, San Francisco.

Best Parti-Colored Cocker Spaniel in show, Miss Puff, owned by Daniels & Litchfield, Victoria.

Best Cocker spaniel, than tri-color, Kildare Sunshine, owned by A. Murpey, Seattle.

Best Bull Dog in show, Jack Damon, owned by Mrs. C. K. Harley, San Francisco.

Best Bull Terrier in show, Walter, owned by H. Brown, Victoria.

Best Boston Terrier, Boston Girl, owned by Jack Wolfenden, Victoria.

Best English Setter, Victoria Belle II, T. P. McConnell, Victoria.

Best English Setter, Victoria Belle II, member of the Victoria City Kennel Club, T. P. McConnell's Victoria Belle II.

Best team of English Setters in the show, T. P. McConnell's Victoria Belle II, and Rosalind.

Best English Setter dog, owned by a member of the Victoria City Kennel Club, Victor L., owned by H. H. Jones, Victoria.

Best Irish Setter, Hector, owned by J. Garesche.

Best Gordon Setter, Sport, owned by R. Porter, Victoria.

Best Irish Water Spaniel, Burrard Bowdy, owned by A. W. Johnson.

Best Field Spaniel, Zulu, owned by Miss C. Davis, Victoria.

Best Clumber Spaniel, Chica, owned by H. J. Dunn, Victoria.

Best English Setter dog, owned by a member of the V. C. K. C., Mrs. C. A. Goodwin, Victoria.

Best Cocker Spaniel, owned by a member of the V. C. K. C., Mrs. C. A. Goodwin, Victoria.

Best team of Cocker spaniels, owned and bred in British Columbia, Lady Iris, and Little Y. S. K. C. J. W. Creighton's Portland.

The lucky winning number in the tomboia prize yesterday, \$100, was given by J. Spencer, is 550. To-night an English Setter puppy will be given away.

Best Cocker Spaniel bitch, owned by a member of the V. C. K. C., Mrs. C. A. Goodwin, Victoria.

AMENDMENTS TO ASSESSMENT ACT

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO WORK ON CLAIMS

The New Regulations Affecting Sale of Land for Arrears of Taxes.

The bill to amend the Assessment Act, introduced by the Hon. Minister of Finance, is to come up for discussion on Monday next. The amendments now introduced do not in any way deal with the two per cent. tax, which will come up later in the session, it is believed, as a separate amendment.

The amendments outlined propose some important changes in the present Assessment Act. Under it section 145, of the Mineral Act, and section 152, of the Miner's Mining Act, whereby a tax of 25 cents an acre was imposed upon all Crown granted mineral lands on which at least \$200 a year had not been expended on work, are repealed. The proposal is to increase this tax to 50 cents an acre. This is intended to place a premium upon the working of the mineral claims rather than select the alternative of paying the land tax.

A new clause has been added, allowing of work being done on one of a group of Crown granted claims to satisfy the demands on all. It is as follows: "Provided further, that any owner of adjoining Crown granted mineral or placer claims, not exceeding eight in number of such claims, shall be allowed to perform or to expend in mining development work or other mining improvements, during the year preceding the date when the tax becomes payable, upon any one or more of such adjoining claims the full value, after the rate of two hundred dollars per claim, to entitle the owner to exemption in lieu of the tax, but subject, however, to said owner producing to the assessor a detailed statement showing the nature of the work performed or the amount expended, fully sworn to as true and correct, before the assessor or a justice of the peace, which statement shall be filed with the assessor on or before the said thirtieth day of June in each and every year."

In the sub-section for the sale of claims for arrears of taxes, no provision has been made for a period during which the property may be redeemed as was urged by the members of the Mining Association when in convention. The intention of the government, however, is understood to be to make it redeemable for a period of six months. This will be incorporated during the consideration of the bill.

In the sections relating to the taxes on lands, the working of the act is made very clear. All taxes are declared due on the second day of January in each year. Up to the 31st December following they may be paid, failing that they become delinquent, and up to the 1st of March following bear interest. All lands, the taxes on which have not then been paid, are advertised in the Gazette, and in default of immediate distress being recoverable to satisfy the claim, a day shall be fixed between June 15th and September 15th for the sale of such lands. This latter action is made obligatory by the provisions of the bill.

In accordance with the practice in other provinces and states, provision is made in the new bill for the forfeiture of the lands offered for sale to the province at the auction sale, when such lands do not bring the upset price. Land thus sold will not be sold at a lower figure than that which will satisfy the claims against the land.

Holders of lands are safeguarded in there being made provision for the redeeming of the land sold for taxes upon payment of all the claims against it, and the taxes for two years following the delinquency.

What is regarded as very favorable terms are provided for pre-emptors. The chief commissioner is given latitude in not pressing for taxes in cases where the pre-emptor has been unable to pay the amount due within the time limited. The chief commissioner may extend the time within which payment shall be made for a further period of six months before cancellation takes effect.

VICTORIA'S REPRESENTATION. To the Editor:—Please publish the enclosed correspondence at the earliest possible date. GEORGE RILEY.

House of Commons, Ottawa, March 28th, 1903. Dear Sir:—In view of the introduction at an early date of the redistribution measure, and having regard to the impression held by some of the city of Victoria may lose a member.

In that event I beg to submit that by the terms of union so-called, Victoria is entitled to retain two representatives, regardless of the unit of population. I therefore respectfully request that you be pleased to advise me as to whether we are so entitled under the present constitution. Soliciting an early reply, I am, Yours obedient servant, GEORGE RILEY.

Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, K. C., Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

House of Commons, Ottawa, March 28th, 1903. Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., I beg to point out that by the terms of union (Stat. of 1871, c. 14), only the electoral districts for which the first election and the representation of such electoral district as the result of that election were fixed. It was provided (clause 8, c. 14) that the representation of such electoral district should be subject to increase under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, but this means the representation of the Province in the House of Commons. It has nothing to do with electoral districts or the representation to which they are entitled, and there can be no doubt that parliament is free to redouble the representation in any manner it pleases.

Yours sincerely, GEORGE RILEY, Esq., M. P., House of Commons.

Punctuality is the politeness of kings.—French proverb. There are 800 monuments to Bismarck in Germany and other countries of Europe.

TWO STRIKERS ARE ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

Appeared Before Magistrate Hail in the Police Court Friday Morning—Indian Sentenced.

Friday morning's session of the police court was held in the city hall committee room, the regular apartment being used in the voting on the Carnegie library Site By-Law. A variety of cases came before the magistrate, and between the officials of the court and the offenders, the accommodation of the room was subjected to all the pressure it could stand.

Interest in the proceedings was accentuated by the appearance of two members of the Steamboatmen's Union, who were charged with assaulting men employed on C. P. N. vessels. The accused were William Lawson and James McBride. The former was arrested by Constable Carlow last night, while he was assaulting an Indian while he was on his way to the steamer Louise. The hearing was postponed until next Thursday when the witnesses of the trouble will have returned to the city.

James McBride, the striker who was charged yesterday with assaulting Proc. Snyder, of the Tees, is confronted with another charge of assault, the complainant this time being W. Snyder, Proc. Snyder's brother. The chief of police applied for an adjournment of the case until Thursday next. The two Snyder's were going to work when the assault was committed. When the application for adjournment was being made President Bailey, of the Steamboatmen's Union, applied for bail on behalf of the prisoner. He was told that he would have to wait until the court adjourned before this could be arranged.

It was ultimately fixed at \$50, the same as in the first offence, with which McBride is charged.

A delapidated-looking West Coast aborigine was charged with stealing \$25 from an equally prepossessing kitchman. The old woman, who looks like a relic of the old Hudson's Bay Company days hobbled into the room on an improvised cane, and seated herself unaided in a chair at the table. As she didn't speak Chinook, two interpreters were necessary, a fellow brave and Jailer Sheppard. She told her story most graphically, but at times became so voluble that she distanced the interpreters, who had to call a halt. She said that yesterday while in the kitchen of a house on the reservation she heard a noise in her room in which the accused had locked himself. Going outside to a window and looking in she saw Jack in the act of tearing the pocket out of her skirt.

She went inside, burst open the door of the room, and entering, asked the accused for the money. Not getting it she searched him, and found it in his pocket. She then went over to town and notified Detective Macdonald and Constable Brant the man who arrested the Indian. The latter was in the net of giving a dollar to a woman in the harbor cottages for whiskey when arrested. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Phillip Clark was charged with the usual offence, drunkenness. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 or ten days. Two soldiers from Work Point were charged with stealing a bicycle belonging to a resident of Esquimalt. It is alleged that they took the wheel while it was lying outside a place on Store street last Sunday. The hearing of the case is in progress this afternoon.

S. J. Pitts and his son left on Wednesday for Philadelphia, where the latter will undergo treatment at the hands of an eminent English specialist for the bullet wound in the head received some time ago.

REMINISCENCE

Reminiscence is the property of Mrs. J. J. Bostock, of Victoria. Up to the present she has never been beaten, having been awarded the blue ribbon in both limit and open bitches at the show now in progress. At the Nanaimo show held last September she won 1st puppy, 1st limit, 1st open and 1st winners. This bitch was bred in England, where her sister has distinguished herself, winning many prizes against some of the best terriers of the Old Country.

shade small. She was shown in splendid condition, and was unquestionably the best in the show. Mr. Mills found an unusually large collection of Alredale terriers, among which were no really poor specimens. The winning bitch it was fine type.

The judge expressed the opinion that it was unfortunate that classes were not made for toy spaniels and dachshunds, as excellent specimens of these breeds were crowded into the miscellaneous class. It was also unfortunate that so few exhibitors knew how to properly show their dogs. Much more time than necessary was consumed in judging on this account.

Prof. Mills also wished to express his appreciation of the courtesy extended to him by officials of the club. He had received every assistance in carrying out his work, and he advised all fanciers of any particular class to obtain a printed standard of that breed at least. Booklets containing the information could be easily obtained. He wished it understood that in judging here he had not carried out his individual views, but had simply interpreted the authoritative standard to the best of his ability.

While here Dr. Mills visited the par-

(From Friday's Daily.) The third day of the Victoria Kennel Club show opened this morning at the Philharmonic hall under very auspicious circumstances. Although there was not as good an attendance as was the case on Wednesday and Thursday, it is ex-

pected that a large number will turn out to see the dogs this evening. The tomboia prize for this evening is a lady's fur, donated by D. Spencer. Judging continued this morning, and at noon was practically completed. The latest results follow:

Novice Dogs.—1, Nipper, E. Cecil Hall, Victoria; 2, Mickey Free, T. P. Patton, Victoria; 3, Paddy, G. C. Anderson, Victoria.

Women

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not had any but feel like a thankful for me."—Bar-

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STEEL

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St. Victoria, B. C. & Co., Nicholles &

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...40c. ...20c. ...15c.

, Ld., on Street.

ICE.

When that an application for an Act to amend the name of the Corporation...

3rd day of March, 1903.

DR. AGNEW'S Catarrhal Powder

THE REGISTRATION PROVISIONAL ANY.

The Copper Mining Company has this extra-Provincial Companies Act...

WOOLTON'S Stock Companies.

When that an application for an Act to amend the name of the Corporation...

F. RUDGE.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

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

CHAPTER X. A Night to Remember.

"I am not a bit nervous, as a rule, and I should be ashamed to confess it if I had ever been silly enough to indulge in hysterics; but I hadn't felt like myself that day, and when Noel Brent went out of the room at the Elysée Palace hotel, leaving us to sit down to our late supper, the strangest feeling I ever had came over me. It was just as if he were going out to meet some awful danger, something was forcing me to call him back.

"My blood seemed all going up to my head and drumming in my ears, then it flowed back on my heart; and instead of being warm and happy, I felt cold, heavy, leaden, and I felt sick and faint, and was seized with the most unaccountable desire to burst out crying.

"Why, Margot, what is the matter?" exclaimed my cousin, Marion Stigreeves. And I did think it would have been more faithful of her not to call everyone's attention to me, if I looked odd. But I suppose she didn't stop to think...

"You're awfully white," Captain Menzies answered for her, looking at me as if he were immensely surprised. "It made me so nervous, I should have liked to say something cross to him, but I didn't."

"Poor child," said my dear, kind aunt, Lady Gawain. "I'm afraid the rough crossing has upset you, though you weren't ill at the time. You're beginning to feel it now, and I half repent making you come. I know you don't want to."

"Oh, yes, I did," I conventionally protested, though I'm not sure whether I was telling the truth or not. Perhaps, after all, in my heart I had been a little glad of the excuse to come to Paris, where Noel was to be with another woman—his wife!

"Very well, dear, you shan't be bothered," said Aunt Clem, who is an old lady and always understands. But Captain Menzies would he sit down and I felt, and I really believe he was stumped enough to murmur pretty things on the way, though I hardly heard them.

"I was thankful to be in my own room; but when I was there I didn't know what to do, or even sit down, though I was still rather shaky. I went to one of the windows, opened it wide, and stood looking out.

"Even then I was wondering, under the sky turned blue, the electric lights that glared up at it, was Noel Brent, who at this very hour last night had been telling me on our dance, that he loved me more than his whole world; that I was, had been, and ever would be, the one woman on earth for him. Here was I, remembering every word he had said, hearing the very sound of his voice; down there he was, going to keep a midnight appointment with the woman you know for whose sake he had broken with me.

"With what a strange sorcery she must have bewitched him! I thought with a sad bitterness. It was almost impossible not to believe that he had meant what he looked and said last night; yet a few hours later, at a call from her, he forgot me, emmeshed by the old fascination. The only grace left in him now had carried him to fish and stomach a little as under my eyes he refused Lord Gawain's invitation to stop with us, making an announcement of a prior engagement, which he must have known, to my ears, virtually amounted to a confession."

"I was still at the window, when at the door between my room and the next I heard a knocking which was accompanied by the voice of Marion. "Dearest, please let me in," she said. "I want very much to see you."

where; and I'd got to obey it. I know how the sailors felt when the syrens lured them. Do you guess why I came to your room? It was because when we washed our faces before going in to supper I left my hat here. I'm going out, Margot."

"Going out?" I echoed in surprise. "Why, Marion, you can't. Do you realize it's after midnight?"

"It can't help that," said she. "I'd go if it were the 'Mark here before dawn.' I tell you I should die if I stayed in doors. Oh, don't be afraid that I mean to walk the streets of Paris. I'm going to have a closed carriage—a coupe—and drive and drive till I feel better, if it's till doomsday. The coupe's ordered already; they won't say anything about it to our people. Of course, Lady Gawain would make a fuss, she's so conventional."

"She isn't," I retorted, defending my favorite aunt. But anyone would make a fuss about such a plan. It's perfectly mad. Don't go, Marion. What you need is a draught of cold water."

"The air will quiet you better than anything," she said, "and the brightness and darkness of the night. I know myself and what I need. I always was a sort of changeling. Calm people like you don't understand my moods."

"Calm! If Marion really thought me calm, either I must have better self-control than I'd fancied, or she be less observant. By this time she was putting on her hat, and the sparkling hat pins vibrated violently.

"I had not taken mine off when we went to supper, but I took up my jacket, which was hanging over a chair. 'Very well, you are sure that father would not give you a divorce?' I asked, and she looked at me as if I were a madman."

"I was afraid that Marion would object, as she is often very contrary; but she didn't, and judging from the expression of her face, which was less tense than I had seen it, she might even have thought this was the thing she had wished for."

"All right, come along," she said. "I'll will you a lot of good, just as much as it will me. I'm sure you know it." "If Aunt Clem sees me, of course she won't let us stir a step," I remarked, at the door.

"She won't see us," returned Marion. "They are all going to their supper as if they hadn't anything to eat for a week."

"This was very rude of her; but there was no good in telling her so, and I said nothing. We went quietly down in the lift, did not meet any of our party, and we had not a minute to wait at the door before a very nice coupe drove up, almost like a private one.

"What the hotel people thought of us I don't know, but I'm sure that she had made a perfectly good excuse, but I felt so annoyed and nervous I wouldn't even ask her what it had been.

"She made me get in first, and gave some directions to the coachman in my own words, so that I could not hear. I didn't know whether she had done this on purpose or not, but for a while I wouldn't give her the satisfaction of being questioned. I sat leaning back, and I was sure that the young man must have dropped it, and was just on the point of calling after him when Marion giggled my arm very hard."

"She whispered, unless you want me to tell you to know that she had seen the young man who had been waiting for her at Juliette de Nevers's gate; and oh, see! somebody's letting him in. Somebody must have been waiting."

"There was a queer note in her voice that sounded more like a sneer, but to do her justice, I was in no state to judge of other people's feelings and motives. I even forgot about the young man who had dropped the silk bag close to the hotel, where I had seen it, and I was just about to get up and walk."

spying upon a person whose movements can't possibly concern me." Suddenly, to my surprise, from being doleful Marion became pleading. "Oh, Margot, darling," she implored, "for my sake and your own sake don't go. It is entirely for you that I came, but I dare not let you guess what was in my mind. For I knew you wouldn't listen to my persuasions. All day I have been feeling horribly guilty, lest it was my fault that you were giving up Noel Brent. I did what I thought right this morning, and I still believe it was right. But suppose it were all a plot of Juliette de Nevers to get Noel away from you—how should I feel if I ever found out I had been playing into her hands and spoilt your life?"

"You need not reproach yourself," I said. "I heard all that was necessary from his own lips at Charing Cross."

"But it there were a misunderstanding and he was too honorable to defend himself at that woman's expense? One never can be quite sure till one sees with one's own eyes. He may merely have seen her at the theatre—perhaps, bound by a promise which he'd forgotten, till she reminded him of it. It may be all over and done with now. Very likely that appointment he spoke of at the hotel was not with her. Can't you understand how my part in this affair has been on my conscience? I couldn't bear it. I had to bring you here, even by a trick, so that you might see things as they are, and not through the glass, but I didn't look so badly as you might have supposed. I was only a little pale, and my eyes seemed somewhat strangely clear. I was glad I had extruded a tear, for I was just as well to be alone; and after I had had a cold bath and dressed, and pinched my cheeks, I really looked better."

"You reason very strangely," I said, as quietly as I could. "And there's no excuse for spying. That is all I have to say—except that I am going home now."

"Then you will leave me here alone?" cried Marion, with a shrill sound in her voice as though she were on the point of bursting into sobs.

"That sound made me rather grieved for father and I have always schooled myself to be gentle with Marion, no matter how difficult. 'No,' of course not," I said, soothingly. "I shouldn't dream of leaving you alone. We will simply tell the coachman to drive us back to the hotel."

"If you go in the coupe," returned Marion, beginning to gasp anxiously, "I shall have to stand here in the street, and goodness knows what may come of it at this time of night. I must stay. I've vowed to do that, and I always keep my word, even with myself. I am determined to know for duty's sake, if nothing else, whether or not injustice has been done Noel Brent; and I will know, at whatever sacrifice."

"I was so agitated at her, and so at a loss what to do with anyone who seemed so insane, that for a moment I could not think what to say. And in that moment something happened. A very handsome, tall, dark young Frenchman appeared in the street close to where our coupe was drawn up at the pavement. In an instant he had disappeared again; but as he passed us I heard something fall on the asphalt with a soft thud that had a saturned undertone. It was a silk bag."

"I was looking out of the window on that side, for I'd been ready to direct the coachman to take us home, and I saw that a little silk bag lay on the pavement. I was sure that the young man must have dropped it, and was just on the point of calling after him when Marion giggled my arm very hard."

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"There was a queer note in her voice that sounded more like a sneer, but to do her justice, I was in no state to judge of other people's feelings and motives. I even forgot about the young man who had dropped the silk bag close to the hotel, where I had seen it, and I was just about to get up and walk."

"I must wait and know how long he stops with her," she exclaimed, with such a greedy, curious air, that I could stand no more. I flung open the door, jumped out of the coupe, and almost stepped on the little silk bag.

"Quite mechanically I stooped and picked it up, looking first to my right and then to the left; but the young man who had been waiting for her at Juliette de Nevers's gate; and oh, see! somebody's letting him in. Somebody must have been waiting."

"What are we doing here?" I exclaimed. "This is where I want to see the interesting people go in and out," said Marion, in a defiant sort of way.

"Why, what street is it?" I asked. "It is the Rue d'Anjou," she answered, but the name suggested nothing to me. "I don't think it looks very promising," said I. "Don't you? Wait a few minutes and you may change your mind. Ah!"—she thrust her head from the window with a harassed expression of such excitement that I peered curiously over her shoulder.

she is a very formidable rival for any girl. Still, I am afraid I've been rather spoilt, for I thought that Noel really would prove true to me notwithstanding the flirtations of Mademoiselle de Nevers and other women more or less prominent in the world. But he himself had shown me unmistakably how foolish had been my confidence in my own poor little power of holding him; and I told myself over and over again that I was completely disillusioned, that my love for Noel had been a plot of Juliette de Nevers to get Noel away from you—how should I feel if I ever found out I had been playing into her hands and spoilt your life?"

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THE YOUNG WOMAN GOT SIX MONTHS

FOR PASSING BOGUS CONFEDERATE BILLS

Magistrate Hall Took Lenient View of Her Case and Inflicted a Light Penalty.

After several weeks' delay caused by illness, Victoria Pettier, the young woman arrested by Detective Perdue as she was about to leave for Vancouver early in March, appeared before the criminal tribunal Saturday to face the charge of passing Confederate bills. She bore conviction through which she was sentenced upon a realization of the seriousness of her position which came prominently home to her as soon as she found herself in the meshes of the law. During the greater part of the proceedings she maintained herself with school composure, but couldn't keep back the tears when the chief magistrate pronounced her unfortunate case.

She was charged, with four offences, although the police could have laid nine informations had they so desired. In these it was charged that she purchased goods from the victim, she gave him a ten dollar Confederate bill, and receiving the change, three of those taken in were Chinese, and the fourth was a son of Mikadoolay. To each charge she pleaded guilty.

Chief Langley briefly recited the circumstances of the offences. They began last November, but owing to the vague nature of descriptions furnished to the police they were unable to locate the prisoner until March. As to the prisoner, she was only seventeen years of age, and had been married to Pettier about a year. The latter was a worthless fellow, and undoubtedly responsible for his unfortunate wife's present position. The chief was positive that it was Pettier's instigation that the offences with which his wife was charged were committed. He had never supported her and previous to her arrest and his flight they had lived in a room with no furniture and under circumstances which made her an easy prey to illness. "I would like to have Pettier here for the purpose of pursuing the chief, and would make him face a number of these charges."

Magistrate Hall then addressed the prisoner. He pointed out that she had pleaded guilty to serious offences, and each of which was liable to five years' imprisonment. The extreme penalty, however, was seldom inflicted, and this was a case in which the court would be as lenient as possible. But it was impossible to allow offences of this kind to pass unpunished. It was altogether probable that the prisoner had been led into trouble by her husband, and he warned her against allowing him to induce her to do wrong. No man had the right to lead his wife to commit criminal acts.

"The chief—And then speak out and leave her to suffer for it." Her marriage with the magistrate continued, did not compel her to lead a life of crime, and she should leave him if he attempted to induce her to do so. Taking into consideration her age and the circumstances of the case, it was decided to send her to the workhouse for six months' imprisonment, with hard labor on each charge, the terms to run concurrently. This really means imprisonment for six months.

During the proceedings the chief mentioned the witness arrested. The prisoner had in her possession sixty dollars which she wished devoted to restitution to the victims of her sharp practice, as far as possible. The chief also submitted as evidence the following from Robert Maxwell & Co., of South Bend, Indiana, relative to Confederate bills which she had ordered:

Mrs. Richard J. Pettier, 6 Clark Street, Victoria, B. C. Dear Madam:—We have yours with remittance for Confederate bills, which we are sorry to receive. We can furnish as follows: The tens are 30c. each, or five for a dollar. The twenties are 35c. each, or five for a dollar. The fifties are 40c. each, or three for a dollar. The hundreds are 50c. each, or three for a dollar. For five dollars you may select six dollars worth of bills, no discount on smaller orders. You may mix them to suit yourself, or have them all alike if you prefer. We guarantee each bill to be genuine, and a Confederate bill, and will give \$100 in gold to the first man proving that they are counterfeit or prints of Confederates. We can furnish all the denominations of this issue at the following prices: The tens are 30c. each, or five for a dollar. The twenties are 35c. each, or five for a dollar. The fifties are 40c. each, or three for a dollar. The hundreds are 50c. each, or three for a dollar.

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COLUMBIA WESTERN SUBSIDY

John Oliver Will Bring the Question Up at Monday's Sitting of the Legislature.

For Monday's sitting of the legislature, in addition to the notices of motion appearing in Friday's Times, A. W. Neill asks leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Game Protection Act, 1898."

R. McBride will move: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of the House writ, Messrs. Dickie, Helms, Ken, A. W. Smith, Green and McPhillips, be appointed to enquire into all matters relating to the granting, or proposed granting, of a land subsidy to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, with power to summon witnesses, call for papers, documents and records, and the said committee shall report their findings, or finding, and the evidence to the House."

A. W. Neill will move: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of all correspondence (including telegrams, letters, etc.) between any member or official of the government and any other person, relative to the appointment of road foreman in the Alberni electoral district, since the 1st of June, 1902."

Notice is given that John Oliver will ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Was there at any time since September 4th, 1892, any Crown grant or grants prepared in favor of the Columbia & Western Railway Company for any lands in blocks 4,593 and 4,594, Southeast Kootenay? 2. If prepared, was the grant or grants signed by the Lieutenant-Governor? 3. Was any grant or grants of any of these lands handed over to the company? 4. Was any grant or grants of any of these lands ever in the possession of the railway company? 5. Was any grant or grants of any of these lands cancelled? 6. Have any Crown grant or grants of any of these lands been issued to any person or persons because of the railway company? If so, to whom and how many acres to each?

CONDITIONS AT FERNIE. Chris. Foley, a member of the conciliation committee which succeeded in settling the troubles at the Fernie mines, has been interviewed by the Rossland Herald. Speaking of the agreement he credits with settling the strike, he says that it was in no danger of being broken, and that there would be peace for the next 27 months at least, and probably the whole term of three years, by which time circumstances changing might ameliorate conditions and create a better feeling of trust between the management and the men.

With respect to the wages paid Mr. Foley is reported as follows: "The population of the town of Fernie is reckoned to be about half Canadian and English and of kindred strain from the United States, and the other half Polish, Hun and Slav. As the business element to a man almost are of the former class, and as the women mostly belong to the same it will be seen that a majority of workers in the mine must be of the latter class. These are the men who for the most part are unable to speak understandable English, are employed almost exclusively on the coke plant, and in a shift of from 10 to 14 hours daily, and on the surface work were munificently rewarded by a sum of \$1.60 to \$1.75 per day. This has been increased to about \$1.80, but in no case has it ever been over \$2."

Yet the necessities of living in Fernie, Mr. Foley declares, are 20 per cent dearer than they are in this camp, itself no cheap place. Within the mines themselves a few of these men are employed getting \$2.50 per day. The miners get a sum which Mr. Foley estimates at \$3.70 per day, not exceeding that amount. Manager Tonkin claimed an average of \$4.60 per day, but Mr. Foley, after due inquiry by the conciliation committee, considers that this average is far too high, for the actual facts of the matter, and that \$3.70 as an average is probably too high. As to what proportion of men were getting this comparatively high wage Mr. Foley could not speak. They were certainly nothing in comparison with the men who were earning less than \$2, men who in cases seemed to have received less than \$1.25.

During the proceedings the chief mentioned the witness arrested. The prisoner had in her possession sixty dollars which she wished devoted to restitution to the victims of her sharp practice, as far as possible. The chief also submitted as evidence the following from Robert Maxwell & Co., of South Bend, Indiana, relative to Confederate bills which she had ordered:

Mrs. Richard J. Pettier, 6 Clark Street, Victoria, B. C. Dear Madam:—We have yours with remittance for Confederate bills, which we are sorry to receive. We can furnish as follows: The tens are 30c. each, or five for a dollar. The twenties are 35c. each, or five for a dollar. The fifties are 40c. each, or three for a dollar. The hundreds are 50c. each, or three for a dollar. For five dollars you may select six dollars worth of bills, no discount on smaller orders. You may mix them to suit yourself, or have them all alike if you prefer. We guarantee each bill to be genuine, and a Confederate bill, and will give \$100 in gold to the first man proving that they are counterfeit or prints of Confederates. We can furnish all the denominations of this issue at the following prices: The tens are 30c. each, or five for a dollar. The twenties are 35c. each, or five for a dollar. The fifties are 40c. each, or three for a dollar. The hundreds are 50c. each, or three for a dollar.

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INTERVIEW WITH MR. E. C. SMITH

OUTLINES ATTITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT

Will Accord the Administration a Qualified Support—Canada Northern Bill to Be Dropped.

E. C. Smith, M. P. P. for Southeast Kootenay, in an interview given the Times, bears out the report formerly published that he intended supporting the government. Mr. Smith admits that he stands in a peculiar position. He is not prepared to give the government anything approaching a slavish support, but he contends that the position of affairs points to the best ends of government being served by the giving of the Prior administration his allegiance.

The position which the member for Southeast Kootenay takes is that politics are not in the proper condition for an appeal to the country, and that the present time. While the introduction of party lines is the object to be aimed at, the defeat of the Prior government and an appeal to the country would not serve this end. On the contrary, he believes it would result in a perpetuation of the political middle which has existed in the past. On this ground he would prefer to see the general election postponed until a more favorable opportunity presents itself. In view of this he is willing to compromise with the Prior administration as being in the best interests of the country.

Negotiations along this line were not entered into until the arrival of Mr. Smith in the city, and he has had little opportunity as yet to go fully into the matter. If, however, he believes he will consent to abstain from introducing "vicious" legislation he will support them. The ministry have, he says, shown a disposition to abstain from this and he therefore expects to be able to endorse them. The position he admits is not one which he cares to fill. He would rather give a party a whole-hearted support. It is, however, a practical course which he is prepared to pursue.

The present government is scarcely to be held responsible for the sins of the former administration. Considerable change has been effected in the cabinet, including the first minister. He therefore regards it as in a marked degree a new government.

The forsaking of the Canadian Northern scheme by the Premier

THE FIRST SHOT OF THE SESSION

FALSE STATEMENTS CHARGED TO MINISTRY

John Oliver, Upon a Motion to Adjourn, Introduces Subjects Heard on Hustings.

After the formal opening of the legislature Thursday afternoon by His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Loebner an adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon. This was not done, however, without a protest being raised by the opposition. It fell to the lot of John Oliver, who has during the recess of the House been exceedingly active in the by-elections which have taken place, and who has perhaps more than any other single member of the opposition raised his voice against the present administration for their conduct of the affairs. Mr. Oliver was not allowed to press his charges against the ministry, being called to order by the Speaker. It is understood that the charges he was about to lay bare related to the government's policy in connection with the coal and petroleum lands of Southeast Kootenay. Before being checked he charged the government with having falsified matters, misrepresenting them to the Lieutenant-Governor and the legislature.

Before adjourning provision was made for Monday's sitting. The speech from the Throne has been put down for consideration on that day, an Assessment Bill and a Small Holdings Bill were introduced by message and assigned to Monday's order paper.

Immediately after the speech from the Throne had been read and the vice-regal party withdrew, the election returns from West Yale, North Victoria and North Nanaimo were presented. On motion of Hon. J. D. Prentice these returns were ordered to be placed on the journals of the House.

The members representing these constituencies were, amidst applause, introduced to the Speaker by C. A. Semlin, being escorted by R. McBride and R. Green; W. T. Paterson being introduced by John Oliver and Capt. Tatlow; while Hon. W. B. McPherson was escorted by Premier Prentice and Hon. J. D. Prentice.

The routine motions were then introduced. Hon. Mr. Prentice moved for the appointment of the usual standing committees. Hon. Mr. Eberhart moved for measures being taken against any one who had been elected by bribery or corruption or had endeavored to be so elected. These were accordingly carried.

Hon. Mr. Eberhart moved to introduce a Liquor License Amendment Bill. It was read a first time and carried and placed on the orders of the House for reading at the next sitting.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McInnes the notes and proceedings were ordered to be printed under the supervision of the Speaker.

Mr. McBride inquired if the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker had reported to the government in connection with the inquiry ordered last year as to certain grave charges against members of the government.

Premier Prior replied that he was not aware that such a report had been received. The fishery report was presented by Hon. Mr. Prentice; the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the Fernie disaster by the Premier; public accounts report by Hon. Mr. Prentice; report on the lands and works department by Hon. Mr. Wells; public school and public hospitals, by Hon. Mr. McInnes; report of provincial board of health by Premier Prior.

By message from the Lieutenant-Governor an Assessment Bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Prentice, and on motion referred to committee of the whole House on Monday next. A Small Holdings Bill was introduced in the same manner and similarly treated.

The Premier moved that the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor be taken into consideration on Monday next. The motion carried.

Premier Prior moved that when the House adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday next at 2.30.

Mr. Oliver held that if he was in a position to substantiate the charges he made that there was good reason why the House should not adjourn until Monday.

R. McBride thought the member for Delta might be allowed to proceed, as it was impossible without recalling some of these events to lead up to the amendment which that member wished to introduce.

The motion to adjourn until Monday carried.

Mr. Oliver then rose to a question of privilege. He referred to the position taken by South Curtis at the last session as a precedent for this. He charged that members of the government had made false statements. They had made these to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the legislature.

The Speaker held that this could only be done on motion.

Mr. Oliver asked if it was not sometimes done without that formality?

The Speaker replied that it was in cases of urgency. He held, however, that this was not to be resorted to sufficiently urgent to allow of its being so introduced.

Mr. Oliver in resuming his seat said he regretted that they were to expect the representatives of the electorate were to be "muzzled by the chair."

On the order paper yesterday a series of questions appear from Capt. Tatlow, of Vancouver. These are as follows: "Has the government cancelled the reserve which covers the coal and oil lands in Southeast Kootenay? If so, when? If not, is it the intention of the government so to do?"

"(1) What was the over-raft at bank on December 31st, 1902 January 31st, 1903, February 28th, 1903, and March 31st, 1903, respectively? (2) What amount of cash was in the treasury or in the hands of agents at those dates? (3) What rate of interest is being paid the bank on said overdraft? (4) At what price were the provincial bonds purchased by the trustees for the sinking fund in January, 1901, 1902 and 1903?"

"Do the government propose extending the benefits of the South African War Land Grant Act of 1901 to persons who have since the passage of that act gone to South Africa in the same capacity as those who went before the passage of that act, and are entitled to the benefits thereof?"

JUDGMENT RESERVED. Hearing of Charge Against Local Doctor Ended.

In Chambers on Thursday before Mr. Justice Drake argument was given by A. E. McPhillips, representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, against the granting of a mandamus to compel the College to take into consideration the charges against a medical practitioner, as referred to a few days ago.

Mr. McPhillips urged that a prerogative writ of mandamus was only to be invoked when there was no other action which could be taken. In this instance there was another recourse open, as a criminal information might have been laid.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that it was urged in the documents submitted that no monetary consideration could satisfy the claim. The council was the only body having the power to strike off the name of a doctor from the roll.

Mr. McPhillips contended that action should have been taken in the courts at the right time.

His Lordship pointed out that the remedy at the present time was all that was urged in the application.

Mr. McPhillips thought it should be looked upon in the light of whether the applicant had had any other recourse, not whether he had it now.

ANTICIPATE RUSH TO BEAR RIVER

SO MINING RECORDER HAS BEEN APPOINTED

Other Appointments Noted in Provincial Gazette—List of New Companies Formed—General News.

The government's official organ, the British Columbia Gazette, which was issued Thursday afternoon, contains the following appointments:

Walter Livingston Coulthard, of Roseland, M.B., as a coroner in and for the province of British Columbia.

D. F. M. Perkins, of Soda Creek, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Richard Weston Day, of Nelson, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Horse Cooper Winch, of Hazelton, D. J. I., to be resident physician at the said village.

Stephen H. Hoskins, of Kimberley, provincial police constable, to be deputy mining recorder for that portion of the Skeena mining division known as "the vicinity of Kimberley," with sub-recording office at Kimberley, vice E. Elwell, resigned.

John Conway, of Victoria, to be deputy mining recorder for that portion of the Skeena River mining division known as Bear River district, Portland canal, with sub-recording office at Bear River.

In the above list of appointments it will be observed that the Bear River district of the Skeena mining division is to have a mining recorder. This district is at the head of Portland canal and the explorations of prospectors there have discovered rich veins of gold, silver, copper and lead. The government therefore expects that there will be quite a rush of treasure seekers to the Bear river this season, and Mr. Conway has been appointed to receive the claims which will undoubtedly be staked.

Stephen H. Hoskins, of Kimberley, who is to be deputy mining recorder for this district, was formerly on the headquarters staff of the provincial police in this city. He was subsequently transferred to Kimberley.

The following companies have been incorporated: British Columbia Crosscutting Works, Ltd., capital, \$50,000, divided into five thousand shares of five dollars each; Burdick, Wright & Co., Ltd., capital, \$41,000, divided into four hundred and ten shares of one hundred dollars each. The company is formed to take over the business of Arthur C. Burdick and Alfred M. Pound, and Leslie Wright and Hubert Cameron, financial and insurance agents of the Terminal City.

The incorporation of Lenz & Leiser, of this city, is also noted. The capital is \$150,000, divided into fifteen thousand shares of ten dollars each. The objects of the company have already been defined in these columns. A company to which has been granted a certificate of incorporation is the Omicron and Peace River Mining Co., Ltd., originally incorporated as the Arctic Snow Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

A court of revision for Lillooet district, east riding, will be held in the court house, Clinton, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, May 4th.

The list of the newly elected benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia, which has already appeared in the Times, is published in the Gazette.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Co., Ltd., will be held at the company's rooms, Five Sisters' block, on Monday May 5th, for the purpose of passing a resolution authorizing the directors to sell the company's property and assets.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Lanark Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the company, in the Taylor block, Revelstoke, on Thursday, April 30th, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of passing a resolution disposing of the whole or a part of the company's assets.

Samuel Franklin Parrish, mining engineer, of Rossland, B. C., has been appointed attorney for The Roi Mining Co., Ltd., in place of John H. Mackenzie.



The Marriage Vow.

HOW TO WIN A HUSBAND.

Woman's sphere in this 20th century is not limited any more than man's. She can occupy almost any business position or profession, and yet the popular view of womanhood is that she best fits the position of wife and mother and head of the household. A woman creates unhappiness for herself by a little quarrel over trivial matters with her "best man" which could be just as easily avoided and the courtship would go along smoothly to its happy conclusion were it not for these little trifles which are magnified into worries. Cultivate happiness and do not reach out for the unattainable. Wait for happiness to come to you in its own way, and do not actually improve for taking two bottles. I dared not believe that I was getting well but kept up the treatment, and within eleven weeks from the time I took the first dose, I was well. Have gained 18 pounds, am in excellent health and seem like one risen from the dead. You surely deserve great success and you have my best wishes.

"I am glad to let others know the great benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Miss Lottie A. Clark, of Ivor, Southampton Co., Va. "I suffered from loss of appetite, had very severe attacks of sick headache and nervous bleed. I took two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Smart-Weed' and from the time I commenced these remedies, I felt better. To-day I am well, am going to school and can do all the work expected of me."

"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can always be relied upon to cure when everything else fails," writes Mrs. Dr. Nielsen, of 2022 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill. "It is a certain cure for female diseases in their worst forms. I suffered for years with ulceration, intense pains in womb and ovaries and a dreadful headache which afflicted me for my pain. Finally I grew so ill I had to keep my bed. The pains at times were so severe as to cause spasms, and a disagreeable discharge drained my life forces. In this extremity, after all else had been tried, I used 'Favorite Prescription,' and after using it for four weeks began to improve so rapidly, that I was greatly encouraged, so continued its use for three months and then I was well. Only those who have passed through such a siege of sickness as I have will understand how much I value Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and remedy therefore stands absolutely alone as the only one possessed of such remarkable curative properties as would warrant its makers in publishing such a marvellous offer as is above made in the utmost good faith. It is a medicine which has stood the test of a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousands. The manufacturers will offer a \$3,000 forfeit if they cannot show the original testimonials below, and also the writers or every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness."

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me of ulceration and inflammation, from which I suffered for many years," writes Mrs. Delphia Wharton, President of the "Mineral Act" Association, Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal. "I had little faith in patent medicine as a rule, but must make an exception in favor of the 'Favorite Prescription.' I was completely broken down when I began its use and I was in dreadful pain most of the time, but almost before I had taken a dozen doses of your 'Prescription' the pain relaxed and I felt that I was on the road to recovery, as indeed I was, for ten bottles cured me. When I look back on those many years

of suffering and pain which might have spared me had I known how effectively your medicine would cure such troubles, I am only too glad to give my experience, as it may save some women as much suffering as I endured."

"I suffered for five years with terrible pains especially at the time of menstruation and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of ovaries, and proposed an operation," writes Mrs. Sybil Paize, Chairman Board of Directors, Chicago Branch, 3447 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. "I felt so weak and sick, was sure that I would not survive such an ordeal, and decided that I would not undergo an operation. He tried to persuade me but I remained firm. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper as to the value of your 'Favorite Prescription' in such an emergency, and I determined to try it. Great was my joy to find that I had actually improved after taking two bottles. I dared not believe that I was getting well but kept up the treatment, and within eleven weeks from the time I took the first dose, I was well. Have gained 18 pounds, am in excellent health and seem like one risen from the dead. You surely deserve great success and you have my best wishes."

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The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest excursive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

J. Piercy & Co.,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Manufacturers of Clothing,
Top Shirts and Underwear.

..Saturday's Bargain..
French Prunes
6 Lbs. 25c.
Dixie H. Ross & Co.,
Cash Grocers.

Tyee Copper Co.
SMELTING WORKS
AT LADYSMITH
Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Con-
venient to E. & N. or Sea.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

Old Things Made New
Our Furniture Polish, 25c
APPLIED TO OLD FURNITURE BRIGHTENS AND RENEWS.
CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST,
88 Government Street, Near Yates St., VICTORIA, B. C.

MINERAL ACT.
NOTICE.
"Little Bantam" Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of the Chemsimus District, is located on Mount Sicker.
Take notice that J. George R. Elliott, agent for the owners, Fred J. Hunt's Certificate No. 872408, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to purchase the tract of land situated at the mouth of Work's Canal, and south of mouth of Zanteola Bay, as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "D. A. R. N. E. Corner," planted at shore and adjoining last surveyed claim on the peninsula on the south side; thence west along section line 40 chains or thereabouts; thence south along section line 40 chains; thence east 40 chains or thereabouts to shore line; thence north along shore line to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.
Staked 7th March, 1903.
D. A. ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked "M. J. S. N. W. Corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the shore line of Work's Canal, thence north along the shore line to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less.
Port Simpson, B. C., January 30th, 1903.
MOSES JOHNSON.

NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated at the end of Prescott Island, British Columbia, vice Capt. J. H. W. Robertson's Certificate No. 872408, containing 40 chains or thereabouts, thence forty chains north, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.
Staked 15th February, 1903.
GEO. RIDGE.
WALTER B. VLEWING.

NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 140 acres (more or less) of land at Solander Island, Rupert District, commencing at a post planted on the south-east point of Solander Island, thence following the shore line to the point of commencement, including the whole area of Solander Island.
Per His Agent, H. H. V. ROBERTSON.
Dated Victoria, B. C., March 13th, 1903.
FOR SALE—Yearling heifers and cows in milk, first-class dairy stock. B. Times Office.

\$1.00 PER YEAR CANADA, U.S.

ORGANIZING MINERS OF THE CONT.
EXECUTIVE OF UNITED WORKERS IN SE.

The Men Employed in Harvesters
Quit Work—More Soldiers Duty in Holland.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 7.—National executive board of the Mine Workers of America is sitting here for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of the country into the organization for the next annual wage conference. There probably are 150,000 men employed about the mines who do long to the organization.

Chicago, April 7.—A general strike has been called of the machinists, smiths, pattern-makers, electrical pipe fitters in the Deering Harbors at Irondeau. They quit work against the signing of a new insurance plan in case of accident, releasing the company from damages. The men also demand hour day and a 12 cent increase in wages.

One thousand furniture packers down-town wholesale and retail dealers struck to-day for a nine day and \$2.70 a minimum week. Packers submitted a minimum of \$2.00.

Against General Strike.
Rome, April 7.—The meeting of the crews called last evening, and which ended all last night, decided to abandon the present idea of inaugurating a general strike.

Dock Laborers Idle.
Rotterdam, April 7.—At a meeting three thousand dock laborers last night it was resolved to make a cause with the striking railroad men. It was also decided that order be preserved, so as to give the government no excuse for the adoption of measures. One hundred men were off to act as pickets with instructions not to use violence. Workmen engaged in the building trades threatened to join in the strike.

A GOVERNMENT SURVEY Will Be Asked for by Citizens' Committee in Connection With Island Railway.
At a meeting held on Tuesday city hall, presided over by His Worship Mayor McCandless, and at which, among others, there were present also Messrs. G. C. MacGregor, W. A. G. Goodwin, R. Sealbrough, H. Hall, Dr. G. L. Milne, C. H. Lugin, William Meyer, T. W. Paterson, J. S. Simon, Leiser, John Jardine, E. P. C. MacGregor, the report of the sub-committee was read.