

TWO MORE LIVES LOST IN FLOODS

WALTER GORDON FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Ontario Farmers Swindled—Returns Show Over Six Thousand Votes Against Liquor Act.

Montreal, April 4.—M. Emery, deputy postmaster, died this morning, aged 70. Steel Stock.

There was another big boom in Dominion steel on the Montreal market today. In the vicinity of 12,000 shares changed hands.

Quebec, April 4.—A. Bourbonnais, member of the legislature for Sonitong, died at the Hotel Dieu here this morning.

After Three Weeks. Guelph, Ont., April 4.—Archie Newstead, who was married three weeks ago to Miss Fiske, of Little Germany, sent his wife into Guelph yesterday, saying he would join her later.

Died From Blood Poisoning. Toronto, April 4.—Geo. Gurling, manager of the Toronto Coal Co., died yesterday of blood poisoning.

Going to Africa. Toronto, April 4.—The public school board has granted a year's leave of absence to the Toronto teachers selected to go to South Africa.

Farmers Swindled. London, Ont., April 4.—A bold swindle has been worked in the township of acid twenty-four Caradoc farmers signed papers purporting to be agreements to drive a couple of agents for steel ranges through the country at \$2.50.

Found Dead. Winnipeg, April 4.—A farmer named Kirke living in the vicinity of Silver Heights was found dead in bed with a bullet hole in his head.

Another Fatality. A son of John Moffat, of Bethel district, Portage Plains, Manitoba, was drowned in the flood.

The Referendum. The referendum totals now stand: For enforcement of act, 12,814; against enforcement, 19,077; majority against, 6,263.

Found Guilty. Walter L. Gordon, who was arrested at Halifax with the Canadian Mounted Rifles on the eve of departure for South Africa and brought back here to answer to a charge of double murder, was found guilty at the Brandon assizes today.

LORD DUNDONALD Succeeds Gen. O'Grady-Haly—His Opinion on Canadians.

Montreal, April 3.—A special cable from London says: "I have authority to state that Gen. Dundonald will assume command of the Canadian militia at the termination of Gen. O'Grady-Haly's term of office.

Gen. Dundonald is now at Ascot awaiting the setting of his appointment. "Lord Dundonald sends this message for publication: 'The Canadians who served under me in South Africa were men from the tops of their head to the soles of their feet. To be more explicit, there are persons with rifles and men with rifles. When a general has men under him with rifles he knows what he can do, and what risks he can take.'"

SINGULAR FATALITY. Telluride, Colo., April 5.—Colonel S. B. Tatum, superintendent of the Keystone Fluor Mining Co., whose mines are about four miles west of this town, was killed, and Peter Epawich seriously injured by a hydraulic plant which became unmanageable.

A stream of water coming with terrific force from Col. Tatum's dam, struck and buried him fifty feet down the mountain side. When rescued, his body was floating in the torrent of water one hundred feet away from the nozzle of the giant.

CECIL RHODES'S WILL Provides for Colonial, American and German Scholarships at Oxford.

London, April 4.—The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for establishment of colonial scholarships, as previously announced, and two American scholarships to each of the present states and territories of the United States. The will also provides for five scholarships for students of German birth, at Oxford, to be nominated by Emperor William, and one to be nominated by the Kaiser of Germany.

There is a codicil attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England, and another dated from South Africa, which leaves Cecil Rhodes with a net worth of £4,000,000.

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture, cut in the solid rock, surmounted by a brass tablet bearing the words: "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes. No one else is to be buried there who has not deserved well of his country. Mr. Rhodes bequeaths all his landed property near Bulweray and Salisbury, both in Matabeland, to his executors, who he directs to cultivate the land for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia.

THE COMMAND OF CANADIAN MILITIA HAS YET BEEN MADE

NO APPOINTMENT HAS YET BEEN MADE

Lord Dundonald Recommended for the Position, But Nothing Definite Decided Upon.

Ottawa, April 4.—Dr. Borden was asked this morning if he had learned anything about the appointment of Lord Dundonald, to the command of the Canadian militia.

Dr. Borden replied that Lord Dundonald had been recommended for the position, but he had not been appointed, as it would require an order-in-council by the Canadian government to do this, and they, as yet, had not a vacancy, Gen. O'Grady-Haly's term would not have expired until June 30th.

Railway Bills. The Edmonton & Slave-Lake railway and Velvet (Rossland) Mine Railway Bills were reported at the Senate committee today.

Dr. Borden returned. D. J. Mann New Westminster, left today for the Pacific coast. He is to act as an appraiser for the company or trust that is arranging to control the canneries in British Columbia.

Finances of Dominion. The financial statement of the Dominion, issued today for the nine months ending March 31st, shows the revenue to be \$41,351,518, an increase of \$3,433,801 over the same time last year.

General Manager Hawkins, of the new Klondike railway, has been appointed consulting engineer in New York for the proposed line from Valdez to Eagle.

London, April 4.—Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary, sailed for New York on the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, which left Southampton today.

Wellington, N. Z., April 4.—The Premier, Richard Seddon, in a speech today announcing that the customs revenue of New Zealand for the year just ended was £2,000,000 in excess of the estimate, said the government contemplated providing for rebates of duties on goods manufactured in Great Britain.

A SPECIAL OFFER Daily Times for Nine Months for \$3.

The publishers of the Times are aware that a large number of residents of the districts and of other cities and towns than Victoria would like to become subscribers to the daily edition, but are unwilling to pay the regular rate of subscription, owing to the fact that the paper cannot reach them for from six to seven hours, to three days after publication.

The publishers have decided to quote an extraordinary low rate to out-of-town subscribers, in the hope that the response will be sufficiently general to warrant a permanent reduction. For a limited time subscriptions from date to December 31st, over nine months, will be taken for \$3.

In addition to the full reports of the debates, the Times will continue to give the current political gossip at the seat of government, which is frequently more interesting and important than the actual proceedings in the House. Most of the noteworthy political developments of the past few years have been foreshadowed in the Times before they were forecasted by any other paper.

A series of political cartoons by the Times's own artist will further increase the attractiveness of the paper.

The half-tone illustrations of public men of the province, with sketches of their careers, snapshots, views, etc., will be maintained.

The special telegraphic service from Ottawa from the Times will be continued. This service is unsurpassed by that of any other paper in Canada.

The full foreign telegraphic news, as well as that of the Dominion, will appear regularly.

Twice-a-Week Times This Edition for the Rest of the Year for 75 Cents.

In order to still further extend the wide circulation of the twice-a-week Times, the publishers have decided to reduce the subscription price for new cash subscribers from now until the close of the year, nine months, to 75 cents.

The features outlined in regard to the daily will be maintained in the twice-a-week Times.

The publishers have in addition arranged with the department of agriculture at Ottawa for an original article weekly, about a column in length, prepared under the authority of the minister.

Other features are contemplated which will further increase the attractiveness of the paper, to the editing of which special attention will be devoted.

This offer is good for a limited period only. Those who wish to subscribe should do so at once. Remittances by mail should be by P. O. Order or Registered letter to THE TIMES-PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, VICTORIA, B. C.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Fisherman Arrested at Vancouver on Suspicion of Having Killed His Wife.

Vancouver, April 4.—John Costello, a Spanish fisherman, was arrested this morning on suspicion of murdering his Indian wife. Two other Indian women, residents of the Tar Flats, a fishing village in the east end, are also in jail as material witnesses.

The sheriff has acted \$200 worth of the personal property of Detective Byers, who worked up the case of the Medical Association against Dr. Jordan. A distress warrant was first issued against Byers as representing the association. Stay of proceedings was granted this morning, pending the appeal of the case against Jordan to the full court.

General Manager Hawkins, of the new Klondike railway, has been appointed consulting engineer in New York for the proposed line from Valdez to Eagle.

London, April 4.—Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary, sailed for New York on the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, which left Southampton today.

Wellington, N. Z., April 4.—The Premier, Richard Seddon, in a speech today announcing that the customs revenue of New Zealand for the year just ended was £2,000,000 in excess of the estimate, said the government contemplated providing for rebates of duties on goods manufactured in Great Britain.

DOMINION WAY GET SCHOLARSHIP BY CORRECTION OF CECIL RHODES'S WILL

The Carrying Out of the Scheme Has Been Left in the Hands of Executors.

London, April 5.—The war in South Africa, politics and every topic usually of interest, were forgotten today in the absorbing discussion of Cecil Rhodes's will. Regarding that extraordinary document, the Associated Press has ascertained some new facts. The total of Mr. Rhodes's fortune is likely to prove to be £5,000,000, or slightly under that amount.

The executors to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate will divide about £1,000,000 or £1,500,000 between them. According to the terms of the legacy, the amount is to be divided during their lifetime, but as each legatee dies his share goes to a common fund.

The executors, the Associated Press learns, have unusually full powers and can construe and add to the will as seems fit. Hence the omission of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces from the list of scholarships is quite likely to be corrected, and each province of Canada put on the same footing as the American states.

One of Mr. Rhodes's most intimate associates said to a representative of the Associated Press: "He drew up his will in the same spirit in which he approached all great undertakings. In his most important tasks he merely sketched the outlines and left us to fill in the details. His trustees are given plenary powers. In the matter of the scholarships, Mr. Rhodes saw the necessity so vast that any attempt to too rigidly lay down the lines must result in harm, so beyond setting the best specimens of requirements, he tried to leave the fulfilment of his plans to those with whom during his lifetime he had frequently discussed them."

Regarding the American bequests the same authority said: "In offering the Americans and Germans inducements to go to Oxford, Mr. Rhodes had a dual aim. First, putting the youth of England in intimate touch with what he termed the two most progressive nations of the world, so that they might be broadened and spurred to more strenuous efforts; secondly, bringing the best specimens of Americans and Germans on such terms with the English people and customs that they might become missionaries of a better international understanding."

When the trustees can meet and all the preliminary details are settled a request will be made to several leading Americans to form a committee in the United States to act in conjunction with the English body and assume certain responsibilities for which the executors are palpably unqualified, both by absence from the United States and ignorance of its customs.

FOR SHOOTING BOERS.

Australian Offer Tells of Trial and Sentence on Himself and Two Comrades.

London, April 5.—Lt. Witton, one of the Australians sentenced to life imprisonment at penal servitude at the same time that the Australian officers were sentenced to be shot for shooting Boers who were travelling to Pietersberg with the object of surrendering, has arrived in England to serve his sentence. He gives an account of the affair as follows:

One of their (the Australian) officers had been murdered by Boers. Shortly afterwards the Australians captured a number of Boers, including one wearing the uniform of the murdered officer. They immediately held a drum court martial, found the man guilty, and ordered him to be shot. For this the Australians were arrested in October, and tried by court martial. Their sentences, after revision by the Imperial government, were commuted to three years in February. Two of the Australians were shot.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Crowd Broke Down Barriers at International Football Match.

Glasgow, April 5.—During the international football match between England and Scotland here this afternoon the immense crowd broke down the barriers, and during the terrific crush two persons were killed and fifty were injured.

FIRE IN MANSION.

London, April 5.—A great part of the Duke of Grafton's seat at Easton Hall, 30 miles from Norwich, was destroyed by fire this morning. The east and south wings of the mansion were entirely gutted. Valuable pictures and furniture were saved.

REBATE OF DUTIES.

Wellington, N. Z., April 4.—The Premier, Richard Seddon, in a speech today announcing that the customs revenue of New Zealand for the year just ended was £2,000,000 in excess of the estimate, said the government contemplated providing for rebates of duties on goods manufactured in Great Britain.

IMPRISONED BY FLOODS.

Fifty Persons in School House Are Unable to Get Away.

Winnipeg, April 5.—The town of Souris is now isolated by the floods, all communication having been cut off by the two bridges leading to it being swept away. As a result of the big washout at Nipitka, the C. P. R. trains, bound west, were stalled two days.

STRANDING OF STEAMER.

St. John Pilot Commissioners Open Enquiry Into Grounding of the Lake Superior.

St. John, N. B., April 5.—The pilot commissioners yesterday afternoon began an enquiry into the grounding of the steamer Lake Superior.

SENTECED TO DEATH. Walter Gordon Will Be Hanged on June 28th.

Brandon, Man., April 5.—Walter Gordon was sentenced this morning by Judge Dubuc for the murder of Chas. James Daw to be hanged June 28th, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning.

SEIZED BY ALBANIANS.

Constantinople, April 5.—Advices received here from Uskup, European Turkey, announce that a number of Albanians recently surrounded the government office at Ipek, 65 miles from Niushik, took all the officials, prisoners, and then telegraphed to the Yildiz palace demanding the release of the Albanians who are in custody in Constantinople. Two battalions of Turkish infantry have been dispatched to Ipek.

ALBERNI RAILWAY.

Mass Meeting at Nanaimo Passed Resolution Favoring Dominion Bonus.

Nanaimo, April 5.—At a mass meeting held here last evening in the interests of the Alberni railway, W. V. B. McInnes, in a message regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, contradicted the statement that the Canadian Northern would not benefit Nanaimo. He stated that Nanaimo would be on the line when the railway was built.

A. H. Hawthorthwaite spoke at considerable length, setting forth his objection to the land grant in connection with the Canadian Northern, and urging that the hands of Ralph Smith, M. P., should be strengthened in urging the Dominion government to grant a bonus to the Cape Scott railway on condition that the railway go by Alberni. He has opposed the bonus to the Cape Scott last year upon principles, but when this was granted, he believed in Nanaimo getting any benefit possible from it.

A resolution along this line, urging upon the Dominion government the granting of a bonus was unanimously carried by the meeting.

Ex-Mr. Cocking, one of the delegates who waited upon the government, stated that the Premier had promised that if they would assist in getting a bonus from the Dominion government, that he would divert the course of the railway by way of Alberni.

In outlining the history of the scheme as carried out by the board of traffic, it was stated that after the survey of the route by way of the Nanaimo lakes that they had endeavored to get Jim Hill to build it, but it failed. It had been urged in excuse for not taking it up that the lines operated by him in the Kootenays had not been profitable.

E. M. Yarwood and J. H. Cocking have been appointed to go to Ottawa in the interests of a Dominion subsidy to the railway to Comox, via Alberni. They went to Victoria this morning to confer with the Premier, and will leave for Ottawa next week.

FIRE AT CHEMANUIS.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) About 10 o'clock on Friday the one-story frame building next to the new hotel was burned to the ground. Loss, about \$500. The building was owned by H. B. Donald, and was occupied by K. Cameron. The fire was without doubt the work of an incendiary, as earlier in the evening the building next to the one that was destroyed was found to be on fire, and the fire was extinguished and then afterwards Mr. Donald's house was found to be blazing, but the fire had secured such headway that it was impossible to put it out.

BRITISH LOSSES IN RECENT FIGHT

THREE OFFICERS AND TWENTY-FOUR MEN DEAD

One Hundred and Forty Seven Wounded—Kitchener's Report on Execution of Australians.

Pretoria, April 4.—The British losses in the engagement in the neighborhood of Hart's river, in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, March 31st, were three officers and twenty-four men killed, and sixteen officers and 131 men wounded.

The Boers admit that they lost 137 men killed and wounded. The action occurred at Doornbait Farm, a few miles south of the scene of General Delarey's defeat of General Methuen. The Boers, who were commanded by Generals Kemp and Potgieter, attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent, which was the last to arrive in South Africa from Canada, and two squadrons of Yeomanry, under Colonel Cookson, and the artillery and mounted rifles under Col. Kier, presented such a stout front that the burghers were finally forced to retreat.

The casualty list shows that the second Canadian Mounted Rifles had four officers wounded, nine men killed and forty men wounded.

Sentence on Australians. London, April 4.—The war office this afternoon issued an official statement of the facts in regard to the Australians sentenced for murdering Boer prisoners as follows:

"The Bushveldt Carbineers, who were recruited in South Africa, but included other colonials, were employed in July and August in the wilder parts of the Transvaal, 80 miles northwest of Pietersburg, and took a certain number of prisoners. Grave irregularities on the part of certain officers of the corps were discovered, and an exhaustive investigation was ordered by Lord Kitchener. As a result of the inquiries five officers were tried by court martial at Pietersburg in January last, and were found guilty, as principals or accessories, of 12 murders. Lieutenant Hancock and Moran were sentenced to death, which was carried out. These officers were also charged with the murder of the Rev. C. Hesse. Although there was strong suspicion that they committed the murder, the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify their conviction. Lieut. Witton was found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to death, but there were mitigating circumstances and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment at penal servitude. Lieut. Pieton was found guilty of manslaughter, and was cashiered. Major Lemah, commanding the Carbineers, who became aware of the crimes subsequent to their conviction, was convicted of culpable negligence in failing to report them, and was ordered home to Australia, his dismissal being unnecessary, owing to the disbanding of the corps. No doubt exists as to the guilt of the accused, whose plea in exculpation that a number of the corps were ill-treated by the Boers was not sustained by the evidence at the trial. The sentences were such as would have been inflicted on any officers similarly guilty."

No Names Yet Received.

Ottawa, April 5.—Lord Minto received a cable from the war office this morning stating that the names of the officers in the casualty list at Kleinhar's River had been sent forward, and that as soon as the list of rank and file had been received it would also be sent. So far it had not been received. The officers were four mentioned yesterday. The Governor-General called last night for a full list of casualties.

Behaved Splendidly.

General O'Grady-Haly received a cable from Col. Evans, commanding the 2nd Canadian Mounted Infantry, stating that the Canadian troops at Kleinhar's river fight behaved splendidly.

Message From Chamberlain.

The following cable was received today by Lord Minto from Hon. J. Chamberlain, London, April 5th: "I congratulate the Dominion on the heroic conduct of Canadians in the action with Delarey. I deeply regret the heavy casualties, and desire to express my heartfelt sympathy with those who have given their lives to uphold the splendid traditions of Canadian valor."

The News of this Engagement has Caused the Greatest Uneasiness in Victoria, Owing to the Fact that the Victorians and Vancouver Men were Almost Certainly Recalled. It Will be Remembered that the first detachment of the Mounted Rifles embarked at Halifax on January 14th under Major Merritt, the remainder following under Col. Evans. The first detachment sailed from the Manhattan, and were composed exclusively of Eastern men, excepting 30 Western men, who were picked up as recruits for them. The choice of these men fell on No. 4 Troop, a squadron, which included the Victoria and Vancouver men.

THE CANADIAN CASUALTIES

List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Second Mounted Rifles

Killed and Wounded in the Fight With the Boers at Hart's River.

London, April 4.—There was severe fighting all day long on March 31st in the neighborhood of Hart's river, in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, between part of General Kitchener's force and the forces of Generals De la Rey and Kemp, resulting in the repulse of the Boers after heavy losses on both sides.

The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party commanded by Lieut. Bruce Carruthers holding its position till every man was killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener's official report, dated from Pretoria yesterday evening, says: "General Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's brother-in-law, sent Colonel Kemp and Colonel Kitchener, Western Transvaal, March 31st, to reconnoitre towards Hart's river. They soon struck the track of guns and carried on a running fight reaching Hart's river, following the track through the bush.

"Emerging on the plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced against their flanks, forcing the British troops to take up a defensible position, which they hastily entrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters until the Boers were repulsed on all sides.

"De la Rey, Kemp, and other leaders vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew the action. Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but they had suffered too heavily, and cleared away to the northwest and south. The British losses were also severe.

"The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, holding its post till every man was killed or wounded.

"Others of the forces showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance within two hundred yards of them and, repelling them with a steady rifle fire."

Purchasing Horses.
St. Louis, April 4.—Major-General Sir Richard C. Stewart, in charge of the recruitment service of the British army, arrived in St. Louis last night, upon being again a colonel in New Orleans to the effect that Governor Heard, of Louisiana, had reported to the state department at Washington that the British government is maintaining a military camp at New Orleans in violation of the neutrality law, the general declared that although he had just left New Orleans he knew nothing whatever of the existence of such a camp. General Stewart said that he would remain in St. Louis for a few days to purchase horses and mules for the British army.

Canadian Losses.
Ottawa, April 3.—His Excellency has received the following cable from the casualty department at Cape Town containing the casualties in the engagement of the second Canadian Mounted Rifles on March 31st at Dasebop, Glyn Hunt's river.
"Lieuts. R. H. Ryan, and W. J. London, formerly of the Northwest Mounted

Police, are dangerously wounded along with Lieuts. G. B. McKay, of Montreal, and R. F. Markham, New Brunswick. Non-commissioned officers and men killed 9, wounded 40. Names of latter not yet received."

Ottawa, April 6.—The following is the list of members of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles killed and wounded in the fight near Hart's River on March 31st:

Killed.
PTE. W. T. PETERS, Cranbrook, B. C.
PTE. W. VALRATH, Revelstoke, B. C.
SERGT. JNO. CAMPBELL PERRY, Guelph, Ont.
CORP. ALF. SHERRITT, Guelph, Ont.

Dangerously Wounded and Since Dead.
802, Pte. A. West, Montreal.
347, Pte. D. H. Campbell, Brandon, Man.

Dangerously Wounded.
Pte. S. M. Lessert, Cranbrook, B. C.
Pte. J. C. Graphius, Cranbrook, B. C.
Corp. S. McL. Howard, Montreal.

Slightly Wounded.
Pte. J. C. Fisher, Vancouver.
Sergt. A. Milne, Calgary.
Pte. F. W. Dunnehy, Calgary.
Pte. Chalmers, Calgary.
Shoeling Smith W. H. Hunter, Winnipeg.

Dead.
Pte. L. Stratton, Virden, Man.
Pte. B. Hodge, Virden, Man.
Amos Derragh, St. John's, N. B.

Slightly Wounded.
Pte. J. Simons, Nelson, B. C.
Pte. P. Hendryx, Rossland, B. C.
Pte. Alexander McDonald, Fort Steele, B. C.

Sergt. C. R. Othen, Brandon.
Sergt. Thomas Western, Portage la Prairie.

Pte. A. Fortey, Winnipeg.
Pte. H. Hawes, Halifax.
Pte. J. N. Biswanger, Halifax.

Tenth Canadian Field Hospital—
Severely Wounded—Pte. John Grant Dunn, London, Ont.

The released men state that Corp. W. A. Kinisley, Toronto, and Pte. T. B. Day are killed.

Lord Minto's Message.
Ottawa, April 6.—Lord Minto has sent the following cable to the general command, Cape Town:

"Please communicate the following to the officers commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles: 'Heartiest congratulations to all ranks on their splendid success. I deeply deplore heavy loss.' (Signed), 'Minto.'"

The Cranbrook Boys.
Cranbrook, B. C., April 7.—The news of the death of Wm. Peters and the wounding of Jacob Graphius and Samuel Lessert was received here with great sorrow. All the boys were well and favorably known and had a host of friends in this community. Peters was a fireman on the Crow's Nest division of the C. P. R., and a member of the B. L. F., and left his situation to enlist. He was 24 years old and came from London, Ontario. He had a brother and sister, Lessert and Graphius had been employed at local sawmills. Lessert came from Okoloks and Graphius from Pittsburg, Pa.

Pte. Valrath.
Revelstoke, April 7.—Pte. W. Valrath came from Armstrong, where his father

were killed in a fight with the Boers. The outlookers hesitated to approach the dangerous structure at first, but finally began to utilize portions of the broken timbers as steps. A hundred of the most seriously injured were carried to the pavilion and to spaces in the rear of the stands.

A majority of the victims were suffering from broken ribs and fractured limbs, while some sustained internal injuries. Those most severely hurt were removed in ambulances to infirmaries and the less serious sent in cabs to surgeries.

A few persons were thrown down and trampled upon, in trying to escape from the crush when the police charged. Most of the victims sustained their injuries in the fall from the terrace.

An investigation shows that the "break-down" of the terrace had begun before the collapse was caused more directly by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of those who rushed upon the stands from below. One man hung head downward, 50 feet above ground, by his boot, which caught in a splintered beam. Finally his boot was cut and he dropped into a sheet held below.

The crowd in the other parts of the grounds failed to realize the extent of the disaster, and the game was played to a finish, resulting in a draw. Even the management appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the accident, and the game was announced after the conclusion of the game.

"Only a few of the victims of the accident are men. Among the last to be taken out from the wreckage were two women, both of whom are practically unharmed."

GOING TO EAST.
San Francisco, April 7.—Rear Admiral Rabley has arrived here from Washington, and will leave on Tuesday for the Orient to become senior squadron commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station six months hence, when the latter officer will be relieved.

Private W. T. Peters, Cranbrook, and Private W. Valrath Are Among the Dead.

Graphic Details of the Fighting—How the Canadians Fought and Died.

is a farmer. He left here with the supplementary squad of Mounted Rifles. He was a young man of the physique.

Canadian's Feared.
London, April 5.—The gallantry of the Canadian troops at the engagement with the Boers attracted the attention of the British press. These comments form a striking contrast to the recently printed notices that the attention of Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, had been drawn to various cases where colonial soldiers had been awarded commissions or other honours by the regular officers, and otherwise made to feel that they were only members of the mass by sacrifice. Lord Roberts, it was officially announced, was making an investigation and intended to enact the same serious penalties on any British officers found guilty of such conduct. Privately and in letters to the press many colonial officers have frequently complained that "they are good enough at the front, but are not wanted at a 'Canteen' hotel or in a London drawing room."

Dagon Casualties.
London, April 5.—The South African casualty list issued this evening shows that the losses sustained by the Second Dragon Guards in their sharp rear guard action with the Boers near Boschman's Kop during the evening of March 31st were severe. Two officers were killed and 41 were wounded and 15 men were killed and 58 wounded.

Details of Fighting.
Klerksdorp, Transvaal, April 6.—Details received of the battle at Dasebop farm on March 31st, in which the British and 3 officers and 24 men killed and 16 officers and 131 men wounded, while Boers had 157 men killed or wounded, show that 2,000 Boers opened a strong attack from different points with three guns and a pom-pom.

This attack was made at a moment when the British had left their baggage in charge of the Canadian contingent and were galloping across an open plain with the intention of capturing a Boer convoy discovered 5 miles ahead.

The British retired steadily, and having dismounted, opened a steady fire against the Boers. When the baggage in charge of the Canadians was sent for, the British formed up and opened a strong fire.

The shells of the Boers stamped the mules carrying the provisions and caused confusion, but otherwise was not very effective, many shells falling to explode.

The Canadians' front was attacked in strong numbers, but they gallantly repulsed every attempt by the Boers to break them. Their party of Canadians fought until all were killed or wounded, and the last man, although mortally wounded, "emptied" two hundred cartridges at the enemy before he broke his rifle.

The fighting was severe and general for fully three hours, but after the British had entrenched and the Boers retired, they repulsed numerous and determined attacks upon the personal exhibitions of Boer leaders. Towards night the fire gradually ceased and the Boers retired. The British then telegraphed for aid, and the Boers entreated their camp for the night and to await the arrival of Gen. Kitchener, but the Boers made no attempt to renew the attack.

PRINCE OF WALES.
Report That His Royal Highness Will Visit the States.

New York, April 5.—High diplomatic circles here are discussing plans believed to be far advanced for a visit by the Prince of Wales to the United States, says the London correspondent. The official heretofore mentioned points out that unless the Prince can visit New York on the way it will be too great a strain on him to cross the Atlantic and back in the autumn especially as heavy demands on his by no means robust constitution will be made by the coronation festivities. Anyway, it is a fact that such a visit would be extremely popular here, and it is believed in certain circles that the King, who is well aware of the international advantage of such an interchange of courtesies, will use his power to induce the New York Chamber of Commerce's hospitable invitation.

SWINDLER'S JEWELLERS.
Boy Secured \$50,000 Worth of Diamonds—Confessed Whom Charged With Crime.

Chicago, Ill., April 7.—In the guise of a messenger boy, made perfect by clever use of grease paint and hair darkener, Ernest R. Erikson, the 19-year-old son of Mrs. Lawrence Erikson, a diamond merchant of 45th street, successfully victimized two "big" jewelers in Chicago.

Prof. Harris, since 1885 teacher of church history at Wesleyan Theological College, has signified his intention of retiring at the end of the college year. He will probably accept of pastoral work.

In the King's court this afternoon Edward Laurin was sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary for the murder of a colored coachman named G. W. Smith, in his father's stables during a quarrel. David Sutherland was also sentenced to 21 years for attempting to shoot his wife, whom he had forsaken.

The Montreal harbor board have accepted the tender of F. J. Weber, of Buffalo, for the construction of a 900,000 bushel grain elevator on the harbor front. The contract price is \$936,000.

FOUND LIFE BOUY.
Capt. Brown, of Mary Taylor, Picked Up Another Relict of Lost Ship.

In addition to the Mary Taylor, reported at Bonfield creek, the steamer Queen City, which returned from the West Coast on Saturday afternoon, brings news that the British is at Valparaiso with a sick Indian and a catch of 98 skins. The schooner, the Umbria of Cape Blanco with 2000 skins, which places her top-line of the feet thus far reported. As the Umbria was injured by a gale in the fore part of the season, the catch goes to show that last month has been a big improvement over the preceding months in the way of weather, so that others of the fleet may have done equally well.

Captain Brown of the Mary Taylor, picked up a life buoy belonging to the lost cruiser Condor when his vessel was forty-five miles south of Flattery. The buoy looked as though it had been in the water for a considerable time, and the name was almost defaced. Captain Brown, however, is quite positive about the name appearing on it indistinctly being that of the Condor.

The finding of this relict of disaster shows how far the wreckage of the Condor has scattered. Part of it has been found in about the spot she is supposed to have gone down, portions of it floated in on the Island coast, while other portions drifted as far north as the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Dr. B. Ker returned from a trip to Edmonton last Saturday evening.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

FOR DIARRHCEA,

FOR DIARRHCEA,

constipation, colic, fever, croup, irritation when teething, indigestion, sleeplessness and all the childish disorders so familiar to mothers this remedy is conceded by the medical profession to be without an equal.

In hundreds and thousands of homes this remedy is used to the exclusion of all others. Its effect is gentle and soothing, promptly curative and never failing.

It should have a place of honor in every home where there are children and it will prove its worth many times over. It will save pain, anxiety, doctors' bills and perhaps a life.

You will find Baby's Own Tablets at all druggists or they will be sent direct to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, 25 cents, per box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont.

THE BABY WHO IS ALWAYS PLUMP, ALWAYS HAS A GOOD APPETITE, ALWAYS HAS A CLEAR EYE AND A ROSY CHEEK AND IS ALWAYS ACTIVE AND PLAYFUL IS THE CHOICEST TREASURE THIS LIFE AFFORDS.

THE BABY WHO IS ALWAYS PLUMP, ALWAYS HAS A GOOD APPETITE, ALWAYS HAS A CLEAR EYE AND A ROSY CHEEK AND IS ALWAYS ACTIVE AND PLAYFUL IS THE CHOICEST TREASURE THIS LIFE AFFORDS.

The medicine which keeps babies in such a condition or which restores them to it when they are ill is certainly a priceless boon to humanity. There are many medicines which produce sleep but their action upon the child is similar to that which whiskey or opium has upon a full grown man.

They deaden and stupefy and are the most injurious thing which can be given to children.

The only safe course is to use Nature's own remedies. Nature has provided a vegetable cure for every ill and her remedies for children's disorders are found scientifically compounded in Dr. Williams' prescription, Baby's Own Tablets.

FOR DIARRHCEA,

FOR DIARRHCEA,

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Good for All Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

THE DAWSON CHURCH.

A B. C. Clergyman Will Go There—Result of the Transfer Committee Meeting.

The Methodist transfer committee, which met yesterday in Toronto, refused the request of the Dawson church for the transfer of Rev. W. Bridgman into the B. C. conference. This is understood to be due to the fact that there was no request for a corresponding transfer out of this conference. The effect of it will be that some minister already a member of the B. C. conference will be sent to Dawson. It is quite probable that the Dawson church will leave the matter of selection to the stationing committee, which will meet in Vancouver early in May.

It is possible that one result of the action of the transfer committee will be that several unexpected changes in the appointments to the various churches of the conference will be made.

The Rev. C. E. Hetherington, now at Dawson, will be moved to some B. C. church, having been admitted to this conference by the committee yesterday.

The Rev. W. H. Barraclough has succeeded in securing nine young men from Victoria to be sent to Dawson to supply vacant fields created by the expansion of the work.

HOCKEY.
VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL WON.

The steamer Charming took back to Vancouver yesterday a disappointed crew of fair athletes, who carried their hockey sticks reversed in significance of defeat. They had done their very best, but their loss was outgrown by the best of the Victoria High school girls, who have now reached the zenith of their renown.

The match attracted a goodly crowd of spectators, and the game was played in fair condition, the weather was delightful, the players in first-class form, and every requisite apparent to make the day a red letter one in the history of local hockey. Ignominious failure would attend an attempt to do justice to such a contest in expressionless type. Nothing short of a description could reproduce the intricacies of that game. The brilliant and impetuous play of the Victoria forwards, the irresistible intercepting work of their half backs, and the indomitable defence of the back and goal should be seen to be appreciated.

The struggle is now three days old, and its result is generally known. A detailed description is growing unnecessary. The commencement Victoria showed its superiority in combination and shooting, and were more aggressive. The first score was made by Miss Tully with a fine shot.

The next goal was made for the victors, Miss Lett sending in a snuise shot, which missed the score. In the second half Miss Tully again distinguished herself by scoring, and when the whistle blew it left the Victoria young ladies somewhat flustered, but not so reluctant to the victory they had won.

Correspondingly discomfited were the victors, although every member of their team showed herself worthy of the success of the spectators, and it was cordially expressed on all sides, K. Scholefield and Mr. Crickmay admirably officiated as referees, and W. Blackburne and I. Netherby as linesmen. Following the game was the entertainment of the visitors to afternoon tea by the victors.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.
Rowland Britain, patent attorney, Vancouver, sends the following abstract from the Official Gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending Tuesday, March 25th:

During this week 490 patents were issued, 446 being to citizens of the United States, to Austria-Hungary 6, Belgium 1, Cuba 2, Great Britain 18, France 7, Germany 12, Mexico 1, New South Wales 1, New Zealand 1, Russia 2, South Africa 1, Switzerland 1, and Switzerland 1.

H. H. Casswell and W. E. Burns, of Vancouver, received this week a Canadian patent on a strainer applicable for a sink or any of the purposes, and the strainer is made in the form of a cone with an annular constraining surface round its base, and as the apex of the cone is directed toward the flow, any dirt which is retained on the straining surface is carried down the slope and collected in the annular ring or pocket, so that it is not liable to be forced through the strainer if it was simply retained in contact with it. It is only one of many points of improvement in this strainer which is applicable to any purpose for which a straining area is required.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

W. B. Daykin, of the Carmanah house, is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

FIVE SPECTATORS LOST THEIR LIVES

DETAILS OF ACCIDENT AT FOOTBALL MATCH

Portion of the Grand Stand Gave Way—Large Number Injured, Many Fatally.

1901
Glasgow, April 5.—The struggle of the great crowds which gathered at Ibrox Park yesterday to witness the last international association football contest between teams from England and Scotland, caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of five persons and the injury of 400 others, 20 of whom are believed to be dead.

When the game began 7,000 spectators were on the grounds and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance, this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the grounds and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance, this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the grounds and an immense crowd had gathered outside.

In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the shore portion of the spectators' terraces was great, and a large number of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, 63 feet below. The injured

WILL THE PRINCE VISIT THE STATES?

HOW SUGGESTION IS RECEIVED IN LONDON

King, Edward Said to Favor His Royal Highness Taking the Trip.

New York, April 7.—The suggestion that the Prince of Wales attend the dedication of the new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce excites the liveliest surprise here, coupled with satisfaction at the indication of good feeling on the part of leading members of America's industrial community.

The World's London correspondent, undoubtedly it is hoped in political circles that the expected invitation will be accepted.

Inquiries have elicited the fact that in court-and official circles it is recognized that there are certain obstacles in the way, but it is hoped that they may not prove insurmountable. In the first place, a court official of experience says, as the Prince of Wales represents the King, it would be unusual for him to visit any foreign country officially except as the guest of that country's chief of state or its government. King Edward personally is said to be strongly in favor of such a visit, yet he may be slow to establish a precedent which hereafter might lead to trouble or misunderstanding. Then the fact that other European Royal heirs apparent and persons of high rank have been invited and raised ques-

WILL THE PRINCE VISIT THE STATES?

HOW SUGGESTION IS RECEIVED IN LONDON

King, Edward Said to Favor His Royal Highness Taking the Trip.

New York, April 7.—The suggestion that the Prince of Wales attend the dedication of the new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce excites the liveliest surprise here, coupled with satisfaction at the indication of good feeling on the part of leading members of America's industrial community.

The World's London correspondent, undoubtedly it is hoped in political circles that the expected invitation will be accepted.

Inquiries have elicited the fact that in court-and official circles it is recognized that there are certain obstacles in the way, but it is hoped that they may not prove insurmountable. In the first place, a court official of experience says, as the Prince of Wales represents the King, it would be unusual for him to visit any foreign country officially except as the guest of that country's chief of state or its government. King Edward personally is said to be strongly in favor of such a visit, yet he may be slow to establish a precedent which hereafter might lead to trouble or misunderstanding. Then the fact that other European Royal heirs apparent and persons of high rank have been invited and raised ques-

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

W. H. Blinn, one of the party which made the survey of the new townsite of Burton, B. C., is at the Dominion hotel.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, 68-70 YATES STREET.

A Large Shipment of "ROYAL BRAND" and "20TH CENTURY" Clothing just to hand. Perfect fitting! Ready to wear!! Eastern Tailor-made Suits to measure Fit guaranteed.



SITTINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

"CURTIS CRAZY LOON," SAID THE PREMIER

The Commissioner Adjoined the Inquiry as a Protest Against Such Language.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The royal commission resumed its sittings at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first witness was Geo. A. Stewart Potts. He had reported the speeches of Mr. Dunsmuir delivered at the meeting held in the Victoria theatre on March 26th. He made a political report of Mr. Dunsmuir's speech. It was a substantially correct report of Mr. Dunsmuir's speech for political purposes. If he were making a report for political purposes he would think it his duty to report not what the speaker said, but what he ought to have said, and might not have said on account of excitement. He also said that he had a substantially correct synopsis of what Mr. Eberts had said at Spring Blidge.

In answer to Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Potts said that he had not understood from the speeches delivered by Messrs. Eberts and Prior that Mr. Greenshield was the agent of the government. He knew differently from what Mr. Greenshield had said when he was here with Mr. Mann in February.

Hon. Col. Prior, recalled, said he would produce the documents asked for the day before, particularly the first 11 pages of the contract brought out from Toronto by Mr. Greenshield. He had made no search for them.

Mr. Curtis said they had yet no examination of what had become of those pages. He wanted to see the document shown Col. Prior by the members of the government on February 27th.

A lengthy discussion followed as to the difference between various contracts, Col. Prior, of his own knowledge, couldn't say that the changes made in Toronto had been telegraphed to the government before the theatre meeting.

Col. Prior had believed, and was led to believe, that the contract shown him on the 27th was the contract that would be made in Toronto, and that there would be no clause making construction conditional upon Dominion government aid.

Mr. Curtis questioned the witness closely about the changes that had been made in the contract in the interests of Mackenzie & Mann, and asked why the government gave way. The only reason he could give was because he considered it a fair thing to give way to the contractors. He considered it fair to release the company from the payment of royalty on certain timber.

Mr. Curtis concluded by saying that everything he had seen was fair and square and above board, so far as the government and Mackenzie & Mann were concerned. Mackenzie & Mann had given way to the government in some things, but he couldn't recall any changes that Mackenzie & Mann had allowed in the interests of the province.

Col. Prior also explained his pledge to sign by stating that that pledge had reference to the contract which he had signed with the government, and which Mr. Dunsmuir, just the same, had been bringing dependent upon Dominion government aid. This contract had been signed by Mackenzie & Mann in Toronto and had made the Pacific Improvement Company and its officials, and not the Dominion government, the beneficiary of the contract.

Mr. Curtis—Well, wait until we get through.

Mr. Commissioner—I will adjourn the enquiry until Monday. I won't stand this. I don't think Mr. Dunsmuir had any right to make that remark.

The secretary formally adjourned the enquiry until 10 o'clock Monday, and Mr. Dunsmuir went down the stairs reiterating that "Curtis is a crazy loon."

(From Monday's Daily.)

The royal commission of inquiry resumed its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning. Premier Dunsmuir again took the stand. Before proceeding with his cross-examination, Mr. Curtis referred to the incident which occurred on Saturday. He was prepared to accord Mr. Dunsmuir the same courtesy and fair treatment that had been granted other witnesses. He asked for no other treatment for himself and wished the commissioner to take some notice of the remark made by Premier Dunsmuir in the witness box on Saturday.

The Commissioner—I said all I had to say on Saturday.

Mr. Curtis again asked for the telegrams passing between the E. & N. railway and the Pacific Improvement Company and its officials.

Mr. Dunsmuir replied that he (Curtis) had all he would get. There were private letters between General Hubbard and himself.

Mr. Curtis—I want these.

The Commissioner—I cannot make an order for these letters. The deal for the sale of the E. & N. had fallen through, and any letters subsequent to this, if private letters, need not be produced.

Mr. Curtis—Have they any reference to the proposed sale of the E. & N. railway?

The Commissioner—Well, you are not going to get them.

Mr. Curtis—I am entitled to have them

produced.

Mr. Dunsmuir again stated that since the deal for the E. & N. collapsed, he had written to General Hubbard a private letter.

Mr. Curtis—Is there anything particularly private about the letter?

Mr. Dunsmuir—No, but I don't want my affairs published in the newspapers.

Mr. Cassidy protested that the relations between the different shareholders of E. & N. railway had nothing to do with this inquiry. The deal for the E. & N. is off, an application is being made for a charter for an independent line and Mr. Dunsmuir possibly does not consider the offer as gilt-edged as it appeared at first.

Mr. Curtis said that he never considered the proposition gilt-edged, but was anxious to make Victoria the terminus. Mr. Cassidy said it was cruel to ask for such letters as Mr. Curtis wanted.

The Commissioner—There is nothing cruel about it.

Mr. Curtis pointed out that the letter asked for was in reply to one already put in. Surely they were entitled to such a letter.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he would show it to the commissioner, who could decide if it was anything that he should keep private. It was a letter from Mr. Dunsmuir to General Hubbard in which he said the deal had fallen through. That he agreed with General Hubbard that the offer was not a very good one, and proposed that nothing further be done until the Canadian Northern is in a position to build down the Island. Mr. Dunsmuir in his letter said his reason for suggesting the acceptance of the offer was that he was anxious to have Victoria the terminus of the Canadian Northern. He had never thought of getting rid of the road for less than \$2,000,000 cash, but pointed out to General Hubbard that the road ran adjacent to the water all the way, and that the water competition was so keen that he didn't look for the road to make much money.

In the letter he also referred to the management of the road and to the serious losses by accidents at the mines.

Mr. Curtis again pointed out to the serious disadvantage under which he labored. Important documents asked for time and again were never produced until the witness was in the box. Consequently he had no time to examine them before cross-examining the witness.

Mr. Dunsmuir then said he had made no inquiry as to who sent the telegrams to Greenshield which appeared in a reply from Sudbury. He didn't know anything about it. He was also asked about a telegram published in the New Era which stated that Mr. Greenshield was the bearer of important dispatches to the Premier. He said that Mr. Wells had told him about this telegram. He didn't know what it contained. It had to do with the Canadian Northern contract, and had nothing to do with the sale of the E. & N. railway.

Mr. Curtis pointed out that it mentioned other important negotiations.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he knew nothing about this. Mr. Wells probably told him that Mr. Greenshield was winning out. He had forgotten if there was anything else in it. He wouldn't try to find it.

The Commissioner—There should be some effort made to produce these papers.

Mr. Curtis then asked for the schedule to the draft agreement brought down in the House, which had been produced.

This schedule had reference to the terms upon which the crown grant would be issued.

The Commissioner—Ask the Attorney-General about this. He drew it up.

Mr. Curtis also asked for copies of letters addressed to the British Columbia public and an open letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he had circulated these letters throughout the country. They were letters for better terms.

Mr. Curtis put in copies of these letters and a copy of the report of Messrs. Dunsmuir and Eberts on their mission to Ottawa. This report included letters purporting to be sent by the Premier to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Dunsmuir said they were his letters. Mr. Dunsmuir said these letters contained correct statements as far as he knew, and expressed his sentiments as far as he knew. He guessed they expressed his real opinions, or he would not have written them. He was not prepared to stand by the Commissioner's statements.

Mr. Curtis—He has expressed his opinion on my view of the non-his charge against me. I want you to point out an instance where I did not treat you with consideration.

The Commissioner—Oh, go on.

Mr. Curtis then produced the loan bill passed last year.

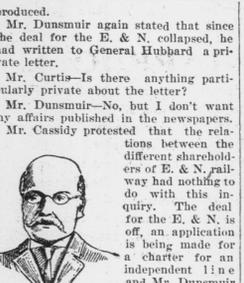
Mr. Dunsmuir—You were the only one to vote against it.

The Commissioner—The old story of the stubborn jurymen.

Mr. Curtis—Do I understand you to pass an opinion on my view of the non-his charge against me?

The Commissioner—No, but I am going to stop you in discussing the loan bill when I am invited to do so.

Mr. Dunsmuir took up the various clauses of the loan bill to show that numerous clauses



THE COMMISSIONER.

were put in to protect the province that did not appear in the Canadian Northern contract.

Mr. Cassidy said if this continued they would be there until Doomsday.

Mr. Curtis—You needn't worry. You are getting paid for it.

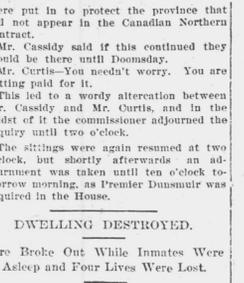
This led to a warty altercation between Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Curtis, and in the midst of it the commissioner adjourned the inquiry until two o'clock.

The sittings were again resumed at two o'clock, but shortly afterwards an adjournment was taken until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, as Premier Dunsmuir was required in the House.

DWELLING DESTROYED.

Fire Broke Out While Inmates Were Asleep and Four Lives Were Lost.

Poron City, Mich., April 7.—Last evening the dwelling of Dr. Boyne, occupied by two families, was totally destroyed and four persons were burned to death. The dead: Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Frank Littlefield, her six-year-old girl and eight-year-old boy. Mrs. Littlefield and her children were from Spokane, Wn. At the time the fire broke out all the persons in the house were asleep. Only Mrs. Thompson escaped. The loss on the building is \$3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.



"Such a Noise!"

The mother says to herself sometimes, "I can hardly endure it." Then a chill creeps over her as she thinks of the awful silence which falls upon the home when children are taken away, and she is glad her children are hardy of body and lusty of lungs.

When a child does not enjoy noisy sports and games, it is something wrong, and that something will often be found to be a lack of nutrition adequate to the needs of youth and growth. The stomach is "worn" and digestion is imperfect, and so the nourishment of the body is inadequate.

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

"A Wonderful Thing."

"I have felt dizzy for a long time," writes Mrs. Mollie Jones, of Gap, Comanche Co., Texas, "to tell you of the wonderful cure effected by your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets in the case of my little boy, now nearly seven years old. When he was two months old he was taken with La Grippe, and it settled on his lungs and in his throat. His tonsils enlarged, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about him. He was our fourth boy (the other three were dead), and it seemed to me that he died. I just could not get so much worse; he was just as poor as he could be. I had read a book about Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I bought a bottle. He was very sick, and when he was two years old we had the doctor operate on them. Then we had the doctor take his tonsils out and he made him work of it. If he went in the wind he would be sick, and we tried everything we could hear of and consulted every physician we saw, but they did not know what to do. When he was nearly six years old (in October, 1898) he was worse than ever, and I could not rest for being so uneasy about

HE WON'T RESIGN.

Colonel Prior says he has no intention of resigning his seat, notwithstanding that the conditions under which he promised to do so have all been fulfilled. In the first place there is no contract with the Canadian Northern Railway; in the second place there is no contract with any company; in the third place the option, or whatever he may choose to call it, does not provide that the terminus of the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway shall be in Victoria; in the fourth place the option or deal has not been signed; in the fifth place it is expressly provided that after the promoters have forced from the government the most ridiculous terms that were ever put into any instrument dubbed a contract they shall not go on with the work until they have obtained a bonus satisfactory to themselves from the Dominion government. Now the Dominion government is in the habit of doing business in a business-like way. We very much doubt whether it will allow its name to be connected with any such deal as the one which has gone forward to Toronto in order that the promoters may see if there is anything more they require from the British Columbia government. But notwithstanding all these things we never expected the Colonel to resign. A man who gains possession of a seat under false pretences, a man who joins a government the record of which he admits to be indefensible for reasons which will not bear examination, is not the man to keep his promise to the electorate. He will stand by his esteemed colleagues until the whole concern is turned out by the Legislature or by a power higher than the Legislature. When he again faces the people he will probably deny that he gave any pledges, just as he and his colleagues are unanimously of the opinion that they never said Mr. Greenfields was the agent of the government in the negotiations which evaded the most extraordinary deal any legislative body was ever asked to ratify. There are thousands of people in Victoria ready to testify, if necessary, that the newspapers reported the remarks of the Ministers correctly, and we care not what the report of the Commissioner may be upon this point, because public opinion has already decided that if the Ministers told the truth before the court whose sessions are now drawing to a close, they said something the very opposite of what they made their last desperate appeal to the electors of Victoria. Of course Colonel Prior won't resign. The last thing a man so filled with lust of office as to join his political fortunes to such a discredited outfit would think of would be resigning.

PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE.

The people of Manitoba have decided by a large majority that the liquor prohibition act passed through the Legislature at the instance of Hugh John Macdonald shall not be brought into force. The result of the polling was probably a surprise to those on both sides of the proposition, as it was generally believed that of all provinces in the Dominion Manitoba was most pronouncedly in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. The world has simply been furnished with another illustration of the distinction the masses make between pronouncing upon an abstract proposition and dealing in a practical way with a perplexing problem. There is no doubt that the great majority of the people of Manitoba fully realize the evils which in certain circumstances are inseparable from the traffic in strong drink. Neither they, there be any doubt that a majority would be pleased to vote for any measure which they were assured would curtail such abuses. The point is to convince them that provincial prohibition would accomplish a great deal in that direction. The testimony as to the effects of prohibition in the places where it has been tested is contradictory. There are prohibition states in the American Union. It is the public sentiment in those places upon the great questions of supreme importance to mankind set upon a higher plane than in any of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada? Has prohibition accomplished in these states the purposes for which it was primarily enacted? On these points there are differences of opinion according to the bias with which the individual is affected. The general trend of thought, however, is that upon all questions affecting the higher purposes or ideals of human life we in Canada are in the van as compared with any portion of the world. Under the circumstances would it be wise or prudent for us to take any risks, to grope after impossibilities, in our desire to rise to still loftier heights when we are gradually attaining the goal by a much surer road?

Probably the electors of Manitoba concluded that the alleged prohibitory law put before them was a delusion as far as the actual prevention of the sale of liquor was concerned. It is not within the power of any of the provinces to stop the sale of liquor except at retail. It is not within the power of any of them to prevent the importation of liquor within its boundaries or its manufacture within the same limits. Under the circumstances a license law, as stringent and inflexible as the circumstances of the community warrant, appears to be most suitable for the requirements of any part of Canada. We believe the people of Manitoba are to be congratulated upon the sound views they

expressed yesterday upon the law which was placed before them. They possess a province in which the occupations of the people must to a large extent remain agricultural and pastoral. Farmers are usually sound and practical in their views on social questions. Their lives are natural. They are not so largely afflicted with the cravings for excitement, which so often take a pernicious course in the crowded centres. They are in favor of prohibition, but personally the passage of such a law is their favor would not affect them one whit. It is in the places where it is admitted it would be impossible to enforce the prohibition law that such a law would do good. It is in the cities that the stopping of the sale of liquor would have a beneficial effect anywhere. The same is true of Ontario, which is also to deal with this prohibition question during the coming autumn. Prohibitionists have complained that they have not been treated fairly by the Dominion government and that too large a vote in favor of their pet panacea was expected by the administrations of some of the provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the result of the plebiscite was not such as to warrant the passage of a prohibition law. That vote, taken though it was upon an abstract question, proved conclusively that the Dominion as a whole was not ripe for prohibition. The people of Canada favor the principles of temperance and abstinence, but the referendum vote in Manitoba, showing that the province which of all others was thought to be in favor of prohibition is largely opposed to dangerous experiments, proves the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in declining to comply with the demands of people of very extreme views.

CANADIANS AND THE WAR.

Kitchener is evidently determined that the wily Boer shall not take advantage of the peace negotiations still being pending for the purpose of establishing his wind and strengthening himself for a renewal of the desperate struggle he has carried on so long against great odds. It has never been satisfactorily explained where he gets his ammunition and supplies from, for we are not disposed to accept the explanation that whenever he runs short he saunters out and captures a leak somewhere, and some continental firms are making a good thing out of the war. Then the question arises, where does the money come from to pay for all these things? Much that is at present obscure will no doubt be cleared up in due time. In the meantime we are all proud of the laurels the Canadians and other Colonials have gained in the war. They possess the true British spirit, which when added to the resourcefulness, intelligence, independence and soundness of character natural to men who have been brought up in new countries, have made them more than a match for the enemy in every encounter in which they have been prominent. In writing in this strain we are not disparaging to the troops of the Mother Country. Men who fight in the most arduous of things have been the most part reared in cities cannot have had the opportunities afforded the Colonials for the development of the characteristics essential to the highest usefulness in a campaign conducted in a country of magnificent distances and of the peculiar physical formation of South Africa. We are told in the dispatches to-day that the contingent of Canadians which was in action fought until the last man had been killed or wounded. While we mourn with those who have been bereaved as a result of this magnificent action, yet we are sure the hearts of all Canadians will swell with pride at such deeds of heroism. There is no question as to the ability of the Mother Country to deal with the Boers by about the valor of the home-grown troops. But she needs Colonial assistance because in itself it is valuable and because it teaches a needed lesson to the world. It is satisfactory to know that another contingent of two thousand men or more will probably soon be on the way from Canada to the scene of the long-drawn-out conflict. We hope it may not be needed except to give the final quietus to a stubborn and valiant enemy. We do not believe half a dozen voices will be raised in Canada in protest against the action of the Laurier government.

POLITICIANS AND REPORTERS.

A correspondent of the Colonist suggests the establishment of a Hansard, or official parliamentary publication, in British Columbia, in order that the speeches of members, and those of Ministers in particular, may be "taken down" correctly. We have great pleasure in expressing our approval of this suggestion. The evidence given before the Royal Commission emphasizes the necessity for such a step. A few additional officials on the provincial salary list would make little difference. The ministers are not all at all perturbed about the state of the treasury. If we might be permitted to offer a suggestion, we would also advise that Mr. George Alexander Stuart Potts should be placed at the head of the proposed Hansard staff. Under oath he has defined the duties of a reporter to be the turning-in to the editor, not of the actual words uttered by a speaker, but the words as ordered, being a politician, should have used in the interests of the party whose cause he was advocating. It is true evidence

of that kind in any other province than British Columbia, and possibly even in British Columbia if the present government were not in power, would be considered a severe reflection upon the capacity of the ministers. But we do not regard the matter in that light at all. We believe Mr. George Alexander Stuart Potts told the truth when he virtually said the ministers should not be allowed to appear upon a platform without a prompter to tell them what they ought to say. We know he has furnished a key with which the Royal Commissioner will be able to open up, examine and place before a curious public the secret of the grave discrepancies between the utterances of the Ministers on the platform and in the House and their statements under oath. On the witness stand they said what they ought to have said when they were conducting the campaign on behalf of Colonel Prior. On the platform and in the House they said things they now find it expedient to retract, for despite the oath which the ministers have taken to tell nothing but the truth it remains a fact that the reports of their remarks which appeared in the papers at various times in regard to the relations between the government and Mr. Greenfields were substantially correct. They said that Mr. Greenfields was the agent of the Mackenzie & Mann, and they appeared to regard the evidence of that relationship as a strong point in their favor and as gratifying indisputable evidence of the bona fides of their railway proposition. There are hundreds of people in Victoria who heard the statements and are prepared to vouch for the correctness of the reports as they appeared in the papers. The exhibition which the Ministers have given in the witness-box is far from edifying. They have fallen considerably in public estimation within the past week, if they had not already reached about the lowest depths. But under the circumstances, there appears to be nothing for us to do but accept the latest explanation and place all the blame upon the incautious promises of the Legislature as far as the statements in the House are concerned, and to leave before us the real situation, never before so clearly defined, together with such an impudic suggestion as the British Columbia Ministry.

REPOES'S IDEALS.

The fall of Cecil Rhodes reveals to the world the true character of the man. He was an idealist—a sentimentalist. His imperialism was not of the narrow type, but that of the great nations of the world, on the grounds that they are destined to the chief factor in this old world order of affairs. We can understand now why he was so anxious that the dominion of Great Britain in South Africa should be placed beyond question at a time when such a momentous question could be most easily settled. With a united British South Africa and the flag flying in many parts which are destined to become great and populous nations, we believe that the United States and Germany would mean the annihilation of a policy which no sensible man would support. Whether the result of such a settlement in such a restricted area of territory as Orange Free State, or any other part of the world, is to be left to future generations to decide. There is no movement at present which bears the prophetic symptoms of such an alliance. True, Americans are visiting the United Kingdom in increased numbers every year. They are fascinated by the conditions of life they find there; and many of them "locate" in the little island which in their earlier years they regarded with something akin to contempt. These visitors and settlers exercise an influence upon their countrymen at home, and this influence by the policy of the United States at present, from the debates in Congress and from the general tone of the newspapers, an alliance with Great Britain for any purpose is the last thing to be expected. We in Canada know more about the political sentiments of the republic than the people of Great Britain. The bandwagons of the statesmen of the Mother Country, however, and flatterer though they be, have no effect whatever upon American policy or opinion. What Canadians know to be true as far as the United States is concerned, the British know to be just as applicable to the case of Germany. For these reasons we think the Imperialists of the Rhodes school aim too high. Their first object should be to consolidate the Empire. After that the ground might be cleared for an even greater combination.

WHAT A CHANGE!

The fact I can well remember the time when a man, if perchance he met a lady while he was sunning in some rather unfrequented street, always hung his eye away and rather tried to look as if he had not been doing it. Yet so far we have travelled that not long ago, at a hospitable house not a hundred miles from Berkeley square, the hostess and her daughter were the only faces smiling in a large luncheon parlour, and the faces of the guests were as bright as the sun. "If you gentlemen don't mind"

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 people. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of Catarrh, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, and all other diseases of the urinary tract. It is sold in all drug stores. Price, 50c per bottle. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$1 per box. No. 3, 20 degrees stronger, \$2 per box. The following have assigned their names to the Cook Company Window, only for the purpose of recommending it to all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible drug stores.

APPOINTMENT OF LICENSE BOARD.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Commissioners for the Outside Districts Are Appointed—Another Batch of Companies Incorporated.

The Official Gazette published last evening contains the announcement of the following appointments: Comox District. License Commissioners—Charles Henry Tarbell, of Cumberland; James A. Carthew, of Cumberland; Thos. Turnbull, of Comox. Chief License Inspector—Constable J. Thompson, of Cumberland. Cowichan District. License Commissioners—David Alexander, of Duncan; James Norcross, of Somenos; Donald McPherson, of Gobbie Hill. Chief License Inspector—Constable A. H. Lomas, of Duncan. Esquimaux District. License Commissioners—H. F. Bullock, of Oakdene, Esquimaux; J. P. G. H. W. Stuart, of Hatley Park, Colwood; John Blair, of Esquimaux. Chief License Inspector—Supt. F. S. Hussey, of Victoria. North Nanaimo District. License Commissioners—Thomas Haggart, of Wellington; Richard Wallis, of Nanaimo Bay; J. P. Duncan, of McMillan, of Englishman's River. Chief License Inspector—Constable D. Stephenson, of Nanaimo. South Nanaimo District. License Commissioners—Jas. Gordon, of South Wellington; David J. Thomas, of Oyster Bay; J. P. Swanson, of Esquimaux. Chief License Inspector—Constable M. H. McLeod, of Nanaimo. South Victoria District. License Commissioners—Arthur Walter, of Salt Spring Island; J. P. William R. Armstrong, of North Saanich; J. P. Washington Gimmner, of Peider. Chief License Inspector—Constable A. M. Hgo, of Plimber Pass. North Victoria District. License Commissioners—Edwin John, of South Saanich; John S. Shephard, of Victoria; J. P. John Sinclair, of Chatham Bay. Chief License Inspector—Sergt. Frank S. Murray, of Victoria. Chilliwack District. License Commissioners—Jos. Ogle, of Sardis; J. P. John L. Deaham, of Chilliwack; James S. Mercer, of Rosedale. Chief License Inspector—Constable R. B. Lister, of New Westminster. Dewdney District. License Commissioners—George Alderson, of Coquitlam; J. B. Cade, of Mission; W. J. Harris, of Maple Ridge. Chief License Inspector—Constable A. W. Lane, of Mission. Richmond District. License Commissioners—James Morton Drummond, of Moodyville; J. P. John W. Weart, of Central Park; J. P. William H. Rowling, of South Vancouver. Chief License Inspector—Constable Colin S. Campbell, of Vancouver. North Yale District. License Commissioners—M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops; John R. Michell, of Kamloops; John Clapperton, of Nicola. Chief License Inspector—Constable E. T. W. Borne, of Kamloops. Northeast Yale District. License Commissioners—J. Cuminsky, of Vernon; Edwin Weddel, of Kelowna; Frederick Appleton, of Endicott. Chief License Inspector—Constable E. C. Simonsen, of Vernon. Southeast Yale District. License Commissioners—Richard J. Cavston, of Keremes; J. P. A. Hargrow, of Camp McKinney; J. P. W. Lytton Shattler, of Fairview. Chief License Inspector—Constable R. B. Venner, of Camp McKinney. West Yale District. License Commissioners—Thos. Seward, of Lytton; J. P. John Lyons, of North Bond; J. P. John Lawrence, of Hope; J. P. Chief License Inspector—Constable J. Payne, of Lytton. West Lillooet District. License Commissioners—John Marshall, of Lillooet; William Durston, of Lillooet; Robert D. Cumming, of Pavillion. Chief License Inspector—Constable R. A. Hume, of Lillooet. Nevelstoke District. License Commissioners—Geo. T. Newmann, of Arrowhead; J. P. A. Olson, of Trout Lake; E. A. Hargon, of Nevelstoke. Chief License Inspector—Constable Reginald A. Upper, of Nevelstoke. Slokan District. License Commissioners—Thos. Brown, of Kaslo; B. C. Dockstead, of Sandon; Duncan J. Veir, of New Denver. Chief License Inspector—Constable J. T. Black, of New Denver. Alsworth District. License Commissioners—Neil F. McKay, of Arrowhead; E. P. Stephenson, of Kaslo; John D. Moore, of Kaslo. Chief License Inspector—Chief Constable W. H. Bullock-Webster, of Nelson. Nelson District. License Commissioners—A. R. M. Barrow, of Nelson; John Henry Matheson, of Nelson; James Arthur Gilker, of Nelson. Chief License Inspector—Chief

DISGUISED CATARRH. A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women.



REV. HARRIET R. EDWARDS, CLINTON, IA.

Rev. Harriet R. Edwards in a recent letter from Mt. Pleasant Park, Clinton, Ia., writes: "I have found that Peruna is a wonderful medicine to use in diseases peculiar to women. It quickly and permanently restores health and vigor and acts as a natural tonic to a worn-out system. I have so never observed a case which was not greatly aided by its use."—REV. DR. H. R. EDWARDS.

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 catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties, tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before. Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it 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. Jos. B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill.: "Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bottles of Peruna on account of nervous troubles. It has proven a strong tonic and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it."—Jos. B. Crowley. Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Pills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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 feet so tender I hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain in my shoulder blades, in the front of my back and in the joints. I was dizzy, and cold spells, and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time. "After following your directions and taking Peruna I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick. Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Appleton, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna: "For years I have suffered with backache and severe pains in the side. I doctored so much that I became discouraged. "A school friend told me how very much Peruna had benefited her and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve my pains since then than any other medicine I had ever taken. "I used it faithfully for two weeks and it completely cured me. I have not had any pain since then. I feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Barbara Alberty. Mrs. D. W. Mason, 502 Dauphin street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I have been taking your Peruna and Manalin can cheerfully recommend it to all those suffering with the same trouble that I was. I have been suffering for the past two years with female weakness, palpitation of the heart, stomach, kidney and liver disorder, and above all a dreadful cough with smothering spells. I was completely run down. "After I had taken one bottle of Peruna and a few doses of your Manalin I could sleep soundly, my heart was better, my cough left me, it acted immediately upon my nerves, and after taking four bottles according to your directions, I was entirely cured of all my troubles. "I can truthfully say that there is nothing to equal your Peruna and Manalin. I was a different woman after taking the second bottle. It is without a doubt the best medicine in the world. Language fails to express my gratitude for this cure. May God bless you."—Mrs. D. W. Mason. "If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio."

SITTING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MINISTER OF MINE GIVES HIS OPINION.

The Royal commission sittings at 2 o'clock yesterday. Geo. Donny, city editor of the first witness, of none of the reports of which Mr. Curtis wished to be questioned about an "A Bundle of Papers." He was responsible for it, but wrote it. The commission nothing to do with this. Mr. Curtis said simply as been made in the Colonist. The Commissioner—There is a full apology, nothing any further. Mr. Bogie—I made up my mind. Mr. Curtis said it was apology. They had brought up the contract, and Mr. Cassidy should have 502 reflections on Saturday. The Commissioner said that the Colonist was not satisfied evidence completely absolved Curtis and Bond of any connection with these papers. Mr. Bogie was asked questions regarding the int of the Colonist editorial. Hon. Col. Prior said he meeting in the theatre on 3 Mr. Curtis said that he had ports of his speech on that thought the contract had been joined the government. Mr. Curtis said that he had signed or not. He didn't signed a contract. Mr. Bogie amended was signed by Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis brought out shields was not signed by the last page of it was signed by Mr. Curtis. The members of the government. He had not yet resigned intend to do so. His theatre meeting on March 20th. Mr. Curtis said that he had been told by Mr. Greenfields that the contract had been signed. Mr. Curtis said that he had been told by Mr. Greenfields that the contract had been signed. Mr. Curtis said that he had been told by Mr. Greenfields that the contract had been signed.

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS REGARDING COMBINE.

Some Doubt as to the Success of the Proposed Cannery Organization in This Province. After all there is much division of opinion among local cannerymen about the proposed combine to be known as the British Packers Association. Although it is claimed by the promoters of the scheme that already the capital required has been oversubscribed, there is no doubt that the organization, if formed, will meet with very strong opposition. Negotiations for the outstanding canneries are still in progress, and it is hoped that at least 90 per cent. of the canneries in British Columbia will be included in the deal. Altogether there are 72 canneries. Messrs. Aemilus Jarvis, of Toronto, and Henry Doyle, of Vancouver, who are negotiating the combine, state that they have options on the major number of them. Notwithstanding this assurance of the success of the deal there are many who do not take so optimistic a view of the scheme, and who indeed look upon it suspiciously. A prominent business man told a Times representative the other day that the real reason why there has been so much opposition to the combine was that many of the canneries believe that the organization was to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and that as an American organization it would eventually become subservient to the Packers Association on the other side, and that once under the beneficial effects of American management the British Columbia industry would suffer, and the Puget Sound, Columbia river and Alaska canneries would thrive. These are the pessimistic impressions entertained regarding the proposed association. On the other hand, however, it is stated by those on the inside that an enormous saving will be effected by consolidation, and that the profits are estimated at 40 per cent. According to the present arrangement the canners are to take common stock for their canneries and a certain amount in cash. There will be \$2,500,000 common stock and \$1,500,000 preferred. The latter is to be redeemed at 115; 250,000 will be left in the treasury, and 250,000 will be sold, the proceeds of which will go towards working capital and cash payments for canneries. The stock will be listed on the Toronto exchange within a few weeks, and it is anticipated there will be some lively "fireworks" in it for a time. The shares are to be listed in Toronto, Montreal, San Francisco and possibly Boston. Polo is probably the oldest of stilette sports. It has been traced to 600 B. C.

Does Your Back Ache?

If it aches and pains, is stiff and sore, so that you can hardly get round to do your work, or if you're so bad you've had to go to bed, just take

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

The new Scientific remedy, prepared by the eminent Kidney Specialist, Dr. Zina Pitcher. These Tablets cure promptly and permanently the worst kinds of bad backs and all forms of kidney trouble. Price 50c a box, at all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto.

SITTING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MINISTER OF MINE GIVES HIS OPINION.

The Royal commission sittings at 2 o'clock yesterday. Geo. Donny, city editor of the first witness, of none of the reports of which Mr. Curtis wished to be questioned about an "A Bundle of Papers." He was responsible for it, but wrote it. The commission nothing to do with this. Mr. Curtis said simply as been made in the Colonist. The Commissioner—There is a full apology, nothing any further. Mr. Bogie—I made up my mind. Mr. Curtis said it was apology. They had brought up the contract, and Mr. Cassidy should have 502 reflections on Saturday. The Commissioner said that the Colonist was not satisfied evidence completely absolved Curtis and Bond of any connection with these papers. Mr. Bogie was asked questions regarding the int of the Colonist editorial. Hon. Col. Prior said he meeting in the theatre on 3 Mr. Curtis said that he had ports of his speech on that thought the contract had been joined the government. Mr. Curtis said that he had signed or not. He didn't signed a contract. Mr. Bogie amended was signed by Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis brought out shields was not signed by the last page of it was signed by Mr. Curtis. The members of the government. He had not yet resigned intend to do so. His theatre meeting on March 20th. Mr. Curtis said that he had been told by Mr. Greenfields that the contract had been signed. Mr. Curtis said that he had been told by Mr. Greenfields that the contract had been signed. Mr. Curtis said that he had been told by Mr. Greenfields that the contract had been signed.

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS REGARDING COMBINE.

Some Doubt as to the Success of the Proposed Cannery Organization in This Province. After all there is much division of opinion among local cannerymen about the proposed combine to be known as the British Packers Association. Although it is claimed by the promoters of the scheme that already the capital required has been oversubscribed, there is no doubt that the organization, if formed, will meet with very strong opposition. Negotiations for the outstanding canneries are still in progress, and it is hoped that at least 90 per cent. of the canneries in British Columbia will be included in the deal. Altogether there are 72 canneries. Messrs. Aemilus Jarvis, of Toronto, and Henry Doyle, of Vancouver, who are negotiating the combine, state that they have options on the major number of them. Notwithstanding this assurance of the success of the deal there are many who do not take so optimistic a view of the scheme, and who indeed look upon it suspiciously. A prominent business man told a Times representative the other day that the real reason why there has been so much opposition to the combine was that many of the canneries believe that the organization was to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and that as an American organization it would eventually become subservient to the Packers Association on the other side, and that once under the beneficial effects of American management the British Columbia industry would suffer, and the Puget Sound, Columbia river and Alaska canneries would thrive. These are the pessimistic impressions entertained regarding the proposed association. On the other hand, however, it is stated by those on the inside that an enormous saving will be effected by consolidation, and that the profits are estimated at 40 per cent. According to the present arrangement the canners are to take common stock for their canneries and a certain amount in cash. There will be \$2,500,000 common stock and \$1,500,000 preferred. The latter is to be redeemed at 115; 250,000 will be left in the treasury, and 250,000 will be sold, the proceeds of which will go towards working capital and cash payments for canneries. The stock will be listed on the Toronto exchange within a few weeks, and it is anticipated there will be some lively "fireworks" in it for a time. The shares are to be listed in Toronto, Montreal, San Francisco and possibly Boston. Polo is probably the oldest of stilette sports. It has been traced to 600 B. C.

Does Your Back Ache?

If it aches and pains, is stiff and sore, so that you can hardly get round to do your work, or if you're so bad you've had to go to bed, just take

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

The new Scientific remedy, prepared by the eminent Kidney Specialist, Dr. Zina Pitcher. These Tablets cure promptly and permanently the worst kinds of bad backs and all forms of kidney trouble. Price 50c a box, at all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto.

SITTING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

MINISTER OF MINES GIVES HIS EVIDENCE

Denies That He Had Ever Stated That Greenshields Represented the Government.

The royal commission resumed its sittings at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Geo. Denny, city editor of the Colonist, was the first witness. He had made none of the reports of the campaign to which Mr. Curtis wished to refer.

D. B. Bogle, editor of the Colonist, was questioned about an article entitled "A Bundle of Papers." He said he was responsible for it, but would not say he wrote it. The commissioner said he had nothing to do with this.

Mr. Curtis said he had a full apology for a thing like that. Mr. Bogle—I made ample apology this morning.

Mr. Curtis said it was an evasive apology. They had brought Mr. Speed and Mr. Laird to prove how the papers had come into court, and he thought Mr. Cassidy should have apologized for his reflections on Saturday.

The commissioner said the apology in the Colonist was not satisfactory. The evidence completely absolved Messrs. Curtis and Bond of any charge in connection with these papers.

Mr. Bogle was asked some further questions regarding the internal workings of the Colonist editorial rooms.

Hon. Col. Prior said he held a public meeting in the theatre on March 3rd. He couldn't say that he had read the reports of his speech on that occasion. He thought the contract seen by him before he joined the government was a good one.

He couldn't remember whether the contract he had seen then was signed or not. He didn't think it was, but a contract Mackenzie & Mann secured that the government should have explained the relation between Mr. Greenshields and the government when serious charge had been made against them.

Mr. Cassidy admitted that the inference from reading the newspaper reports of what had taken place in the House was that Mr. Greenshields was the agent of the government in the railway negotiations.

The commissioner agreed in this view. Mr. Green stated that had the government made a frank and full statement of the facts as brought out by the commission the charges against Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Dunsmuir, so far as the Comox & Cape Scott charter was concerned, would have been withdrawn, but there were other charges in connection with the Canadian Northern contract and the sale of the E. & N. railway. The construction of the railway from Seymour Narrows to Wellington would likely help Mr. Dunsmuir, and he might have been influenced by this fact.

To the commissioner, Mr. Green stated that the opposition had frequently made severe attacks upon the government in the employment of Mr. Greenshields, the solicitor of Mackenzie & Mann, as solicitor of the government in the railway negotiations. The government was also criticized for employing an outside lawyer before the opposition knew Mr. Greenshields had also been employed by Mackenzie & Mann.

J. H. McGill, of the Colonist staff, said he was in the press gallery on March 3rd, and he believed the Colonist report of the proceedings of that date were correct. He also verified certain other reports.

Mr. Wells took some reports for the Colonist during the session, and he took a stenographic report of Col. Prior's speech at the theatre on March 3rd. The report appearing in the Colonist was a correct report. He also took a report of the Spring Ridge meeting on Tuesday night, 4th of March. His impression from the various meetings was that Mr. Greenshields was acting as a lobbyist between the government and Mackenzie & Mann.

The commissioner then read a letter from Mr. Peters, saying that he had nothing to do with Mr. Curtis's suggestion that Mr. Peters should pass upon certain telegrams.

Mr. Curtis explained the reason he had made the suggestion was that the telegrams referred to were stated to be of a political nature, and he wanted to protect the commissioner from any possible charges of having passed upon such telegrams unfairly. It was not intended as any reflection upon the commissioner.

The commission then adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Curtis during the sitting intimated that he would probably finish his case with the cross-examination of Mr. Dunsmuir, which will begin to-morrow morning, and will likely continue all day.

Concluding, the speaker said centries ago the great poet wrote "Go to the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them; hush shall make us, if England to herself do rest but true." These words hold equally true of the larger Britain, and the Empire has nothing to fear of the other three corners of an armed, jealous and largely hostile world. If all her children are true to each other, and thus they will be true to themselves.

The paper was discussed by C. F. Moore, C. H. Lugin, Mr. Schofield, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe and Mr. Fletcher, and a vote of thanks was tendered the gifted lecturer.

Mr. Fletcher and Mr. O'Dell spoke regarding the fourth contingent from Canada, advocating sending such a force.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Prince and seconded by Mr. Taylor was carried after eulogistic speeches: "The Victoria branch of the British Empire League hereby expresses its deep regret at the untimely death of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, and its admiration for the splendid services he has rendered to the cause of Imperial unity."

The meeting was then adjourned.

IMPERIAL TARIFF WAS DISCUSSED

BY EMPIRE LEAGUE AT REGULAR MEETING

Mr. Welby Solomon Reads An Interesting Paper—Resolutions Were Passed.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the British Empire League at the city hall last evening. Mayor Hayward presided, and in his introductory remarks referred to the brave deeds and heroic defence by Canadians in South Africa.

In eloquent speeches Mr. Fletcher and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe moved and seconded the following resolution: "That this meeting of citizens of Victoria desires to place on record its admiration of the gallantry displayed by the Canadian Mounted Rifles at Hart's river, S. A., on March 31st, and express sympathy with the friends and relatives of these brave men who have fallen."

C. H. Lugin also spoke to the resolution, and Seymour Hastings O'Dell spoke feelingly of his old comrade Lieut. Bruce Carruthers. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Welby Solomon read his paper on "Imperial Tariff." After discussing the need of maintaining a navy strong enough to guard its commerce against the combination of foreign powers, he instanced the slanderous and zealous attacks of foreign powers. The best answers was not counter abuse, but the strengthening of the defences of the Empire.

England is the best market, and the colonies the producers of food and raw materials. Of the trade of the world 32 per cent. is done by the British Empire, and nearly half the sea-borne commerce of the world is carried under the red ensign. Now the United Kingdom bears the whole cost of Imperial defence, and with increasing armaments of offensive weapons the burden of Empire was growing heavy for the 46,000,000 people of the United Kingdom.

The national debt, omitting the cost of the South African war, was \$200,000,000, almost all outland on wars to make the existence of the Empire possible, \$150,000,000 had already been sunk in South Africa, and more would be expended.

He advanced reasons why Canada should assist in maintaining a navy. The difficulty in maintaining a common fund for defence is in that the colonies have not a voice in the control of the Imperial forces, and the difficulties would not be overcome until that was remedied, but in the meantime it was suggested that the component parts of the Empire should bestow reciprocal trade benefits on each other. Free trade within the Empire was the goal to be sought, but it would be difficult for protectionist Canada to suddenly throw open a large part of her market, or for a free trade country like Great Britain to suddenly close up a proportion of hers.

After discussing a protective tariff, he said that no sudden reversal of fiscal policy can be carried out without causing incidental hardship. That is the danger which advocates of commercial union have to avoid, and they must go slowly and carefully. The question was raised whether a closer grade unity could be brought about, followed by a readjustment of taxation for national defence, and finally a complete federation of the Empire, without sacrificing any one part for the benefit of the rest. The writer thought so. The Empire covered a fourth of the world, with diversified conditions, preponderance of shipping, huge markets, unknown resources, vast lands, and a dense population in the old world. Such an Empire was capable of working out its destiny without hindrance. Much of the emigration from Britain, however, now goes to alien lands, and as a result the people of the United Kingdom are dependent for bread on the goodwill or self-interest of the foreigner. This food is sent home, and the navy must, therefore, needs be strong. The writer then took up the figures showing the consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom, and the percentage which went from British colonies, which of the 20 million quarters consumed left 17 millions that were supplied by foreign countries. The United States sold more wheat to Britain than the colonies, and the other countries were the Argentine and Russia. In case of war a combination of these powers to corner the wheat would add starvation to war's horrors. If the trend of emigration was confined to British colonies, the food supply of the Empire would soon be grown wholly on British soil, and more profitable fields opened for British manufacturers as well as the burden of national defence being distributed over the Empire without severely taxing any part. Regarding the providing of a common fund for national defence, the colonial contributions should be low at first, and raised as their wealth increased.

Concluding, the speaker said centries ago the great poet wrote "Go to the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them; hush shall make us, if England to herself do rest but true." These words hold equally true of the larger Britain, and the Empire has nothing to fear of the other three corners of an armed, jealous and largely hostile world. If all her children are true to each other, and thus they will be true to themselves.

The paper was discussed by C. F. Moore, C. H. Lugin, Mr. Schofield, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe and Mr. Fletcher, and a vote of thanks was tendered the gifted lecturer.

Mr. Fletcher and Mr. O'Dell spoke regarding the fourth contingent from Canada, advocating sending such a force.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Prince and seconded by Mr. Taylor was carried after eulogistic speeches: "The Victoria branch of the British Empire League hereby expresses its deep regret at the untimely death of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, and its admiration for the splendid services he has rendered to the cause of Imperial unity."

The meeting was then adjourned.

THE EXHIBIT OF CHILDREN'S WORK

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CITY AND VANCOUVER

An Interesting Display Which Was Creditable to the Scholars Attending Various Schools.

There were three exhibits at the Provincial Teachers' Institute meeting, each good in its kind—the Children's Exhibit, the Manual Training Exhibit, and that of the Pope Stationery Company.

The children's work came from the various graded schools of this city and Vancouver, and in its variety and scope proved a surprise even to the teachers who called it together.

The Victoria North Ward school had a representative exhibit. The principal's class showed map-booklets, of the most important divisions of the British Empire; Mrs. Dowler's class presented some most original drawings, illustrative of the Evangelist's pen; Miss Marchant's class had examples of some good, clear pen-painting; Mr. King showed maps in outline and relief, and in the lower grades were examples of neat book-work in arithmetic. The covers of the booklets of this school were decorated with original designs, drawn by the pupils themselves.

The Girls' Central school had a collection of excellent work—girls are greater than boys. The principal's class exhibited specimens of business forms, freehand and map-drawing; Miss Barrow's girls showed examples of their class-work in arithmetic, illustrating the working of insurance, percentage and commission; the 50 pupils of Miss Keast's class sent up individual specimens of their nature-study work, while Miss Robinson's girls gave written "Talks on Common Things"; Miss Lawson's specialty was history, and Miss Strain's artistic touch was seen reflected in the work of her pupils.

In the West school Miss Gardner, acting principal, revived in Division 1 the almost lost art of letter-writing; Miss Pope's pupils sent work, not the atrocious wool-wool of our grand-mother's day, and Miss Nisbet's little people had pressed wild flowers.

The Boys' Central school in the work of Division 5, which is under the care of Miss M. McKee, showed some of the very neatest and most creditable work in the whole exhibition.

Mr. Campbell's boys of this school presented some excellent work, and the plainness of "Evangelist" and the other classes were also represented.

The little people of Spring Ridge showed their kindergarten training in self-manufactured looks and picture frames, with samples of cutting, pasting and sewing.

Kingston street school is another constituency of little people, and their versatility in cardboard work, transcription and illustrated rhymes. Rock Bay school sent its quota too. But perhaps Hillside school carried off the palm for juvenile work, and their home-made frocks and "pinnies," with their paper-patterns attached, seemed marvellous work for 7-year-olds.

South Park school had a mixed exhibit, a little bit of everything—book-keeping exercises and drawing-books, stuffed birds, knotted and spiced ropes, minerals, railway maps and chemical apparatus. They were all the work of the Miss Ruby M.B. Smith, a pupil of this school, showed a map of British Columbia divided into electoral districts, according to the provisions of the Redistribution bill, which has yet to pass the House.

The Provincial Normal school sent from Vancouver an exhibit of the work of the entire teachers, who are soon to be developed there, under the guiding hand of Principal Burns, into full-fledged pedagogues.

From the Mount Pleasant school in Vancouver came, too, the best drawing in the exhibition. The teacher follows the Prang system, and gets truly artistic results.

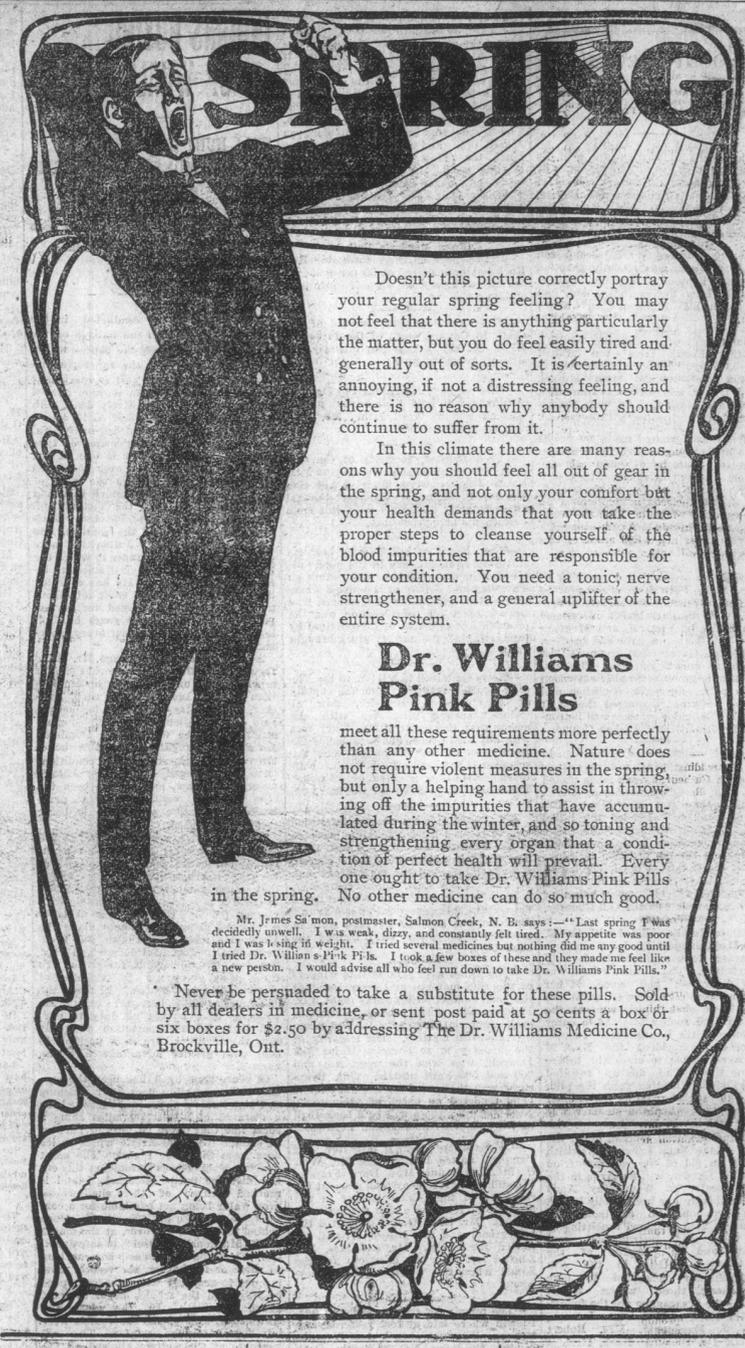
Across the aisle the Macdonald Training school showed the work in wood, illustrating the first and second year's courses; the exhibit was substantially the same as that made in the autumn at the provincial agricultural exhibition.

The Pope Stationery Company makes a specialty of teachers' art and modern school supplies, and with their customary energy and enterprise had on view a most instructive exhibit. A new adjustable desk which takes some notice of the fact that the lanky boy has a longer spine than his dumpy brother carries much favorable comment. The kindergarten material and the texts on nature study and animal life, with 1002 maps of South Africa, showed that Mr. Pope is alive and up to date.

Query—Would it not be a good thing to establish a room in the government buildings or elsewhere easily got at, and in it place exhibits of the school work of the children of the province—the ingenious things that they write and samples of all the clever handicraft that their busy fingers turn out?

We have in our time seen marvellous things made by boys in this province, real, live, workable steam engines, wind mills, water wheels and working models. Any exceptionally bright or clever child might find, too, a place in this "children's corner," with collections of native wild flowers, insects and seaweed. The initiative is all that is needed. Who will take it up?

Boxing matches are very popular with the British Empire League, and contests at which prizes are offered for competition, and to which people flock from all the country round. The form displayed would, however, be a splendid side with the supporters of British patron of the noble art of self-defence. Every kind of hit is allowed, and the combatants attack one another with feet as well as hands.



Doesn't this picture correctly portray your regular spring feeling? You may not feel that there is anything particularly the matter, but you do feel easily tired and generally out of sorts. It is certainly an annoying, if not a distressing feeling, and there is no reason why anybody should continue to suffer from it.

In this climate there are many reasons why you should feel all out of gear in the spring, and not only your comfort but your health demands that you take the proper steps to cleanse yourself of the blood impurities that are responsible for your condition. You need a tonic, nerve strengthener, and a general uplifter of the entire system.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills

meet all these requirements more perfectly than any other medicine. Nature does not require violent measures in the spring, but only a helping hand to assist in throwing off the impurities that have accumulated during the winter, and so toning and strengthening every organ that a condition of perfect health will prevail. Every one ought to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills in the spring. No other medicine can do so much good.

Mr. James Salmon, postmaster, Salmon Creek, N. B. says: "Last spring I was decidedly unwell. I was weak, dizzy, and constantly felt tired. My appetite was poor and I was losing weight. I tried several medicines but nothing did me any good until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took a few boxes of these and they made me feel like a new person. I would advise all who feel run down to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Never be persuaded to take a substitute for these pills. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ck, Kennard, Wash- writes: says old and have not change of mind began in my young time. My back was y reach so tender it aches the back of a my shoulder- of my back and should myself out of pot and cold spells, bling of the limbs, all the time. your directions and y feel like a different Hetrick. corner Seventh and ploton, Wis., writes to Regina. I suffered with back- ains in the side. I that I became diag- told me how very benefited her and



Barbara Alberty.

what Peruna has ara Alberty. 502 Dauphine street, writes: your Peruna and ceefully recommending ring with the same I have been suffer- years with female of the heart, stom- igh disorder, and ough with smother- mpletely run down. ne one bottle of Pe- of your Manalin, I ly, my heart was e me, it acted imme- rly, and after tak- riting to your direc- y cured of all my smothering cough. say that there is r Peruna and Mak- net women after tak- It is without a icine in the world. Press my gratitude God bless you."

e prompt and satis- the use of Peruna, Hartman, giving a ur case and he will ou his valuable ad- arman, President of artman, Columbus.

"which can be se- catarrhal diseases.

VICTORIA.

on you inform your for the North Vic- issued? At a time- in session and every vince is represented and the several mem- ber the interests of matters beneficial to north Victoria is no? Is it because the oesly in touch with the district does not or does the govern- ing of the writ out- mes along and road- The government as has no right what- at vacant, and if re- sentsation, why de- the writ? It does ties of a royal com- designs of the gov- nment instance. TAXPAYER. B. C., April 4th.

HAIRD CUT. the Ledger. ma is becoming an only in Canada, but particularly in New it is complicated with it dispute, and it may e it as a separate haters and others con- touching our rela- tors. Taken together, it to crack."

Ache?

ins, is stiff and sore, hardly get round to if you're so bad to bed, just take

Witcher's Ache

tic remedy, pre- vent Kidney Spec- her. These Tablets ad permanently the bad backs and all trouble. at all druggists or by FRIZZELL CO., Toronto

Advertisement for KUREKA HARNESS OIL. Text: "KUREKA HARNESS OIL. Relieves and cures all ailments of harnesses, saddles, and all leather goods. It is a perfect preservative and restorer of leather. Sold everywhere in Canada. All sizes of bottles. Made by Imperial Oil Company."

WANT NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Vancouver School Trustees Interview Minister of Education.

J. J. Banfield, Geo. R. Gordon and C. M. Murray were a deputation from the Vancouver board of school trustees who interviewed the Minister of Education this morning.

The deputation was introduced by Capt. Tatlow, M. P. P. It was explained that the Vancouver board wished to erect a new high school building, as the present accommodations are too small, and the proposal to the government was that the latter should take the old building at a price to be agreed upon, for the provincial normal school. If the govern- ment would take over the old building and establish a permanent normal school in Vancouver, plans would immediately be made for a modern high school build- ing.

Hon. Mr. Prentice assured them that he was anxious in every possible way to encourage educational matters in Van- couver, and that the suggestion made by them would have the very earnest consideration of himself and the govern- ment.

NEW SOLDIERS.

More Men Taken On Strength of Fifth Regiment—Regimental Changes.

The following having been granted his discharge, is struck off the strength of the regiment; No. 103, Gr. A. G. Dennis, April 3rd, 1902.

- We have in our time seen marvellous things made by boys in this province, real, live, workable steam engines, wind mills, water wheels and working models. Any exceptionally bright or clever child might find, too, a place in this "children's corner," with collections of native wild flowers, insects and seaweed. The initiative is all that is needed. Who will take it up?

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Paper Read by Lieut. Beaumont Boggs.

A very successful meeting of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island was held in the Pioneer hall last evening. Lieut. Beaumont Boggs read an in- teresting paper on "Port Royal and its Defenders," which was supplemented by a short article on the "Fate of Louis- burg." The paper was much enjoyed and Lieut. Boggs was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Adjutant-Capt. Fletcher was request- ed to communicate with the Minister of Militia in reference to securing official recognition of the association. A committee was also appointed to un- dertake the work of organizing a rifle as- sociation under the auspices of the Dun- ston Rifle Association.

INTERESTING WORK.

Illustrated at Kingston Street School on Thursday—Miss Lawson Complicated.

The junior grade section in connection with the Provincial Teachers' Institute met in Kingston street school on Thursday evening, and the work was certainly most interesting and instructive. There was a large attendance, not only of teachers, but also of pupils, which affords a telling com- mentary on the very attractive character of the proceedings—children usually prefer- ring to avoid school and-masters scholars to on a holiday.

In introducing Miss Lawson, who had charge of the first-lesson, P. M. Cowper- thwaite complimented her on her excellent work, and on the pleasing appearance of the room. Before proceeding with her subject, Miss Lawson gave an illustration of the kinder- garten methods conducted in her school. She then took up her subject, "Language and Reading," and during the reading les- son the pupils showed to the greatest ad- vantage the excellent training they had received.

NOT THE BLAKELEY.

Vessel Supposed to Be Her Is Probably the Brigantine Irwin.

When the report became known yesterday afternoon that the Blakeley was in the Straits on her return from Coos Island with the Victorians aboard who had dug for the millions buried there by the crew of the bark Mary Dee and other craft, every stakeholder in the enterprise was figuring on his or her possible fortune. The Blakeley's return was everywhere discussed on the streets. Stories were hurriedly circulated about the amount of billion she had aboard. In twenty minutes after the news was given out it was reported that the ship had \$20,000,000 aboard. It was fact- therer rumored that H. M. S. Egerton would go out to escort the Blakeley in the port. Hours passed before the suspense of the expectant ones was relieved. Finally it became known that a vessel similar to the Blakeley, the brigantine Irwin, was bound up the Straits, and as her description corresponded with that of the Victor- ian board craft it was concluded that it was she that was seen off Carmanah and Cape Skeels.

The Irwin was reported from Neah Bay. She is bound from San Francisco for Rocha Harbor, leaving last the former port on the 26th of last month. She passed Neah Bay yesterday morning, and being of the same rig and about the same size as the Blake- ley, was in all probability the vessel that was mistaken for the treasure ship.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Before proceeding with her subject, Miss Lawson gave an illustration of the kinder- garten methods conducted in her school. She then took up her subject, "Language and Reading," and during the reading les- son the pupils showed to the greatest ad- vantage the excellent training they had received.

Local News

CLEANING OF CITY AND CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily)

The board of agriculture held its annual statutory meeting in the office of the department of agriculture yesterday.

Horace Edward Ward, second son of Robert Ward, was recently gazetted a second lieutenant of the Fourth Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, and sailed with his regiment for South Africa.

The receipt of a large box of Malt Breakfast Food, from the Malted Cereals Company's several pairs of stockings and handkerchiefs, from Messrs. Lens & Lelzer, and provisions from Mrs. Steiner, are acknowledged with thanks by the ladies of the Boy's Protectorate.

Efforts are being made by E. E. Leson and others to have the representatives of Eastern Canada at the Supreme Lodge, K. of P., which convenes in San Francisco in September, spend a couple of days in Victoria on their way to California. As the steamer expected out is about 800 or more, a visit from them will mean much to this city.

The death occurred last evening of Albert Charles Flewin, third son of the late Thomas Flewin, at the family residence, 36 South Park street. Deceased was a native of Victoria, and 37 years of age. He leaves a wife and brother John Flewin, Government agent, at Port Simpson, to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:45 p. m. from the residence and from the Reformed Episcopal church at 3 o'clock. Religious services will be conducted by the Rev. Bishop Cridge.

A quiet wedding was celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when the Rev. Hugh Allen united in the holy bonds of matrimony D. R. Gwyn-Vaughan and Miss Hunt, Miss Ross of Cariboo, attended the bride, and E. S. Hunt, brother of the bride, acted as groomsmen. A wedding supper was provided for the occasion by Stevo Jones, of the Dominion hotel. The happy couple will leave tonight on their wedding trip, and will spend some time of interest in Canada and the Old Country.

Steamer Rosalie collided with the E. & N. bridge this morning, doing considerable damage to herself and to the railway structure. The steamer's bow was slightly disfigured, and some of her stanchions were carried away, while two of the large pipes, which support the bridge, received such a blow as to carry away some of the ironwork. The consequence of the accident the E. & N. trains were unable to cross the bridge for some time. The mishap resulted from the signals leading from the pilot station to the bridge being out of order, falling to work when the steamer was about to pass the bridge.

A grand entertainment, under the auspices of the Navy League of British Columbia, will be given in the Victoria theatre on Wednesday, April 9th. The theatre has been kindly loaned for the occasion. An excellent program has been arranged consisting of vocal, instrumental and dramatic tableaux, and a number of the most talented artists in the city have generously consented to take part. Among those whose names appear on the program are the following: Miss Loewen, Miss Laura Loewen, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Robert Donahue, Dr. Richard Nash, Herbert Kent, Horace Pele Storck, B. E. Russell and Signor Angelo. The first night will feature vocal and instrumental tableaux, and a number of the most talented artists in the city have generously consented to take part.

The contract for the new C. P. N. steamer, to be built for the northern run, has not yet been let. Bidders for her construction are still being considered, and the prospect of a new steamer will be secured for the contract for the undertaking are said to be very favorable.

The provincial highway has been opened by the addition of a portion of the late J. D. Pemberton, who was surveyor general under Sir James Douglas from 1854 to 1864. Mrs. Pemberton is the donor.

The series of Vancouver Island Farmers Institute meetings, which have been arranged by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Anderson, were commenced this week. On Thursday and Friday meetings were held at Colwood, Metcheson, West Sooke and East Sooke. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. D. C. Anderson and Hon. E. M. Smith.

A public meeting has been called for Wednesday evening next in the city hall for the purpose of hearing the views of the citizens as to whether Victoria Day or Coronation Day should be officially celebrated. A large attendance is requested.

A communication dated from Klerick, South Africa, 20th of February, has been received from Corp. F. Hilton, formerly of No. 1 Co., 21st Regiment, who volunteered for active service and was accepted in the constabulary raised by Capt. Burnstall, and who is now corporal of troop 10 "A" Division S. A. constabulary. He served in the big battle there day before yesterday's heavy fighting I have heard you "Boers under De Barry and Kemp captured British cavalry and guns sent. British killed and captured one hundred and twenty. Two wagons of poor dead "Boers" were brought here yesterday.

H. M. S. Grillon, the new flagship of the Pacific station, arrived at Valparaiso on the 15th of last month. Four days later the Waspette, which she is to

INDIANS BUYING UP WHALING BOATS

WILL HUNT DEEP SEA MONSTERS IN ARCTIC

Whalers' Rendezvous in North Has Been Changed—Valuable Buildings Deserted.

Whaling as it is conducted in the Arctic, the effect on the natives of the whalers trading along the shores within the great ice belt of the far north and some hints as to how best to reach new placer grounds likely to be soon opened up are subjects extensively dealt with in a report which Collector A. E. Milne, C. M. G., has just forwarded to Ottawa.

The report covers many pages of type written manuscript, and is one of the most complete that has ever been filed on the matter. Although the work of his department calls for much time and very careful attention, the Victoria collector of customs has devoted much study to the work of the whalers, and the ladies and other authorities more conversant with the manner in which the business has been managed since its inception in the Arctic. He has collected his information largely from intelligent men who have accompanied various expeditions, and for many years has followed with special interest every movement of the whalers.

About nine or ten years ago Mr. Milne forwarded to Ottawa a somewhat similar report to the one which he mailed less than a week ago. At that time, however, the industry was almost beyond the pale of civilization, and by imposing restrictions on the whalers the Dominion government thought that in consequence the natives might suffer. But conditions have now changed, as Collector Milne's report will show, and as has been the case wherever civilization has penetrated, the native population is being greatly diminished.

Years ago there were from 800 to 900 Indians on Herschel island, whereas today the exact number is not known. The Hudson Bay Company shows that when whalers go into the Arctic to trade it is not so much to traffic with the natives on the coast as it is to secure skins from points as far as Mackenzie, where the Hudson Bay Company own in Port McPherson and Fort Simpson, two important fur posts. To these posts every fur in the district should properly belong. Instead, the skins are usually bartered off to the whalers, who, having no duty to pay, and little for transportation of goods into the territory, are in a position to deal with greater advantage with the natives.

In years gone by it has been the custom of the whaling fleet after touching at Point Barrow to proceed eastward for a distance of about 300 miles along a coast line that offers no bays or harbors as shelter from the Arctic winds or ice floes from the polar region. The coast waters are dangerous throughout this entire distance until Herschel island is reached because of their shallowness, deep water being not available for a considerable distance out from land. Once behind the island, however, at the mouth of the Mackenzie a year is said to exist, and the vessels have remained here as long as three or four years, the vessels moving out to sea only when the sea opens in July, and the whales begin to sport above the water. In the winter the icebergs are so numerous that the whaling boats are left hauled for the winter. The advantages of this system allowed all the earnings of the crew to revert to the owners of the whalers, for living ashore on the island, the whalers contracted expenses, and the exploitation of a few years left them almost penniless. In 1891 there was a population at Herschel island, including crews and natives, of between seven and eight hundred, so that at that time trading was indeed profitable, as the vessels of the fleet all belonged to San Francisco, and on their way north carried large quantities of goods which they landed at Herschel. The important factor in the traffic to the San Francisco owners of whalers can well be imagined when it is stated that at Herschel island from eight to ten large warehouses were erected for the accommodation of the whaling fleet. These large buildings are now being deserted. Last year saw only three of the whaling fleet there anchored ready for the chase in the spring, while this winter only one, the Marvick, was stationed at Bailey Island. The skins which had been a strong inducement for whalers to visit the old rendezvous are now all bought up by Rev. Mr. Springer, an Episcopalian missionary, who has been residing on the island for a good many years, and who turns them over to the whalers.

Hereafter, however, the fleet will extend new grounds away to the eastward of Point Bathurst the season in which whales can be caught opens a month earlier than at the mouth of the Mackenzie, and it is here in future the operations of the fleet will be directed. Of late years whales have been scarce off Herschel island, and the catches in consequence have been small. Then, too, the price of whale bone and oil have fallen miserably in recent years, and the result of this is the limiting of the fleet this year to only nine vessels.

There is still another feature of the trade of the Arctic that promises success according to Collector Milne's report. The Indians are now purchasing boats for their own use from the whalers, paying for them at the rate of 50 deer for the same, which the latter sell as fresh provisions. They intend hunting their own account, and are so bent on the idea that they have accumulated boats to the value of \$7,000 to \$8,000. Their catches they hope to dispose of to the whalers when they arrive from the south in the spring. The Indians have been educated to barter with the whites with considerable shrewdness, and it is expected that in a few years there will be among the wisest tribes in the north. There is big money in whaling, as may be judged by the fact that when

A DESCRIPTION OF C.P.N. NEW FERRY

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES OF DESIGN

Vessel Will Have Three Decks, and Will Be Supplied With Observatories—Her Tremendous Power.

In the construction of the new C. P. N. steamer now building at NewCastle-on-Tyne for service on the Victoria-Vancouver route, some innovations in marine architecture, as it is known in Great Britain, are being carried out, and are to be carried out on the new steamer, which will have accommodation for about 350 passengers, and in addition to having every comfort required in modern travel for those, provision is to be made so that the full beauty of the scenery of the run in and from Vancouver may be derived.

Away up on the third deck of the steamer, the vessel is to have an additional deck to the number with which the Islander was provided—there are to be placed two observatories, one in the forward part of the ship to be used by the observer, and a system to be carried out into a smoking room. Large glass will enclose these very commendable features in the ship's design, and those occupying either places will be able to observe their whole surroundings without stirring out of a cosy seat.

The appearance of the new steamer above water will be very similar to that of the Islander, but some improvements are to be carried out, notably in the interior arrangements of the plan of the vessel. One of the most important will be that of the relation of the kitchen to the dining-room. In the new boat these compartments adjoin each other in the kitchen, taking the place of the ladies' saloon occupied on the Islander. In point of size the new ship will also have an advantage over the last steamer, for it is to be 50 feet longer, and will have a greater beam. In the hull, however, the greatest changes will be noticeable. The Islander's lines are to be completely ignored, in this part of the steamer's construction. The new vessel is to be modelled more after the greyhound type, resembling nothing in particular in the appearance of the last steamer. The hull will be sharp and distinctly speedy. The hull will be of course made of steel, and when ready for service the steamer will have a draught of about 14 feet. Altogether, it is said, the model will be very much like that of the Islander, but it will have had its own character.

Some description of the machinery of the new steamer has already been given in this paper. It will have 6,000 horse-power, giving a speed of 29 knots an hour. Some idea of the enormity of this power can be realized when it is contrasted with that with which the Empress are supplied. These steamers have 10,000 horse-power, but in ordinary service never use more than 7,000, and they are ocean-going craft of the largest type on the Pacific. Compared with the Empress class, the new steamer now being built for the Alaska run, the new steamer's engines will make from 150 to 190 revolutions a minute to the former's 308 or 410. The Princess Mary, too, is a 10,000-horse-power steamer, but her engines will have six cylinders, the high intermediate and low pressure ones, and she will have just double the power that the Islander has. As heretofore stated, she is to be delivered here in November next.

RATES WILL BE REDUCED. Some important changes are soon to go into effect on the Pacific Sound-Victoria service. It is said that the rates will be materially reduced, and that the regular ports of call of the steamer will be extended to include the ports of Seattle and Rosalie. The steamer will be given a new name, and it is said that the steamer will be given a new name, and it is said that the steamer will be given a new name.

FATHER DONCKELE. Celebration in His Honor at Kuper Island and Mission.

The silver sacerdotal jubilee of Rev. Father Donckele, of Kuper Island, was enthusiastically celebrated by the pupils and ex-pupils of the Indian school. For several days prior to the celebration, the Indians gathered on the island to show their appreciation of the man who for 23 years had been their priest and teacher. Bishop Orth, Very Rev. Father Nicolay and Fathers Latourne, Van Goethem and Colin were present. The Bishop conferred on Father Donckele the title of Dean. The principal room of the school was tastefully decorated by the pupils with flags, bunting and greenery.

The proceedings began with the celebration of solemn high mass. Rev. Father Donckele was celebrating the decem, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies being respectively Rev. Fathers Colin, Latourne and Van Goethem. Very Rev. Father Nicolay, assisted by Bishop Orth at the throne, His Lordship Bishop Orth preached a very impressive sermon. The music was rendered by the pupils with accuracy and precision. During the day there was a band concert, a basketball match between priest and present pupils, the former being victorious.

In the evening a sacred concert was given by the pupils. It demonstrated the careful training they received at the school. The following was the programme: PART I. Jubilee Tribute. By all the Pupils of the Indian School. By Josephine Johnny.

LEGAL NEWS.

Hon. Mr. Justice Martin disposed of the following applications in Chambers yesterday:

Turner, Beaton & Co., vs. Okell & Morris—A. S. Dunblon for plaintiffs; J. H. Lawson for defendants. Stood over until the 10th.

Harris vs. Dunsuir—Summons to review taxation. J. H. Lawson for plaintiff; M. Griffin for defendant. Stood over until the 10th.

Foster vs. Gabriel—Application by J. H. Lawson for an order to take accounts. Order made.

Re estate of P. Spots, deceased—Application by H. R. W. Alkman for letters of administration with will annexed. Application granted.

Bank of Montreal vs. B. C. Cold Storage—Motion by J. H. Lawson, plaintiffs' solicitor, for judgment under Order XIV. Appointed by the court. Stood over until the 10th.

Mr. Justice Martin sat in Chambers on Saturday and disposed of the following applications: Re Winding Up Act and Amending Acts and in the matter of the Tribune Association, Limited—Application for an order giving leave to enter into premises of the Tribune Association, Limited, for the purpose of removing two typewriting machines. F. F. Fell & Gregory, for application; W. J. Taylor, of Eberts & Taylor, for petitioning creditors. Stood over.

Harris vs. Dunsuir—Summons to review taxation. No one appeared for either party. Stood over.

Okell & Morris—Application under Winding Up Act and Amending Acts—V. M. Griffin, for application; M. Griffin, for application. Stood over.

Bartlett vs. Tiarks, re Angus—Application for an order fixing day for adjournment. L. B. Boyd, for application; W. M. Griffin for respondents. Stood over.

Benjamin Wehrhitz vs. Russel et al—Ex parte application by R. H. Pooley for leave to amend writ of summons herein. Stood over.

The Chief Justice presided in Chambers this morning, when the following matters were disposed of: O'Brien. A motion for judgment for garnishee was adjourned to come before Mr. Justice Walker, J. H. Lawson, jr. agent for A. H. Macneil, K. C. for applicant; G. H. Richard, agent for A. H. Macneil, K. C. for respondent. Stood over.

Re Okell & Morris v. P. C. Co., Ltd. Petition to wind up the company was stood over until to-morrow. W. M. Griffin for petitioners. Stood over.

Bartlett vs. Tiarks, L. B. Boyd, on behalf of F. Angus, a creditor of the Tiarks estate, applied to have a date fixed for adjournment of his client's claim. It was ordered that the case be set for adjournment next at 11 a. m. L. Boyd for administration. Stood over.

Re estate of Thos. Hoy, deceased. E. H. Hoy, executor, applied for an order appointing a manager to manage the real estate of deceased, which was granted. Meeting of Benchers.

The members of the Law Society held a meeting this evening at 8:30. Amongst other business, the following were the reports of examiners as to the recent law examinations, results of which will be made public after the meeting.

HON. D. H. McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, is paying a visit to Victoria.

Hon. D. H. McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, arrived last night's steamer, and is expected to remain here for a few days. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss McMillan, and both purpose remaining here a few days before returning home.

Col. James Danforth McMillan is the son of James and Eleanor McMillan; born at Whitby, Ont., January 1848. He was educated there and at Collingwood, Ont., and served in the 95th Regiment, British Infantry, during the war of the rebellion, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg, 1863. He is now in the retired list. He is a prominent member of the Grand Lodge, No. 10, of the Grand Old Men of the Moose, and is a member of the Grand Lodge, No. 10, of the Grand Old Men of the Moose, and is a member of the Grand Lodge, No. 10, of the Grand Old Men of the Moose.

The result of a conference between President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, and L. W. Robinson, president of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Company, points to a victory for the miners as it is stated at headquarters that last year's scale for which they contended will be adopted except in two mines.

IT MEANS OSTRACISM.

POUL BRENATH AND DISGRUISING DISCHARGES DUE TO CATARRH, MAKE TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT FOR MEN.

Hon. George James of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for many years, and have tried every medicine in the market, but in vain. I was cured by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. The first application gave instant relief, after using a few bottles I was cured." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—14.

GUESSWORK.

It Is Responsible for the Prolonged Suffering of Many Women.

When a woman "doctors" for years for a complication of ailments, and gets no better she is generally set down by the local practitioner as incurable. He has reached the limit of his skill and knowledge, and he does not think more can be done than he has done. But when this sick woman is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it proves that the doctor was certainly wrong in his statement of incurableness. It also proves that he must have been wrong in his treatment; probably treating his patient in following the example of the thousands of other women who have been cured of womanly ills by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. These cures cover every form of disease peculiar to women which is curable by medicine. No matter what the condition of any sick woman may be "Favorite Prescription" claims her confidence and invites a trial of its healing powers because of its many remarkable cures of other women who had found no help in other medicines and who at the best found only temporary relief from the treatment of local physicians. The very fact that "Favorite Prescription" cures so many women who have been forty-nine out of a hundred who give it a fair and faithful trial is the best guarantee of its success. In the one rare case where a perfect cure is not possible, the use of this medicine will lessen pain and increase the strength. If it does not altogether remove the burden of sickness it will so lighten it that to bear it becomes easy. "It is with the greatest pleasure I write to tell you what your medicine did for me," says Mrs. Lizzie Green, of Laurel Blouery, Tenn. "About eighteen months ago I first wrote to you for advice; you wrote me a kind letter and told me what to do. At that time I was very sick and had been for nine months. Had ulcers and misplacement of uterus and such stomach troubles that I could not eat anything without suffering afterward. Had pains around my heart, and a sickening smothering spells over my head, and I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, six of 'Golden Medical Discoverer' and two vials of Doctor Pierce's Pellets. I began to get better the first day. My friends all say, 'How well you look.' I am well and do all my work, and it was Doctor Pierce's medicines that cured me."

What It Does. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is the best tonic and nerve for weak run-down women, curing nervousness, backache, headache, and other womanly ailments, encouraging the appetite and giving refreshing sleep to the system.

Special attention is called to Doctor Pierce's invitation to weak and sick women to consult him by letter free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious preparations, will offer a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" than "just as good." Judged by its record of cures of womanly ills, there is no other medicine just as good as "Favorite Prescription."

A Great Offer. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1,008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing only, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Orchestra..... Best of All Song and Dialogue..... Girls Orchestra..... Grand March..... PART II. Merry Scenes. Recitation—Little Hatchet..... Edward Song—Mrs. Frothingham..... Andrew Tom Come Dialogue—Shut the Door..... By the Boys Flag-Drill..... Girls Tableaux—A Free Smoke..... Boys PART III. Echoes. A Poem for the Occasion—A Traveller..... Daniel Jobilee Thoughts—Dialogue and Song Girls Tableaux—Faith, Hope and Charity..... Girls Orchestra—Red, White and Blue..... Song—Quartette..... Boys and Girls Tableaux and Hymn—Star of the Sea..... All the Pupils God Save the King.

CUMBERLAND NOTES. On Monday evening the Girls' Guild of the Presbyterian church gave a social entertainment. The basement room was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience. The young folks acquitted themselves splendidly, and the whole entertainment reflects great credit on Mrs. Glasgow, a native of Victoria, and her husband, who were the generous patrons of the evening.

The gold fever is in town. A story is in circulation about Chinamen finding the precious metal in the old days in large quantities at one of the upper lakes. For years the secret has been kept, till during the past week it has leaked out, and expeditions are being organized on every hand to go in search of the creek which reports has been richer by far than Klondike placers. Doubtless the government will reap the most benefit by issuing licenses.

Be so far forgot itself on New Year's eve that the police were compelled to make 258 arrests, 184 being for assaults or disorderly conduct.

PILL SENSE—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the poisonous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand for the new pills from nominal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—5.

Greek girls are generally dressed in white. Seven hundred languages are spoken in Africa.

SOME WINNERS THE BEST

JUDGE DAVIES GAVE MUCH

His Work Commenced noon and Will Be Continued

—Victoria Dogs

(From Thursday's Daily)

The bench shows how the dog will be seen by the awards, the visiting dogs being credited, and prizes from across the neighborhood provided. The standing of the dog was accurately gathered in list:

PRIZE LIST. Limit Bitches—J. G. child.

St. Bernard. Open Dogs—A. F. Bar Nero, second. Great Dane. Puppy Dogs—Stanley W. Kruger, first; Mrs. R. W. Jon, second; Novice dogs. Nero, first; Mrs. R. W. second. Limit Dogs—Mrs. Major, second; F. B. P. third; Winner dogs—Stanley W. Kruger, first; Mrs. R. W. second.

Greyhound. Open Dogs—Dr. G. L. Limit Bitches—W. G. Frye. Chesapeake-Bitch. Open Dogs and Bitch. Fee's (Seattle) Jet, first (Priest, Washington) Jet, second. Limit Dogs—Jack Levit, second; Limit dogs—Jet (Portland-Little Pete, second); Captain Sam, third; Sun de Puen K.

Owned. (om) Jingo Juno, third. H. Rogers's (Seattle) Avu K. O. Coel's (Portland) second. English Setter. Puppy Dogs—Mrs. R. M. (the) Dick Brist, bred by this city; first; G. H. second; R. H. Watson's third; F. T. Bowness's second; Novice dogs—Dr. (om) Roberts, first; B. R. (om) Merry Hunter, second; (om) (Seattle) first; (om) (Seattle) first; (om) (Seattle) first.

Teacher Wanted—For Indian work. Methodist local preacher in good standing, class certificate, salary \$300; free house. Address, with references, Rev. Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Victoria, B. C.

OWNED

SOME WINNERS AT THE BENCH SHOW

JUDGE DAVIES GIVES MUCH SATISFACTION

His Work Commenced Yesterday Afternoon and Will be Continued To-Day -Victoria Dogs Do Well.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Judging in the bench show of the Victoria City Kennel Club commenced yesterday at 2 p. m., and took up the entire afternoon. The judge, Mr. Davies, is eminently impartial and there was less dissatisfaction expressed over his decisions than in any of the bench shows held here previously. As will be seen by the appended list of awards, the visiting dogs acquitted themselves creditably, and the aristocratic canines from across the line and the neighboring provincial cities gave the local cracks keen competition.

The standing of the various dogs will be accurately gathered from the following list:

PRIZE LIST. Mastiffs. Limit Bitches—J. G. French's Duchess, third.

St. Bernards. Open Dogs—A. F. Barber's (Vancouver) Nero, second. Great Danes. C. E. Wilson's Judge, first. Limit dogs and bitches—Frank Turner's Rhin, third.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs. Open Dogs and Bitches—Malcolm MacFie's (Seattle) Jeff, first; F. C. Marlowe's (Ore.) Washington Jack, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second.

DOC HICK. Owned by Mr. Conside, of Seattle.

St. Bernards. Open Dogs—A. F. Barber's (Vancouver) Nero, second. Great Danes. C. E. Wilson's Judge, first. Limit dogs and bitches—Frank Turner's Rhin, third.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs. Open Dogs and Bitches—Malcolm MacFie's (Seattle) Jeff, first; F. C. Marlowe's (Ore.) Washington Jack, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second.

Notre Dogs—Jack Irving's Black Cloud, second. Limit dogs—Jack Irving's Black Cloud, second. Open dogs—F. J. Evans's (Ore.) Little Pete, first; H. H. Rogers's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second; J. H. Peabody's (Seattle) Captain Sam, second.

At New Denver. At 40 Frederick. At 200 Johnson. At 280 Johnson. At 300 Johnson. At 320 Johnson. At 340 Johnson. At 360 Johnson. At 380 Johnson. At 400 Johnson.

At 40 Frederick. At 200 Johnson. At 280 Johnson. At 300 Johnson. At 320 Johnson. At 340 Johnson. At 360 Johnson. At 380 Johnson. At 400 Johnson.

At 40 Frederick. At 200 Johnson. At 280 Johnson. At 300 Johnson. At 320 Johnson. At 340 Johnson. At 360 Johnson. At 380 Johnson. At 400 Johnson.

At 40 Frederick. At 200 Johnson. At 280 Johnson. At 300 Johnson. At 320 Johnson. At 340 Johnson. At 360 Johnson. At 380 Johnson. At 400 Johnson.

third; W. A. Ward's Blue Rock, reserve. Open dogs—H. H. Jones's Victor L, first; Dr. L. Hall's General Roberts, second; E. R. Wheeler's Merry Hunter, third.

Irish Setters. Puppy Dogs—J. W. Speed's Shot, second; C. C. Hart's Kim, third. Novice dogs—G. Turner's Sport, first; R. Jennings's Laddie, second; D. C. Hart's Kim, third.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Cocker Spaniels, other than Black—Puppy dogs—Portland Cocker Kennel's Plumeria Bud, first; Mrs. W. W. Pease's (Portland) Portland Red Fern, second; Mrs. C. W. Sharple's (Seattle) Brandy, third; Novice dogs—Portland Cocker Kennel's Plumeria Bud, first; Swan Lake Cocker Kennel's Portland Dick, second; C. A. Goodwin's Donnie Charlie, third.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

second; N. Hickman's (San Francisco) Endeavor, second; J. G. Phippen's (Victoria) General Buller II, reserve. Puppy bitches—Geo. Florence's (Victoria) Princess May, first; John J. Bostock's Molly, second; W. F. Hall's (Victoria) Trouble, third.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

second; N. Hickman's (San Francisco) Endeavor, second; J. G. Phippen's (Victoria) General Buller II, reserve. Puppy bitches—Geo. Florence's (Victoria) Princess May, first; John J. Bostock's Molly, second; W. F. Hall's (Victoria) Trouble, third.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

second; N. Hickman's (San Francisco) Endeavor, second; J. G. Phippen's (Victoria) General Buller II, reserve. Puppy bitches—Geo. Florence's (Victoria) Princess May, first; John J. Bostock's Molly, second; W. F. Hall's (Victoria) Trouble, third.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

second; N. Hickman's (San Francisco) Endeavor, second; J. G. Phippen's (Victoria) General Buller II, reserve. Puppy bitches—Geo. Florence's (Victoria) Princess May, first; John J. Bostock's Molly, second; W. F. Hall's (Victoria) Trouble, third.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

Novice Dogs and Bitches—F. B. Pemberton's Tuck, first. Open dogs and bitches—F. C. Davidge's Barned, first.

FIFTH REGIMENT PARADE TO CHURCH

LISTENED TO SERMON BY REV. MR. ROWE

Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Officers and Men Turned Out—Synopsis of Pastor's Discourse.

The Fifth Regiment C. A. paraded to the Metropolitan Methodist church yesterday morning, where appropriate services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, under command of Major Ross Munro, and headed by the band, the regiment marched through Government street, Bay street and along Quadra to the church, where special accommodation in the centre pews has been arranged for the men and the right hand side pews for the officers. The parade state was as follows:

Table with columns: Officers, Sergeants, Privates, etc. Total: 18 117 148.

Field officers, 2; staff, 22; captains, 4; subalterns, 5; staff sergeants, 5; sergeants, 13; rank and file, 117; grand total, 148.

The interior of the pulpit was handsomely draped with the national ensigns, the pulpit itself being covered with an immense Union Jack, while the organ loft and face of the galleries were draped with flags.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, in his remarks on Paul's admonition to Timothy, "Now therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," this theme was eloquently elaborated by the preacher, who said that in every department of life fighting was the price of progress, and to be or to do anything involved a contest with hindrances.

Jesus Christ, he said, was the true head of humanity, and we derived our authority from him. No man had a right to rule who did not embody the principles of Christ, namely, love, obedience and courage.

The axiom, "Might is Right," was of course questioned, but it was pointed out that the British soldier's duty was to defend the lives and liberties of his fellow men, and also working for human good.

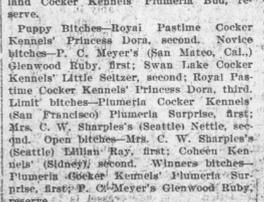
Addressing himself more particularly to the regiment before him, the speaker said that the quality of the individual depended upon the quality of his officers. Every soldier carries with him the honor of his nation, and the principles of a good soldier were necessary to citizenship.

During the taking of the offertory the Regimental Band, under the baton of Bandmaster Finn, played "Abide With Me," with fine effect. After the ceremony had concluded the regiment, by order of Major Ross, moved off by Quadra in four columns, reaching Yates street, that broad avenue moved them to move in column companies, and the regiment presented a fine appearance as they passed through the city in this formation.

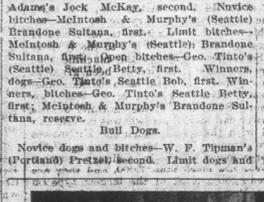
Nothing like this has ever happened in the city before. The appearance of the Fifth Regiment in the city is a rare event, and the services rendered by the band and the officers and men are highly appreciated.



RODFIELD LAD. Owned by R. M. Palmer, Seattle.



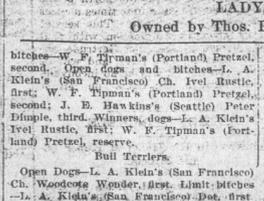
PRIZE GROUP—RHODA WINDEM, FLEW WINDEM AND LADY MAUD. Owned by Thos. Plimley, of Victoria.



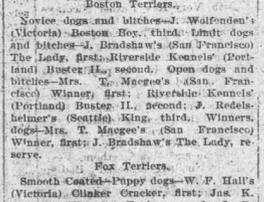
PRIZE GROUP—RHODA WINDEM, FLEW WINDEM AND LADY MAUD. Owned by Thos. Plimley, of Victoria.



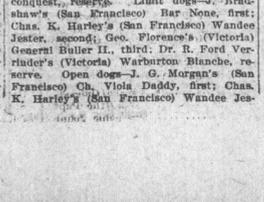
PRIZE GROUP—RHODA WINDEM, FLEW WINDEM AND LADY MAUD. Owned by Thos. Plimley, of Victoria.



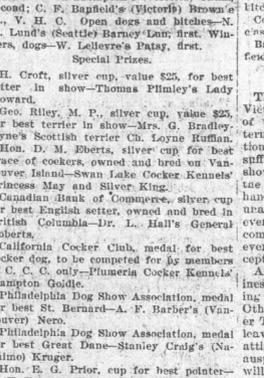
PRIZE GROUP—RHODA WINDEM, FLEW WINDEM AND LADY MAUD. Owned by Thos. Plimley, of Victoria.



PRIZE GROUP—RHODA WINDEM, FLEW WINDEM AND LADY MAUD. Owned by Thos. Plimley, of Victoria.



PRIZE GROUP—RHODA WINDEM, FLEW WINDEM AND LADY MAUD. Owned by Thos. Plimley, of Victoria.



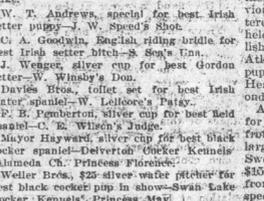
THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.



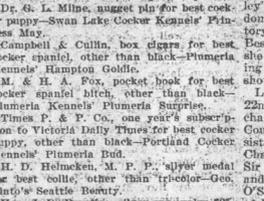
THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.



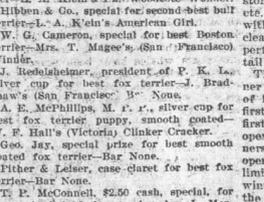
THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.



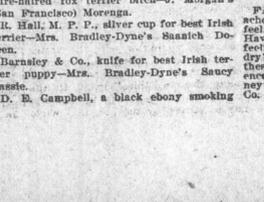
THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.



THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.



THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.



THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW. F.A.R.O. Owned by R. J. Russell, of this city.

Whittington, Van.

Whittington, Van.

Whittington, Van.

Whittington, Van.

GATHERING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

CLOSING SESSIONS WERE HELD YESTERDAY

A Number of Interesting Papers—The Election of Officers—Last Night's Meeting.

"Our reveals now are ended."

The session of the High school section held yesterday morning was a very profitable meeting.

The "Foot Note to Botany" proved most intensely interesting. Mr. Henry exhibited large wall charts which each teacher could easily make for himself.

Mr. Clarke's paper on "English Subjects in the High School" was wide in its scope. He began by a strong plea that subjects of study which make for general culture should have the pre-eminence.

The speaker next took up the English subjects in succession, beginning with History. He protested strongly against mechanical treatment and advised that instead of devoting time to the memorization of details, the subject should be taken up in a broader and deeper manner.

Mr. Clarke then took up Literature, and emphasized most highly the great importance of this study. He spoke of its value as a powerful factor in mental and moral development.

In the senior section, after Miss Fraser's paper on English, the ever-interesting and fertile subject of Geography was introduced by Mr. Leith.

Mr. Leith began by outlining the new method of teaching geography, which aims first to present the world as a whole.

In order to give an example of his method, the speaker instanced Asia. He would begin by a comparison of this continent with others in size, position, etc., and work from a map showing the great land mass, omitting all details.

Mr. Leith responded. J. M. Campbell opened the discussion by praising highly the new Canadian geography. He strongly advocated teaching from outline blackboard-maps, and suggested the use of a black globe also.

The closing session of the convention met in the assembly room of South Park school. The meeting opened with the reading of the minutes after which Miss Agnes Deans Cameron made a brief announcement regarding the scope and the aims of The Educational Journal of Western Canada.

After the committee on nominations for officers had withdrawn, the first order of the afternoon session was presented by J. T. Wilson, his subject being "The Octal System."

The octal system, as its name implies, is one in which the unit of numerical progression is eight, in contradistinction to that at present in use, where the unit of progression is ten.

After showing the failings of the octal system, and its utter inadaptability to the practical uses of a commercial people, the speaker showed the advantage of a system based on a radix of eight.

The chief and great advantage of the octal system is the easy divisibility of its unit into halves, and quarters and eighths, thus following nature.

The Cornell University, the Bryant & Stratton Business College endorse Capt. Cooper's 20th century system of notation, and his inventor, who is a British Columbian, will this year, 1902, conduct in the vicinity of London, England, a large school to promote its study.

The last paper of the afternoon session was unique. F. W. Canfield, B. A., chalk in hand, demonstrated plans, good and bad, for "The Laying Out of Cities."

Mr. Canfield began his interesting and original address by drawing the outline of the River Seine and its delta, and the ancient town of the borders, Lutetia, grew up on the river islands.

The lecturer remarked that our neighbors across the line seemed to think that the geometrical arrangement was their own invention. To prove how many thousand years ago it had been practiced, an outline of ancient Babylon was given.

Many continental towns group their buildings round a central open space—the "place de ville"—and this is useful not only from an aesthetic, but from a commercial point of view.

Chairman Buchanan then read a communication from Mr. Harry Dunnell, of the Macdonald Manual Training school, to the effect that:

It is intended to hold classes for teachers during next summer vacation in any of the following subjects: (a) woodwork, (b) clay modelling, (c) cardboard work, and (d) brush-drawing.

The teachers of the Kootenays now in session assembled declined the honor and responsibility of appointing officers for the provincial institute. So a committee on appointments was struck, and those officers duly appointed.

First Vice-President—R. J. Clark, Nelson. Second Vice-President—Thos. Leith, Vancouver. Third Vice-President—P. S. Wood, Kamloops.

Montreal, April 3.—Thorold Hansen was tonight held guilty in the court of King's Bench of the murder last November of Eric Marotte, a nine-year-old boy, and was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 13th.

Trading in Dominion Steel common stock was very lively on the London and Stock Exchange to-day. The stock opened at 54, and went to 64, closing at 62.

Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of the remains of "Father Pat" (Rev. Henry Irwin) to British Columbia, and they will leave on the Canadian Pacific express to-morrow.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Further returns of the Prohibition Liquor Act referendum give increased majorities against the act. The official majority against in Winnipeg city is 3,406.

The speaker dwelt long and lovingly upon President Eliot's virile personality, and how far he was from the feeble reformer whose reforms were much needed, but under it all, and over it all, and through it all he was a man.

Man Missing. A Portage la Prairie dispatch says: "A woman named Moffatt was drowned while attempting to cross the flooded district to-day."

Toronto, Ont., April 3.—With liabilities of \$75,000, and nominal assets of \$132,000, J. W. Foster, who conducted large general stores at Clinton and Ashcroft, B. C., is asking for an extension of time.

Lower Windsor, N. B., April 4.—(Special)—Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster of this place, made a very interesting address on the subject of "Kidney Trouble," which has bothered him for many years.

At a meeting of the transfer committee of the Methodist church held to-day, Rev. Dr. Carman was in the chair, and among presiding officers were Rev. P. B. Stracey of Manitoba, and Rev. W. H. Braecroft, British Columbia.

LOCAL HOSPITALS SUPERIOR To those in the South—Such is Opinion of Victoria Medical Man.

Dr. Ernest Hall, who recently returned from a visit to Lower California, is more than ever convinced of the excellence of the Victoria hospitals.

APOLI & STEEL REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES SUPERSEDING BUTTER PUFFS, PILLS FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

FOR SALE. TO SPORTSMEN, FARMERS, HUNTERS AND TRAMPERS.

WILL HANG FOR MURDER OF BOY

FURTHER RETURNS OF VOTING IN MANITOBA

Two Lives Lost in the Floods—The Proposed Transfer of Methodist Ministers.

Montreal, April 3.—Thorold Hansen was tonight held guilty in the court of King's Bench of the murder last November of Eric Marotte, a nine-year-old boy, and was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 13th.

Trading in Dominion Steel common stock was very lively on the London and Stock Exchange to-day. The stock opened at 54, and went to 64, closing at 62.

Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of the remains of "Father Pat" (Rev. Henry Irwin) to British Columbia, and they will leave on the Canadian Pacific express to-morrow.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Further returns of the Prohibition Liquor Act referendum give increased majorities against the act. The official majority against in Winnipeg city is 3,406.

The speaker dwelt long and lovingly upon President Eliot's virile personality, and how far he was from the feeble reformer whose reforms were much needed, but under it all, and over it all, and through it all he was a man.

Man Missing. A Portage la Prairie dispatch says: "A woman named Moffatt was drowned while attempting to cross the flooded district to-day."

Toronto, Ont., April 3.—With liabilities of \$75,000, and nominal assets of \$132,000, J. W. Foster, who conducted large general stores at Clinton and Ashcroft, B. C., is asking for an extension of time.

Lower Windsor, N. B., April 4.—(Special)—Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster of this place, made a very interesting address on the subject of "Kidney Trouble," which has bothered him for many years.

At a meeting of the transfer committee of the Methodist church held to-day, Rev. Dr. Carman was in the chair, and among presiding officers were Rev. P. B. Stracey of Manitoba, and Rev. W. H. Braecroft, British Columbia.

LOCAL HOSPITALS SUPERIOR To those in the South—Such is Opinion of Victoria Medical Man.

Dr. Ernest Hall, who recently returned from a visit to Lower California, is more than ever convinced of the excellence of the Victoria hospitals.

APOLI & STEEL REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES SUPERSEDING BUTTER PUFFS, PILLS FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

FOR SALE. TO SPORTSMEN, FARMERS, HUNTERS AND TRAMPERS.

THE SIMILKAMEEN.

A Bright Outlook—Coal Properties Attracting Much Attention.

Chas. McIntosh, who returned from the Similkameen district a few evenings ago, reports that the outlook at Princeton is better now than ever in its history.

This property, Mr. McIntosh pointed out, had splendid coal croppings, and was advantageously situated about the centre of the coal basin, between the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers.

This question of railway construction, Mr. McIntosh said, was naturally the subject of the hour, and every one was on the qui vive for any intimation that the near future would witness its commencement.

A JOE FOR MARCONI. "Timd Wife (to husband going to Africa on business)—"Now, dear, do be careful and not fall overboard, won't you?"

So much destitution prevails among the Moscovite students that half their number have university fees.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition which you would see, if neglected, you would see that naturally would be through Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "Tacoma Steel Co." has this day been registered as an Extra-Province Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Province of British Columbia extends.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established: To engage in mining, milling and smelting and shipping; to locate, develop, buy, lease, own, operate, control, manage, acquire and operate all kinds of mining property, gold, silver, copper, iron, borax, and all kinds of materials; to buy, sell, lease, build, own and operate smelters and refineries, stamp-mills, concentrators, rolling-mills, and machine shops, saw-mills, shingle-mills and planing-mills, steamships, boats and sailing vessels, railroads, logging roads and tramways, coke ovens, gas plants, coal mines, wharves and landings, all kinds of engines, machines and machinery, horses and wagons and paraphernalia; to buy, sell, locate, acquire, own and control water rights and privileges; to establish, build, own, operate water power, steam power; to purchase, manufacture, sell and operate electric lights and power to own and operate stores, boarding houses, warehouses, necessary in running the business of said corporation; to acquire real estate suitable, and to lay out and plat townships, and to buy, sell, mortgage, lease and deal in real estate connecting with said townships, or in any manner connected with the business of the corporation; to buy, sell, acquire, own, hypothecate, and deal in its own shares and stocks and bonds, shares, stocks, or pledge of any other corporations.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-General in Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf proposed to be erected on and opposite to Lots 20 and 21, Block H, Addition Newcastle Townsite, Nanaimo City, B. C., which plans, together with a description of said site, have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.) CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Printer Press for Sale. The Ottawa Press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The bed is 32x47 inches, and in every respect the press is in first-class condition.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant, Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. OSOON, Lowell, Mass.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. HUTCHERSON APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.



NOTTINGHAM GOODS Embroideries, Insertions, Laces, Curtains, etc., New Patterns and Good Values. J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

It's Just as Easy. To get into the habit of coming to this store to do your shopping is the best way to save money.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. WHERE CASH TALKS. Health is Wealth. THE USE OF OUR Vapor Bath Cabinet.

THESE ARE THE MONEY IN IT! SHIP YOUR FURS. HIDES, BEERSKINS AND SEMECA. MCMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. High Prices. Prompt Returns. WIDE FOUR PRICE CIRCULARS.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-General in Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf proposed to be erected on and opposite to Lots 20 and 21, Block H, Addition Newcastle Townsite, Nanaimo City, B. C., which plans, together with a description of said site, have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.) CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE. Bamber, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Pulling Billy and Pie Iron mineral claims, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Newfrew District, are hereby advertised for sale.

TWICE-A-WEEK ANY ADDRESS

MORE CANADIAN WHO WERE WOUNDED DURING FIGHT WITH BOERS IN TR.

Lord Roberts Praises Mounted Rifles—Third Battalion Volunteers for S.

Ottawa, April 7.—The following casualties among the Boers in the fight with the Boers in the Orange River have been received from the War Office.

Severely wounded—158, Shiloh K. Minchin, Guelph, Ont., 50, Pte. Clifton S. Carver, Toronto, and hip; 237, Francis Groulx, Montreal, 198, John W. Millan, London, jaw and William Stokes, London, jaw.

Lord Roberts praises the general as follows: "General Buller's conduct in the Orange River campaign was a masterpiece of military strategy."

Dr. Borden has received the following from Col. Evans, commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles: "The Boers have been defeated in the Orange River campaign."

Ottawa, April 6.—The Boers in the Orange River campaign have been defeated in the Orange River campaign.

Dr. Borden has received the following from Col. Evans, commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles: "The Boers have been defeated in the Orange River campaign."

Ottawa, April 3.—Dr. Borden has received the following from Col. Evans, commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles: "The Boers have been defeated in the Orange River campaign."