



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1906.

VOL. 36.

No. 1.

# APPALLING DISASTERS FOLLOW ERUPTION

## Naples Market Building Demolished--More Than 200 Persons Buried--News From Villages Adds to Horrors.

Naples, April 9.—This has been a day of terror for the cities, towns and country about Mount Vesuvius, continued reports placing the number of dead and injured at several hundred. Not many facts can be obtained upon which to base an accurate estimate. At midnight the situation appears more reassuring. The lava streams have diminished in volume and in some directions having stopped altogether, while a copious rainfall is cooling the lava where it lies stationary. Almost equally with the devastation wrought by the lava is the damage done by cinders which in incredible quantities have been carried great distances.

This has caused the practical destruction of San Giuseppe, a place of 600 inhabitants. All but 200 of the people had fled the village and those

Assembled in the Church to attend mass. While the priest was performing his sacred office the roof fell and about sixty persons were badly injured. These unfortunates were hours without surgical or medical assistance. The only thing left standing in the church was a statue of St. Ann, the preservation of which the poor homeless people accepted as a miracle and promise of deliverance from their peril.

At Ottajano five churches and ten houses fell under the weight of ashes and cinders, which lie four feet deep on the ground. In the fall of the buildings about 12 persons were killed, many more or less seriously injured. The village is completely deserted by its population. After the evacuation of the place the barracks and the prisons fell in.

Reports from inland towns depict terrific devastation. Sangiorga, Cremona, Portici, Resina and Torre Del Greco have been almost completely abandoned. Most of the buildings in the villages are of flimsy construction and have been completely and utterly calculated to bear the weight of ashes and cinders that have fallen upon them. It will be found that a considerable number of people have perished by the fall of the roofs.

Although the eruption of the volcano is less violent than it was twenty-four hours ago, ashes are still falling in great quantities. Refugees from the threatened or destroyed villages are pouring into Naples by the thousands who are

Arriving From Every Direction. The roads are crowded with men and women crying piteously. Special railway trains, warships and steamers are employed in conveying the homeless people to places of safety, while large numbers of persons are fleeing overland in the direction of Caserta. Not less than 15,000 refugees have reached Castellamara, where the steamer Princess Mafalda is anchored. This vessel is the island of Capri with 1,000 passengers, including many foreigners, on board, but she was unable to reach her destination owing to the stifling fumes and ashes from the volcano which enveloped her a mile from the coast.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena have further endeared themselves to the people by their activity on behalf of sufferers by the eruption and the government is exerting itself to relieve the destitute. This work, however, is obstructed by the congestion of all means of transportation, which are monopolized in the carrying of persons out of the zone of danger. The King and Queen and their suites arrived at Naples this morning from Rome. When the royal train reached the station the eruption of the volcano was almost at its worst, but both

The King and Queen insisted upon leaving immediately for Torre Annunziata. The sovereign visited Santa Anastasia, Caserta, and Somma Vesuviana, where they were treated with enthusiasm. At certain points the royal party was struck by a small cyclone of ashes and cinders, which partly blinded, choked and suffocated them. As the King's motor car was some distance ahead of the others in which the members of his suite were riding, it was lost sight of for some time in the clouds of whirling, red and considerable anxiety was felt for his safety. It was discovered, however, that the King had ordered his automobile to be driven at full speed ahead and had crossed the path of the cyclone with great rapidity. A short distance further on the ashes were four feet deep, making it impossible for the party to continue their route in motor cars. Consequently the King and his suite descended and made their way on foot.

Later in the afternoon the royal party returned to Naples and visited the temporary lodging places prepared for refugees from the Vesuvius towns and villages. The conditions at Torre Annunziata and Pompeii improved today owing to the change in the direction taken by the flowing lava.

Eye-Witness Story. Rome, April 9.—The Giornale D'Italia this afternoon published a dispatch from Naples giving an interview with Lieut. Sarracchi, commanding a detachment of troops, who witnessed the destruction of Boscoreca, a result of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The lieutenant is quoted as follows: "All was quiet in the town just before the destruction, the people believing that they were safe from the stream of lava, but after midnight terrible rumblings were heard, followed by violent earthquake shocks which shattered the windows and cracked the walls. The lava then began flowing from Mount Giramella, near where a fresh fissure opened a few days ago. A wild panic ensued, the people rushing about in the streets, shrieking with terror. The Giramella crater was by that time hurling forth masses of rock and a current of fire was sweeping down the mountain with terrific speed, flowing in two streams. One of them, two hundred yards broad, was moving toward the centre of the town. The population fled in terror.

news of the collapse of the roof of the Monte Oliveto market and the loss of life became known. The people who gathered about the market were soon in a state of great excitement which increased when the recovery of the bodies commenced.

Just previous to the disaster religious processions had been passing through the streets of this city, the people desiring to render thanks to the Almighty for having, apparently averted much greater disasters than those hitherto recorded here. Here and there these processions were their way with images of the madonna or saints, dressed in more gorgeous robes of cheap blue or yellow satin, borne above seas of dark heads, mostly those of women walking arm in arm and chanting as they moved along the main thoroughfares, individuals stopping now and then to exchange jokes with passers by. These motley but picturesque processions were headed by numbers of boys, walking two and two, and carrying lighted candles, which flickered faintly in the bright sunshine. Only in a few cases did priests accompany the processions, which in the main seemed to be local and spontaneous affairs, organized on the moment in various districts.

The news of the market disaster changed this brilliant scene to one of gloom and the processions quickly disbanded.

Disaster in Naples. Naples, April 10.—A frightful disaster has occurred in the centre of the city, following the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Two hundred people, it is estimated, were buried this morning in the ruins of the market Monte Oliveto when the roof collapsed under the weight of cinders from the volcano.

The exact number of people within the building at the moment of the catastrophe is not known.

The disaster is appalling. The court yard covers 600 square feet, and was roofed. The space within was unusually crowded with buyers and their children. The disaster happened at the hour of the day when business is heaviest. Little children played about the stands, adding gaiety to the scene of the market, women screaming their wares, and buyers, the like of which is not to be witnessed outside of Naples. Suddenly, with scarcely a tremor of warning, there was a terrific crash and the brilliant sight disappeared in a cloud of dust, white shrapnel of agony rent the air.

The work of rescue progressed during the morning hours, and before noon seven bodies had been removed and severely injured people carried from the ruins.

Recovering the Bodies. Naples, April 10.—10.05 a.m.—Up to the present the bodies of sixteen dead persons have been taken from beneath the ruins of the Monte Oliveto market and 178 injured people are being cared for at the hospital.

Many Bodies Unrecognizable. Naples, April 10.—10 a.m.—The indignation of the people here as a result of the Monte Oliveto market disaster increases as each additional body is taken out, and a disturbance approaching a riot in importance has already occurred. The people loudly insist that the authorities were aware that the roof of the market was unsafe, and that they were so excessively economical that they would not appropriate the funds necessary to repair the building.

The identification of the bodies of a number of those killed by the collapse of the market roof has been found impossible owing to their being absolutely unrecognizable, in some cases reduced to pulp, while others were horribly mutilated, giving rise to scenes which are better undescribed.

Among the dead are many children who had been sent by their parents to do the morning's marketing, and the grief of the parents when the bodies were found was heartrending.

The market itself is a mass of ruins, surrounded by enormous crowds of people who are kept in order by cordons of police and carabinieri.

The work of searching the ruins continues in the most energetic manner, doctors, municipal guards, police and arsenal workers taking part in it under the direction of the Duke of Aosta, prefect of Naples, whose wife is assisting in the care of the injured. The city authorities are also on the spot, and everything possible is being done to assist the families of the victims.

The inhabitants of many houses near the collapsed market have been ordered by the police, as a matter of precaution, to evacuate their residences owing to fear that the roofs may fall in.

Many Children Missing. Naples, April 10.—Terrifying news is reaching the city this morning from points throughout the district surrounding Ottajano. Reports indicate that an enormous area is buried beneath ashes and cinders. The present disaster is looked upon as a repetition of the catastrophe to the Pompeii and

# MAXINE GORKY'S VISIT TO STATES

## HIS HEALTH IS FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

### Famous Writer Will Spend Some Time With Russians Who Were Driven From Native Land.

New York, April 10.—The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is expected to arrive this evening, will have among her passengers Alexis Maximovitch Pleseff, an exile from Russia, who under the pen name of Maxine Gorky has earned a reputation for vivid descriptions of the life and the thoughts of the lowest classes of humanity. He came here at the bidding of his friends, two other exiles, Tsokanne Tschalkofsky, the leader of the Social revolutionary party, and Ivan Norody, the leader of the military party of which Lieut. Schmidt, only recently executed for rebellion, was a prominent member.

It has been announced during the last year for his connection with the revolutionary troubles in St. Petersburg, the famous author was in danger of a new arrest when he left his country in February of this year after attending a meeting of all the revolutionary parties in Helsingfors, Finland. There he escaped to Stockholm, Sweden, and from there to Berlin, where on February 19th he was received enthusiastically. The German capital, however, his friends did not consider the safest place for him and at the beginning of March he went to Zurich, Switzerland, where again he met with several of the prominent men in the Russian revolution, who had found an asylum in that country. It was there that he received several cables from his friends who had fled temporarily to the United States and who advised him to come here and recuperate his health, which was known to be in a very bad state. This was partly due to the long time he spent in prison, being arrested for the publication of several of his books and pamphlets and condemned repeatedly to half a year or eight months imprisonment.

Gorky was born March 28th, 1868, in Nishnivogorod, and his parents were extremely poor. He received hardly any education and when quite young worked at anything he could find to support himself. He saw much of the lower classes of society and out of pity for them he wrote his novel which dealt chiefly with the conditions among them. His books brought him fame and money, but all his possessions are said to have gone into the revolution.

# PRINCE ARTHUR IS DELIGHTED WITH TRIP

## Speaks in Highest Terms of Journey From Pacific--Regrets He Cannot Stay Longer.

Winnipeg, April 9.—Prince Arthur of Connaught speaks in the highest terms of his trip from the Pacific Coast to the city. The bracing atmosphere of the mountains, the clear pure air from the prairies and the inspiring view from the royal train for Regina and the boundless plains rapidly being settled along the route, are visions and memories which he will carry home with him and retain while memory lasts.

Prince Arthur, in conversation with his suite, spoke in glowing terms of the mountain scenery, which surpasses the Alps in his estimation. He is proud to think that such a magnificent imperial highway runs across Canada, and can easily understand why it is Britishers favorite route to the Orient. The Prince is of an observant character.

"I am simply delighted with everything," he frequently remarked, and he was never tired of expressing his appreciation of the royal train, and this also is entertained by all members of the party. No delays or accidents have marred the trip.

The Prince leaves to-morrow night by the royal train for Regina.

"I have enjoyed it enormously," he said. "I have asked the Canadian Pacific officials to tell everybody how grateful I am for all the trouble they have taken to welcome me; to thank the children for me; the band, all those who put up the decorations and the people in general who welcomed me so heartily. I am only sorry that I can't stay longer. But there are so many places I see I cannot stay a week every place. Next time I come I hope I shall see more of Canada."

His Royal Highness, accompanied by his suite, visited the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company's Winnipeg mills directly after the presentation of the civic address to-day. Prince Arthur showed very keen interest in all he saw, asking many pertinent questions regarding the various separations and treatment of the stocks which go to make up the ultimate product. He expressed himself as being very much surprised to find in this new country

such a large industry, and was greatly pleased and impressed with the absolute cleanliness which prevailed. It will be remembered that this same mill was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales when in Canada several years ago, who subsequently appointed the Ogilvie company's millers to the royal household, in honor of which the company have since called their highest grade flour "Royal Household."

His Royal Highness this afternoon reviewed the Winnipeg public school cadets, and at the conclusion of this feature of the reception programme he spoke briefly but in a most complimentary manner to the boys, adding that he hoped to see them all competing in the Empire shooting contest for cadets next year.

In the evening His Royal Highness and suite attended the state dinner at the Government House.

The Prince will leave for Regina to-morrow night.

# JOHN A. DOWIE HAS ARRIVED IN CHICAGO

## Did Not Go to Zion City--Visit to Former Leader's Iron Barred Room.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, April 10.—John Alexander Dowie arrived in Chicago at 9 a. m. today over the Wabash railway. Instead of going direct to Zion City he proceeded immediately to the Auditorium Annex in Chicago.

A deputy sheriff attempted to serve some kind of a legal document upon him, but one of Dowie's followers pushed the deputy sheriff away and prevented service.

Dowie's Retreat. Zion City, April 9.—Zion City is "sleeping on its arms" to-night, to quote one of the erstwhile followers of John Alexander Dowie, awaiting the coming of the "first apostle." There is but one subject of conversation and that is the possible eventualities of to-morrow, which is expected to see Dowie again set foot in the community he founded.

Another mass meeting was held to-night in Shiloh (Indiana) and final instructions given by Overseer Voliva, the new manager of Zion's affairs, for the conduct of loyal followers of the new regime when the deposed "prophet" attempts to regain his sceptre.

Dowie has been heralded as sweeping down on the city in a blaze of wrath, declaring that an "underling cannot depose his creator." The onslaught, so far as to-night's meeting showed, is awaited with repressed anxiety, but calm composure.

Overseer Voliva, the first speaker at to-night's meeting, said that Dowie had a secret, iron barred room in his home which was for the first time entered by an outsider to-day.

"I will surprise you to learn," said Voliva, "that in Shiloh house there was the most curious room in America. The Czar of Russia may have one and need one, but who would think there was one in the city of Zion.

"We knew there was a room kept always locked and into which Dowie himself went seldom. We entered it to-day, but to do so we had to batter through two iron doors.

"The room was like a vault, except that the bolts and bars were mostly on the inside. Light came into the room through a bull's-eye window the outside of which was protected by heavy iron shutters. Air was admitted through a funnel.

"The room was a bed inside, a bed so built by for a man who used to stand before you and ask you to tell him what fear was like.

A visit to the basement of Shiloh house confirmed Voliva's statement concerning the nature of Dowie's concealed retreat. The room was fitted in a way that no monkish simplicity.

An electric light burned brightly, shedding its light over the bed, which was made after the fashion of a window seat in an angle of the wall. Like the room itself the bed was "L" shaped and to sleep on it one would have to form an obtuse angle with the body. A telephone stood on a little stand beside the couch.

Gladstone Dowie expressed the opinion that his father had an idea that some time he might need a retreat where he could go till assistance reached him. It was with this idea, Gladstone believed, that his father had the telephone put in.

# SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

## "Open Door" After First of May--Official Statement.

Washington, April 9.—The following statement was given out to-day at the Japanese legation:

Owing to the fact that the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria is not having sufficiently progressed, the Japanese government hitherto has neither permitted citizens and vessels of foreign countries to enter the ports and regions of Manchuria, nor allowed foreign consuls to proceed to their posts therein. Considerable progress, however, having now been made in this respect, the Japanese government has decided in accordance with the principles of the open door and equal opportunities ever advocated by them, to permit citizens and vessels of foreign countries to enter from May 1st, and to allow foreign consuls to proceed to their posts at Antung, Hsien, From June 1st foreign consuls will be allowed to proceed to their posts at Mukden, and travelling foreigners in the interior of Manchuria will be permitted in so far as military exigencies do not prevent it. It has further been decided that the Japanese government will open Dalny (Tallennan), to the commerce of the world in as near future as possible.

Refraining from the present condition of the interior of Manchuria, it is impossible for the Japanese authorities to afford such foreign travellers adequate protection and facilities in housing and other matters. Those, therefore, who enter the interior of Manchuria do so entirely at their own risk, and the Japanese government do not hold themselves responsible for any damage they may sustain from bandits or other marauders.

# STAND BY DOWIE.

## Zionites in Germany Will Remain Loyal to Old Leader.

Berlin, April 9.—John Alexander Dowie's European adherents still belong to Elijah III, according to the Rev. John Kradofo, chief of the German branch of Zion, who states that the faithful in Europe totally discredit the story of rebellion cabled recently.

"We recognize no dominion but that of the omnipotent First Apostle," said the reverend gentleman to-day, "Nobody in Zion has the power to depose him. Everything stands in his name. If any one has usurped his authority we are sure that person will not be able to exercise it."

# CANADIAN NOTES.

## First Division in Saskatchewan Legislature--Two men Drowned While Canoeing.

Regina, Sask., April 8.—The first legislature of Saskatchewan divided today, for the first time, on the opposition's amendment to the address in reply, the vote standing 13 government to 7 opposition. Two government members and one provincial righter were absent. The House is expected to adjourn to-morrow for the Easter holidays. There was a lively debate this afternoon upon alleged crooked work in the elections, the opposition charging members of the government with consorting with crooks, naming several well known residents of Manitoba in this connection.

## Canoe Fatality.

Toronto, April 9.—William Hart, 22 years of age, of Guelph, and Ashleigh Moorehouse, son of Dr. H. H. Moorehouse, of Toronto, were drowned on Saturday afternoon while canoeing on Lake Ontario.

## Grocers and Wholesalers.

Toronto, April 9.—A conference was held here to-day between a provincial committee of retail grocers and wholesalers. The result was a determination to work as a deckhand on the steamers in parliament an amendment of the law so as to enable wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers to enter into agreements. It was pointed out that this right was apparently already enjoyed by labor unions and their employers. It was also agreed that instruction be sent to all retail grocers in Ontario, members of the association, and that the same action be requested from members of other provincial associations in Canada, that when the goods of any manufacturer are sold in the stores of price-cutters and when the manufacturer is notified to that effect and requested to have the practice discontinued and takes no notice of the same, that the members of the association be notified and that they thereafter do not make any purchases of these goods.

## Locked in Box Car.

Toronto, April 9.—Locked in a box car for two days without food was the experience of Leo Buckell, a 15-year-old lad of Montreal. Buckell was coming to work as a deckhand on the steamer Kingston, and got in a box car to beat his way. He was locked in and spent two days in the car. On arrival here he was arrested for vagrancy.

## Re-arrested.

Winnipeg, April 9.—John Scott Spencer, a parolee prisoner from Kingston penitentiary, who has been released after serving half of a sentence of 14 years for arson, was re-arrested here to-night and will be returned to Kingston for conduct unbecoming a man in his position.

## Colony Growing.

Winnipeg, April 9.—Lloydminster, the centre of the famous Barr or Britannia colony, is growing very fast. During the past year twenty new places of business were opened in the town, and during the last week 106 entries for homesteads in that locality were made.

## Surrenders to Police.

St. John, April 9.—Edward Maloney, an Englishman 25 years of age, has given himself up to the police here. He says he killed a man last August in Warren, Pa., and ran away. The horror of the thing has so worried him that he could stand it no longer, and he now wishes to confess his crime. He says that in last August he had charge of a ward in a state asylum in Warren, and one day, while attending a patient, named Davidson, who angered him, having violent temper, he struck the man over the head with an instrument and killed him. He then ran away to Canada. He now wants to make his peace with God and let the law take its course.

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# ERUPTIONS HAVE INCREASED IN FORCE

## Rumor that Another Town Has Been Destroyed—The Flight of Panic Stricken People Still Continues.

Naples, April 10.—While early in today the volcanic activity of Mount Vesuvius appeared to have diminished as night approached, the prospect of immediate relief faded and the fate of villages and towns grouped around the volcano seemed more hopeless. Instead of decreasing, the fall of stones and ashes emitted from the crater increased. Even with the sun shining high in the heaven the light was a dim yellow, in the midst of which the few people who remained in the stricken towns, their clothing, hair and beards covered with ashes, moved about in the awful stillness of desolation like gray ghosts.

The case of Torre Del Greco is typical. For thirty hours the place has been practically deserted, but amid the ruins and in semi-darkness, illuminated from time to time by vivid flashes of lightning, the inhabitants go about hungry and with throats parched with smoke and dust, seemingly unable to tear themselves away from the ruins of what so recently were their homes. The communication by rail or tramway with Torre Del Greco and Torre Annunziata is impossible, owing to the cinders, sand and ash deposits. Railway travel to and from Naples is much hampered by the same conditions and a collision to-day resulted in the injuring of twelve passengers. Telegraphic communication with the towns furthest in the danger zones also is interrupted.

The throw of lava from the volcano which had almost ceased during the night resumed early to-day, and a fall of volcanic ejected in the Vesuvian communities had engulfed the buildings in the towns.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena have forwarded Premier Sonnini, who is here, \$20,000, to be applied towards the relief of the sufferers by the volcano. The prefect has removed the mayor of San Giuseppe from office because in the face of danger he left his village without informing his superiors.

Cardinal Prisco, archbishop of Naples, who to-day visited the people wounded by the fall of the Mount Olivet market, brought to these unfortunate the benediction of the Pope.

The Duchess of Oosta was to-day a veritable goddess of mercy to those wounded in the market, and she bent over a cot giving a drink to a child who was bruised and battered from head to foot, she felt a kiss imprinted on her hand. Looking down the volcano she met those woman kneeling at her feet, who said: "Your excellency, she (pointing to the suffering child) is all I have. I am a widow. May God reward you for the good you are utilizing the railway carriages at different localities and camp hospitals. The Red Cross Society has established a hospital in the vicinity of San Giuseppe.

The number of dead taken from the market at San Giuseppe, which collapsed yesterday, in which a congregation of about 200 persons were injured, is 26. There were 79 severely injured.

The stream of lava, which started anew in the direction of Torres Annunziata, reached the cemetery near that town and then turned towards Pompeii.

The troops are carrying provisions, surgical instruments and medicine to be used in aiding the wounded in the vicinity of Ottajano and the work of rescue is being actively proceeded. A violent storm of sulphurous rain occurred to-day at San Giuseppe. The volcano is resuming activity, especially at Cercola.

Five Hundred Dead.

Rome, April 10.—A dispatch from Naples to the Tribuna reports that 500 persons have perished in the district between Ottajano and San Giuseppe.

Another Report.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Capey to the Times states that 500 persons perished by the collapse of the church at San Giuseppe on Monday and that two hundred more are believed to have been killed in the district.

Among the interesting opinions of scientists of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is one from Professor Belar, of Laibach, an authority on seismic disturbances who in a telegram to the Daily Mail attributes the eruption to the activity of a great sun spot.

Earthquake Shocks.

Naples, April 11.—(5.30 a. m.)—A great eruption of sand is observed on the east side of the main crater. This is worse than ashes as it is heavier. The section of ashes seems to have diminished. Fresh shocks of earthquake are being felt especially in the direction of Ottajano, Somma and Noia. Fortunately the great amount of ashes on the ground seems to have checked the telluric action of the shocks. Another part of the main cone of the volcano has fallen in, causing a great discharge of red hot stones, flame and smoke. Reports from San Giuseppe and ashes from Mount Vesuvius are noticeable there.

There has been a considerable diminution in the fall of red hot sand since the eruption of the volcano.

The newspaper Pungolo graphically describes a visit of a member of its staff to Ottajano, San Giuseppe and Vesuvius. Ottajano was enveloped in clouds of black smoke, the troops were clearing the ruins, demolishing tottering buildings and re-establishing communications. Entire families perished in the town and terrible scenes occurred when refugees returned in search

of missing relatives whose bodies were unrecognizable.

The country at San Giuseppe presented a tragic spectacle, people vainly searching for missing relatives among heaps of dead. Sudden showers of hot ashes cause precipitate flight from the locality.

Signor Matte Ucci, the director of the observatory on Mount Vesuvius states that new small craters and fissures which have opened at several points have caused a diminution of the eruption, as they afford more numerous outlets.

The ashes and cinders which fill the air are causing an epidemic of eye troubles and many people in the worst affected districts are threatened with blindness.

Naples, April 11.—The Mattino, in its issue to-day, asserts that Sarno, a town in the province of Salerno, has been destroyed. It was impossible to verify this printed report this morning.

Sarno is a town of some 10,000 people, and is situated about 10 miles east of Mount Vesuvius.

Railway Traffic Interrupted.

Naples, April 11.—The eruptions from Vesuvius increased during the night, and early to-day a coating of cinders, depth five inches, covered the ground and the roofs of the buildings.

All railroad service east of the city is interrupted.

The engineers have refused to take out their trains because of the darkness caused by the heavy fall of ashes.

Widespread Havoc.

Naples, April 11.—So widespread is the catastrophe caused by the eruption of Vesuvius, it is estimated that a hundred organized party of 100,000 men and the expenditure of many millions of dollars to raise houses made unsafe for habitation by the accumulation of ashes and cinders on the roofs, and to bury the thousands of thousands who have been obliged to flee from their homes, clear the roofs of buildings that may yet be saved, excavate the ruins of fallen structures and bury the dead, and to clear the streets of the volcanic debris.

The papers unite to-day in urging the government to send General Baldissera, who saved the situation after the crushing defeat of the Italians at the hands of the Abyssinians, at Adowa, Abyssinia, in the spring of 1896, and instruct him to organize and control the work of relief.

Unable to Divert Stream.

New York, April 11.—The Times prints an account to-day of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius by F. Marzari, Crawford, the American novelist. His dispatch is dated San Agnelo, Bay of Naples, Tuesday. After giving briefly a general sketch of the eruptions, he says:

"Yesterday (Monday) I drove through Torre Annunziata to the point where the main stream of lava stopped on Sunday. The lava carried vast masses of burned stone and sulphur on its surface like drops on melted lead, and nothing was visible toward Boscorecase, but endless masses of dark soot were broken here and there by the greenish curling smoke of sulphur. At this point we reached a great stone pine tree torn up by its roots and turned to black charcoal, which stuck out of the mass at a sharp angle. The air was almost unbearable. The heat was intense.

"The faces of the people who crowded upon the edge of the arrested stream expressed present terror or exhausted resignation.

"When the stream of fire reached Boscorecase, soldiers dug a wide ditch across its path and threw up a formidable entrenchment in the hope of diverting its course, but every effort was useless. The molten stone advanced like a colossal serpent of fire, turning its head to the right and left as a snake does, but keeping its eyes directed towards the fated towns. It was not till reached the house, sending up great showers of sparks, that the people finally fled for their lives, taking such belongings as they could in their arms or pile upon the carts.

"I saw men, women and children and infants, whose mothers carried them at the breast or in their aprons, dogs too and cats were on the carts, and sometimes even chickens tied together by the legs, and piles of mattresses and pillows and shapeless bundles of clothes, all white with dust, under the lurid glare.

"I saw a woman lying on her back across a cart, gratingly white, if not dead with fear, heat and suffering, certainly almost dead. We ourselves could hardly breathe.

"At the moment of writing in Sorotino at 2 p.m., I can see nothing of Naples or Vesuvius, or even of Ischia (an island in the bay of Naples), 30 miles to the west of the volcano, for all is hidden by a lurid curtain which is not affected by the fresh easterly breeze. The ashes are a fine dark gray dust, and are thick in my garden walks on the terrace and on all the plants. Even at a distance of 50 yards there is a slight film in the air."

Panic Continues.

Naples, April 11.—8.10 a.m.—The morning opened with the atmosphere oppressive and filled with ashes from Mount Vesuvius, causing a feeling of apprehension regarding what the future may hold in store for the city and its vicinity. The volcano was completely hidden in a dense mass of cinders and black smoke, the only other signs of activity being frequent and very severe detonations and deep rumblings.

From all quarters come reports of

the accumulation of ashes, the flight of the terror-stricken inhabitants of towns and villages, the collapse of buildings, the insufficiency of the relief measures, hunger and discouragement, and, in some places, the impossibility to reach the points which have suffered most severely. Even the soldiers detailed to guard the ruins at Ottajano have been recalled, and the town has been left to fate.

The military forces have earned the gratitude and admiration of the people by their devotion to duty and bravery. Not only do they carry away the wounded and the dying, but have displayed untiring perseverance in search of the living and the dead among crumbling walls, assisting fugitives to reach places of safety, giving aid to the wounded and in burying the dead and all the while partly suffocating by the ashes and cinders.

No danger has been too great for the troops to encounter, and no fatigue too severe for them. In this work the soldiers and others have been showed worthy examples by the Grand Duchess of Aosta, who was praised on all sides. The Grand Duchess, a woman of noble and worthy descent of the late King Humbert who, in 1884 went to the assistance of the sufferers from the cholera epidemic, suffering the patients in the hospitals and in some cases resting by the bedside of the dying until the end.

The situation generally is considered to be less alarming than yesterday evening. The quantity of ashes being emitted is much less, and the rumblings are less frequent, though ashes and cinders are still falling over the city. There are about four inches of ashes in the streets.

According to the Mattino fifty houses, three churches and the municipal buildings at Sarno have collapsed. The sand and cinders are six feet there, and all the inhabitants have sought safety in flight.

Houses at Ottajano are still collapsing, and most of the buildings in the towns and villages in that neighborhood are tottering or are in ruins.

The employees of a tobacco factory in Naples, thinking the roof was about to fall in this morning, fled in panic from the building and communicated their fears to so many people outside that the police were compelled to interfere, and restore order. Many persons were injured during the panic.

Torre Del Greco, Sarno and Sanguennaro have been evacuated, and Portico, Bicciole Poggi and Modif, practically uninhabitable. The situation at Torre Annunziata has somewhat improved as the current of lava has ceased to threaten it.

At Torre Del Greco the downfall of the houses continues. The inhabitants are awaiting steamers to escape from the danger zone. Sanguennaro is plunged into obscurity. The majority of houses have fallen.

The doctors arriving in Naples confirm the previous reports to the effect that houses at Ottajano continue to fall, and the town and the villages in its neighborhood are nothing but ruins. At Boscorecase the ashes and cinders are over four feet deep. Troops are encamped in the public squares here in readiness to move quickly to the assistance of endangered places and patrols with military doctors are rendering assistance to the fugitives.

Panic Increasing.

Naples, April 11.—The panic here is increasing. The prisoners in the city jail mutinied owing to fright and succeeded in breaking open some of the doors, but the building was surrounded by the guards. They are in a state of great excitement however, requiring double guards.

News From Observatory.

Rome, April 11.—Prof. Masciocci, in charge of the observatory at Mount Vesuvius, telegraphed from there at 10 o'clock this morning as follows:

"The situation of myself and the carbiners in the observatory was very grave up to the night of the 10th. Up to 8 o'clock this morning the observatory was enveloped in dense showers of sand, but the volcano is now calmer. The seismic instruments show quaking here so long as possible. If my words could influence the population they would be words of encouragement of sympathy, for I am most confident that Vesuvius will soon return to its normal condition."

Showers of Boiling Water.

Rome, April 11.—The Vita to-day published a dispatch from Castellammare, dated 3.30 this morning, saying that during the night rains arrived there with thousands of fugitives from Torre Del Greco. These people were in a pitiable state, covered with ashes and badly panic stricken. They said that Torre Del Greco was visited by a terrible storm, accompanied by a fall of boiling water and stones the size of eggs. The houses began falling down and the population fled.

The municipality of Castellammare is succoring the fugitives.

As the dispatch was filed at Castellammare the volcano tempest had recommenced at Torre Annunziata.

The Giornale D'Italia this afternoon published a dispatch from Naples questioning the magnitude of the disasters at Sarno and Sanguennaro.

# RUSH OF SETTLERS IS INCREASING

## BUSY SCENES IN THE TOWN OF EDMONTON

Edmonton, April 10.—Although 687 homeseekers entered last month and broke all previous records in that time at the Edmonton office, the number of actual settlers coming into the country is greater than ever before, and indications are that April will be another record-breaker and overshadow March to a large extent. Settlers are pouring into Edmonton at the present time in a way not being realized even by the people of the city. Charles Sutter, Dominion immigration officer, stated to-day that no less than 50 men started before 10 o'clock this morning looking for land. Nearly every one of these was an arrival of Saturday or Sunday night, and many of them represented other parties to follow.

Down at the river camp Saturday night, represent 20 families already on the way. The rush is keeping immigration and land office officials busy handing out permits and maps, and the office are run out of maps altogether except for a few German maps left at the immigration office, and on Saturday the land office ran out of copies of plans. Down at the exhibition building, which the government has been fixing up for the accommodation of settlers there are 50 beds, and more are being added all the time. At the immigration office, the waiting list is increasing from day to day, and now every train which comes in from either south or east is crowded. Down along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway passengers are standing on the railway tracks. At Manville there were seven cars received in two days last week. At Vermillion and Vegreville the cars of settlers are being packed up. A traveller who reached Edmonton yesterday said he had been travelling from Winnipeg to the mountains for fifteen years and had never seen so many people as he saw here with strangers as they have been for the past two weeks. He left Winnipeg two weeks ago and in that time had slept but five nights in an orthodox bed, the balance of the time being spent in the open air. All other travellers felt much the same way.

Loan Company's Affairs.

Toronto, April 10.—Evidence regarding the general mixing up of selling shares of the observatory at Mount Vesuvius, telegraphed from there at 10 o'clock this morning as follows:

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bore a strong resemblance to the description given of the supposed murderer and he communicated the news to Captain Coleman. Hackett was arrested and brought down to the city hall and there he was identified positively by several witnesses as the man they had seen with the little girl on Tuesday last. Hackett worked at night in the steel works and failed to turn up Tuesday night. When questioned by the police, he explained that he had spent the afternoon in question loafing around the neighborhood where he lives and visiting a cousin. He returned home about half-past five, had supper and went to bed. The cousin in question denies that Hackett was at her house on Tuesday night, but his wife says that he was home at half-past five. Mrs. Hackett weakened her story, however, by swearing positively as to the hour on this day, but being unable to say at what time he returned home on the day before or the day after, Hackett's reputation is none too good.

Saskatchewan House.

Regina, April 10.—The debate on the address in reply came to an end this afternoon when Premier Scott asked for a vote, but Mr. Haultain immediately proposed and said that so far the opposition was concerned, the motion would be unanimous. The latter had introduced an amendment in order to put members on record, and had no intention of voting against the address. The members then adjourned for a fortnight over Easter, the long cessation of business being necessary in order to permit of members living in the northern districts getting back to their homes. The government expects to conclude the session within three weeks or at the outside of a month of the reassembling of the House.

Baseball Match.

Edmonton, April 10.—Alberta College baseball team went to Strathcona Saturday afternoon and defeated the Strathcona High school team by 12 to 11.

Unknown Body Found.

Kenora, Ont., April 10.—An unknown body was discovered to-day floating near the wharf here, the features being unrecognizable owing to the time it had been in the water. The body is believed to be that of a young Swedish laborer who disappeared late last fall.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN AIDS TO NAVIGATION

## Hon. L. P. Brodeur's Statement in the Commons—Minister of Marine Will Visit Coast During Summer.

Ottawa, April 11.—On the orders of the day R. G. Macpherson (Vancouver) in the House yesterday brought up the question of aids to navigation on the west coast of Vancouver Island. He said that prior to the advent of the C. P. R. shipping on the Pacific coast was very small indeed. To-day they had two lines between Vancouver, Victoria and Oriental points, so with Australia, and next month there would be a new line with New Zealand. Then there was the Blue Funnel line running from Liverpool, round Cape Horn to Vancouver and Victoria. Mr. Macpherson gave the registered tonnage of both ports, showing how it had increased during the past few years. The boats called twice at Victoria. That should be borne in mind when calculating tonnage.

Mr. Macpherson proceeded to picture in a graphic and touching way some of the wrecks which had taken place on the west coast. He dealt first with the Pass of Meifort, and not one soul was saved. He then mentioned the wreck of the King David, which was wrecked on the coast of British Columbia, and the loss of the King David was dated 1859. That was all that was extant to the present day. A note was on the chart that a place assistance was at Cape Beale. That was 120 miles from the city of Victoria. At that part known as "The graveyard of the Pacific" the Valued's crew and passengers were 24 hours on the beach, and no one to same them. Unless some radical measures are taken that will reduce these dangers to the very smallest possible minimum, the department of marine and fisheries, in my opinion will be condoning murder. That may seem a strong statement to make, but those who wished to commit it would better interview the orphans and widows of those who had met watery graves.

Mr. Macpherson then pointed out where lighthouses should be located, whistling buoys placed and other improvements to prevent accidents. There was a lighthouse on the coast of Barkley Sound. Touching the loss of the Clallam, Mr. Macpherson said it was due to the inspector of hulls. He would just as soon take a gun and shoot those on board as he did that one.

In conclusion he said that in the interests of Vancouver, in the interests of British Columbia, and in the interests of humanity, every effort should be made to carry out what he suggested.

Ralph Smith (Nanaimo) followed Mr. Macpherson. He showed that the loss of the Clallam was entirely due to a badly constructed vessel, and that months in commission. The fault lay with the inspector of hulls for British Columbia, who passed her. At any rate, the evidence at the inquiry was that either through carelessness or ignorance he had passed her.

In reference to the Valencia, he said that the crew was picked up on the streets of San Francisco without any previous training. The discipline on board the boat, and the captain was only twice in British Columbia ports, and was miles out of his course. It was lost through bad seamanship and carelessness. The government was not to blame for that. But the government ought to have the supervision of men who were in charge.

He spoke of the importance of British certificates as against American. In 1886 an order was passed accepting American certificates for American vessels when previously British and American certificates were required for American vessels at Canadian ports. That was a mistake. He asked that American vessels should be carefully inspected.

He suggested wireless telegraphy as one thing which the government should establish on the Pacific. There were now 13 stations on the Atlantic and none on the Pacific. The government should own the wireless telegraphy and should establish a cable station on the Pacific coast passenger steamers. These two vessels stranded without British Columbia pilots aboard.

In closing, Mr. Smith said he believed the minister of marine realized the importance of these matters and would immediately apply relief.

W. Sloan (Comox-Alberni) followed making a very strong speech in favor of aids to navigation on the Pacific. He advocated the construction of a certain number of wireless stations and arranging to have constructed a road along the coast line in order that life-saving stations could proceed from point to point as might be found necessary. The problem is an extremely difficult one. We cannot do in a hurry all we expect to do. I am quite certain that the necessities of the case will be met and every possible security given to life and property, and every possible appliance that can be provided for saving life in case of wreck will be provided by the government at a very early date.

The salaries of lightkeepers would be rearranged on the maximum and minimum scale. He would consider the requiring of a British inspection of officers on craft carrying American certificates when calling at Canadian ports.

In connection with the government's proposed aggressive policy of coast-guard improvement on the Pacific, the minister announced his willingness to appoint a British Columbia representative on the Highhouse board.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur had no fault to find with the manner in which the Hon. Mr. Templeman had dealt with the subject, and concluded by promising to pay a visit to that province during the coming summer to familiarize himself with its needs.

Hon. Mr. Templeman (minister of inland revenue), and Messrs. Macpherson, Smith and Sloan had advanced many reasons for improving the aids to navigation on the Pacific coast by the erection of light houses, fog signals, beacons, buoys, wireless telegraph and other modern appliances.

The question was of great importance to British Columbia, and its importance was fully realized by the government, which had taken active steps towards improving navigation on the Pacific Coast. The leader of the opposition in his address thought it well to depart from the arguments adduced by the members from British Columbia, and attempt to fasten on the government the responsibility for the wreck of the Valencia and the lamentable loss of life which followed. It was an unjust position to claim that the government's great political party should attempt to make political capital out of such a misfortune. One would think it too small a thing for a gentleman of his standing to attempt to do this. The responsibility for the loss of life in a marine casualty of this kind, "I am sorry to say," said Mr. Brodeur, "that the government should attempt to build up a political platform upon certain calamities and misfortunes. Only the other day political capital was sought to be made out of a falling tower, and this afternoon a similar attempt is made in regard to a disaster which happened at the other end of the continent, and which possibly no one was directly responsible, except the unfortunate captain, who went down with his ship."

R. L. Borden followed the minister of marine and fisheries in a speech practically charging the government with responsibility for the wreck of the Valencia.

Hon. W. Templeman recited the circumstances of the disaster and part of the report of the commission, and then said that the city of Victoria, where all the facts are known, where the nature of the coast line is known, where the efforts of the government to provide greater facilities for navigation are known, my friends of the Conservative party were unsuccessful in inducing even one voter to hold this government responsible in any respect for this melancholy disaster. Not for all realize the necessity for more aids to navigation on the Pacific coast. As one member from British Columbia said, our coast line is several thousand miles in extent, and this particular part of the coast, from Carmanah lighthouse westward and northward, is exceedingly dangerous. It would be absolutely impossible, I am advised by the expert of the department, to attempt to sink a life saving station at any point between Carmanah and Cape Beale. This is a stretch of coast where most of the unfortunate disasters have taken place. The coast here is abrupt, mountainous, almost down to the water's edge, is densely wooded, is cut here and there by mountain streams and gorges, and it would be absolutely impossible to maintain a life saving station along that coast a life saving station. But I understand that the policy of the department is to place a life saving station at Bamfield creek, from which point lifeboats could proceed from point to point as might be well to have a life saving station at Carmanah, but along this coast line, all the way from Carmanah to Barkley Sound, there is no point where lifeboats could be landed.

"This matter has been engaging my personal attention for some weeks, and I had been in communication with the minister of marine and fisheries with a view to solving the difficulty. Officers of the department could proceed from point to point as might be well to have a life saving station at Carmanah, but along this coast line, all the way from Carmanah to Barkley Sound, there is no point where lifeboats could be landed.

"The Injuries and early in the day the intention of returning Rome in order to be relieved work. The satisfaction, and was reached Naples to-day. Later they visited the hospital and were carried through the streets report that the situation of the case will be met and every possible security given to life and property, and every possible appliance that can be provided for saving life in case of wreck will be provided by the government at a very early date.

# MANY PEOPLE

## Houses in Vicinity of Ottajano Weight of

Naples, April 11.—The Vesuvius district as far as Caserta and Castellammare Saharian desert. Reports all save state that the eruption is not so heavy as it has been a few days, and that the prospects are much brighter.

The blockade of localities, but service on the railway has been re-established through greatly disarranged and confusion in the situation, involving delays and discomforts have been subjected. The disquieting day in Naples, alarmed by what has happened, deserted their shops and terraces are nearly all crowded as in a temper it would only require a conflagration.

The arrival of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena here.

To Restore.

They have been received which turned into delirium the sovereign left for a visit to the wounded. He exclaimed: "I am wounded for the sake of the Queen." Other words in which to expiate the fall of the volcano. The arrival of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena here.

Conditions to-night affected by the eruption of the volcano. The fall of volcanic ash, and scientists' opinion that the volcano will soon quiet down.

All the papers to-night that the public be called to the improved condition. The papers also encourage the government to encourage the press of confidence will soon quiet down.

Clear the streets of volcanic ash. The large glass-ware throughout the city. The least the weight upon them to collapse. The Genaro has been pelted and ashes and stones have been sent to persons were killed or injured.

In the road at Sorotino three persons were killed and many injured.

The people who were Annunziata are in danger from starvation, all have been closed. Rationing has been sent the ships ordered here to effective service in refugees.

Premier Sonnini returned by rail from Rome, he had been much impeded, and immediately upon his arrival King Victor Emmanuel the President.

Discussed the necessity to be adopted to reduce, maintain order and repair the damage directed that the royal palace at Sorotino be a point along that coast a life saving station. But I understand that the policy of the department is to place a life saving station at Bamfield creek, from which point lifeboats could proceed from point to point as might be well to have a life saving station at Carmanah, but along this coast line, all the way from Carmanah to Barkley Sound, there is no point where lifeboats could be landed.

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# EDUCATION BILL

## Passed Its First Reading in the Imperial House of Commons.

London, April 9.—The education bill, the measure of the Liberal programme for the present session, to-day formally passed its first reading in the House of Commons after an extended debate, participated in by Mr. Birrell, president of the board of education (Liberal), James J. MacDonald, Laborer and Socialist, and Sir Alfred Thomas, chairman of the Welsh Liberal party, who supported the measure, and Sir William Anson (Liberal), representing Oxford University, George Wyndham (Conservative), and Lord Robert Cecil, who opposed it.

Mr. Birrell declared the bill was an honest attempt to deal with a most important problem. Under the bill religious education may be given in hitherto unprovided schools, if they are taken over by the educational authorities, but not by the regular staff, and the attendance of pupils be compulsory, and no part of the expense thereof shall be borne by the ratepayers.

The bill provides for a further annual grant of \$500,000 from the imperial exchequer for education, and proposes the establishment of an educational council in Wales.

# CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

## Helena, Mont., April 9.—The second trial here of Camille Remy, charged with killing William J. Oliver, of Dillon, was held at Helena, Mont., last night, resulting in a conviction of manslaughter. The jury took the case Saturday at 5 p.m. and reported a verdict this morning, leaving the infliction of punishment to Judge Smith. The maximum penalty is ten years in state penitentiary. The jury disagreed at the first trial last January. Remy's plea at both trials was self-defence.

# SUSPECT IN CUSTODY

Montreal, April 10.—Detective department is of the opinion that now he has laid his hands upon the man who murdered little Ida Ahern. His name is James Hackett, and he is a married man, residing on Grand Trunk street and employed by the Montreal Steel Works. Already he has been identified by four people who saw him either in the company of the little girl or around the scene of the murder. Two emigrants, leaving the steamer, punish first acquainted the police with the fact that Hackett was the guilty man. They were returning from work on the day of the murder about 6.30 when they saw Hackett near the scene of the crime. After the discovery of the murder, it occurred to them that Hackett

# ELECTION LAWS

## Question of Returning Officers Discussed at Meeting of Special Committee.

Ottawa, April 10.—At to-day's meeting of the Dominion election laws committee Hon. P. Oliver and western members, Liberals and Conservatives, were examined with a view of ascertaining who should be made returning officers at elections. There was a difference of opinion on the question. The Liberals wanted to let the law stand as at present. The Conservatives held that the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and superintendent of Mounted Police should be named.

Hon. Mr. Oliver objected to involving the police in election matters which would impair their efficiency.

Ralph Smith favored the law as it now stands in British Columbia.

# REBEL CHIEF ESCAPES

## Bambaaba and Seventy Warriors Make Their Way Into Zululand.

Durban, Natal, April 9.—Chief Bambaaba has escaped into Zululand a witness telegraph system, extend the land lines, and improve lights and buoys. A wrecking plant was to be

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the Com-Visit

MANY PEOPLE BURIED IN RUINS OF HOMES Houses in Vicinity of Vesuvius Collapse Under Weight of Cinders-The King Visits the Injured.

of lightkeepers in the maximum...

Naples, April 11.—The whole of the Vesuvius district...

The blockade of local traffic continues, but service on the main lines...

They have been received with great joy which turned into delirium...

All the papers to-night recommend that the public be calm...

The large glass-covered galleries throughout the city...

The people who remain at Torre Annunziata are in danger...

Two American girls who had heedlessly ventured into the Vesuvius district...

The injured refugees, and early in the day announced his intention...

Mount Vesuvius has spread desolation and terror over an immense tract of country.

ernment officials have arrived here to reinforce the local officers...

Narrow Escapes. Naples, April 12.—Until 9 o'clock this morning the most appalling news...

Some extraordinary escapes from death have been recorded. A man and his four children...

Firemen have been sent from Palermo, Sicily, and other places to the villages in this vicinity...

The train which brought Premier Sonnini here to-day from Rome was considerably delayed by ashes.

Reports of the destruction of two towns, Sarno and Sangerano, the former being a population of more than 8,000...

There is now great difficulty in ascertaining the actual condition of affairs in that part of the stricken district nearest the volcano.

Conditions Better. Naples, April 12.—Viewed as a whole the conditions throughout the area...

Castro Retires. President of Venezuela Says Retirement is Only Temporary.

New York, April 11.—Gen. Cipriano Castro has retired temporarily from the presidency of Venezuela.

This information was contained in an official cable dispatch received to-day from Caracas.

The proclamation made by General Castro can be briefly summarized as follows:

"Peace is assured in the entire republic. The international situation of the government is clear...

LOCAL OPTION. Member of Imperial House Refers to Progress in Colonies.

London, April 11.—"In this matter the colonies are showing a path of wisdom," said Lieut. Jones in the House of Commons to-day in moving a resolution...

Arrangement With the C. P. R. For Transportation of Oriental Postal Matter May Be Continued.

Ottawa, Ont., April 12.—The cable statement that the British government has decided to discontinue subsidizing the C. P. R. for carrying Japanese and Chinese mails...

The Allan line has divided its contract for carrying the British mails with the C. P. R. The government has agreed.

Crown Prince of Germany Will Enter Yacht in Races. Kiel, April 12.—The Kiel Gazette says that the German Crown Prince intends to send his new small yacht, the Angela II, to America to compete for the Roosevelt cup late this summer.

DOWIE ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE

FELL EXHAUSTED IN CENTRE OF HIS ROOM

Former Leader of Zionites Would Not Allow Attendant to Send For a Physician.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.—The Record-Herald to-day says: "John Alexander Dowie's controversy with Voliva and the other revolutionists at Zion City shrank into insignificance just before midnight last night, at which hour the self-styled apostle faced the great Maker of all on his knees in the centre of his chamber in the auditorium annex whence he had stumbled from his bed in the midst of struggle with disease."

It is impossible to determine the exact number of buildings demolished at Torre Annunziata. It is estimated that about 5,000 in all have been partly or entirely destroyed.

A committee has been formed to collect funds and organize assistance for the relief of the sufferers. Its president is the Duke of Osta.

An incident riot occurred at Torre Annunziata during the day, due to the fact that the authorities ordered the closing of a church which was considered unsafe.

At Esocoterao, thieves during the morning entered some of the houses of the better class of inhabitants in the outskirts of the town and stripped them of everything valuable.

It is noticed that the birds have completely deserted the stricken district. A French squadron of three warships arrived here to-day to express French sympathy with the sufferers and render them assistance.

WINNIEP. April 11.—It is estimated that 11,000 prosperous and enterprising American farmers entered Canada during the month of March.

The strictest secrecy surrounded the work of the commission. It is believed the miners have decided to accept the operators' offer that the anthracite strike commission takes up the dispute.

"I have just received a cable from Caracas in which I am advised that on Monday, the 9th inst., Juan Vicente Gomez, vice-president, took charge of the position.

MAUNDY THURSDAY. Emperor Francis Joseph Washed the Feet of Twelve Aged Men.

Vienna, April 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph did yesterday the ancient ceremony of Maundy Thursday by washing the feet of twelve aged men, who were on this occasion all octogenarians.

ALARMING BLAZE. Outbreak in Business Block in New York.

New York, April 13.—By using the Second avenue elevated railroad tracks as a platform from which to play their hose, firemen were able to-day to confine a dangerous blaze in a six-story manufacturing and business block on East 23rd to the upper floors.

KILLED ON RAILWAY. Tacoma, April 11.—Dr. Thomas McCracken was killed at Puyallup this morning by a Northern Pacific passenger train which he was trying to catch.

EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN. Eiferro, Spain, April 12.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here last evening.

ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

Report That Understanding Has Been Arrived At Between Government and the Allan, and C.P.R.

Montreal, April 11.—It is announced that an understanding has now been arrived at between the government, the Allan Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to the terms and conditions upon which the Canadian Pacific Railway Atlantic steamship service will be allowed to participate in the subvention from the Dominion treasury for the transportation of mails between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The Stranded Bavarian. The Allan Line Steamship Company has let a contract for releasing the steamship Bavarian, ashore on Wye Rock, to a London salvage company.

SPELLING REFORM. Simplified Method to Be Tested in the Schools of New York.

New York, April 12.—The simplified method of spelling English as recommended by Andrew Carnegie is to be tested by the New York board of education. At yesterday's meeting a resolution was adopted unanimously authorizing the board of superintendents to investigate the suggestion of the simplified spelling board that certain shorter forms of words already authorized by good usage be adopted.

FARMERS COMING FROM THE STATES. Eleven Thousand Entered Canada During March—Superintendent of Immigration Interviewed.

Winnipeg, April 11.—It is estimated that 11,000 prosperous and enterprising American farmers entered Canada during the month of March.

PRINCESS ENA. Assent of King Edward Not Necessary to the Marriage.

London, April 11.—Replying to the Protestant protest against the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg, Home Secretary Herbert Gladstone points out that the assent of King Edward is not necessary to the marriage.

THE PHILLIPS CASE. Mrs. M. J. West Gives Interesting Evidence at Toronto.

Toronto, April 11.—Mrs. Mary J. West, the star woman seller of the Toronto Life Insurance, National Monthly and Liszt pianos, testified in court in the Phillips case.

WILL LODGE PROTEST. Case of American Trawlers Will Be Brought to Attention of British Government.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, is moving energetically in behalf of the two American trawlers who had been seized by the Newfoundland authorities for fishing on the west shore within the three mile limit.

MORE IMMIGRANTS. Antwerp, April 12.—The C. P. R. steamship Lake Michigan sailed from here on April 10th with 2,146 passengers.

THE OPENING OF RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

EMPEROR DECIDES NOT TO VISIT CAPITAL

Representatives Will Go to one of Palaces Where the Czar Will Deliver Speech.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—The question whether the Emperor will come to St. Petersburg to open parliament, has, according to the Novoe Vremya, been decided in the negative.

Russian Loan. Paris, April 12.—The negotiations between the former Russian finance minister M. Kokovsov and the French bankers for a loan of \$400,000,000 are proceeding satisfactorily.

AIR LINE TRIP. Chicago Aeronaut Will Compete in Race From That City to New York.

Chicago, April 12.—William Mettery, the Chicago aeronaut, who narrowly escaped death recently in making a descent, now says he will try to make an air line trip to Chicago from New York in a race for a prize of \$3,000.

WEST IN SEPTEMBER. Samples of Pig Iron Made by Electricity From Canadian Ore Sent to Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 12.—It is very probable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will visit the Pacific coast in September when the Canadian Forestry Association is in session.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. Charge Made in Action Brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

New York, April 11.—Charges of conspiracy in the appointment of Robert H. McCurdy as superintendent of the foreign department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company are made in a new action brought by the company against McCurdy.

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WONDERFUL EFFECT OF FRUIT.

"Fruit-a-tives" (Fruit Liver Tablets) are concentrated fruit juices. And it is these fruit juices that cure Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart and all Troubles of the Stomach and Kidneys.

A leading Ottawa physician discovered a process by which he could combine the juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes and by adding another atom of bitter principle from the Orange peel, completely change the medicinal action of the fruit juices, giving the combination a far more powerful and more beneficial effect on the system.

THE PREMIER MAY VISIT THE COAST

WILL PROBABLY COME WEST IN SEPTEMBER

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PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Berlin, April 11.—According to the Lettish newspaper received here, the summarized results of the punitive expeditions in the Baltic provinces from December 1st until February 1st are as follows: Eighteen persons hanged, 621 shot, 320 killed in encounters.

KING ALPHONSO'S MARRIAGE.

Madrid, April 12.—The marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg has been definitely fixed for June 1st.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.

The time having come when Canada has, as in duty bound, undertaken the responsibility of the defence of her own territory, we will in the course of a few weeks witness the departure from Work Point barracks the last corps of Imperial troops stationed in Canada. Thus one phase of the relations between the Mother Country and Canada will terminate. The relation has continued for more than a century, and the change is one of unusual historic interest. Those who imagine that the absence of Imperial troops from Canada will in any sense weaken the tie which binds Dominion to the Empire little understand the true sentiment of Canadians. The tie will be all the stronger because of the new responsibilities assumed by the Canadian government. But of these things more may be said by and by. At present two matters call for consideration, namely, how we shall speed the parting troops and welcome their successors, and just now, principally the former. To-night a meeting is to be held in the City Hall for the purpose of discussing this, and the invitation of the Mayor is to ladies as well as to men.

ADVANCING VICTORIA.

There was a gratifyingly large attendance at the meeting called last night to consider ways and means of maintaining and promoting the interests of the city of Victoria. The spirit pervading the assembly may also be said to be premonitory of the accomplishment of good work. There was some divergence of view, it is true, as to what was to be expected of a meeting called primarily for organization purposes. It was not within the province of the promoters of the movement to prepare a programme and submit it to the meeting. All that could reasonably be expected was a general expression of opinion respecting the lines to be followed, leaving to a committee the arrangement of details. What was especially encouraging in the preliminary meeting was the very large number of able and energetic citizens, young men who have not hitherto taken an active part in the public affairs of the city, who were present and participated in the discussion. Now that they have placed their hands to the plow, let us express the hope that they will not turn back, but will continue to take a prominent part in the conduct of municipal matters, for which duties their talents and their energies evidently qualify them. As to the lines on which the proposed organization shall work, that is a matter which must be left to the wisdom of the citizens of Victoria in the aggregate. There is a broad field before us, and it is practically in a virgin state. The Tourist Association has accomplished a great deal, but its work has necessarily been confined to the purposes of its great goal. If it has accomplished something which we believe to be of even greater value than the promotion of the tourist trade, such as the inducement of men who have made fortunes in the remote fields of the Northwest to come in and take up their permanent abode in this neighborhood of unsurpassed and unrivalled climatic attractions, that was merely incidental. But it suggests the accomplishment of still greater things along parallel lines. Doubtless what has already been done in that way will be urged as a reason why there should be no co-operation between the old association and that which is to be established in order that there may be no conflict in effort and no waste of resources. Because we must not lose sight of the obvious truth that our merchants and business men have readily contributed handsomely of their means for the support of the work of the Tourist Association, and to ask them to practically double their subscriptions might be regarded as an imposition, possibly endangering a work which has already gained, and deservedly gained, much commendation.

There are other lines, apart entirely from those followed by the Tourist Association, to which the proposed club or organization could apply its energies, such, for example, as the promotion of a proper spirit of civic pride and of loyalty to local institutions. This is said to be the one thing lacking in the average Victorian. He can see no beauty or comeliness in the place in which he has cast his lot—until he goes to some other place and discovers there are black spots which he has not seen in his own. At the same time it must be remembered that wherever the means of earning a livelihood can be found is the spot at which the population will gather. We must have industries as well as attractions before we can hope to retain a population after we have attracted it. And we must also have educational institutions of the very best class. This is a point we have often urged against the arguments of the belated citizen who so regularly inveighs against the cost of education and the burden of erecting school buildings in harmony with the tendencies of the times. They are points to which we invite the attention of the organizers of the promotion association.

"PROTECTING" THE PUBLIC.

Deposits of silver, which are said to be the richest in the world, have been discovered at a place called Cobalt in northern Ontario. It has entered the minds of the people of the eastern province that the wealth revealed in the veins of their communal capacity, and should not be allowed to pass to the state to whomsoever is lucky enough or even enterprising enough to first lay hands upon it. The creditable sentiment has been impressed upon the minds of the members of the government of the province, and it is said to be the intention of Premier Whitney to make arrangements for the extraction of the silver in the name of and on behalf of the public, and to apply the profits in developing the most profitable of a contemporary hints in a delicate way, but at a rather inopportune time, that here is an example that might be profitably copied by the British Conservative government of Britain Columbia. We say the hint is thrown out rather inopportune, because the British government had a large opportunity to reserve a portion

of the public domain of great potential value for the relief of the heavily burdened taxpayers of British Columbia, and instead of taking advantage of the chance, it handed over a township of ten thousand acres to a company or band of adventurers or speculators, who in turn disposed of the property to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, presumably at considerable profit to themselves. We have repeatedly called attention to this aspect of the Kaituma land deal, and we do not propose to let the matter drop until the government is responsible for the outrageous transaction has answered to the public for its transgressions or inequities. To the conveyance to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of sufficient land for reasonable terminal purposes there could have been no objection whatever. The company had no reason to expect that there was no objection to the conveyance to the government of the province to furnish the company, either through intermediaries or directly, with thousands of acres of public land and miles of waterfront land in the course of a very short time to be of great value for purely speculative purposes. The lands belonged to the people, and their prospective values should have been retained for the people. A government imbued with a due sense of its responsibilities, having a decent regard for its duties as trustee for the public, would have closed its eyes to the appeals and arguments of speculators, whether local or foreign, with "pull" or without "pull," and would have held Kaituma Island and all the territory adjacent thereto, for the benefit of the public, to be elected to serve. Instead of performing an obvious duty, a deal was made in secret, and the secrecy was maintained with fidelity until the speculators "on the inside" had acquired the territory their hearts desired within a certain radius of the Pacific terminus of the transcontinental railway and an effective way had been prepared for the enrichment of the favored ones to the exclusion of the general public and the impoverishment of the legitimate owners of the property.

It is no wonder the Premier feels that some explanation is due in order to the public and to allay the feelings of resentment which have been aroused—a resentment which will be increased as the real aspect of the notorious transaction becomes apparent. "FOREIGN" RAILWAYS. It is all very well to curse "Jim" Hill and to inveigh against him and his railways, the one as an adventurer, the other as a corporate marauder. It may be true that Mr. Hill subsidizes newspapers to advance his causes. There would be no unusual thing for a railway corporation to do. It has been asserted that the C. P. R. has journals and journalists on its pay roll. Assuredly it has its loyal defenders in this part of Canada. But let us consider a supposititious case, ponder it over carefully and independently, and endeavor to find out whether the bugaboo that Mr. Hill's designs are to drain the country of its resources, not to develop and utilize them, would have any effect in raising barriers to his entrance. Suppose it were announced tomorrow that the Great Northern railway was seeking for an entrance into Victoria, how many citizens would rise in alarm and hasten to oppose the designs of the evil-minded foreign corporation? Our opinion is that Mr. Hill would be received with open arms and invited to help himself to the best of his city contains. We know that one newspaper in Vancouver consistently and determinedly assailed the idea of the Great Northern being permitted to construct its line through the southern portion of British Columbia. That journal is now most optimistic in its predictions of the benefits that will surely accrue to Vancouver from the advent of the Great Northern railway. There is not a community in this province or in any other part of Canada served by an American railway that would think of abandoning the connections it has gained. The boundary line between the Pacific and the Atlantic is crossed and recrossed by railways Canadian and American, and the individual or the newspaper attempting to argue that the connections afforded are detrimental to the interests of the communities served would be regarded as in a state of mental aberration calling for official restraint. It might just as reasonably be argued that steamship connection and all forms of transportation are schemes for draining countries of their wealth as that railway enterprises, beginning where they may end and ending at any place you choose to name, are the instruments of foreign brigands. We might as well be told at once that there is but one way to insure to Canadians the benefits of the great natural wealth of their country: to enclose themselves involuntarily within their boundary walls and refuse to progress. The public man who would dare to advance such a proposition would rightly be regarded as a fool. The advocates of railway exclusion are so regarded by all persons save a very small class who have interests to serve in raising the exclusion agitation.

BETTER A DINNER OF HERBS, ETC.

It is refreshing—aye, it is gratifying beyond measure—in these days of unrest and grasping after bubbles which burst and leave not a speck of substance in the hand even as they are grasped, to meet with one who is satisfied with the work Providence has given him to do, who does it with all his might, and who grumbles not at an unreasonable extent when some of the goals for which he strives are proven vain, such as elections to the Legislature. The Colonist thus moralizes: "And after all money and business excitement are not the only things worth striving for in this world. If they were, it would be put in the bottom of the sea. The editor of this paper would sooner write editorials six days a week, with an occasional sermon for the benefit of Sunday readers, than be John D. Rockefeller with his millions and live the sequelae and lonely, dyspeptic life he does." More power to the hand that set these great truths upon paper. The Standard Oil King is not a man to be envied. The Philistines in the form of public questioners, are after him, intent upon finding out the methods by which he accumulated his vast hoards. This king of wealth accumulators, this man envied of all men by his numerous fellow-citizens of the United States, is determined that his Midas-like secrets shall remain locked inviolably in his own dyspeptic bosom. And behold the manner of life he leads in the effort to shut out the public from his domain somewhere in the neighborhood of Lakewood, N. J., a place of asylums, his guards and the workmen employed about his house have been supplied with machine-guns and rifles. The blasts of the whistle give warning that an intruder, possibly a newspaper correspondent, has broken through some loophole in the woods and is approaching the gates. There are numerous watchmen at the gates are expected to leave their posts and hunt the interloper. It is now three weeks since Mr. Rockefeller has ventured outdoors, and no word regarding the state of his health has come from the Rockefeller household in that time. He has been seen pacing back and forth in the sun-curtain of his house by several persons who have eluded the guards and almost certainly the watchmen. There are indications at the Rockefeller place that the retired head of the Standard Oil Company is about to emerge from his seclusion of the last four months. Workmen are busy about the house, and his private golf links, and the steam roller has been sent over the course to smooth the breaks made by the frost. As golf is a passion with Mr. Rockefeller it is believed that he will be out on the links soon.

Who would not prefer the job of editing a newspaper even with poverty and an approving conscience as its sole reward, and occasional political reverses as its crosses, to the sense of great possessions under such circumstances as confront Mr. Rockefeller today? If John D. had his choice, is it not obvious that he would forego all his private golf links, and say, "back to the old sanctum for me!" As a political institution the Colonist is a fearful and wonderful production. As a philosopher having no other aim but to make the most of the circumstances in which God has been pleased to place it (we hope we may be forgiven for this sacrilegious association of names) its precepts are comforting to the soul.

THE ONE THING LACKING.

An Eastern newspaper points out that "one of the Halifax newspapers complains that while the city is enormously wealthy, Halifax money is making money for every place except Halifax. The situation is an unfortunate one for a city to find itself in. This raises in a direct form the question of civic patriotism, which we have heard it said Victorians are deplorably lacking in. But what are we going to do about it? We confess it is a difficult matter to treat of. If the capitalists of Victoria believe they see opportunities for profitable investment elsewhere, no power inherent in the community can prevent them from doing so. The industrial or commercial situation as it presents itself to their individual judgment. A community may accomplish something in the direction of removing obstacles to the profitable conduct of business within the confines of its own particular locality. That is a matter that should receive the careful consideration of the people who may be enthusiastically taken up with the question of advancing the interests of this city. Have the mainland cities any advantages in the realms of transportation, lower rates of taxation, or in other respects, which the city of Victoria might profitably imitate? Then there are the railways, which have pooling arrangements and practical working agreements. Every interest, excepting only

comparable character. Our climate is unsurpassed; there is no locality on the Pacific coast, or on any other coast of America, biased as we are in that one important respect. Have we made the most of that advantage by adding to it advantages it is in our power to create? Take our educational institutions. Are they such as ought to be maintained in a city aspiring to the dignity of the Pacific coast? There is nothing in the list of attractions upon which men with families place a higher value in these days, notwithstanding all that individuals who assume that the masses are provided for may say to the contrary, than institutions of learning. Good schools attract the very best class of people. That has been demonstrated over and over again. It is surprising to see that a city like Vancouver has realized from the beginning of its career and from the realization of which it has very largely profited. Where is there on the Pacific coast a more perfect institution for the establishment of a university than in Victoria? And where in Canada could there be found a collection of men better qualified in all respects to found such an institution than the men who are provided for in the list of attractions upon which men with families place a higher value in these days, notwithstanding all that individuals who assume that the masses are provided for may say to the contrary, than institutions of learning. Good schools attract the very best class of people. That has been demonstrated over and over again. It is surprising to see that a city like Vancouver has realized from the beginning of its career and from the realization of which it has very largely profited. Where is there on the Pacific coast a more perfect institution for the establishment of a university than in Victoria? 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VANCOUVER DAILY OF CONSERVATIVES

C. WILSON OPPOSED GOVERNMENT POLICY

Ex-Attorney General Says He Did Not Support Midway & Vernon Proposal - Ministers' Speeches.

At a meeting of the Conservative Club held in Vancouver on Tuesday evening Premier McBride and Hon. R. G. Tatlow spoke on the government policy.

During the course of his remarks the minister of finance in telling of the task which the government was assuming... The vote was seconded by Mr. Bowser, and carried with a rousing cheer for the speakers.

PLENTY OF WATER.

Commissioner Raymur Says There is No Cause For Any Alarm Being Felt.

There has been some fear expressed that the light precipitation of the past winter might result in there being a decided shortage of water in the city this summer.

J. Raymur, water commissioner, when questioned the other day relative to this said that there was not the least danger any inconvenience being caused by the citizens on account of low water.

During the summer the water is lowered about two inches or more. There is, however, abundance to allow of a still greater reduction in the level of the lake so that there cannot be any cause for alarm with respect to the city's water this summer.

BACK FROM CALIFORNIA.

Frank Higgins Has Returned After Settling the Question of Legal Expenses.

Frank Higgins has returned to Victoria after a trip to San Francisco in connection with his account with the state of California arising out of the proceedings against Geo. D. Collins. Mr. Higgins says that everything has been straightened out very satisfactorily.

During his stay in the south Mr. Higgins met Geo. D. Collins, who is still, he says, grasping at every opportunity which presents itself to get his liberty. Mr. Collins inquired after his friends in Victoria and expressed a desire to visit the city.

C. P. R.'S LAND PLANS.

Company is Seeking Information Relative to Best Methods of Clearing Away Stumps.

A report has been published in Bellingham to the effect that a resident of that city who has had experience in the clearing of land of stumps, has received a communication from the C. P. R. relative to the clearing of 4,000 acres of land on Vancouver Island.

J. S. Dennis, the land commissioner of the company, who is now in the city, was questioned with reference to this. He said the company had written to the person in the hope of getting information.

DANGER IN SPRING AIR.

It stirs up all the germs of consumption, rouses the seeds of catarrh, and makes one liable to disease. Prevent infection by inhaling the germ-killing vapor of "Catarhazone."

"I commenced using Catarhazone and got relief. To build up my system I also used Ferrozone. This combination can't be beaten. I wish to add my name to the list of those who find this remedy just as advertised."

Be sensible and use Catarhazone; two months' treatment for \$1.00, small size 25c. All dealers or by mail from N. C. Allison & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Premier Murray, in presenting the financial returns to the assembly of Nova Scotia, showed the gross public debt of Nova Scotia is over eight million dollars, but the assets, including mortgages on the Halifax & Southwestern railway and other items, reduces that amount by nearly five million dollars, leaving net debt at a little over three millions.

NO RESIGNATIONS ARE YET IN HAND

CHAIRMAN HUGGETT TELLS OF HIS PLANS

Says He Will Continue to Act on School Board - Business Before Trustees.

The monthly meeting of the school board, which was held last evening, lasted but an hour. In this time the usual business that sometimes takes several hours for consideration was transacted.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins said that the Mothers' Club had met in the school after hours and had taken up the collection to purchase a smoker at the drill hall or some other suitable place, and that ladies would hardly feel at ease at a smoker, but he wished further suggestions as to some presentation of the matter to the men in which ladies could assist.

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A FAREWELL WILL BE GIVEN TROOPS

COMMITTEE CHOSEN TO ARRANGE EVENT

Public Meeting Held in City Hall on Wednesday Night Unanimous on Holding Demonstration.

The meeting at the city hall last night to arrange for a send-off to the Imperial troops stationed at Work Point barracks on their departure to England in May was well attended.

Trustee Miss Cameron next drew attention to the matter of appropriating the school for other than the usual proper business of the school. She moved that the attention of the Mothers' Club be called to the school, and that they be notified that they cannot any longer contravene the regulations.

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DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE DEPOSIT WHICH IS BELIEVED TO BE OF LARGE EXTENT

A VAST BODY OF LOW GRADE GOLD BEARING ORE IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LOCATED ON ORCAS ISLAND.

Discovery of Valuable Deposit Which is Believed to be of Large Extent.

A vast body of low grade gold bearing ore is reported to have been located on Orcas Island. The deposit seems to have been known for some time, but was thought to be useless.

Recent investigation is reported to have shown that there is a very large body, and Bellingham capital has been interested, and with the expectation that there is a vast profit to be made in the mines which they hope to develop.

The property was staked a twelve years ago by J. A. Reddick, a resident of the island, who never took the trouble to develop it or even to secure assays. For years he dismissed the discovery from his mind and not until lately, with William Cox, W. H. Holmes, E. E. Spencer and F. L. Lemmon, did he return to explore the riches he discarded unknowingly so many years ago.

It is now declared by the discoverers that the ore will average at least \$3.50 per ton, which would yield the development a fair margin for profit. The location could scarcely be better, both as regards transportation and proximity to smelters.

There are four claims, 1,500 feet long and from 400 to 600 feet wide and are named the George Washburn, Nellie, Norma and Laura Chance. The deposit has a depth of 800 feet to the water level. There is available a water front 2,100 feet long with a sufficient depth of water to permit the ore barges to berth.

A straight line to the ore ledges are five miles north of Newhall.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

John D. Gillis, of Victoria, Will Enter Upon Duties in July.

This week's Gazette contains the notice of the appointment of John D. Gillis, principal of the Boys' Central school, to the position of inspector of public schools. He is to enter upon his new duties July 1st.

Among the appointments are the following: Leonard F. Foot, of Victoria, as a clerk in the office of the attorney-general, Richard Thomas Elliott, of Victoria, barrister and solicitor, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

The following companies have been incorporated in British Columbia: The Benevolent Society of the attorney-general, Richard Thomas Elliott, of Victoria, barrister and solicitor, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

The following companies have been given a license to do business in the province: The Ontario Accident Insurance Company of Toronto, with J. B. Johnson, of Vancouver, as attorney for the company for the province; Diamond Drill Contracting Company, of Spokane, with C. R. Hamilton, of Rossland, as attorney.

NORTHERN FISHING.

Inspector John I. Williams is Entering Upon His Duties.

To prepare for the opening of the salmon fishing season on the Northern British Columbia coast, John I. Williams, fisheries inspector for the northern district for the Dominion government, is leaving Victoria on Monday for the Canadian fisheries steamer Falcon. Mr. Williams will be in the north till November, and during that time will cover all portions of his immense territory, which extends from point to point to the north of Alert Bay to Alaskan waters.

W. D. Burdis, secretary of the Fraser River Cannery Association, announces that he had received from the Hon. Inspector Williams will blast out a log jam near the mouth of the Bella Coola river in order to open that stream so that sockeyes may ascend it to reach the spawning grounds on the upper reaches. This log jam commenced to form last fall, and unless removed now would effectively block the salmon in their efforts to ascend the river.

AT MERCY OF WAVES.

Crew Refuse to Abandon Their Ship Which is Dismasted and Helpless.

Norfolk, Va., April 11.—Dismasted and helpless, the Russian schooner Nara, of Riga, was abandoned about 60 miles southwest of Cape Henry last Tuesday by the British steamer Exmouth, which arrived at Norfolk today. Capt. Griffith, commander of the Exmouth, said he fell in with the Russian schooner last Tuesday morning, and towed her for fourteen hours, when the tow-line broke. As he could not recover the schooner without loss of valuable time in the gale then prevailing, he abandoned her after caring to take the crew off. They declined, saying their vessel was not leaking, and they would probably be picked up by some other steamer after the gale abated. The Nara, which sailed from Leguana with about 300 tons of logwood, was struck by a fierce storm, which broke her fore and mainmasts off at the deck and carried away her mizen-topmast. The mainmast fell on the second mate and killed him.

READY ON THE SHELF.

That's where you find "Nerviline" in every well regulated household. So pleasant to take that even little children don't object to its use; so certain to cure coughs, sudden colds and tight chest that thousands of bottles are used every day.

Poison's Nerviline does prevent illness, it does ease pain and inflammation and by being handy will save worry and keep down the doctor bills. The bottles sold for a quarter at all dealers.

Premier Whitney, of Ontario, on Tuesday told a deputation of about a thousand from the province of Western Ontario who asked that the government preserve Niagara's water power for the people, that the government would either buy out the present Niagara interests and produce power itself or so control matters that the people would receive it slightly above cost.

Over One Hundred Dollars Realized as Nucleus For Y. M. C. A. Building Fund.

As a result of the enterprise of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association and the interest and generous response of the friends of the association over \$100 was cleared yesterday to form the nucleus of a Y. M. C. A. building fund. The name Easter Durbar covered a variety of attractions provided at the residence of R. L. Drury, M. P. E., kindly loaned for the occasion. The main feature was the sale of useful and fancy articles which had been donated. An art gallery also amused and interested a large number. Many went in to see the "Pillars of Greece." The Spooky Couple, "The Ruins of China" and other of the many attractions which awakened curiosity.

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Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

For old and young alike, something entirely new, learn how to retain your youth, improve your personal appearance and make yourself more attractive. Send your name and address to-day with 50 cents for

Wrinkles, Blackheads, Pimples, all spots, etc. disappear once one cleans up—you cannot afford to miss this address. DR. KRUSS LABORATORY CO., Toronto, Can.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at a post at the southwest corner of H. L. Frank's pre-emption claim on Skeena River and marked F. A. T. northwest corner, thence running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

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Notice is hereby given that,



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

EASTER A STORY AND A SPIRIT. The International Sunday school lesson for April 15th is, "Jesus' Power Over Disease and Death," Luke vi., 1-11. The Golden Text is, "Jesus Said Unto Her, 'I Am the Resurrection and the Life.'"

By William T. Ellis. The facts that lie in the background of life are the most important. We read very little in the day's news or in the prospectuses of new settlements, about cemeteries; yet these are the homes of myriad living hearts, the death of a factor in life. The glitter and power of the fashionable parade on a great city thoroughfare are very far from representing humanity's true mood; the lines that bind these well-dressed people in chambers of suffering and sorrow are none the less real and strong because so often invisible.

Easter is a prized day not merely because it marks the advent of spring, and calls out brightest raiment and sweetest music; but chiefly because it has a message for man's deeper nature. It also gives him a clear conviction upon the problem of immortality, and casts the only light that falls upon the shadow of death. Easter recalls Christ, the compassionate Friend of all who suffer, and the conquering Lord of death.

"Every garden has its sepulchre, and every sepulchre has its garden," and the Easter glory of the garden heralds the joy our dead is that it is full of the footprints of Jesus.

A Contrast in Grief. Two touching, tender, human incidents from the experience of Jesus, both peculiarly appropriate to Easter, constitute the present Sunday school lesson. The first occurred immediately after He had delivered His wonderful sermon on the Mount and when He was on the way to His Capernaum home; the other happened a day later, at a village in lower Galilee, twenty-five miles away.

The principal figure in the first incident was a man of wealth, a man of authority, an officer in the Roman army; in the second, by way of contrast, it was a forlorn widow, following the body of her only son to his sepulchre in the hillsides. The first sought from Jesus the healing of a valued servant, and got it; the second, with no supplication save her grief, was given back her son from the dead, in what may be called the first of Christ's Easter miracles.

Different as was the social standing and worldly state of those two objects of the loving compassion of Jesus, both were one in a common grief. Sorrow is the great leveler. Death is the only absolute democracy. Always and on the same plane, there is not one King of men for the King and another for the peasant; the hearts of the millionaires and the heart of his humblest employe break in exactly similar manner when an only son is lost. And the grief of the rich and the grief of the poor is but one source of comfort in their deepest grief; the help of the sad-eyed Man of Galilee. There is only one Easter message for all men everywhere.

A Gentleman of the World. After the boisterousness of the most exclusive and aristocratic party of the Jews toward Jesus, it is refreshing to have this perfect gentleman, though a gentle, appear upon the scene. At every point he shows himself a polished, discreet and considerate cosmopolitan. Like everybody else in Capernaum, he knew of the wonderful power of this new Rabbi. When a slave who was dear to him fell ill—and, by the way, his relations with his servant were the finishing touch of the gentleness of his character—he straightway thought of Jesus.

A careful, experienced man of the world, he sought the best way of presenting his cause; so he made an appeal to the proved patriotism of the Teacher by appealing to the patriotism of the Imperial Jews of the city, who were quick to offer his request, sounding his praises the while. For the contention was a friend of the Jews, and had built a synagogue for Capernaum—possibly the one of which the ruins may still be seen.

The sensitive and loyal Jesus was quickly responsive to the plea of this friend of his city and of his people; and he started back with the emissaries to the centurion's house. Then occurred the incident that caused the serene Christ to marvel; while help was on the way, word came from the suppliant, "Lord, trouble not Thyself; for I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof; wherefore rather thought I myself worthy to come unto Thee; but say the word, and my servant shall be healed. For I also am a man set under authority, having under myself soldiers; and I say to this one, 'Come,' and he cometh; and to another, 'Go,' and he goeth; and to my servant, 'Do this,' and he doeth it."

The Humility of the High. The deep-seated humility of the man was a part of his implicit, unquestioning faith. He had the Roman soldier's exalted idea of authority. Moreover, he had very believed that as his underlings did his will, so disease and death were but servants of this mighty Healer, quick to obey His every behest. It was easy for him to accept government by decree; he lived in an atmosphere of that sort of thing. His faith was as direct as that of a child; he believed in Jesus, and without any reservations or qualms.

It is good to know that Jesus, so often hurt by hostility and misunderstanding, and chilled in his zeal by the cold unbelief of those whom He would help, had this heart-warming experience. What a glow must have been kindled in His cheek and what a light to His eye, as He cried rejoicingly, "Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." In heaven and earth there is no spectacle which so delights the heart of God as human faith. The children of the covenant had failed to display it; richly

WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

and rarely it was found in this gentle, who was a sort of first fruit of the harvest of faith-filled disciples who are being gathered even to-day from the East and the West; so that some of the sublimest stories of Christian constancy and devotion are those from the foreign mission field. These latter, like a centurion, prove themselves true children of the heavenly Father, by displaying His likeness.

Of course such faith conquered, and the palsied servant was healed in that same hour.

A Slight to Soften Hearts. Some scenes indie all hearts to pity. In certain of these lessons we have perceived that Jesus alone was moved with the compassion that was characteristic of Him; it is gratifying to find in the present case the same genuine sentiment animating the breasts of the multitude.

Two cavaliers met in one of the rocky defiles just outside the little village of Nain. One had for his central figure the woe-worshiping Rabbi. Groups about Him were His chosen disciples. Surrounding them, and trailing behind in a long procession, were grateful recipients of His miraculous powers, friends, admirers and the merely curious, an animated, happy company.

The other company's character was evident from afar by the wild shrieks and moans of mourning which preceded it. It was a funeral party, and the whole city seemed to be genuinely sorrowing. The multitude had compassion upon the mourners, for he who was borne on the light, open bier, covered only with a cloth, was "the only son of his mother, and she was a widow"—surpassing description of sorrow. No wonder that all who beheld the sad scene felt their hearts melting within them, in the kinship of grief.

The Nain villagers may not have known who Jesus was, but they at least saw that He was an important person, and the centre of the entering company. So when He stepped forth and addressing the wailing mother, in heart-filled words of tenderness, "Weep not," all were expected to weep. Then, regardless of ceremonial defilement, Jesus stepped forth and laid His hand upon the bier—how was ever prodigal of His touch; no far-off Helper He!—and the funeral cortege stopped still and the mourners waited in sudden silence for whatever might come next.

The Fiat of Life. They were not prepared for what ensued. The moment was a dramatic one, appealing to the imagination of painter and poet. With the two coming professions to afford a multitude of witnesses, the habiliments of the mourners, the gaping wonder of the children on the edge of the crowd, the heart-broken mother standing bewildered, an undimmed hope dawning in her eyes, and in the midst, the simple bier, with its still grim burden; while dominating all was the majestic, pitiful figure of the tender-eyed Christ, upon whom the gaze of every one was fixed.

Then, like the word at creation's morn, went forth the thrilling fiat of life. "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise!" There was none of the agonized striving which marked Elijah's restoration to life from the child of the widow of Zarephath, or Elisha's raising from the dead of the Shunammite woman's son. It was the simple, sublime and sufficient volition of divinity. The event recalls John's stately exordium, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . . In Him was life."

The action, the words of Jesus were less startling than their effect upon the silent corpse. "Instantly the breast Heaved in its cerements, and a sudden flush Ran through the lines of the divided lips, And with a murmur of his mother's name He trembled and sat upright in his shroud."

"Fear took hold on all, and they glorified God." Instead of great excitement, there was the hush of awe and reverence in the presence of this greatest miracle that Jesus had yet performed, a miracle so overwhelming that the news of it travelled far down across Canaan and into the country of Judaea, and all the region roundabout. The verdict of the beholders was "God hath visited His people." Pharisees might cavil and doctors of the law wrangle, but the simple-hearted faith of the plain people had better vision.

The testimony thus given always follows a restored life. The miracle of Nain is being repeated daily all over the world. I have seen it, and so has the reader of these lines. Young men whose best selves have been deadened by sin and vice have heard the summons of Christ and have given up their lives to Him, and have been given to their rejoicing mothers again. This dramatic human side to conversion deserves mention; Jesus Christ is still doing for heart-broken mothers what He did for that weeping widow outside the gate of Nain. He makes the world's Easter.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY TOPICS

THE MEANING OF EASTER.

These comments upon the uniform prayer meetings of the Young People's Societies, Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, etc., for April 15th, "Christ's Life: Lessons from His Resurrection and Miracles," 2 John ii., 1-6; Luke vii., 11-17; viii., 41, 42-56.

By William T. Ellis. Easter is the day of triumph. It tells of sinners rolled away, of obstacles overcome, of sin and the grave mastered, and of the great victory which is synonymous with life. The eternal defeat of the forces of darkness and death is celebrated this anniversary. Christ has won in the supreme conflict, and henceforth it is possible for the least of us to live a conquering and songful life.

The garden's unsealed tomb should be the grave of gloom.

No man understands death, though all understand that it is sure. The Christian knows this, however, and the knowledge should strengthen him to meet it with unblanched cheek and tearless eye; death is only the servant sent to conduct us to Christ. So why fear that which means bliss unutterable and inconceivable!

The grave is no longer dark since the Sun of Righteousness once dwelt therein.

Hope is the world's need—a larger, purer, and better-founded hope. Much of the world is discouraged and much despairing. It has no hope beyond today or the satisfaction of the merest material desire. Fewer people rise above a bread-and-butter ambition. So this old world needs an Easter, to all it with noble and Christy hope—hope for a larger life to-day and for a divine life to-morrow. The Easter gospel of hope is the only help for the needs of mankind.

It is always Easter in heaven.

Thousands of men have braved the dangers of mountain and precipice and moor and hunger and snow and ice and rocks and rapids for the sake of reaching the barren north where gold lies buried. If for earthly treasure they lightly esteem those perils, shall we, before whom is set eternal riches, shrink from the swift passage which men call death, into that better country, where alone true riches abound?

When for us to live is Christ then to die is gain.

Through the open grave faith sees an eternity of fellowship and joy with loved ones.

Physicians say that nature usually prepares the body for its final dissolution, so that in most cases physical death is painless and unconscious. Thus God saves His children from bodily suffering while they are leaving this house of clay. If, then, our peace is made with God, that the soul's life is assured, what possible cause is there for brooding over a death that is without pain or fear?

They alone are of high birth who are born from above.

We shall leave behind us in the grave all things that make life burdensome.

The Christian loves to linger at the cross, to look upon Him who was pierced; to behold the wounds that are forever the memorials of infinite love, and to gaze in adoring rapture upon the Saviour's tender smile of compassion which bespeaks a world's pardon. Yet we should also go often to the garden wherein there was a new sepulchre. When our eyes behold the open tomb and the stone that was rolled away—death's final defeat—and when our ears hear the Easter message: "He is not here; He is risen," we should join in the redeemed's shout: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

The famous words of Victor Hugo on immortality are pertinent to the subject: "I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest that has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with reflections of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvellous, yet simple. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, satire, drama, romance, tragedy, comedy, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say like so many others, 'I have finished my day's work'; I cannot say, 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley. It is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. My work is only beginning. My monument is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity."

NEWS AND NOTES. Mr. John R. Moti, the student leader, has been called for South Africa and South America for work among the students.

En route he will spend several days with the leaders of Christian student movements in France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Denmark.

The new Women's Daily, of Pekin, advocates the abolition of foot-binding.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America will hold its fifteenth international convention at Omaha, July 12-15.

No less than 25,000 scholars were added to the Sunday schools of Wales during the past three months as one fruit of the revival in that country.

Lutherans in the United States now number 1,864,632 members and 739 ministers. During 1905 the membership increased 53,970 and 353 new congregations were formed.

An increase of nearly 70,000 members in the United Kingdom was noted last year. The Sunday school enrollment in Great Britain is 7,864,804 scholars and 679,316 teachers. The Evangelical Free churches have a somewhat larger enrollment than the Established church.

Two prominent American Y. M. C. A. workers, Secretary Budge, of Montreal, and Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of D. C., have sailed for Australia to take up work there. Mr. Budge will serve temporarily as general secretary for the island continent and Mr. Pierce will take the association at Melbourne.

Something of a breeze has been created in Siam by the conversion to Christianity of Nan Boon Pan, a prominent and popular Buddhist priest who has ministered to the King and Princess. He was converted through the medium of the American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, which cured him of a sickness thought to be fatal.

At the request of leading Chinese educators, U. S. Minister Rockhill is endeavoring to secure recognition by the Chinese government of graduates of Christian schools. At present these cannot hold government positions. Yet Western knowledge is required of all applicants for official places, knowledge of Confucian classics having been relegated to second place.

A considerable factor in the recent English election was the motor car electioneering done by prominent Nonconformist clergymen. Several moral issues, including the educational act and public house legislation, were involved in the campaign. Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. Dr. G. Campbell-Morgan, Rev. John W. Clifford and Rev. C. Silvester Horne were engaged in motor touring in the north, east, south and west over the country, holding meetings in automobiles.

The English rector who a few years ago created some talk on this side of the water by his attacks upon Bishop Potter and ritualism in American churches, Rev. R. C. Fillingham, rector of Hexton, has been suspended from his priestly office for two years because of irregularity in pretending to ordain a man to the priesthood, and other ecclesiastical offences including contumacy and disobedience of the Bishop. Had not Mr. Fillingham made submission at the last hour he would have been unrocced.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

The most gladsome thing in the world is that few of us fall very low; the saddest that, with such capabilities, we seldom rise very high.—Barrie.

Great reverence is due to a child.—Juvenal.

Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow the King.—Else, wherefore born?—Tennyson.

Cherish ideals as the traveller cherishes the north star, and keep the guiding light pure and bright and high above the horizon.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

The beginning of anxiety is the end of faith, and the beginning of true faith is the end of anxiety.—George Muller.

The inner side of every cloud is bright and shining; I therefore turn my clouds about, and always turn them inside out.—Ellen Thorescroft Fowler Felkin.

I am only one, but I am one; I cannot do everything, but I can do something; and what I can do, I ought to do; and what I ought to do, by the help of God, I will do.—Anon.

POVERTY OF MODERN SPEECH. Words Being Emptied of Their One-Time Rich Meaning.

If anyone were to take down the talk of an average modern undergraduate or scientific girl, we doubt, says the London Saturday Review, that she would be found to contain more than 250 vocabularies, where an educated Elizabethan or Caroline would have employed several thousand. Nothing is more striking in the old prose writers than the rich variety and imaginative picturesqueness of their language. Not only are we lacking in concrete imagination and ashamed to go afield out of the beaten track of speech, but phrases which were when first devised forcible and strong have through long currency lost their edge.

Three-fourths of the expressions we use have ceased to be effective metaphors and become conventional and lifeless. Every language, it has been remarked, begins as poetry and ends as algebra. Virgil becomes Volapuk. A bewitching simile, a bankrupt former, a lunatic poet such expressions are now mere taken. Figures of speech get hackneyed, and even journalists are beginning to feel ashamed of describing the man who is applauded as "receiving quite an ovation on her next album," "writes every phrase has its full intrinsic value. We taste each word as we read.

The quality of language, in fact, gets constantly poorer. Besides the dialectical varieties and localisms are ever decaying and becoming obsolete. In their place we create nothing except words like bike, motor, froter, soccer, or barbarisms like autocar and cablegram, which the sweet young lady, daughter of the sphere, would surely decline to echo from her airy shell.

Primitive speech is full of mythology. Ours tends to the style of the telegraph form. Even schoolboys, the nearest approach to aboriginal man, are ceasing to have the power of creating words.



London, March 23.—It is evident that more of the time of the present government will be taken up with South African affairs than any question of either financial or other reforms of purely domestic interest to those at home. This week certainly should be a record one for the people in whose hands, at present, is the government of the country. They can hardly hope to achieve a triumph so greatly after their own heart twice in a session.

Anything may now be expected from a government that could be so grossly malicious as to deliberately countermand the resolution of censure on Lord Minto forwarded by Mr. Byles. The government was invited to "express its disapproval of the conduct of Lord Minto as high commissioner of South Africa and governor of the Transvaal" by authorizing the flooding of Chinese laborers in breach of the law, in violation of treaty obligations and without the knowledge or sanction of His Majesty's secretary of state for the Colonies. Instead of treating this resolution with the contempt it deserved and depriving Mr. Byles of Bradford of the self-advertisement which he so ardently desired, the government practically endorsed it, thus giving another instance of the depths to which it is prepared to go in the miserable game of party politics.

To Parliamentize London. The land which was cleared on the north side of the Strand lying between the Law Courts and Wellington street has long been vacant, to the serious injury of the finances of the London county council. And now force of circumstances is about to overcome their prejudices and they are re-considering the scheme which they rejected some months since, namely, the letting of the site to a French syndicate who propose to "Parisianize" this part of London. The scheme is a more modified one than the former, but it includes the erection of a theatre and concert hall and restaurants. It is proposed to spend about half a million on the building, which from an architectural point of view will be all that can be desired. The promoters offer £50,000 yearly for the site, and this has been practically accepted. Therefore "Paris in London" looks as if it is about to be an accomplished fact.

The Beauty of Bath. As with Mr. George Edwards, one is so in the habit of associating success with Mr. Seymour Hicks that a failure would come as a surprise. But there is no hint of failure in his latest production, "The Beauty of Bath," presented this week at the beautiful new theatre, the Aldwych. Notwithstanding the success of musical comedy in London, the critics never tire of denouncing it, the general complaint being that it is a conglomeration of non-sense, without plot or anything else, and depends solely on the prettiness of the actresses and the beauty of their dresses. In this new piece, however, Mr. Hicks has done his best to remedy this defect and has endeavored to at least give a semblance of the much desired "plot," although perhaps it is a somewhat old-fashioned one. On the whole it is a charming and sprightly play, which, with the ever-fascinating Miss Gilliane Tervis in the name part, and the popular Mr. Seymour Hicks as the hero, lively and go-ahead as usual, success is more than assured.

The result of the "hire-furniture" case which has occupied the courts for the last week, has bred a prejudice against the hiring of furniture. An exhaust pipe which it will be hard to dissipate. That the firm in question, Messrs. Oetzmann, took rather a broad view of their powers, is but to put it mildly. The sympathy of thousands of people, who have been similarly placed went out to the Misses Jewell, the boarding house keepers, who got themselves entangled by signing agreements, the terms of which were, to say the least, obscure. The first iniquitous proceeding of entering their house and taking not alone the furniture actually hired, but everything else they could lay their hands on came in for some strong remarks from the judge. It was as well that Messrs. Oetzmann decided to settle the matter "out of court" before the final summing up, though they would hardly have had to pay more. The case has, however, shown the weakness of the hire-purchase system, and although everyone admits that it is a boon to people on small incomes there are evidently serious drawbacks which require remedying. The result will probably be that a special law will be passed to deal with the matter.

The Egg Diet. At present there is quite a "boom" in eggs and at the rate they are being consumed we have every reason to fear a famine in that article of diet. Should this occur, whoever was responsible for spreading the report that the Cambridge crew were training for the boat race on a diet of eggs, will have much to answer for. The resulting effect is that all young men "in training" for sport of any kind have got the egg craze. For preference the eggs are taken raw, beaten to a froth, and for those who cannot relish this method lightly boiled ones are recommended. The Cambridge crew is certainly showing the best "form" up to the present. But whether it is due to this diet is another question. Should the Oxford crew win after all, Cambridge will have to stand a lot of chaff and will probably be told to "teach their grandmothers to suck-eggs."

Ladies' Smoking Cars. The advancement of woman is reaching an alarming stage. Not content with badgering the Prime Minister and getting locked up in consequence, they are now demanding that a "smoking compartment" should be reserved for the daughters of Eve who feel nervously inclined while travelling. And they have actually got it, too, at least on one occasion. A party of ladies were leaving Euston station and asked for a reserved smoking carriage. They were met with the reply that no such thing existed as a ladies' smoking carriage. But they insisted on their rights and pointed out that they were smokers and wished to smoke on their journey. With the result that the officials had to give in and the smoking compartment was reserved for them.

The female suffragists are becoming decidedly aggressive. Recently a number of them were engaged in an unbecoming demonstration at the residence of the Prime Minister and a few of them found themselves in consequence, inmates of the police station. They are now holding a "door meeting" in the parks, where a large number of sympathizers attend. According to the principal speakers the movement is on the road to victory and female suffrage will be secured in a matter of time before long. This optimism, however, is hardly justified by the indifference with which the question is regarded by those outside the organization.

St. Patrick Honored. Whether or not there is any political significance in the fact, St. Patrick's Day has this year been observed with more outward show than in previous years. The wearing of the green was universal in London. Ladies wore green trimmings on their hats, green bows on their parasols, and gentlemen sported green ties and all wore obtrusive bunches of shamrock—or the best substitute for shamrock—in their buttonholes. Even the cabs and horse-drawn cabs were green, and altogether the display of verdancy gave quite a springlike aspect to our streets.

After the Faddists. An eminent physician has been talking into the faddists and condemning the no-hat, no-boot and no-corset craze. The people who recommend these things are cranks, he says, and the best plan is to take no notice of them. In such matters as food, dress and social customs, he argues, that it is best to go with the majority. They are not of such importance as people imagine. "Recommendations as to what to eat, to wear, if we find that eating meat increases our strength, we give up eating it but do not ask everyone you meet to do likewise. As a final word this plain-spoken physician informed his audience that if everyone thought less about himself and a good deal more about his neighbor, this world would be a happier and healthier world.

In connection with the exhibition of South African products at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall this week a question was asked by Sir Thomas Fuller, agent-general for Cape Colony and Lady Fuller. Many distinguished colonialists were present and the official recognition of the colonial office was given by the presence of Lord Eglinton. The exhibition itself was not one of the South African products at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall this week a question was asked by Sir Thomas Fuller, agent-general for Cape Colony and Lady Fuller. Many distinguished colonialists were present and the official recognition of the colonial office was given by the presence of Lord Eglinton. The exhibition itself was not one of the South African products at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall this week a question was asked by Sir Thomas Fuller, agent-general for Cape Colony and Lady Fuller. Many distinguished colonialists were present and the official recognition of the colonial office was given by the presence of Lord Eglinton.

work in hand is commencing and Aids, Yates has. It is the intention to leave nothing to an issue. It is understood that the committee will bring a motion to the view, and that the short time. The committee will be secured to the government. Another point which government insists on is that the Indians, stationary rights in the land should be secured to the government. It will be remembered that the 1905 resolution of the was passed by which the lands of the reserve of the Indian Territory, which was opposed by many of the members, their dangerous power. It was regarded as a concession with this view, and that the sanction of the Dominion government was made a condition of the agreement. It was regarded as a concession with this view, and that the sanction of the Dominion government was made a condition of the agreement. It was regarded as a concession with this view, and that the sanction of the Dominion government was made a condition of the agreement.

Under this it was not government is not to enter into an agreement with the land until the actual removal. However, given an disposition of the land.

Aid. Yates explained that the Dominion government was to remain in the land. All the of the present procedure of the provincial government of such sale. Fifth.—The city of all money that may be offered and reliable

the late civic election the strong claims put present mayor was used if elected to lead done which would result of this vexed Soghection. He, moreover, were strong reasons for a settlement could be. Upon assuming office once set in motion the consumption of already he and the co-ed to deal with the d to report progress. It is true that the m been solved. Much re but the mayor is sa information which h happy way may be fo acuity, and that Viet Indians removed from location to a more s for the Songhes trib Victoria. The committee

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themselves entangled by signing agreements, the terms of which were, to say the least, obscure. The first iniquitous proceeding of entering their house and taking not alone the furniture actually hired, but everything else they could lay their hands on came in for some strong remarks from the judge. It was as well that Messrs. Oetzmann decided to settle the matter "out of court" before the final summing up, though they would hardly have had to pay more. The case has, however, shown the weakness of the hire-purchase system, and although everyone admits that it is a boon to people on small incomes there are evidently serious drawbacks which require remedying. The result will probably be that a special law will be passed to deal with the matter.

At present there is quite a "boom" in eggs and at the rate they are being consumed we have every reason to fear a famine in that article of diet. Should this occur, whoever was responsible for spreading the report that the Cambridge crew were training for the boat race on a diet of eggs, will have much to answer for. The resulting effect is that all young men "in training" for sport of any kind have got the egg craze. For preference the eggs are taken raw, beaten to a froth, and for those who cannot relish this method lightly boiled ones are recommended. The Cambridge crew is certainly showing the best "form" up to the present. But whether it is due to this diet is another question. Should the Oxford crew win after all, Cambridge will have to stand a lot of chaff and will probably be told to "teach their grandmothers to suck-eggs."

Ladies' Smoking Cars. The advancement of woman is reaching an alarming stage. Not content with badgering the Prime Minister and getting locked up in consequence, they are now demanding that a "smoking compartment" should be reserved for the daughters of Eve who feel nervously inclined while travelling. And they have actually got it, too, at least on one occasion. A party of ladies were leaving Euston station and asked for a reserved smoking carriage. They were met with the reply that no such thing existed as a ladies' smoking carriage. But they insisted on their rights and pointed out that they were smokers and wished to smoke on their journey. With the result that the officials had to give in and the smoking compartment was reserved for them.

The female suffragists are becoming decidedly aggressive. Recently a number of them were engaged in an unbecoming demonstration at the residence of the Prime Minister and a few of them found themselves in consequence, inmates of the police station. They are now holding a "door meeting" in the parks, where a large number of sympathizers attend. According to the principal speakers the movement is on the road to victory and female suffrage will be secured in a matter of time before long. This optimism, however, is hardly justified by the indifference with which the question is regarded by those outside the organization.

St. Patrick Honored. Whether or not there is any political significance in the fact, St. Patrick's Day has this year been observed with more outward show than in previous years. The wearing of the green was universal in London. Ladies wore green trimmings on their hats, green bows on their parasols, and gentlemen sported green ties and all wore obtrusive bunches of shamrock—or the best substitute for shamrock—in their buttonholes. Even the cabs and horse-drawn cabs were green, and altogether the display of verdancy gave quite a springlike aspect to our streets.

After the Faddists. An eminent physician has been talking into the faddists and condemning the no-hat, no-boot and no-corset craze. The people who recommend these things are cranks, he says, and the best plan is to take no notice of them. In such matters as food, dress and social customs, he argues, that it is best to go with the majority. They are not of such importance as people imagine. "Recommendations as to what to eat, to wear, if we find that eating meat increases our strength, we give up eating it but do not ask everyone you meet to do likewise. As a final word this plain-spoken physician informed his audience that if everyone thought less about himself and a good deal more about his neighbor, this world would be a happier and healthier world.

In connection with the exhibition of South African products at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall this week a question was asked by Sir Thomas Fuller, agent-general for Cape Colony and Lady Fuller. Many distinguished colonialists were present and the official recognition of the colonial office was given by the presence of Lord Eglinton. The exhibition itself was not one of the South African products at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall this week a question was asked by Sir Thomas Fuller, agent-general for Cape Colony and Lady Fuller. Many distinguished colonialists were present and the official recognition of the colonial office was given by the presence of Lord Eglinton.

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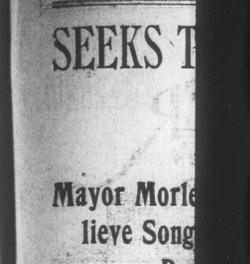
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