

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 32.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

NO. 143.

Don't Quarrel

About the time. Probably your watch or clock is wrong, and yet it isn't to blame. It would keep good time if you'd let it.



Every Watch Needs Cleaning

Regulating and a little repairing now and then. You cannot expect such fine machinery to run for years without cleaning and fresh oil.

Bring Your Watch or Clock to Us

When there is anything wrong with it, we'll make it good as new—and we won't charge you much either.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Challoner & Mitchell, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

It Will Pay You



To watch our ads. We advertise something interesting every week, and as our space will not permit us to quote all the articles we carry we will be pleased to have you call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Our drives for this week:
ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS 10c
CALIFORNIA NEW GRASS BITTER 10c
NATIVE PORT WINE 25c
AYLMER'S TOMATOES 10c
AYLMER'S CORN 10c
AYLMER'S PEAS 10c
AYLMER'S BEANS 10c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,
CASH GROCERS.

LOOK IN



On us and into our shoes and decide for yourselves whether or not we give value for money in the shoe line. A shoe may look well on paper or in the window—what you want is a shoe which looks well on your foot and keeps looking well for some time. That's where quality counts. We claim to furnish footwear that is all it should be.

Shoe Emporium

COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

SPRING

The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.

J. Piercy & Co.,

VICTORIA, B. C. WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

WALL PAPER SALE

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FIFTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.

This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make shelf room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 AND 78 FORT STREET, ABOVE DOUGLAS STREET.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

TO-LET, THE STORE

Most Suitable For Fancy Goods,
On Fort and Douglas Streets, lately known as the Royal Saloon. Apply

The B.C. Land and Investment Agency,
49 GOVERNMENT STREET.

REAL ESTATE

THESE ARE SPECIAL BARGAINS. CALL AND SEE US.

Double lot, with 6 roomed cottage, sewer connection, \$1,500
7 roomed, first-class house, good location, \$1,900
7 roomed house, large lot and barn, 1,500
8 roomed house, modern, extra special 2,500
Beautiful corner, with 6 roomed house, easy terms, 1,500
A choice lot on Belleville street, 1,500
2 very cheap lots on Stanley Ave. (forward). Four of these nice cottages to let, \$8 to \$10 per month.
\$10,000 to loan at low rates.
1 choice office in MacGregor Block to let, cheap.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

P. C. MACGREGOR & CO.,
Office, No. 2 View St., opposite Driford.

Wanted Purchasers for Several Bargains

We have for sale in RESIDENCES and BUILDING LOTS, which we offer on EASY TERMS.
\$150,000 TO LOAN on mortgage at lowest rates of interest.
A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for the old reliable Phoenix of Hartford, for which we are the general agents.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We can save you money.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Manager, Vict. Real Est. & Ins. Co., Ltd.
Corner Office of the MacGregor Block, Opposite Driford Hotel.

Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agents.
BARGAIN NO. 1. Small house, 3 rooms, 11 ft. front, stable, \$2,700.
BARGAIN NO. 2. Small house, 3 rooms, 11 ft. front, stable, \$2,700.
BARGAIN NO. 3. Small house, 3 rooms, 11 ft. front, stable, \$2,700.
BARGAIN NO. 4. Small house, 3 rooms, 11 ft. front, stable, \$2,700.

Fire Insurance

Agents for THE SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., THE ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO.

Houses and Lots For Sale

In all parts of the city, and farms and farming lands, for sale in the country.

A. W. MORE & CO., LD.,
86 Government St., Next Bank of Montreal.

B. H. Hurst & Co.

Real Estate and Mining Brokers.
\$630 will buy 1 lot, stable and barn, North Pembroke St.
\$75 down and mortgage of \$475 will buy 1 lot on Parry St.
\$300 down and small monthly payment will buy 2 story 10 roomed house and lot, 20x150.
\$2,400 will buy 7 roomed house and lot on Fort St.
Cheap lots on Esquimalt road, Fernwood road, Oak Bay, fronting sea.
\$750 will buy 2 corner lots on Oak Bay Ave., near Cadboro Bay road; \$40 cash, balance mortgage.
To let, on Esquimalt road, fine 8 roomed house, facing harbor, \$30.

35 FORT STREET.

J. & J. Taylor's FIRE PROOF SAFES

And Vault Doors.
J. BARNESLEY & CO., Agents,
115 Government St. Guns and Ammunition

VICTORIA JUNK AGENCY

Highest prices paid for old copper, brass, zinc, lead, iron, rubber, rope, canvas, sacks, etc. Blacksmiths and Plumbers' scraps a specialty. Parties waited upon at shop or residence.
B. AARONSON, Agent,
30 STORE ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Gairn's Home-Made Marmalade

In 1 and 2lb. Stone Jars.
In 1, 4 and 7lb. Tins.

Hudson's Bay Co's Agents.



UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED

ROLLED OATS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

BED ROCK PRICES ON UNDERWEAR TO CLEAR HASTIE'S FAIR.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

H. A. MUNN

SUCCESSOR TO MUNN, HOLLAND & CO., FINANCIAL, FIRE INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

OOR. BROAD AND TROUNE STREETS.

TO LET—Large and well lighted rooms in the new building, 111 Government street, suitable for offices and sample rooms. Apply to John Barnesley & Co.

WANTED—A small pleasure boat. Address, stating price, to "Boat," Times Office.

HOUE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED BY
B. HOUE & CO., QUEBEC
Are Better Than the Best.

The Pacific Cable

Resolution Providing for Canada Paying Share of Additional Cost

Proposal to Extend the Railway From White Horse to Dawson.

Report That C.ow's Nest Coal Fields Have Been Sold Is Denied.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 5.—Hon. William Mulock moved his resolution in the House today respecting the Pacific cable. The resolution provided for making arrangements for Canada paying the additional cost of its share for the cable, that is an increase from £1,700,000 to £2,000,000. He explained briefly the privileges given to the Eastern Extension Cable company by New South Wales which would in some ways interfere with the success of the Pacific cable, but he could not say to what extent.

This gave a chance to W. F. Maclean, East York, to advocate the nationalizing of telegraph lines.

Technical Education. A delegation representing the leading councils and boards of trade of the Dominion waited on the government today in support of establishing a national system of technical education in schools.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out the difficulty of doing so on account of the control of schools being within the jurisdiction of each province.

Opposed Grand Trunk Bill. At the railway committee today, the Grand Trunk railway had a bill to ratify the agreement with the Chicago & Grand Trunk company. The bill asked for increased bonding powers.

Hon. A. G. Blair opposed this until it was amended providing that the money would be spent in Canada. The minister did this on account of the company making Portland its summer port, taking away trade from Montreal.

To Extend Railway. In the House today D. Fraser, Gaysboro, introduced a bill regarding the British Yukon Railway company. The bill is for the purpose of extending the road from White Horse on to Dawson.

Mr. Fraser also introduced a bill respecting the Klondike Mines & Railway company.

For Government Business. The House agreed to take Thursday for government business after next Thursday.

Report Denied. There is no truth in the report that Jim Hill has purchased the Crow's Nest coal fields. A prominent party interest in these coal fields now says that the story has been circulated by interested parties.

THE DUKE'S VISIT. It Has Been Impossible to Prolong His Stay in Canada.

(Associated Press.) London, March 5.—It has been found impossible, the Daily Chronicle understands, to prolong the stay of the Duke of Cornwall and York in Canada beyond the limits originally fixed for the visit.

FARMER'S SUICIDE. (Associated Press.) Utica, N. Y., March 5.—Chester Tuttle, a bachelor 70 years old, residing with his sister's family at Fly Creek, hanged himself early today in his barn, leaving no explanation for his act. Tuttle owned two of the finest farms in the country, had a farm in the West and a comfortable bank account.

PILIPINOS SURRENDER. (Associated Press.) Manila, March 5.—Major Hughes reports that Mondrag, an important insurgent commander in the vicinity of Iloilo, Island of Panay, has surrendered with fifty men. Hundreds are reported to have sworn allegiance to the United States government at various points.

ROYAL VISIT TO AMSTERDAM.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort Welcomed to the Capital.

(Associated Press.) Amsterdam, March 5.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort entered this city in state this morning. The Royal party arrived by train at half-past eleven. They were received by the principal authorities and conducted to the Royal pavilion, where a brilliant array of officials, including the governor of the province of Northern Holland and high military, naval and judicial and civil dignitaries had gathered. The burgomaster of Amsterdam delivered an address of welcome.

The procession, in state carriages and escorted by the troops, then traversed the streets of the capital which, in spite of the rain, were packed with throngs of enthusiastic subjects. The route to the palace was lined by the civic guards and troops of the garrison. Salutes were fired as the procession advanced, and the processions of the Royal party was signalled by the ringing of church bells.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were evidently pleased at the enthusiasm of the reception and bowed, answering to the crowds along the line of march. At the palace the Queen-mother awaited her daughter. After their greetings Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort appeared upon the palace balcony in response to the cheers of the throng which had been permitted to gather in front of the Royal residence.

Perished in The Flames

Mrs. Henrietta Jilendale, Who Was Ill, Burned to Death at Gaysboro, N. S.

Jealousy Led to Shooting Affair—Cattle Drover Killed by Freight Train.

(Associated Press.) Gaysboro, N. S., March 5.—The residence of Capt. S. Campbell Peart, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and Mrs. Henrietta Jilendale, who was ill, perished in the flames. The other occupants barely escaped with their lives. The loss is \$5,000.

Jealousy the Cause. Wingham, Ont., March 5.—Andrew Cruickshank is under arrest charged with shooting at a Mr. Sauburn, who was escorting Miss Currie home on Sunday night. The bullet, however, passed harmlessly through Sauburn's coat. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

Out of the Road. Brockville, March 5.—Thomas Hackett, probably the oldest resident of Brockville, is dead. He had just about reached the century mark.

Cattle Drover Killed. Perth, March 5.—A cattle drover named Wannamaker, of Eldorado, Ont., in charge of a car of cattle on an east-bound freight which had been side-tracked to permit another eastbound train to pass, was struck by the latter and instantly killed this morning. He was about 50 years of age.

Death of Halifax Physician. Halifax, March 5.—Dr. J. R. De Wolfe, a well-known physician of this city, is dead, aged 81 years.

Montreal Failure. Montreal, March 5.—The failure of Lafleur & Doyon's large hat and shoe manufacturers, of St. Henri, a suburb of this city, is announced. The liabilities are \$100,000, assets about \$57,000.

Rosland Police Vacancy. Lieut. Holland, of No. 2 police station, who has received the offer of chiefship of the Rosland police, says he will not be able to announce his acceptance for a week.

VON BUELOW'S STATEMENT. Kaiser's Visit to England Had No Political Significance.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, March 5.—In the Reichstag today, the Imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, declared that Emperor William's recent visit to England had been neither of a political nature nor of a country character, but purely one of a business nature. The Emperor merely had hastened to the deathbed of his grandmother. It was easy to understand that the act evoked the gratitude of Great Britain, and aroused there a desire for peaceful and friendly relations. This wish was shared by Germany, a full equality of rights between the German and British nations being of course a condition sine qua non.

The statement of the chancellor was made during the debate on foreign affairs estimates. Herr Schaeffer asserted that dissatisfaction was rife in Germany, and that the country desired information regarding the political significance of the Emperor's visit to England, and the effect of the accession of the new sovereign, King Edward. The decoration of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle, he further asserted, caused wide discontent. The Germans were afraid that a hyper-friendly policy toward Great Britain would create enemies for Germany on the continent. The speaker wanted to know, therefore, how Germany stood in relation to the other powers, especially the powers of the Dreikand. The treaty with Russia must not be touched.

Count von Buelow then replied as already cabled.

The African Situation

Latest News From Scene of Operations Regarded as Favorable in London.

French is Succeeding in Clearing the Eastern District of the Transvaal.

Boers Reported to Have Occupied Pearston, on Great Riet River.

(Associated Press.) Cradock, Cape Colony, March 5.—It is reported that the Boers have occupied Pearston, on the Great Riet river.

Opinion in London. New York, March 5.—Boer war news continues favorable, says the Tribune's London correspondent, and the spirits of the ministerial followers are rising. Not only is General French clearing the Eastern district of the Transvaal, but General Dewet has been headed off in one direction and is being followed to wards Paarlsmilla so that his capture can be effected. The surrender of Gous, Botha and Delarey will follow speedily. This at least is the opinion of London military men, who are now more confident in their forecasts than they have been during the recent month.

It is rumored in parliament that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has two budgets in preparation, one adapted for the close of hostilities and the other for an indefinite continuation of the present condition of guerrilla warfare. One is believed to be much more favorable than the other to the taxpayers.

"The Man For the Position." Montreal, March 5.—Speaking of Lord Kitchener today, Frederick Villiers, the veteran correspondent who is in the city to lecture this evening on the war in South Africa, said:

"Lord Kitchener is the man for the position at present, a splendid organizer, stern, but not inhuman. Not a brilliant general in the field—not as good as men of whom little has been heard. For it was not Lord Kitchener who won the Sudan campaign so much as Hunter and Macdonald. But for the action of these generals the British would have been in queer street. But then Lord Kitchener organized the campaign. He had three months' supplies ready to hand. There was not a detail missing. He finances; he knows just how far every shilling will go. It is genius; but there are better fighters than Lord Kitchener."

ARRESTS IN MACEDONIA. Two Hundred Persons Reported to Have Been Taken Into Custody.

(Associated Press.) Constantinople (via Sofia), March 5.—The censor at Constantinople suppressed the reply of the Associated Press correspondent here (Constantinople) to the inquiry regarding a statement circulated by a news agency in the United States on March 2nd, that there had been 5,000 arrests in Macedonia as the result of the discovery of a big plot there. The statement made by the news agency is wholly imaginary. Although there have been only about 200 arrests in the vilayets of Salonika, Monstir and Uskub, resulting from the discovery of documents connected with the movement of the Macedonian committees. The forces now in Macedonia are regarded as sufficient for the maintenance of order. The object of the additional movements of troops is merely to assure an efficient force on the frontier to prevent bands of Bulgarians from crossing.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. Refusal of House of Representatives to Grant Loan Will Not Affect Undertaking.

(Associated Press.) Buffalo, March 5.—Replying to an inquiry regarding the refusal of the House of Representatives to concur in the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill, granting a loan of \$500,000 to the Pan-American exposition, Wm. L. Buchanan, American exposition, said: "The director-general of the exposition, said today that the result would in no way affect the exposition. 'All the principal buildings,' he added, 'are practically completed and for the most part paid for. This condition has never existed before. This condition has never existed before in any other exposition in this country. It is now less than two months before the opening, and the Pan-American exposition has met all its obligations and has money in the treasury, and it has other resources in the way of bonds and stocks which are by no means exhausted.'

UNITED STATES-MINISTRY. The Senate To-Day Confirmed Nominations Submitted by the President.

(Associated Press.) Washington, March 5.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, of New York, to be secretary of war; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be attorney-general; Chas. Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster-general; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy; Thana M. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

The Senate confirmed all the cabinet nominations.

Campbell's Prescription Store. We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province. Prescriptions promptly and carefully executed.

Campbell's Not Much Before Them. City Council Had Little Cause for Agitation at Last Night's Session. Discussed Question of a Park on Pandora Street—Reports and Communications.

Wolsey's Speech. Former Commander-in-Chief Attacks the Military System of Great Britain. Says He Had to Hand Over Management to Civilian Secretary of State.

London, March 4.—In the House of Lords today Lord Wolsey, the former commander-in-chief of the forces, for two or three hours attacked the military system of Great Britain in a carefully written speech, which, it is understood, he had long meditated and had phrased in consultation with his friends. "My arguments," he said, "are not directed against individuals but against the military system which I have honestly tried for five years, and have found wanting, and which entails many great dangers not realized by the people of this realm."

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Local Governments Will Be Established As Fast As Conditions Permit. Washington, March 4.—In his inaugural address yesterday President McKinley referred to the Philippine question as follows: "While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1898, and ratifications were exchanged two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided for an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States through the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force."

TWO MEN KILLED. Stratford, Ont., March 4.—Wm. Wilson, section foreman, and Samuel Cuthbertson, both of Atwood, were killed, and another section man fatally injured, when a snow-plow special running into a hand car between Atwood and Listowel, hand car between Atwood and Listowel, hand car between Atwood and Listowel.

Provincial Legislature. The Attorney-General Insuring the Payment of Timber and Wood Royalties. Report of the Commissioner to Inquire Into New Westminster Asylum Tabled.

Referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee. Mr. Heatherbell and others, of North Pembroke street, drew attention to the dangerous condition of the south side of the street, which needed a new sidewalk. Referred to city engineer for report. J. R. Westcott and others, of Spring Ridge, asked for the removal of a milk ranch in their vicinity, from the city limits, which they characterized as a nuisance and a menace to health and property.

With regard to the proposed mill, the mill as mentioned before would have a capacity of one hundred tons per day, but as the demand becomes greater this would necessarily be increased. A surveyor will leave to-day to inspect the ground, and he will report the result of his investigations upon his return. The company which is promoting the enterprise is headed by John J. Palmer, of Toronto, of the firm of Chrysty & Palmer, of the Toronto Type Foundry.

Proposed New Industry. Toronto Company Contemplates Establishing Mill on Upper Mainland. Probably Operate Their Own Steamers.

The Times a few days ago announced that it was the intention of a large Toronto company to establish an extensive pulp making enterprise on the upper mainland. Further particulars respecting the project have since been gleaned, and should present conditions prove satisfactory, it is altogether probable that the industrial element of this province will increase by one, the importance of which must commend itself to everyone interested in British Columbia's welfare.

With regard to the proposed mill, the mill as mentioned before would have a capacity of one hundred tons per day, but as the demand becomes greater this would necessarily be increased. A surveyor will leave to-day to inspect the ground, and he will report the result of his investigations upon his return. The company which is promoting the enterprise is headed by John J. Palmer, of Toronto, of the firm of Chrysty & Palmer, of the Toronto Type Foundry.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR. BUCKLATING, Cement and Tile Work, Jobbing, Plastering and Repairs a specialty. THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad street.

PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRY. Toronto Company Contemplates Establishing Mill on Upper Mainland. Probably Operate Their Own Steamers.

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school at 30 Mason street. MISS FOX has resumed music teaching. Address 36 Mason street.

HOTELS. OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, corner Wharf and Johnson streets. Geo. L. Dunn, proprietor. Rates, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day. Special weekly rates. Bazaar also on draught.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Plumbers. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Plumbing material. Estimates and plans supplied at lowest rates.

CLERKING. Looks more attractive than housework for a woman, but it is also even more exhausting. The work is often done under high pressure, and the brightness of the eyes and the clearness of the mind are the attendant checks of the attentive clerk.

DEATH OF DR. DAWSON DEPRIVES THE PROVINCE OF AN ARDENT CHAMPION. The announcement of the death of Dr. G. M. Dawson caused heartfelt regret throughout the Dominion, but nowhere, not even in his own city, was the news received with greater feelings of sorrow than in British Columbia.

And the Women Answered and Said: 'The Diamond Dyes'. What Dyes are always guaranteed, and in our country take the lead? The Diamond Dyes. What Dyes are strong, and bright, and fast, and always dye to live and last? The Diamond Dyes.

WANTS. WANTED—Smart chamber maid; must be single. Apply before 2 p. m. at Vermont hotel. BOOKS AUDITED or kept by experienced accountant. Apply P. O. Box 432.

MARCHING ON FAURESMITH. Kitchener Tells of the Movement of Dewet. London, March 4.—A dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 4th, says: "Dewet was moving on Philippolis, Orange River Colony, but was headed by our troops, and is now marching on Fauresmuth, about forty miles north of Philippolis."

RETURNING TO PEKIN. The Chinese Emperor Will Start for the Capital at End of March. London, March 4.—The Peking correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphing on March 2nd, says: "The Emperor will return to Peking at the end of March. A bodyguard is already assembling at Sian Fu."

TALKED BILL OUT. Washington, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing of 1st session of the Senate of the 56th Congress. Senator Carter, of Montana, signalled his retirement from the Senate after six years of brilliant service by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor for nearly 13 consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business.

RECEIVED AND FILED. Dr. Fraser, city health officer, reported as follows regarding the Harris complaint: Victoria, B. C., March 4. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration: Communication from Wm. Emery re drainage on Shakespeare street. I may say this matter will receive attention at an early date; communication from Mr. Baker and five others re improvements of Upper Johnson street, after looking into this matter I find it will be necessary to first complete the rock blinding in the above locality before the request could be granted. I would therefore recommend the sum of \$500 be voted for this purpose, which I am of opinion will be sufficient to remove all the rock in question.

RECEIVED AND FILED. Dr. Fraser, city health officer, reported as follows regarding the Harris complaint: Victoria, B. C., March 4. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration: Communication from Wm. Emery re drainage on Shakespeare street. I may say this matter will receive attention at an early date; communication from Mr. Baker and five others re improvements of Upper Johnson street, after looking into this matter I find it will be necessary to first complete the rock blinding in the above locality before the request could be granted. I would therefore recommend the sum of \$500 be voted for this purpose, which I am of opinion will be sufficient to remove all the rock in question.

RECEIVED AND FILED. Dr. Fraser, city health officer, reported as follows regarding the Harris complaint: Victoria, B. C., March 4. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration: Communication from Wm. Emery re drainage on Shakespeare street. I may say this matter will receive attention at an early date; communication from Mr. Baker and five others re improvements of Upper Johnson street, after looking into this matter I find it will be necessary to first complete the rock blinding in the above locality before the request could be granted. I would therefore recommend the sum of \$500 be voted for this purpose, which I am of opinion will be sufficient to remove all the rock in question.

RECEIVED AND FILED. Dr. Fraser, city health officer, reported as follows regarding the Harris complaint: Victoria, B. C., March 4. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration: Communication from Wm. Emery re drainage on Shakespeare street. I may say this matter will receive attention at an early date; communication from Mr. Baker and five others re improvements of Upper Johnson street, after looking into this matter I find it will be necessary to first complete the rock blinding in the above locality before the request could be granted. I would therefore recommend the sum of \$500 be voted for this purpose, which I am of opinion will be sufficient to remove all the rock in question.

Business Change. Having purchased the Grocery Business carried on by A. B. Shook, corner of Fernwood road and North Chatham street, I beg to solicit a continuance of the past patronage. A full line of Groceries always kept in stock. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

J. R. NOOT, COR. FERNWOOD ROAD AND NORTH CHATHAM STREET. BUSINESS CHANGE. Having purchased the business of the Dominion Bakery from Blagden & Hagarty, 22 Cook street, we beg to solicit a continuance of the past patronage.

A. COOMBS. Only No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat flour used. SOCIETIES. VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE. No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs \$2 per setting, also Scotch Leghorns, Cornish, Golden Game and Plymouth Rock, 64 per setting. Inspection of stock invited. Mrs. G. W. P. P. O. Box 432. Leave orders at Speed Brook.

FOR SALE—An appropriation of \$4,000—four shares of \$1,000 each—in the Victoria Housing Society; will be sold singly if required. Apply to W. Marchant, appraiser's office.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District, 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 51 acres, nearly all cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Black, on premises.

Treatment Of Insane

Dr. Clarke Outlines the Defects He Discovered in Provincial Institution.

Advocates More Employment, Physical Culture, Drill and a Farm Colony.

The provincial secretary yesterday submitted the report of Dr. Clarke after investigating the working of the asylum at New Westminster. Among the reasons conducing to an unsatisfactory state of affairs he mentions:

1. Excessive salaries to subordinates and nurses.
2. Too numerous a staff.
3. Unnecessary officials, such as farm foreman and shoemaker.
4. Lack of economy in supplies.
5. Lack of organization in the store system.
6. Lack of system in the business department.
7. Defective heating arrangements, or in their construction, and consequent high fuel bills.
8. Unpleasant and unattractive surroundings and facilities for patients.
9. Allowing refractory patients to occupy one-bedroom.
10. Poor bedding and lack of exercise for patients.

Dr. Clarke makes the following suggestions:

1. Proper and elaborate schemes for employment and less bed box and strait jacket. Brush making, carpenter work, gardening and similar pursuits for the inmates.
2. If desirable, the purchase of additional land for a farm colony.
3. Drill and physical culture.

Concluding, Dr. Clarke says the fundamental principle upon which he has acted has been that there cannot be too high an idea of the proper relations which should exist between patient and employee.

The report, in full, is as follows:

Sir: In accordance with the instructions contained in the commission issued by you on the 10th of January, 1901, I went to New Westminster, and after having complied with the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act, proceeded to investigate the affairs of the provincial hospital for the insane on the morning of January 18th, 1901. Dr. G. F. Bodington, the medical superintendent, received me in a kindly manner, and after many visits to the institution answered questions frankly and did everything in his power to aid the inquiry. In justice to all concerned, it may be said that on every hand the officials seemed willing and anxious to give the information asked for, and there seemed to be a general impression that the investigation was a necessary and desirable thing, because it was admitted that the methods in vogue were not adapted to a growing institution. In making the criticisms which must be made, it is not to be supposed that I am not aware of the fact that many of the faults are the outcome of conditions quite unavoidable, and I do not wish it to be inferred that the difficulties attendant upon the evolution of a small asylum into a large one are unmitigated. It is easily seen that new conditions and unfortunate surroundings have led to laxness, that is perhaps worth apparent to one coming in from the outside than to those who have lived in its midst.

I may frankly say that the members of the staff have impressed me as being desirous of remedying defects, and I sincerely trust that the criticisms which are inevitable may not be taken in a wrong spirit. They are but personal reflections, merely suggestions intended to pave the way to the development of what shall be a hospital for the insane in the true sense of the word.

One of the most serious questions to be dealt with at New Westminster is that of the enormous expenditure which has now risen to not less than \$250 per annum, when, theoretically, with the enlargement of the building and increased number of patients, it should have fallen.

Much time was given to a study of this problem, and there is not one slight reason why a very great reduction cannot be made, by means of a complete reorganization of the staff, stricter economy, and a different system of controlling supplies. This, supplemented by a proper development of patients' labor in carrying on the affairs of the institution, will make such a difference that there is no reason why the New Westminster hospital shall continue to rank as the most expensive in Canada. Of these things I shall speak in detail.

In looking over the pay list one is immediately struck not only by its length, but by the very high salaries paid to many of the subordinates—salaries out of all proportion to the work done. It is stated that living is much greater in the West than in the East, consequently the rate of wages is necessarily higher. An examination of the contracts does not confirm the belief that the difference in cost is very great; at all events this factor does not come into the calculation when considering the salaries of employees, because they not only receive their board, but in most instances their clothing and much of their washing as well. It is of course only fair and just that attendants should be well rewarded, if they do their duty as they should, as the position is a trying one; but there is no reason why they should be paid more than market value for their services. My impression is that the present rate paid is much too high, and I would recommend that men who enter the service in future should be remunerated according to experience and merit. A man who entered at thirty dollars with uniform, board and washing, and who proved efficient, might work up to thirty-five dollars eventually, or to thirty-seven if he became supervisor—the rate of pay would be ample even in the West.

With the female attendants the same should also be reduced. Excellent nurses, who have trained especially for the work, can be had for \$20 or \$25 per month. What should be done for the female attendants is to have a proper training system adopted, and a remuneration offered on a scale

advancing gradually from \$20 to \$25 per month. Where this plan is in force excellent results follow, and when a nurse has been trained for two years and becomes specially qualified to care for the insane she can readily obtain a good living at twenty-five if she is not content with institution life. When proper inducements are held out to educated girls to take up the nursing of the insane they enter into the work enthusiastically, develop the idea that the hospital is a place for cure, rather than a place for punishment, and by their good example generally establish an esprit de corps that is invaluable. Any hospital for the insane which has gone through the experience of having a regime with attendants, followed by a regime with trained nurses is an object lesson even to those who are not alienists. At New Westminster a training school would necessarily be small, but none the less efficient for that reason. With the existing building it would not be possible to reduce the staff of nurses, although, as will be suggested later on, a different arrangement of the officers would throw somewhat greater responsibility on the assistant matron.

Now, in regard to the staff of male attendants, it is a pretty generally accepted opinion that in an institution where the majority of the patients are chronic, one attendant for twelve inmates is ample. Where there are detached buildings, such as cottages, for quiet and harmless dements, the proportion may safely be raised to one for sixteen to twenty patients. At New Westminster, however, the high at New Westminster, unless when future additions are made a somewhat better type of building is adopted. Dr. Macpherson, at my request, kindly furnished a statement of the number of attendants employed at the time of my visit. There were twenty-one, not including night watchmen doing duty, the ratio being one attendant to nine patients. This means that a very material reduction can be made.

When an elaborate scheme for the employment of patients is adopted, this can readily be effected with benefit to patients and employees, especially if a rational system of classification can be instituted. After looking at the question from every point of view, I can see no reason why these reductions should not be made at once, with a marked lessening of cost of maintenance. I made a careful inquiry into the duties of every official in the institution, and that there is no reason why some positions should exist. For example, a barber is employed at thirty dollars per month. Attendants can and should do the work of shaving and hair-cutting—such is the practice in nearly every institution. There is also reason why it should not be applied here. The tailor employs an assistant, who costs the institution \$258.75 for salary per annum and \$41.40 for meals, a total of \$300.15. If male patients were taught to sew, and some of the women patients were called in to help with this work, the expenditure could easily be avoided. The tailor is an industrious and excellent official, as his returns show, but nearly the whole of his time is taken up in making uniforms for the attendants, who receive two suits each year. Three suits in two years would be ample.

The services of the shoemaker should be dispensed with. According to a return based largely on his own figures, furnished me by the clerk, this official costs \$1,000.89, and produces \$857.35; this, too, allowing \$1 for the repairs made to each pair of boots and slippers, an enormous expenditure. A considerable list of interest, and shows clearly the return for a change:

1900—Returns of Shoes, Etc., Made and Repaired.	
101 pairs shoes at \$2.50	\$ 252 50
32 pairs boots at \$4.00	128 00
25 boots and slippers repaired.	
\$1.00	25 00
50 billiard cues tipped at 25c	12 50
4 pair leggings	5 00
88 leas for jackets and keys, 10c	8 80
1 brass repaired	50
Total value of work done	\$ 637 35
Salary of shoemaker	\$ 720 00
Material used	180 80
Shoemaker's meals	73 00
1 suit uniform	18 00

Cost of maintenance \$1,000 89
The estimated value of work done is too high; but putting the case in its best light, no argument can be found in favor of retaining this official, especially as patients do not work with him.

The position of farm manager appears to be superfluous, when one considers that there is no farm to be taken care of. If there were a large tract of arable land laid, the gardener should be able to assist with some of the other departments.

It is a question if there is room for an engineer and a plumber in such a small institution. When it is remembered that there is no machinery beyond a small engine and dynamo, that the plumbing to be done should be practically all, it immediately occurs that a skilled man is enough to do the work requiring two mechanics at present. Whether he is to be supplanted by a night stoker for three winter months is an open question; certainly this staff can be reduced, especially if one of the firemen undertakes something of work with tools. Such handy men are generally available. A teamster at \$720, board and uniform, to look after and drive one team of horses, is a luxury. There is no doubt an intelligent patient who has had experience with horses, can, under the direction of attendants, be found to do this work efficiently and satisfactorily. It is questionable if the services of a plasterer are required continuously. The plastering of the building is very poor and requires much repairing, but not enough to keep a man constantly employed; but if this official could combine the occupation of plastering with painting, it might be advisable to retain his services, especially if he did ward duty when not otherwise engaged.

It will be seen that the suggestions made will involve a large reduction in the staff. After twenty-seven years of experience in institutions, I have long ago learned the folly of endeavoring to provide officials for everything. A properly proportioned staff, which has to develop energy and resourcefulness in order to achieve good results, is the best kind of a staff in the interests of the patients. The necessity for retrenchment in the matter of cost of staff is evident, when comparisons are instituted. The per

capita rate for salaries in Ontario is \$43, in New Westminster \$123. The difference is too great to be accounted for by the higher scale of wages universal in the West or the small size of the asylum here. Another question of interest is that of

Stricter Economy.
The system of controlling supplies at New Westminster is not satisfactory, and while it might be safely adapted in a very small establishment, it is out of place here. Unfortunately, the staff is composed of many individuals whose responsibility is so strongly divided that almost a chaotic state of affairs exists, and no proper check upon supplies is kept. For example, no daily requisition for supplies is issued. The cook simply gets what he supposes will be needed, and of course the inevitable result is that more than the requisite quantity of provisions, milk and fuel are issued, and the amount of waste going to the pigs. The waste from an asylum for two hundred and sixty patients should not support one hundred pigs, the average number said to be kept at New Westminster. A daily requisition should be issued, showing the number of patients in residence, and calling for an amount of food calculated to supply a suitable ration. The exact amounts required are well known and should be specified. The present system is a strong temptation to the dishonest official. The local and factory system, as well as all other supplies, some of the supplies are necessary to any person, and it is very evident that new rules and methods must be adopted. The bread and milk are excellent in quality, but the meat seen on two occasions during the inspection could not be styled first-class, nor was it nicely dressed. It was not delivered in sides as the contract calls for.

The whole store system should be reorganized, as the present arrangement is quite unfair to the ward. Many articles purchased never reach the store, and there are so many purchasing agents that

No End of Confusion
The clerk or bursar should be the sole purchaser, except for medical supplies, and then only on requisition approved both by the medical superintendent and provincial secretary. In order to facilitate the latter arrangement, a properly constructed quarterly requisition should be sent to Victoria for approval. This would save time and trouble. Take an example of the present method. The engineer is commissioned to purchase a dozen valves. He does so, and makes no return to the storekeeper. He does not even keep a book to show that he has these valves or what he does with them. If he is a dishonest man, there is little difficulty in disposing of them. The shoemaker gets his supplies through the storekeeper, but he does not return the boots made, although he hands in a list. The boots are sent directly to the wards. There is no real check system, no protection for the honest official, every opportunity for the dishonest one. Of course it will be a simple matter to correct these defects.

There are no proper stock-books kept, and there is no efficient way of tracing many of the articles issued from the store or no proper system of condemning things worn out. The checking of coal received is unsatisfactory, and ordered from day to day, and while it is true that a check slip is received from the New Westminster scales, there are no scales to counter check these weights at the asylum. In every department but that of the clerk, the same want of system was found. Articles could not show any record of clothes furnished to patients' friends, in fact could not tell anything about these articles.

A complete remodeling of the business department is absolutely necessary, and the result will be a protection of the interests of every one concerned. The steward seemed to have no many departments depending upon him that it is not reasonable to suppose that he can attend to all satisfactorily. The cook did not seem very clear as to whom he was responsible.

The laundryman is in much the same position. The matron is clearly out of place in her department. She has nothing to do with the housekeeping duties. My impression is that the work she is now doing, viz., the supervision of the fifty women patients and the six nurses, should be undertaken by the assistant matron, and the whole housekeeping department including kitchen, laundry, daily requisitions, supervision of clothing and repairs, and general comfort of the household, be given to her to look after. If she is qualified to do this an immense saving will be effected.

to say nothing of the increased comfort of the patients. In the whole institution there is abundant evidence to show that a marked reduction in the per capita cost.

A glance at the bills for coal during the past year makes plain that there is a defect either in the heating arrangements or in the management of them. The fact that the enormous increase in the consumption of fuel dates from the installation of the new plant, leaves an impression that there may be inherent defects in the system. When it is remarked that in this institution there are no demands for steam for pumping water, no machinery to be run in carpenter's shop or laundry—in fact, there is no machinery outside of the small electric lighting plant—the wonder is that the coal bill is so high. Add to this the fact that the climate is a particularly mild one, and the marvel at the cost is still greater. During the year 1900, the cost of the fuel and lighting at the New Westminster asylum was \$7,837.75, or, in other words, the per capita expenditure something in the neighborhood of thirty-two dollars. As a matter of comparison, I have turned up a recent report of the inspector of public charities in Ontario, and have compared the per capita cost of heating and lighting during an average year. In the six hospitals the average is seventeen dollars. In three of these institutions this amount included the pumping of the water supply, and in all the running of much machinery in laundries and workshops. The climate in Ontario is not by any means a mild one, including as it does a severe winter and long and cold autumn and spring. Coal is, in some localities, somewhat cheaper than in the New Westminster, in others about the same price. Before discussing the heating plant, it would be well to mention some very evident sources of waste. The electric lighting plant includes an engine with 7-

inch by 7-inch cylinder, run at a steam pressure of 90 pounds. This engine requires a consumption of 90 pounds of coal per hour, run at a speed of 350, and contains in the works, air. For five months of the year it runs eleven and a half hours per day; for seven months, five hours. The amount of heat lost by this method of exhaust is very great. If diverted into the heating system, after being carefully cleaned from oil, it would save the consumption of much coal.

Another Great Waste
occurs in the so-called drying room in the laundry, a most incomplete and wasteful arrangement. The steam-pipe running to the laundry cannot be properly covered, as the ground above it is hot and steaming. The arrangement of hot water heaters is distant parts of the building is an expensive one, especially in summer, and the absence of control valves at several points in the main pipes is a marked defect. Not enough care is shown in the control of the system to shut off the flow of water, instead of shutting off radiators. One unoccupied ward was intensely hot, and yet the windows were wide open. The charge against the present system is that it is an expensive one to maintain. My impression is that before condemning it certain changes should be made. The trapping is manifestly imperfect, the traps being nothing more than simple seals, which are apt to become clogged with dirt. The traps should be of the automatic type of approved type, the proper covering of mains, and if necessary, returns, should be completed. In lawn house, the furthest point from the boiler, a hot water boiler should be placed in the range by which it is standing. When these changes have been made it is probable a marked improvement in the system will be effected. If there is a difference of opinion between those who installed the plant and those who are running it, the contractors should be given opportunity to demonstrate the fact that the plant will do its work satisfactorily or economically.

In these days, when steam heating is almost an exact science, there should be no difficulty in making known any defect in the arrangements. Screenings should certainly be burned under the high-pressure boiler at least; their cost is very moderate in British Columbia, and when they are burned in proper grades, they force draft if necessary, they are a great saving. This has been done, and to the satisfaction of the Ontario government in their institutions time and again. Whether they would be satisfactory under the heating boilers is a question for

Study and Experiment.
The laundry could be improved by a small expenditure, and while at present it might not be advisable to put in washing machines, a steam mangle and a conveniences, had an extractor a great help. As so many Chinese patients, who understand laundry work, are available, washing furnishes an excellent industry, and possibly machines can be done without.

On every hand, it is freely admitted that under the management of the present medical superintendent a wonderful advance has been made in the care and treatment of the patients at New Westminster—advances in the face of great difficulties. It is much to his credit that such has been the case; and it is to be hoped that further advances should be attempted, it is not intended to reflect on the good work already done. The medical superintendent appears to carry the respect and good-will of all those who come in contact with him, and I am satisfied that he has made every effort to keep up with the times. In going through the wards and conversing with attendants and patients, the highest ideal of hospital work had not yet been achieved. In other words, the employees had not realized the truth that the institution was built for the patients who were there for care and treatment. While there was no indication of abuse or unkindness, there was the attitude of "keeper" rather than the nurse, or even attendant.

perhaps the surroundings and lack of facilities for development of patients' hobbies. This idea must be dispelled. It means trouble, but it also means results. If at any time it is considered advisable to enlarge the asylum, I would suggest that some arable land be purchased in the vicinity, and

A Farm Colony,
such as we have at Rockwood, instituted. This is a cheap but home-like building, erected largely by patients' labor, and giving accommodation for thirty-two patients. It is managed by two attendants, one of whom, with patients' labor, cares for thirty milk cows, supervises the milking, has charge of the pig pens and helps with the farm work. The colony contains the happiest patients at Rockwood. It is a cheap and satisfactory method of housing harmless chronics, and they give no end of help with the

A CRAVING.
Nature Hints to Us of Food That is Needed.
It is interesting to know that food alone, of the right kind, will surely cure most diseases.

A young lady in Corry, Pa., was seriously ill as the result of two serious falls, and from overwork, "was an invalid for five years. She says: "It was impossible to gain strength. I had to lie down most of every afternoon whether I had company, work or pleasure I wanted ever so much to enjoy."
"Two months ago I began using Grape Nuts Food and experienced a gain in strength at once. In less than a week I did not require more than an hour's rest, and now when I have eaten my dinner, of which Grape Nuts forms the most part, I am not obliged to go to bed, but go to work or play instead. I am always hungry for Grape Nuts, for they satisfy some craving I can scarcely define."
"A friend of mine is nursing a five-months-old baby, she is inordinately fond of Grape Nuts Food, but found it necessary to forego the luxury of the usual amount because it increased the flow of milk so much as to cause discomfort."
Structural defects have caused the adoption of a plan in the refractory ward that must be classed as dangerous. In some instances two patients occupy one

bedroom. This is certainly an unsafe arrangement and a branch of well established rules. It would be well to alter this, particularly in wards where dangerous patients are confined. A more spacious and comfortable should gradually be replaced by something better. When it is remembered that the British Columbia government has been so lavish in its expenditure on its hospital it is remarkable that the wards should be so bare and unattractive. The bedding is ample and of good quality. The custom of allowing patients and attendants to smoke when and where they please is—

Dangerous and Offensive.
A well defined rule fixing time and place should be instituted. During my visit although the weather was very fine no walking parties were organized, although in my opinion nearly every patient in the asylum might have been taking exercise, and a large number of them working. Very few patients were in restraint, although one was in what is called a box bed, a contrivance that cannot be compared to a hospital or lunatic. The question of restraint is one that has been discussed with a good deal of heat and acrimony. Without going into the merits of the subject, or asserting that no case of insanity requires restraint, I will merely say that eighteen years or more ago we adopted non-restraint at Rockwood, against which we believed to be our better judgment. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can be found, especially if the attendants are taught to feel interested in their patients. Since that time no case requiring restraint has been met with, and I am satisfied that if proper and elaborate schemes of employment are adopted, the box bed, camisole and strait-jacket will be consigned to the museum, where the relics of former cruelties at New Westminster are kept and exhibited. Now comes the inevitable question of what should be substituted. While it is possible to make the sweeping general statement—substitute employment—the working out of the details of the scheme requires considerable ingenuity. The conditions are unfavorable, and yet no end of opportunity for development can

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co. Limited. Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries. Steam Gas House. Coal. Double Screened Lump, Run of the Mine, Washed Nuts and Screenings.

The Daily Times. Published every day (except Sunday) by the Times Printing & Publishing Co. W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

- Offices: 26 Broad Street. Telephone No. 20. Daily, one month, by carrier, 75. Daily, one week, by carrier, 15.0. Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m. if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

AMENDING THE LAWS.

Wisdom is multiplying upon the earth. Our legislators are gathering it up in great heaps and incorporating it in statutes designed to secure to man his rights and add to his happiness. As conditions are ever varying, however, it is commonly found that the act which seemed to be all right at the time it emerged from the state of being a bill requires amendment every session. This gives the legislature an excuse for its existence, the orators an opportunity to talk and the practical man a chance to demonstrate that the state of perfection in legislation is still a long distance ahead.

The complaints about defects developing through the working of the Placer Mining Act have been loud and deep, and the Minister of Mines, by and with the assistance of the practical miners in the House, is endeavoring to make the crooked straight by numerous amendments, and if any miner has a protest to make he had better make it without loss of time. The designations of bench, hill and gulch diggings are wiped out, and "streams and ravines" are made to include natural water courses, whether containing water or not. The privilege of one month in which to obtain a free miner's license by any one who has staked a claim, without renewing his license, is abolished. The most radical change is in regard to the size of claims. These are increased from 100 feet to 250 feet for bar diggings. In the case of discovery claims the discoverer is allowed 600 feet instead of 300 as before, and two discoverers 1,000 feet instead of 600 as before.

FREED THE CAPTIVE.

Perhaps it is just as well for his reputation that President McKinley is not given to much talking. For instance, he said in his inaugural address that the United States is not making war upon the Philippines. But what did the president land his troops in the Philippines for? It was not necessary for the United States to go there to free the downtrodden Cubans. The leaders of the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific claim that they had all but achieved their independence when the United States took up the quarrel of the Cubans, and to grant them the fullest measure of liberty consistently with the safeguarding of the interests which

the United States has acquired. There is no pretence that the Philippines will be granted the same terms. What is the reason for the difference of treatment? It is because our neighbors went into Cuba with loud proclamations that their only object was to set the fugitive free and that they would be ashamed to grow openly now that they have no intention of relinquishing their grip? High-sounding protestations of exhibitions of superior virtue to the other powers in the treatment of the Chinese cannot conceal the intention of the United States to hold on to all the territory it gained in the war with Spain. Cuba may be granted some measure of self-government, but she will remain under the suzerainty of her disinterested big neighbor.

DR. CLARKE'S REPORT.

Judging by the report which the government has received from a man who is unquestionably competent to give an opinion, some radical changes are necessary in the management of the asylum for the insane at Westminster. In fact, perhaps it would not be too strong if we were to say that it is time the whole system were torn up by the roots and a new and different regime inaugurated. Apparently the right thing has not been done either by the patients nor the public. The inmates of the asylum have not received the attention usually extended to the unfortunate in these days of supreme regard for all who are afflicted, and the substance of the province, if it has not been wantonly wasted, has not been conserved as it should have been. Probably there is no particular blame to be attached to any of the employees of the asylum. They simply have not approached their duties in the proper spirit, being apparently under the impression, as the doctor says in effect, that the institution was created for their convenience rather than the comfort and well-being of the patients. It may be that the blame for this condition of affairs for the most part rests upon the shoulders of the provincial authorities. With proper inspection and supervision such conditions should never have obtained. But whatever the cause, the report deals quite unspicily with conditions as they exist, and it now only remains for the government to take the matter up and apply the remedy.

THE "TRAINED EYE."

They are having some fun in Hamilton with the editor of the Times because he took part in a recent spelling contest and slipped up on a word. It is a good enough joke in its way, but that is all there is in it. There is no man alive who can spell every word in the dictionary, and professional writers, proof-readers, etc., spell by eye rather than by ear. It is a safe proposition that the Times man who slipped upon a single word would be the first to detect the error if the word were written incorrectly and placed before him, and that if he were asked to write it instead of spelling it aloud he would write it correctly. There need at one time to be a printer in this city who could not spell the word "parade" if asked to do so, and could not fix in his mind where the double i came in. But he could always put it correctly in type—his trained eye did the trick.

THE KEEPING OF LENT.

Katharine Leslie in Toronto World. Many, and dare we say amusing, are the few rules that by our countrymen. The giving up of chocolate creams, the renunciation of dancing in favor of afternoon card parties, the adoption of a saintly seriousness of expression and manner, the abstinance from pronounced gaiety or frivolity, a strict attendance to church matters, the retiring at a reasonable hour nightly for 40 days, the abstinance from parties, if asked to do so, and could not fix in his mind where the double i came in. But he could always put it correctly in type—his trained eye did the trick.

WOMAN HIGHLY IMAGINATIVE.

A Chicago judge has granted a new trial on the ground that the verdict was based largely on the testimony of women. He does not hold that women are greater prevaricators than men, but simply that they are much more imaginative, which, in effect, amounts to the same thing. It is well, however, that women are highly imaginative; otherwise how many men would win favor with them?

BRITISH MINTS.

The establishment of a mint in Canada will make the fourth branch of the British mint in operation outside London. The other three are located in Australia—in Melbourne, Sydney and Perth, respectively. The value of the gold coin output from these four mints during 1899 was as follows: The royal mint, London, \$42,091,555; Melbourne, \$28,138,835; Sydney, \$16,020,000; Perth, \$3,468,850.

SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS.

The United States will continue to build moderate-sized battleships, and heavily armored, but swift cruisers, and thereby it will maintain the efficiency of its navy. It has had no reason to depart from this policy thus far, but if the new British vessels develop exceptionally good qualities, it will see the wisdom of increasing the construction of ships of that class.

LET IN THE LIGHT.

Publicity for public business is the key-note of official efficiency. Publicity in their own affairs is what the merchant wants, and publicity is what, sooner or later, they will have. Secrecy invites suspicion and breeds distrust.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Canadians should stay at home and invest their money at home. This is the land of promise.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

To the Editor:—Now that the question of medical abuses has become a question of public interest, it is to be hoped that both sides will lay their case before the public in an intelligent manner; it is only by such a course that those outside of the societies can arrive at unbiased conclusions. It seems to me from remarks made by the doctors that societies have been asking too much for the remuneration given. Will the physicians engage in a practice before the combination publicly state the facts in connection therewith, and also whether the initiative was taken by them in withdrawing therefrom or by other members of the profession whose abilities were not recognized by the societies?

AT SEA.

James Whitcomb Riley. O we go down to sea in ships— But Hope remains behind, And Love, with laughter on his lips, And Peace of passive mind; While out across the deeps of night, With lifted sails of prayer, We voyage in quest of light, Nor find it anywhere. O Thou who roughest earth and sea, Thy keepest from our eyes The shores of an eternity. In calm of Paradise, Blow back to us our foolish quest With all the driving rain. Of blinding tears and wild unrest, And waft us home again.

COSTLY DIVORCE.

Bylander in Toronto Star. Divorce by the Senate is preposterous and belongs to a bygone age. It is the ghost of the old-fashioned divorce of the mockery of the law, in England, where in former days you could be divorced only by an act of parliament originating in the House of Lords. Judge Maule, the laughing philosopher of the bench, had to try a poor man for bigamy. The man was proved guilty, but pleaded the unfaithfulness of his wife. "Fugitive," said Maule, "you are to understand that in this country there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. If your wife was unfaithful, your proper course was to bring a suit in the Ecclesiastical court for divorce a mensa et thoro." Having gained this suit, you should have a bill brought into the House of Lords for a divorce a vinculo. This proceeding would have cost you at least a thousand pounds, and you probably in the whole course of your life never possessed a thousand pounds. You see then how in this country there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. The sentence of the court upon you is, "You are to understand that in this country there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. If your wife was unfaithful, your proper course was to bring a suit in the Ecclesiastical court for divorce a mensa et thoro."

THE "TRAINED EYE."

They are having some fun in Hamilton with the editor of the Times because he took part in a recent spelling contest and slipped up on a word. It is a good enough joke in its way, but that is all there is in it. There is no man alive who can spell every word in the dictionary, and professional writers, proof-readers, etc., spell by eye rather than by ear. It is a safe proposition that the Times man who slipped upon a single word would be the first to detect the error if the word were written incorrectly and placed before him, and that if he were asked to write it instead of spelling it aloud he would write it correctly. There need at one time to be a printer in this city who could not spell the word "parade" if asked to do so, and could not fix in his mind where the double i came in. But he could always put it correctly in type—his trained eye did the trick.

THE KEEPING OF LENT.

Katharine Leslie in Toronto World. Many, and dare we say amusing, are the few rules that by our countrymen. The giving up of chocolate creams, the renunciation of dancing in favor of afternoon card parties, the adoption of a saintly seriousness of expression and manner, the abstinance from pronounced gaiety or frivolity, a strict attendance to church matters, the retiring at a reasonable hour nightly for 40 days, the abstinance from parties, if asked to do so, and could not fix in his mind where the double i came in. But he could always put it correctly in type—his trained eye did the trick.

WOMAN HIGHLY IMAGINATIVE.

A Chicago judge has granted a new trial on the ground that the verdict was based largely on the testimony of women. He does not hold that women are greater prevaricators than men, but simply that they are much more imaginative, which, in effect, amounts to the same thing. It is well, however, that women are highly imaginative; otherwise how many men would win favor with them?

BRITISH MINTS.

The establishment of a mint in Canada will make the fourth branch of the British mint in operation outside London. The other three are located in Australia—in Melbourne, Sydney and Perth, respectively. The value of the gold coin output from these four mints during 1899 was as follows: The royal mint, London, \$42,091,555; Melbourne, \$28,138,835; Sydney, \$16,020,000; Perth, \$3,468,850.

SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS.

The United States will continue to build moderate-sized battleships, and heavily armored, but swift cruisers, and thereby it will maintain the efficiency of its navy. It has had no reason to depart from this policy thus far, but if the new British vessels develop exceptionally good qualities, it will see the wisdom of increasing the construction of ships of that class.

LET IN THE LIGHT.

Publicity for public business is the key-note of official efficiency. Publicity in their own affairs is what the merchant wants, and publicity is what, sooner or later, they will have. Secrecy invites suspicion and breeds distrust.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Canadians should stay at home and invest their money at home. This is the land of promise.

H. M. S. PELICAN SOLD.

Old Timer Disposed of to Hudson's Bay Co.—H. M. S. Imperieuse on Reserve Squadron. The ship Pelican, which many Victorians will remember on this station years ago, but which of late years has been lying idle, has been sold to the Hudson's Bay company, and so far as the navy is concerned, this ends the career of what has been one of the most serviceable vessels in the British navy. The Pelican was built at Devonport in 1874, at a cost of £60,437, and was the largest steam warship that had been up to that time laid down in the Western yard. She has been so often refitted and repaired that but little is left of the original Pelican, in fact no less than £46,000 has been spent on her since she was first completed for sea. This expenditure, however, appears to have been thoroughly justified, as the vessel, although twenty-three years old, has been no less than eighteen and a half years on foreign stations, her last continuous service being ten years on the North American and West Indies station, from which she returned to Devonport in February, 1890. Prior to that she was employed on the Pacific station from November, 1877, to March, 1882, and then, after being refitted at Devonport, she was again sent to the Pacific station, where she remained from April, 1884, until May, 1888.

WOMEN SLAVES.

China is the great slave country of the world. There are 10,000,000 human beings, mostly girls and women, in servitude here. China has 400,000,000 inhabitants. There is scarcely a Chinese family of means in any of the provinces, Macao, or Amoy but possesses one or more slave girls. I was offered a beautiful Chinese girl in Shanghai for £10. Girls are sold from any age from three to fifteen, and most commonly at seven or eight. The price ranges from £2 upward, according to age and beauty. The prettiest girls are the most desirable. Most of the girls are bought to work about the house. It is cheaper to buy a servant than to hire one. In sales a clause is often put in the agreement that girls are not to be resold for improper purposes. If not, their masters can do as they please. Theoretically there are no slaves in Hongkong, as it is British territory, but in reality the city is full of them. They are the maid servants and nurses of the Chinese. It is not uncommon to find from twenty to thirty slaves in a single family. You often see a gaily dressed woman riding out to call on the back of a slave girl. The woman's arms are thrown about the neck of the slave and little feet peep out of her petticoats behind. Female slaves are often presents from one man to another, and frequently they form a part of the bridal outfit. They are commonly bought as secondary wives and often as concubines.

I heard the other day of a mandarin who is looking out for an English-speaking boy, at a cost of about £3,000. Her after-very trial was carried out last week. Very little now remains to be done on board, and she will be immediately cleaned up and prepared for the fleet reserve. She will probably supersede H. M. S. Severn as guardship of the Harwich district, and being a more powerful ship than her predecessor, she will be an acquisition to the reserve squadron.

The extensive character of the repairs and alterations necessary in the machinery of the cruiser Hyacinth, at Devonport, before she will be ready for sea, has necessitated another postponement of the trials under the direction of the special boiler committee. Under present arrangements, even by working overtime, she will not be out of dockyard hands until the second week in April. A copy of the Naval and Military Record to hand contains an interesting write-up of the nautical version of "Robinson Crusoe," a pantomime written by Messrs. A. Evans, F. E. P. Haigh, and V. R. Brandes, of H. M. S. Warspite, and successfully presented in the Sail Loft of the naval yard a short while ago. Particulars of the production appeared in these columns at the time of the entertainment.

RECITAL PROGRAMME.

- To Be Rendered by Noted Organist Here on Friday Evening Next. F. J. Claxton in writing to a friend from Portland, says: "After having heard Clarence Eddy, 'He is without doubt one of, if not the greatest of living organists, and I feel sure you could fill St. John's, if the people only knew who he is, here, the people simply petitioned him to play, as he had no intention of doing so." The following is the programme for Friday evening at St. John's church: "The Song of the Lilies" (from "Judith Macabean's"). (Arranged by Dr. George C. Martin.) (a) "Le Cygne" (The Swan). Saint-Jacques (Arranged by Alex. Guilman.) (b) Nuptial March. Alex. Guilman. Sonata in the Style of Handel. W. W. Wostenholme. Largo. Minuet. Allegro Cantabile and Toccata. Ch. M. Widor (From the Fifth Organ Symphony.) Lamentation, op. 45. Alex. Guilman. Prelude and Fugue in A Minor, J. S. Bach (a) "Ave Maria" (from "The Song of the Lilies"). (Arranged by E. H. Lemare.) (b) "Funeral March of a Marionette." (Arranged by W. F. Best.) Barcarolle. E. H. Lemare. Theme, Variations and Finale. Louis Thiele.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Seven Japanese Tried to Reach the Other Side—Persistence of No. Avial. Somewhere in this city or vicinity are seven Japanese who must certainly consider themselves the objects of Madame Fortune's displeasure, that is if they have any impressions at all on the subject. A week ago last Friday, imbued with a desire to east in their lot in the inviting cities of the Sound, they took passage on Dowell & Co. schooner "The Seattle." They arrived, but it was with their arrival that their tribulations commenced. The immigration officer's eagle eye immediately alighted on the little group of immigrants, and he decided to investigate. There was a board of inquiry, and the originals were subjected to an exhaustive interrogation. With true Asiatic nativity they hedged some of the questions, and the result was they were declared unqualified to join the population of the great republic to the south, so they were sent back. Though somewhat disappointed, they were not discouraged, and on Friday last they made another effort. This time they took passage on the "Rohle." Perhaps they thought the immigration authorities on the other side were of a discriminative turn of mind. But fortune was no kinder than before, and a couple of days after saw them safely and soundly landed on British earth again.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

"Oh, Mr. Saltis, I cannot accept your offer!" "But I thought you loved me?" "Oh, but this will be my thirteenth engagement." "Oh, is that all? Then call the others off and begin on a new dozen." EASY. William, go up to my room. Back of my wardrobe there are— "Cigars, sir?" "Yes. How did you find them?" "Oh, very good, indeed, sir."

WOMEN SLAVES.

China is the great slave country of the world. There are 10,000,000 human beings, mostly girls and women, in servitude here. China has 400,000,000 inhabitants. There is scarcely a Chinese family of means in any of the provinces, Macao, or Amoy but possesses one or more slave girls. I was offered a beautiful Chinese girl in Shanghai for £10. Girls are sold from any age from three to fifteen, and most commonly at seven or eight. The price ranges from £2 upward, according to age and beauty. The prettiest girls are the most desirable. Most of the girls are bought to work about the house. It is cheaper to buy a servant than to hire one. In sales a clause is often put in the agreement that girls are not to be resold for improper purposes. If not, their masters can do as they please. Theoretically there are no slaves in Hongkong, as it is British territory, but in reality the city is full of them. They are the maid servants and nurses of the Chinese. It is not uncommon to find from twenty to thirty slaves in a single family. You often see a gaily dressed woman riding out to call on the back of a slave girl. The woman's arms are thrown about the neck of the slave and little feet peep out of her petticoats behind. Female slaves are often presents from one man to another, and frequently they form a part of the bridal outfit. They are commonly bought as secondary wives and often as concubines.

I heard the other day of a mandarin who is looking out for an English-speaking boy, at a cost of about £3,000. Her after-very trial was carried out last week. Very little now remains to be done on board, and she will be immediately cleaned up and prepared for the fleet reserve. She will probably supersede H. M. S. Severn as guardship of the Harwich district, and being a more powerful ship than her predecessor, she will be an acquisition to the reserve squadron.

The extensive character of the repairs and alterations necessary in the machinery of the cruiser Hyacinth, at Devonport, before she will be ready for sea, has necessitated another postponement of the trials under the direction of the special boiler committee. Under present arrangements, even by working overtime, she will not be out of dockyard hands until the second week in April. A copy of the Naval and Military Record to hand contains an interesting write-up of the nautical version of "Robinson Crusoe," a pantomime written by Messrs. A. Evans, F. E. P. Haigh, and V. R. Brandes, of H. M. S. Warspite, and successfully presented in the Sail Loft of the naval yard a short while ago. Particulars of the production appeared in these columns at the time of the entertainment.

RECITAL PROGRAMME.

- To Be Rendered by Noted Organist Here on Friday Evening Next. F. J. Claxton in writing to a friend from Portland, says: "After having heard Clarence Eddy, 'He is without doubt one of, if not the greatest of living organists, and I feel sure you could fill St. John's, if the people only knew who he is, here, the people simply petitioned him to play, as he had no intention of doing so." The following is the programme for Friday evening at St. John's church: "The Song of the Lilies" (from "Judith Macabean's"). (Arranged by Dr. George C. Martin.) (a) "Le Cygne" (The Swan). Saint-Jacques (Arranged by Alex. Guilman.) (b) Nuptial March. Alex. Guilman. Sonata in the Style of Handel. W. W. Wostenholme. Largo. Minuet. Allegro Cantabile and Toccata. Ch. M. Widor (From the Fifth Organ Symphony.) Lamentation, op. 45. Alex. Guilman. Prelude and Fugue in A Minor, J. S. Bach (a) "Ave Maria" (from "The Song of the Lilies"). (Arranged by E. H. Lemare.) (b) "Funeral March of a Marionette." (Arranged by W. F. Best.) Barcarolle. E. H. Lemare. Theme, Variations and Finale. Louis Thiele.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Seven Japanese Tried to Reach the Other Side—Persistence of No. Avial. Somewhere in this city or vicinity are seven Japanese who must certainly consider themselves the objects of Madame Fortune's displeasure, that is if they have any impressions at all on the subject. A week ago last Friday, imbued with a desire to east in their lot in the inviting cities of the Sound, they took passage on Dowell & Co. schooner "The Seattle." They arrived, but it was with their arrival that their tribulations commenced. The immigration officer's eagle eye immediately alighted on the little group of immigrants, and he decided to investigate. There was a board of inquiry, and the originals were subjected to an exhaustive interrogation. With true Asiatic nativity they hedged some of the questions, and the result was they were declared unqualified to join the population of the great republic to the south, so they were sent back. Though somewhat disappointed, they were not discouraged, and on Friday last they made another effort. This time they took passage on the "Rohle." Perhaps they thought the immigration authorities on the other side were of a discriminative turn of mind. But fortune was no kinder than before, and a couple of days after saw them safely and soundly landed on British earth again.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

"Oh, Mr. Saltis, I cannot accept your offer!" "But I thought you loved me?" "Oh, but this will be my thirteenth engagement." "Oh, is that all? Then call the others off and begin on a new dozen." EASY. William, go up to my room. Back of my wardrobe there are— "Cigars, sir?" "Yes. How did you find them?" "Oh, very good, indeed, sir."

LONG CREDIT.

Has been the ruin of thousands. Groceries and provisions. Are sold at Cash Prices. Everything of the best, and the best of everything. Deville, Sons & Co., THE SUPPLY STORES, Hillside Avenue and First St. TEL. 324. VICTORIA.

The Nordheimer Piano. Has always been the representative Canadian piano, and musical people have long had a general direction for its tone charms the ear of the layman as well as the musician. Its cases show the real progress of art, and has the heartiest admiration and support of all its purchasers. A new cartload of specially selected Nordheimer Pianos has just arrived.

M. W. Wait & Co.

Sole Representatives. 44 GOVERNMENT STREET. GRAND ORGAN RECITAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH Friday Evening, March 8th AT 8 O'CLOCK. CLARENCE EDDY

ALL ABOUT RINGS.

Rings have been worn by both savage and civilized people from the remotest antiquity. They have been worn in the ears, in the nose, around the neck, and around the wrists and the ankles. But the most famous and universal use of rings has always been for finger-adornment. In ancient times they were used merely for ornament, but had their use as signet rings. The old Egyptians wore what were known as "tebh," or finger rings, and "khatem," or signet rings. They also had certain kinds of rings that were used as money. At one time finger rings were the emblem of rank and authority. They were of two kinds—the solid ring made of gold, silver, copper or iron, with a square or oval bezel, on which the subject to be impressed was either sunk or cut in intaglio, and the so-called ring of "cut" or "bezel," set in frames of gold or silver. These scaraboid rings were often used for bezels. As a rule, the base of the bezels was engraved with hieroglyphics, the names of monarchs, mottoes and devices, and figures of the deities. Very valuable gold rings with revolving bezels have been found, as that of Thothmes III, and another Horns. The Horns ring contained as much as \$100 worth of pure gold. Like the seal and counter-seal of the present day, the rings having revolving bezels could make two impressions.

By early Greek and Roman were iron signet rings. In later times they covered their fingers with rings, even wearing them on their thumbs. Some of the very wealthy Romans had rings for exclusive winter wear, and others that they wore only in summer. Rings are closely associated with many of the Oriental beliefs and superstitions. Among the marvels attributed to Solomon's ring, it was believed to have power to seal up the refractory Jinn in jars and hurl them into the Red Sea. The Greeks believed that many rings possessed magic power; thus it was said that the ring of Gyges rendered him wholly invisible when its stone was turned inward. And the ring of Poly-crates, so it was said, was thrown into the sea to conciliate Neimeis, and eventually its owner found it inside of a fish. Many explanations have been given why rings have, from the most ancient times, been connected with marriage. One reason given is that the ring, having no end, thereby symbolises eternity and constancy. It has been said, too, that in ancient days the delivery of the signet ring to anyone was a sign of greatest confidence in like manner the transfer of a ring from husband to wife was a sign that she was to be his confidante. In Iceland, at one time, as a part of the marriage ceremony the bridegroom passed his hand through a large ring and clasped the hand of his bride.—D. V. E. in Philadelphia Times.

TEAS.

From all the celebrated parks in bulk, lead and tin packages. FROM THE MILDEST CEYLON TO THE STRONGEST INDIAN. PRIORS TO SUIT ALL POCKETS. Choice Potatoes, per sack \$1.10 2 Star Flour \$1.10 3 Star Flour \$1.10 Lake of the Woods Hungarian 1.20 100 lbs. for \$1.45

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street.

NEW IMPORTATION FLORAL SOAPS

Ranging in price from 10c to 50c per tablet. We are headquarters for Pure Soaps and invite inspection.

SWEET BRIAR, SWEET ELYSIUM, SWEET NAPOLEON, VIOLETTE DOUX, ROSE DIAMOND, LA CAMPANIA, OLEMAIS, SWAN'S DOWN, GUMBER AND GLECHERINE, ONYX ROQUET, ETC.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.
TELEPHONE 425. 18 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.

A New Store and a New Stock

OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS. All the latest styles in Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, etc. Men's Underwear and Sox, new goods arriving almost daily. Special strongly made Overalls for the workman, 50c. up. Underwear, double breasted and all wool, 75c. All shapes and styles in Hats. Try the new store, and get the best quality for the least money.

PHILLIPS' 104 Government Street.
(Adelphia Block)

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 5, 5 a. m.—The vast high barometer area which spread westward over Canada yesterday, now covers the western portion of the continent from the Pacific to the Great Lakes. It is causing zero temperatures in the Territories, sharp frosts on the Lower Mainland and portions of Vancouver Island, and generally fair weather from the Coast to the Missouri valley, while in Manitoba moderate west and north easterly prevail, with temperatures from 10 to 20 below zero.

Forecasts.
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Wednesday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, mostly north and east, continued fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, mostly north and east, continued fair, not much change in temperature.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.50; temperature, 37; minimum, 37; wind, 12 miles N.; weather, fair.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.62; temperature, 30; minimum, 20; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Kanloops—Barometer, 30.74; temperature, 26; minimum, 20; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.64; temperature, 16; minimum, 14; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Try new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

IVORY SOAP at Jameson's, 33, Port Street.

Scissors, table and pocket cutlery, razors, etc. Shore's Hardware.

Free Delivery of Bicycle Repair Work. Rambler Cycle, Weller Bros.

Free Delivery of Groceries. Home's Grocery.

Fresh Oysters Daily from our own beds at Sooke. Price, per gallon, \$3.00; per quart, 75c. New England Hotel.

This evening in Knox Presbyterian church a stereopticon entertainment will be given by J. Lewis, followed by a miscellaneous concert. Mr. Lewis has given many enjoyable exhibitions, and his ability in this direction is well known the church will be doubtless crowded.

Arrangements have been completed by the members of the Congregational church for the lecture in the A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday evening next by Rev. B. B. Blyth, B. A., late corporal of E. Battery, R. C. E. A., on "Reminiscences of the Boer War." This subject is a most interesting one, and no doubt a large number will be present. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund.

The death occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital of Miss McCreagor. Deceased was 55 years of age and has resided in this city for the past seven years. She was a well known temperance worker and belonged to the Royal Templars. At one time she was a missionary in India. As far as known she has no relations in this city, but has a sister-in-law in Seattle. The funeral has not as yet been arranged.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Salbach took place Sunday afternoon from the Home for Aged and Infirm Women at 2:30. Services were conducted at the Home and grave by Rev. Dr. Campbell. There was a large attendance, including the ladies' committee of the Home, who were present in a body. The following acted as pallbearers: P. Carne, Sr., F. V. Robertson, J. Cotford, J. H. McEldra, G. Walker and A. Tolmie.

Free Delivery of Groceries. Home's Grocery.

Just the Place You Are Looking For

Johns Bros. can supply you with almost everything in the eatable line and at rock bottom prices. Call and inspect, and get quotations at our Grocery and Meat Market.

JOHNS BROS.
259 Douglas Street.

—Steamer Charming left Vancouver at 1.45 p. m., and connected with the train.

—Hon. Dr. Montague and Aid, Langrill will give a free lecture on Independent Forestry to-night in Institute hall. All are welcome.

—The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church held their usual monthly consecration meeting last night, at which there was a fair attendance.

—The death took place last Sunday of Mrs. Patten, widow of the late Charles Patten, at her residence, Cedar Hill, Deceased was 60 years of age. The funeral has not as yet been arranged.

—The remains of the late John Rees, a former resident of this city, who died at San Francisco arrived at noon today on steamer Walla Walla, for Victoria, at her residence, Cedar Hill. The funeral will take place on Thursday, the interment being at Saanich.

—Steamer Walla Walla, which arrived from San Francisco at noon, brought 140 tons of California produce for Victoria merchants. She was half a day late in reaching port, having been delayed by head winds on the voyage North.

—The first of the Lenten series of organ recitals in St. John's church was given by Mr. Longfield after evensong on Sunday evening last. Mr. Longfield was ably assisted by Messrs. J. B. Brown, Cave and Jesse Longfield, and Miss Jackson.

—The extra attraction for next Saturday evening's drill hall concert will be a grand cakewalk for a prize of ten dollars. This cakewalk is open to all comers, and entries close at 12 o'clock (noon) on Thursday, at the Army & Navy Cigar Store.

—A large number of members were present this morning at the meeting of the Friendly Help Society. Most of the time was occupied in the transaction of routine business. It was decided that the annual meeting of the society should be held on the 23rd of the month, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

—Under the new management of the C. P. N. company, several changes have been made in the disposition of some of the masters. Capt. Hughes, formerly of the Queen City, takes charge of the Tees, which leaves to-morrow night for the Dawson harbor.

—The parade of the New York police, which took place June 1st, 1900, now being shown at the Searchlight this week, is a very fine picture, and should be seen by all. The programme this week is amusing and instructive for old and young. The price of admission is within reach of all. For ladies and gentlemen and for children under 10 years. Bring the children to see the "hippopotamus being fed at the Zoo" in New York. Open daily, 62 Fort Street.

—J. H. Greer, agent of the White Pass & Yukon railway, has received information that the large American commercial houses doing business in Dawson have restored the prices which existed before the cut rates were in vogue in that city. The change is made upon instructions received from the headquarters of the houses. The cessation of the cut rates will, it is said, materially affect the smaller traders, who are not connected with the transport companies.

—The drill hall concert next Thursday evening in aid of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the Cumberland mine disaster, promises to be a most enjoyable event, for in addition to the especially attractive nature of the band's selections, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has signified his intention of being present. It is also rumored that a number of people are forming "parties" to attend this concert, the entire gross receipts of which will be forwarded to the fund.

—The Friendly Help Society held their usual meeting this evening. The usual reports and routine business were dispatched. Thirty-four persons were assisted during the month; sixteen had groceries, nine had fuel, three had milk daily and sixteen had clothing. Donations are thankfully acknowledged from the following: Clothing, Mrs. Renouf, Mrs. Sea, Miss Carr, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Henry Macaulay, Miss Williams, A. Friend, Mrs. L. H. Hardie, Mrs. John Irving, Mr. W. A. Ward, new hats, ribbons, toys, etc. The Sterling, meat, R. Porter & Sons; cash, the city and provincial government. It has been decided to hold the annual meeting on the 23rd inst.

—The death occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital of Miss McCreagor. Deceased was 55 years of age and has resided in this city for the past seven years. She was a well known temperance worker and belonged to the Royal Templars. At one time she was a missionary in India. As far as known she has no relations in this city, but has a sister-in-law in Seattle. The funeral has not as yet been arranged.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Salbach took place Sunday afternoon from the Home for Aged and Infirm Women at 2:30. Services were conducted at the Home and grave by Rev. Dr. Campbell. There was a large attendance, including the ladies' committee of the Home, who were present in a body. The following acted as pallbearers: P. Carne, Sr., F. V. Robertson, J. Cotford, J. H. McEldra, G. Walker and A. Tolmie.

The regular weekly entertainment in the Temperance hall on Saturday evening was, as usual, a success. A large number were in attendance and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The entertainment was entirely in the hands of the gentlemen, and they demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present that they could entertain an audience with as much success as the ladies. An especially good programme is being arranged for next Saturday evening.

—Yesterday afternoon the eight seamen charged with desertion from the British bark Senator, which is loading lumber at Chemung for Liverpool, appeared before Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court. The seamen were defended as counsel J. P. Walls, Capt. Harrison, of the Senator, and his second mate, were there as witnesses for the prosecution. Capt. Harrison gave evidence as to the mutinous character of the seamen and their desertion on March 1st. The case is being continued this afternoon.

—The following donations have been thankfully received by the management of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women during January and February: January—Mrs. Hall, preserves; Mrs. Blyth, plum pudding; Mrs. Carne, cake and jelly; Mrs. Goodacre, jelly and eggs; Mrs. Marvin, jelly; Mrs. Durham, jelly; Mrs. Tite, preserves; J. C. C. Society, towels, tea towels, pillow cases and linens. February—Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, preserves; Mrs. McLellan (Beaver Point, Salt Spring Island), potatoes and apples; Mrs. S. A. Spencer, canned salmon; Mrs. Goodacre, mirror, baking board, eggs; Mrs. F. W. Foster (Simcoe street), essay chair; Mrs. F. Carne, sea, cash; Times and Colonial.

—The death occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital of Miss McCreagor. Deceased was 55 years of age and has resided in this city for the past seven years. She was a well known temperance worker and belonged to the Royal Templars. At one time she was a missionary in India. As far as known she has no relations in this city, but has a sister-in-law in Seattle. The funeral has not as yet been arranged.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Salbach took place Sunday afternoon from the Home for Aged and Infirm Women at 2:30. Services were conducted at the Home and grave by Rev. Dr. Campbell. There was a large attendance, including the ladies' committee of the Home, who were present in a body. The following acted as pallbearers: P. Carne, Sr., F. V. Robertson, J. Cotford, J. H. McEldra, G. Walker and A. Tolmie.

The regular weekly entertainment in the Temperance hall on Saturday evening was, as usual, a success. A large number were in attendance and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The entertainment was entirely in the hands of the gentlemen, and they demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present that they could entertain an audience with as much success as the ladies. An especially good programme is being arranged for next Saturday evening.

—Yesterday afternoon the eight seamen charged with desertion from the British bark Senator, which is loading lumber at Chemung for Liverpool, appeared before Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court. The seamen were defended as counsel J. P. Walls, Capt. Harrison, of the Senator, and his second mate, were there as witnesses for the prosecution. Capt. Harrison gave evidence as to the mutinous character of the seamen and their desertion on March 1st. The case is being continued this afternoon.

—The following donations have been thankfully received by the management of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women during January and February: January—Mrs. Hall, preserves; Mrs. Blyth, plum pudding; Mrs. Carne, cake and jelly; Mrs. Goodacre, jelly and eggs; Mrs. Marvin, jelly; Mrs. Durham, jelly; Mrs. Tite, preserves; J. C. C. Society, towels, tea towels, pillow cases and linens. February—Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, preserves; Mrs. McLellan (Beaver Point, Salt Spring Island), potatoes and apples; Mrs. S. A. Spencer, canned salmon; Mrs. Goodacre, mirror, baking board, eggs; Mrs. F. W. Foster (Simcoe street), essay chair; Mrs. F. Carne, sea, cash; Times and Colonial.

—The death occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital of Miss McCreagor. Deceased was 55 years of age and has resided in this city for the past seven years. She was a well known temperance worker and belonged to the Royal Templars. At one time she was a missionary in India. As far as known she has no relations in this city, but has a sister-in-law in Seattle. The funeral has not as yet been arranged.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Salbach took place Sunday afternoon from the Home for Aged and Infirm Women at 2:30. Services were conducted at the Home and grave by Rev. Dr. Campbell. There was a large attendance, including the ladies' committee of the Home, who were present in a body. The following acted as pallbearers: P. Carne, Sr., F. V. Robertson, J. Cotford, J. H. McEldra, G. Walker and A. Tolmie.

The regular weekly entertainment in the Temperance hall on Saturday evening was, as usual, a success. A large number were in attendance and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The entertainment was entirely in the hands of the gentlemen, and they demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present that they could entertain an audience with as much success as the ladies. An especially good programme is being arranged for next Saturday evening.

—Yesterday afternoon the eight seamen charged with desertion from the British bark Senator, which is loading lumber at Chemung for Liverpool, appeared before Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court. The seamen were defended as counsel J. P. Walls, Capt. Harrison, of the Senator, and his second mate, were there as witnesses for the prosecution. Capt. Harrison gave evidence as to the mutinous character of the seamen and their desertion on March 1st. The case is being continued this afternoon.

—The following donations have been thankfully received by the management of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women during January and February: January—Mrs. Hall, preserves; Mrs. Blyth, plum pudding; Mrs. Carne, cake and jelly; Mrs. Goodacre, jelly and eggs; Mrs. Marvin, jelly; Mrs. Durham, jelly; Mrs. Tite, preserves; J. C. C. Society, towels, tea towels, pillow cases and linens. February—Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, preserves; Mrs. McLellan (Beaver Point, Salt Spring Island), potatoes and apples; Mrs. S. A. Spencer, canned salmon; Mrs. Goodacre, mirror, baking board, eggs; Mrs. F. W. Foster (Simcoe street), essay chair; Mrs. F. Carne, sea, cash; Times and Colonial.

—The death occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital of Miss McCreagor. Deceased was 55 years of age and has resided in this city for the past seven years. She was a well known temperance worker and belonged to the Royal Templars. At one time she was a missionary in India. As far as known she has no relations in this city, but has a sister-in-law in Seattle. The funeral has not as yet been arranged.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Salbach took place Sunday afternoon from the Home for Aged and Infirm Women at 2:30. Services were conducted at the Home and grave by Rev. Dr. Campbell. There was a large attendance, including the ladies' committee of the Home, who were present in a body. The following acted as pallbearers: P. Carne, Sr., F. V. Robertson, J. Cotford, J. H. McEldra, G. Walker and A. Tolmie.

The regular weekly entertainment in the Temperance hall on Saturday evening was, as usual, a success. A large number were in attendance and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The entertainment was entirely in the hands of the gentlemen, and they demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present that they could entertain an audience with as much success as the ladies. An especially good programme is being arranged for next Saturday evening.

—Yesterday afternoon the eight seamen charged with desertion from the British bark Senator, which is loading lumber at Chemung for Liverpool, appeared before Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court. The seamen were defended as counsel J. P. Walls, Capt. Harrison, of the Senator, and his second mate, were there as witnesses for the prosecution. Capt. Harrison gave evidence as to the mutinous character of the seamen and their desertion on March 1st. The case is being continued this afternoon.

—The following donations have been thankfully received by the management of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women during January and February: January—Mrs. Hall, preserves; Mrs. Blyth, plum pudding; Mrs. Carne, cake and jelly; Mrs. Goodacre, jelly and eggs; Mrs. Marvin, jelly; Mrs. Durham, jelly; Mrs. Tite, preserves; J. C. C. Society, towels, tea towels, pillow cases and linens. February—Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, preserves; Mrs. McLellan (Beaver Point, Salt Spring Island), potatoes and apples; Mrs. S. A. Spencer, canned salmon; Mrs. Goodacre, mirror, baking board, eggs; Mrs. F. W. Foster (Simcoe street), essay chair; Mrs. F. Carne, sea, cash; Times and Colonial.

For the Lenten Season

We Are Headquarters.

FOR GOODS SUITABLE FOR LENT.

Salt Salmon, Salmon Belles, Salt Mackerel, Salt Herrings, Norwegian Spiced Anchovies, Smoked Herrings, Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, Smoked Bloaters, Codfish, Canned Goods—Salmon, Mackerel, Caviar, Sardines, Oysters, Clams, Olam Chowder, Olam Juice, Lobsters, Shrimps, Crabs.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,
THE LEADING GROCERS

Coughs and Colds

Can be quickly cured by taking Pulmonic Cough Cure.

HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

NEW SHOE FACTORY

Will Be Established Here and Is Expected to Be in Operation by May.

It is very probable that in the near future a shoe factory will be established in this city, negotiations to this end having been under way for some time. The promoter of the enterprise is J. Adler, leather manufacturer of San Francisco, who is branching out into new fields. As the South is well covered by establishments of this sort, naturally a glance is taken into the possibilities of the North. Indications have evidently proven satisfactory to Mr. Adler, and he considers himself justified in opening up a factory in this city.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

Personal.

Geo. Fowler, who is the possessor of considerable mining property on Bonanza and Colorado creeks, left for Seattle last evening on his way North. He will take the "Winnipeg" from that city. Accompanying him is H. Sweet, who has a large claim in the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island. The two will travel together as far as Douglas Island, when Mr. Sweet will take up his residence at that place, while Mr. Fowler will go on as far as Dawson for the purpose of taking charge of operations on his claims.

THE WESTSIDE

Corner Government and Fort Streets - Victoria, B. C.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF New Spring Goods



Spring, with its manifold attractions is really here, and the Spring display of new goods is richer and better than any we've made for years. Every lady should see the new Costumes and Capes, the beautiful Shirt Waists, the exquisite Dress Goods, the light, airy Wash Fabrics. Such a showing of elegant styles has seldom been seen in Victoria. The show windows tell part of the story, inside it's a revelation. It's worth emphasis just now to tell you how many good things there are here for spring—and how cheap, too. This fact touches a large shipment of

NEW WASH FABRICS

New English Cambrics, 36 inches wide	10c yard
New Scotch Gingham	10c yard
New Mercerised Satens	30c yard
New Dentille de Aisace	15c yard
New Dentille de Italie	20c yard
New Belgium Grenadines	20c yard

Selling Agents for the Brainerd and Armstrong Corticelli Art Silks and Stamped Linens.

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD., VICTORIA.

A Thrifty Housewife



Always practical economy in the kitchen and yet has everything first-class. With that end in view, she buys only standard groceries at the lowest prices. A trial order from us will convince her that we are the grocers to buy from. We quote this week:

HUNGARIAN FLOUR \$1.30
XXX (THE FAMILY FLOUR) 1.05
ROLLED OATS, B. & K. 30
WHEATFLATS, 10 lb. sack 40
APPLES (Cooking), per box 75
CREAMERY BUTTER 25
ALWAYS FRESH SUGAR, 18 lbs. for 1.00
Always fresh and on hand, Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd., 39 and 41 Johnson Street.

Sheffield Cutlery Store.

We have everything in the Cutlery line—Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Butchers' Knives, Razors, Cooks' Knives, Scissors, Tailors' Shears. See our stock, which is all of the best quality, at

78 GOVERNMENT STREET FOX'S

Keewatin Flour

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

HAS NO EQUAL. Insist on getting "Five Roses."

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Metallic Shingles Siding, etc.

Telephone, 9 P. O. Box, 425. Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

THE BEST OF THE BEST

Mackilligin's O. V. Scotch Whisky.

W. A. WARD
Sole Agent. Bank of Montreal Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

'SEARCHLIGHT'

New Point of Distribution

Freight For Seattle and Port Townsend to Be Landed at Outer Wharf

Steamer Building For Chilkat River—The Sierra Cordova From Hongkong.

With the arrival of the steamer Olympia, of Dowdell's line on Sunday, a new system of handling freight for the Sound ports, other than that for Tacoma, was inaugurated. Hitherto all Sound freight was taken on to Tacoma, the home port of the Olympia line on this side of the Pacific, and there broken up and distributed to Seattle, Port Townsend, and other points on Puget Sound at which the China steamers of this line do not call. This, of course, involved a delay in freight shipments destined for the cities named.

Henceforth, however, all this will be changed. All freight, excepting the cargo for Tacoma, will be discharged at the outer wharf, and forwarded from there to its destination. This will mean a very great deal more freight handling at this port, the average of Sound freight in the winter time, exclusive of that destined for Tacoma, being about 400 or 500 tons per month. In the summer time the amount will be proportionately increased, some months almost doubling the average of winter months.

STEAMER FOR CHILKAT.

A steamer is being built at Portland for Jack Dalton and others for service on the Chilkat river. She will cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000. She will be 20 feet long and will draw only 14 inches of water.

"We are intending to do some extensive developing on our Porcupine creek property next year," said Dalton at Skagway last week, "and will require an abundance of supplies to do this. It should not be surprising if the entire season's capacity of the steamer would be devoted to our own freight. The question as to how far up the stream we will be able to navigate has been asked, but it is impossible to answer. I expect, however, that the mouth of Bear creek, 50 miles up-stream, can be reached."

SIERRA CORDOVA ARRIVES.

Ship Sierra Cordova, 1,371 tons, arrived from Hongkong Sunday after a voyage of 84 days. She had an uneventful trip, and has come here for orders. She belongs to the same firm as the Sierra Miranda, which was here last month, and which had an accident aboard while en route to the Royal Roads. The victim fell from aloft and the captain of the Cordova has been anxious to learn whether the injuries sustained were of a serious character. The Cordova is the third sailing vessel now in the Roads. Capt. Davidson of the Alice A. Lee, which arrived on Saturday, reports having sighted the ship Wilcox, of San Francisco, in 34 W., 140, 43 E.

ARE NOT COMING.

Captain Arthur, formerly of the Canadian-Australian steamer Warrimoo, who was in the city yesterday, having arrived on Dowdell & Co.'s line, reports on Sunday that the Steamer Schone last evening. He has been sick for the last three months, and the present trip is being taken for the purpose of recuperating. He reports that the Steamer Schone, which he said, had been purchased by the C. P. R. for service on the Skagway route, and which were alleged to be at Hongkong preparing for the business, are not coming to British Columbia.

A HUGE MAIL.

Twenty-three tons of American mail left here for the Orient on the Idzumi Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which sailed last evening. The monster mail has accumulated because of the loss of the Rio de Janeiro, which should have taken the bulk of it. The vessel had 2,000 tons of cargo, the principal part of which was cotton. She also carried twelve European passengers.

CLAIMS BEING PAID.

The Indian seals, entitled to compensation for illegal seizures of schooners on which they were on in Behring Sea several years ago are now being paid. The matter has been long deferred because of the difficulty in locating the rightful owners, a work which involved an almost endless task on the part of the customs and Indian department.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer State of California, which sails for San Francisco this evening, will have the following passengers from Victoria: H. M. Wood, J. Ogilvie and wife, H. A. Bove, Miss M. Walker, Miss J. M. Bardwell, Miss L. Mason, Mrs. J. Bridge and child, and Miss K. Lundridge. Capt. T. H. P. Whitelaw, of San Francisco, who is well known in this city, is again in the wrecking business, his latest speculation being the Rio de Janeiro, which sank off the Golden Gate a few weeks ago.

Why Suffer From the Terrors of Constipation When Wills' English Pills Offer a Permanent Cure?

Wills' English Pills, the prescription of one of England's ablest physicians, are now acknowledged to be the world's best cure for constipation and its attendant train of evils. Over 3,000 druggists in Canada guarantee Wills' English Pills as follows: "One box to give certain relief and four boxes to cure permanently or money returned." Ask your druggist for a 25 cent package, use them and be convinced. Wills' English Pills are the best diet when using the Pills. If your dealer is out of the Pills, send money and address to The Wills & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, and you will get them.

Mining News

The Iron Mask people are reported to have bought a smaller site near the head of Kamloops lake. This is the fifth site secured so far.

The Copper King is being developed rapidly, and there is about three or four feet of good ore showing at the end of the tunnel. The ore is chiefly copper pyrites and bornite.

The different smelter projects are being actively pushed and the only question is who will have their smelter built first. As soon as a smelter has been blown in, it will find the ore ready for it.

Crosscutting at the Copper King is showing a lighthouse unsuspected large body of ore. A crosscut from the drift is now in eight feet in uniformly good ore all the way. This, with the width of the drift, makes a total width of 13 feet of ore.

It is not easy to obtain information of the work on the Iron Mask, as the proprietors are not speculators, and are working as any business firm does. There is, however, a large force of men at work, and the ore being raised is from the 125-foot shaft and is excellent.

The Noonday is a claim that is coming to the front. The Noonday is a free milling proposition, and the greater the depth reached the better the quartz is looking. It would be no surprise to those who know to see the Noonday pay the first dividend of any claim near Kamloops.

The tunnel on the Sunlight is in 35 feet, and it is expected the vein will be cut in another 25 feet. The tunnel is being driven at about 200 feet below the old workings, and if the same ore body is struck of equal value, the company will have a bonanza. The assays taken from the old workings run from \$16 to \$20 in gold, silver and copper values.

The materials for the dredges are being hauled up the river every day and good progress is being made. The pontoons are now nearly constructed and the site is every reason to believe everything will be in readiness for work before the middle of April.

Southeast Kootenay.

The Estela, it is said, is looking remarkably well. Late reports from the property are to the effect that if there is a mine in the country it is the Estela.

Work is progressing on the Anchor property at Kitchener, and as they approach the lead the prospects look brighter. It begins to look as if the company has a mine in the property. Active development will continue here.

Bishop Bros., the owners of the Jessie, are engaged in developing that claim.

The tunnel is now in 230 feet, and in prospecting work a large body of quartz has been crossed which will run well into the future.

William Langley has returned from a visit to Sand creek. He reports considerable work going on in that section. At the Waterfall Breckenridge & Lund have a small force is employed. The tunnel is now in 110 feet. There has been some work in the region and small seams of rich iron and quartz are coming in, which is a strong indication that the lead is not far distant.

The Athabasca's Output.

E. Nelson Fell, general manager of the Athabasca mine, has forwarded to his directors in London his report covering the operations of the company for the year ending December 31st, 1900. This report shows that during the year the company mined 30,000 tons of ore, which in mill returns yielded \$170,000. Against this the manager has charged the entire cost of mining and milling, as well as \$25,014.48 for development of the property, after which he computes the profit upon the year's operations at \$29,551.10, or a trade less than \$1 per ton upon the ore mined.

With respect to the Athabasca vein the report sets out that it contains no present difficulties in the way of mining which renders the cost very high, as for every ton of ore from four to five tons of waste have been mined. In common with the character of the ground, the value of the ore and its nature have been uneven, and owing to local conditions a certain amount of waste had to be sent to the mill during the last three or four months of the year, which altogether accounted for the drop in the returns from the mill. The manager, however, regards these conditions as temporary and adds that he is beginning to find again bodies of ore as rich as any he has found in the schist.

Speaking generally, Manager Fell says that the Athabasca mine is not a property in which ore reserves are limited, and ore chutes defined and the future planned with certainty. He regards the company's experience in the past as the best ground for confidence in the future, and looked at in that light he confidently asserts that the prospects of the mine have been very much benefited by the development work of the past year. This work, he explains, has shown the existence of ore bodies the richness of which was not before suspected. It has shown that the vein is greater in extent than formerly supposed, and that ore chutes or pockets of rich ore are scattered through the vein in both the granite and the schist. But the most important result achieved by the development of last year he regards as the opening up of the mine so that it becomes possible to very greatly increase the output. While mining a very high grade of ore this was not so important, as the grade had to be treated with great care at the mill, but with the completion of the cyanide plant, rendering it possible to treat 800 tons of ore per month, the fact that the mine is in a position to stand the increased output becomes a most important feature in considering the outlook for the coming year.

Steamer Ophir on which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall sails for Australia, left Portmout on March 16th, and is expected to reach Melbourne on May 6th.

The Queen's hotel, a three story frame building, at Brandon, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The building was built in 1881 at a cost of about \$15,000. Its present value is \$5,000.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Drogs-Quinine removes the cause.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.
FINE HALFTONE ZINC ETCHING.
Send for Samples.
26 BROAD ST. VICTORIA, B.C.
BEST EQUIPPED ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NORTHWEST
A Specialty Made of Catalogue Work

Provincial News.

ROYAL.

Dennis Shea, a miner, came here from Spokane, and was taken sick at the St. Eugene mine. He came down to see Dr. Green, who pronounced him suffering from smallpox. He was placed under quarantine in the doctor's office and all the St. Eugene miners were put under restraint. It is the first time the yellow flag has waved here.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Deputy Inspector Cookley departed another Japanese who crossed at Blaine, bound for Vancouver. Papers on the boat show that he had been a cook for a San Francisco-Australian steamer, and had been discharged recently at Seattle. The American officials opposed the Jap's re-entrance, but as he had two hundred dollars cash, he could not be called a pauper. The late Pilot Johnson, of Vancouver, was buried here yesterday with Odd Fellow honors.

NELSON.

Harry Williams of Club's Landing had his leg broken and badly smashed early on Thursday morning while engaged in getting out logs. He was brought to the city by Joseph Club in the afternoon and was taken to the hospital.

WALLA WALLA.

New York, March 5.—Higher prices from London gave the market an upward impetus at the opening. Amalgamated Copper rose 1/4 to over par, and Consolidated Gas rose 1/8. Sugar and one or two of the steel stocks dropped. Changes were mostly confined to small fractions. The stock market opened firm. Am. S. & W., 109 1/2; Amal. Copper, 109; Atch., 57; do. pfd., 80; Am. Ship., 62 1/2; B. & O., 145 1/2; B. & O. pfd., 81; C. & N. W., 76; Erie, 28 1/2; do. 1st pfd., 65; Fed. Steel, 42; Louisville, 30 1/2; Mar. Pac., 90 1/2; N. P., 84 1/2; People's Gas, 102 1/2; R. I., 12 1/2; Reading, 31 1/2; do. 1st pfd., 71 1/2; St. Paul, 12 1/2; Sugar, 14 1/2; Southern pfd., 70 1/2; So. Pac., 44 1/2; Tenn. C. & I., 53; Tob., 12 1/2; U. P., 89 1/2.

TORONTO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Published by R. H. Hurst & Co., 55 Fort Street.)

Stock	Asked	Offered
B. C. Gold Fields	3 1/2	3 1/4
Black Tail	12	9
Brandon & Golden Cr.	8	4
Canadian G. P.	7 1/2	7
Cariboo McKinney	38	35
Cariboo Hydraulic	1 1/2	1 1/4
Centre Star	1 20	70
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	70	60
Evening Star	5 1/2	4 1/2
Fairview Corp.	3 1/2	2 1/2
Golden Star	2 1/2	2 1/4
Giant	4	2 1/2
Iron Mask	40	35
Knox Hill	58	52
Montreal & London	5 1/2	5
Morning Glory	8	7
Morrison	8 1/2	7 1/2
Noble Five	4	3
North Star	8 1/2	7 1/2
Old Ironsides	82	75
Pays	41	35
Roubaix Cariboo Con.	30	28
Republic	41	38 1/2
Siscon Sovereign	6	3
Victor	27 1/2	24
War Eagle Con.	42	30 1/2
Waterloo	3	2 1/2
White Bear	4 1/2	3 1/2
Winnipeg	7 1/2	6 1/2
Grassy Smelter	47 1/2	40 1/2
Sullivan	13	10
Sales-Centre Star, 5,000 at 24; C. O. P. S., 3,000 at 7; Morrison, 1,000 at 7 1/2.		

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Schone from the Sound—W. H. Vaas, T. Beggs, C. A. Hunt, L. Blanc, W. Bentley, W. Cook, J. Johnson, A. Peterson, A. Wrist, Mrs. C. Tyrrell, Mr. Inksted, J. T. Croft, W. H. Crane, H. L. West, W. Watts, H. Deaffer, Mrs. Deaffer, Capt. Campbell, R. Langell, R. R. Rowe, E. O'Reilly, J. A. McNeil, S. M. Baymer, Louis Quan, T. Dray, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. M. Marre, B. A. McFarrell, Miss T. Hammond, Mrs. W. Hammond, Capt. Langley, Mrs. Langley, Miss Clerk, J. Higgins, M. G. Gumbaum, T. Burns, Wm. Kicker.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Schone from the Sound—Hinton Elec. Co., McCandless Bros., W. S. Fraser, B. G. Prior, Grant & Son, Eskine, W. & Co., James A. McNeil, H. E. Latta, Rev. M. K. Gunning, D. Spencer, Saunders Grocer, W. H. Hattie, P. H. Cox, A. P. Givens, W. R. Dockrill, J. Peck, G. M. Davis, H. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Sutherland, A. McLean, C. E. Wilson, L. Fullerton, J. Ogilvie, Jno. Ord, J. G. Bannwright, Jno. Craig, J. J. Hunter, A. McAllister, Thos. Underwood, J. McKay, Mrs. H. J. Russell, J. J. Hamilton, Miss J. H. Wilson, Miss R. Perkins, Miss Webb, A. Gill, Mrs. A. Gill, W. H. Boucher, T. S. Fraser, A. E. Coles, M. Wolfberger, Miss Fox, Miss Ramsay, J. T. McKenzie, L. M. Hoag, F. Little, Capt. L. O. Waldo.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., March, 1901.
Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, (Ottawa.)

Date	High Water.			Low Water.			
	T.M.	Ht.	T.M.	Ht.	T.M.	Ht.	
1 P.M.	2:51	7.8	10:39	8:31	6:00	7.2	18:25
2 P.M.	3:10	8.2	10:57	8:48	6:15	6.9	18:42
3 P.M.	3:29	8.5	11:14	9:05	6:30	6.6	18:59
4 P.M.	3:47	8.7	11:31	9:22	6:45	6.3	19:16
5 P.M.	4:05	8.9	11:47	9:38	7:00	6.0	19:33
6 P.M.	4:22	9.0	12:03	9:54	7:15	5.7	19:50
7 P.M.	4:39	9.1	12:18	10:10	7:30	5.4	20:07
8 P.M.	4:55	9.1	12:32	10:25	7:45	5.1	20:24
9 P.M.	5:11	9.0	12:45	10:40	8:00	4.8	20:41
10 P.M.	5:26	8.9	12:57	10:54	8:15	4.5	20:58
11 P.M.	5:40	8.7	1:09	11:08	8:30	4.2	21:15
12 M.	5:54	8.4	1:20	11:21	8:45	3.9	21:32
1 P.M.	6:07	8.0	1:30	11:33	9:00	3.6	21:49
2 P.M.	6:19	7.6	1:39	11:44	9:15	3.3	22:06
3 P.M.	6:30	7.1	1:47	11:54	9:30	3.0	22:23
4 P.M.	6:40	6.6	1:55	12:03	9:45	2.7	22:40
5 P.M.	6:49	6.0	2:02	12:11	10:00	2.4	22:57
6 P.M.	6:57	5.4	2:09	12:18	10:15	2.1	23:14
7 P.M.	7:04	4.8	2:15	12:24	10:30	1.8	23:31
8 P.M.	7:10	4.1	2:20	12:29	10:45	1.5	23:48
9 P.M.	7:15	3.5	2:24	12:33	11:00	1.2	24:05
10 P.M.	7:19	2.8	2:27	12:36	11:15	.9	24:22
11 P.M.	7:22	2.1	2:29	12:38	11:30	.6	24:39
12 M.	7:24	1.4	2:30	12:39	11:45	.3	24:56

MR. F. C. HUNT,

Of Opemican Que. Disposes of a Very Serious Trouble in a Remarkably Short Time.

The patrons of the post office at Opemican, Que., all know the genial assistant postmaster, Mr. F. C. Hunt. He is a very popular man with everyone who does business at that office. Mr. Hunt was for quite a long time most troubled with Dyspepsia. After suffering severely for months, he at last found relief and cure. He tells the story of his illness and restoration in these words: "I have been troubled for some time with Dyspepsia. Lately, I saw an advertisement concerning DODD'S Dyspepsia Tablets, and I thought I would try a box. "I felt benefited from the start, and now I feel convinced I am cured. I shall certainly recommend DODD'S Dyspepsia Tablets to anyone suffering from Dyspepsia. "The natural conclusion is, of course, that there is a remedy for Dyspepsia that cures to stay cured even the worst cases, and that the name of that remedy is DODD'S Dyspepsia Tablets. "What Mr. Hunt says has been said by many—I had Dyspepsia, I used DODD'S Dyspepsia Tablets, they cured me. "Such evidence should convince the most skeptical. "HOW SHE CLASSIFIED IT. "How did you like that novel I recommended to you?" asked the sweet young thing. "To tell the truth," replied the woman of somewhat extended matrimonial experience, "I didn't like it. Somehow, fairy stories never appealed to me. "Fairy stories!" cried the sweet young thing. "Why is realism was what inspired me, John! What is any shoe button box?" "I have been looking at her physiology. "How can you call it realism," she asked, "when it ends with the intimation that they were married and lived happily ever afterward?"

WORKING OVERTIME.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills, Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c. at F. W. Fawcett & Co.'s drug store.

ALL.

"My dear," Mr. Flinckly said to his wife, "I don't think those pills I have been taking have done me much good. "Why, you haven't been taking any for three weeks!" "Yes, I have; I've swallowed one three times a day as directed." "You have? Then why is it that there are as many left in the box as there were three weeks ago? What box have you been taking them from?" "This one—married for me." "Do you mean, John! What is any shoe button box?"

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"This wireless telegraph reminds me of a groundless quarrel." "What possible connection is there between the two?" "It's practically having words over nothing." Philadelphia Times.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Dr. King's New Life Pills for Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c. at F. W. Fawcett & Co.'s drug store.

New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED.

NANAIMO B. C.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$5.00 per ton

Sack and Lumps, \$6.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.

Wharf-Spratt's Wharf, Store Street.

Telephone Call: wharf, 447.

Office Telephone, 433.

VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PARLORS

90 JOHNSON STREET.

F. BROOKS, MANAGER.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO Get STEWART'S Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc. before purchasing elsewhere. We offer first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Continents Quotations, Leading Markets, Private Wires, Quick Service.

F. H. BLASHFIELD, Manager.

J. NICHOLLS, Treasurer.

B.C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.

CAPITAL \$10,000.00.

New York Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton & Margin or for Delivery, Strictly Commission.

Correspondents: Downing, Hopkins & Co., Seattle; Raymond, Pynchon & Co., Chicago; Henry Clews & Co., New York.

TELEPHONE 592.

21 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR RENT

First-class rooms, with use of fire-proof vaults, to rent in Old Post Office building, Government street, rooms will be cleaned to suit tenants.

Apply Public Works Office, New Post Office.

APIOL & STEEL

FOR LADIES

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES, SUPPLEMENTING BITTER APPLE, PILLS, COGNAC, PENNYROYAL, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Dr. King's New Life Pills for Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c. at F. W. Fawcett & Co.'s drug store.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SOMAS RIVER BRIDGE, ALBERNI DISTRICT, B. C.

Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 14th March next, for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Somas River, near Alberni, Alberni District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and form of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo, B. C., and at the Government Office, Alberni, B. C., on and after the 2nd instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit made payable to the undersigned for the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when asked upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work within the time specified in the cheque of unsuccessful tenders will be used to them upon the execution of the contract.

T

**HOT WATER BOTTLES
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES**
Guaranteed Perfect

A new line of rubber goods which we have no hesitation in recommending. See our display.

John Cochrane,
Chemist - N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

The Culbert-Browne Co. Ltd.
THE LEADING AUCTIONEERS.
The Amount of Car Auction Business

Since the business was established in 1891 it has OVER \$500,000, chiefly in Furniture Sales.

Warehouse excursions, heated, well lighted, sale rooms in the Five Sisters Block, the best and most centrally situated business block in the city.

Furnishings and Stock bought for cash. Money advanced on goods of all kinds. Furniture and Merchandise received for sale on commission. Auctions undertaken anywhere.

For All Auction and Confidential Business
Call upon
THE CULBERT-BROWNE CO. LTD.,
The Experienced Leading Auctioneers.

The Duke Is Coming

Anlay Morrison Telegraphs That His Visit is Practically Decided Upon.

Important Government Caucus This Morning - An Extension Deputation.

Upon the opening of the House to-day the Premier read a telegram from Anlay Morrison, M. P., stating that the visit of the Duke of York and Cornwall to British Columbia was practically fixed. The announcement was greeted with great applause.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. McClusky, Johnson and Spence, of Extension, came down on the noon train to-day, and will interview the Premier to-morrow at 10.30. They are asking that Mr. Dunsmuir take no steps to have the miners who now reside at Extension, north of Lynden, Mr. McClusky represents the business interests, and the others the miners.

A caucus of government supporters was held this morning, there being a full attendance of government supporters, with the exception of Messrs. Hayward and Pooley, who were detained by other business. Messrs. Neill and Munro (who returned from the Mainland last night) were not in attendance. It is understood that the railway policy of the government occupied the attention of the meeting.

A deputation from Kelowna, consisting of Messrs. Dilworth and Barnett, waited on the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works yesterday afternoon, urging the construction of a road from Kelowna to Boundary, a distance of about thirty miles, forming an outlet for the ores of that district. The deputation was introduced by Price Ellison, M. P. for the district.

A bill was introduced yesterday by the Attorney-General, rendering unnecessary the renewal of the oath of public functionaries upon the demise of the Crown. The provisions of the bill are made retroactive to cover the contingencies arising out of the death of the late Queen.

The private bills committee met this morning and decided to report the following petitions: Granby Consolidated S. & M. Co., Cox and Cape Scott Railway, Crow's Nest Southern and Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway Company.

The private bills committee will sit again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock sharp to consider the following petitions: Kamloops & Altna Railway Company and Vancouver & Grand Forks Railway Company.

PURCHASED A TUNNEL.
(Associated Press.)
Georgetown, Colo., March 5.—The Atlantic Pacific railway tunnel and all of the mining and mill site property of the company have been sold at auction to satisfy judgments for over \$700,000 secured by Mrs. Marie E. Hoyt, a bondholder. The entire property was bid in by James E. Rathford, a banker and capitalist of Syracuse, N. Y., for \$4,100. The tunnel is now 5,300 feet on the east end. The total length of the bore, when finished, will be 13,000 feet. It is designed for a railway tunnel, and was started originally in 1889 by the late Marah A. Pomeroy, and \$500,000 has been spent on its construction. The purchaser, with other capitalists, are preparing to organize a company for the completion of the tunnel.

CANNOT FORM CABINET.
(Associated Press.)
Madrid, March 5.—Senor Villaverde last night declined to form a cabinet of concentration, owing to the impossibility of an agreement being made with the various Monarchist groups. It is stated that the Queen Regent will next consult Senor Valdespeler, of the senate.

The India From China

Arrives at Quarantine After an Uneventful Passage - Few Immigrants.

Lady Passenger Aboard Who Came From Famine Districts of Far East.

Since the Japanese Immigration Act has become operative and the tax on Chinese has been increased, the number of Japanese has been materially reduced. To the hundreds of Japanese and Chinese who formerly arrived by every C. P. R. liner from the Orient there were but four of the former and 77 of the latter on the Empress of India, which reached William Head from the Far East this morning. Only twenty-four of the Chinese landed here, while all the Japanese go on to Vancouver, they having been met here by Immigration Officer McAllister, of the Terminal City.

The India had a pleasant but uneventful voyage in crossing the Pacific. She carried a good number of passengers, among them being the principal missionaries. Perhaps the most interesting of these was Miss T. Gow, a Scotch lady who comes direct from the famine-stricken districts of India. Her headquarters were in Rajputana, where there are still many thousands of sufferers. Everything possible is being done, says Miss Gow, to alleviate the distress of the starving masses, and although much is being done, yet it will take many years to efface the dire results of the fearful calamity, which is the worst on record in India. Money and food supplies are being systematically distributed over the country, but the scenes yet to be witnessed in the most thickly populated centres are such as left a lasting impression in Miss Gow's mind.

Another passenger was Lacy R. Johnson, of the C. P. R., who is returning to Vancouver after a trip to the Orient. A party from Shanghai were Rev. R. F. Cobbold, A. J. Anderson, Mrs. G. Sutherland and child and T. R. Whelock. The last named is bound for Boston, while the others are going through to England. Other arrivals were: Mrs. J. H. Aitken, Miss T. H. Campbell, Mr. H. Colby, Mr. S. Dunne, Miss T. Colgan, Mr. E. Henkel, Rev. R. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. A. J. Jackson, Mr. Lacy R. Johnson, Mr. C. McKellar, Mr. J. McLeod, Mr. J. M. McMillan, Mr. Y. Nishimura, Mrs. B. Hyde Pearson, Master Hyde Pearson, Mr. K. Sugawa, Mr. George Sutherland, Mrs. G. Sutherland and child, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. T. Thomas, Rev. W. A. Wilson, Mrs. W. A. and five children.

Mail advices received by the India from Saigon state that the French mail steamer Rosalia, bound for Marseilles from Oran, has been wrecked in a storm and 100 passengers are missing. In the rough weather which prevailed at the time it was impossible to rescue them.

A northern correspondent of the Hongkong Press states that it is reported from fairly reliable sources that documents have been found in Peking proving that the assassins of the legations during the recent siege had instructions not to kill the inmates but to take as many as possible alive, and all persons saved to be taken to the Temple of Heaven and sent through the process of being boiled.

It is also said that Liu Kung-yi, viceroy of Nanking, had repeated instructions to attack and massacre the residents of Shanghai, and that had this been done and with it Peking there is some reason to believe that these instructions would have been carried out—that is, as far as it lay in the power of the Chinese.

With regard to the murder of Capt. Watts Jones, he learned that the captain was received in a friendly manner by the Yamen of the Taoist of Kwei Han Chang (Shansi), and was in the act of receiving his passport when his hands were struck off. He was then taken outside the Yamen, sliced in several places and his head cut off. The whole thing is said to have lasted only about a quarter of an hour. His companion, a Roman Catholic bishop, was not so fortunate, for his captors tortured him for several days before death released him.

THE LEADING AUCTIONEERS.
The Amount of Car Auction Business

Since the business was established in 1891 it has OVER \$500,000, chiefly in Furniture Sales.

Warehouse excursions, heated, well lighted, sale rooms in the Five Sisters Block, the best and most centrally situated business block in the city.

Furnishings and Stock bought for cash. Money advanced on goods of all kinds. Furniture and Merchandise received for sale on commission. Auctions undertaken anywhere.

For All Auction and Confidential Business
Call upon
THE CULBERT-BROWNE CO. LTD.,
The Experienced Leading Auctioneers.

The Duke Is Coming

Anlay Morrison Telegraphs That His Visit is Practically Decided Upon.

Important Government Caucus This Morning - An Extension Deputation.

Upon the opening of the House to-day the Premier read a telegram from Anlay Morrison, M. P., stating that the visit of the Duke of York and Cornwall to British Columbia was practically fixed. The announcement was greeted with great applause.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. McClusky, Johnson and Spence, of Extension, came down on the noon train to-day, and will interview the Premier to-morrow at 10.30. They are asking that Mr. Dunsmuir take no steps to have the miners who now reside at Extension, north of Lynden, Mr. McClusky represents the business interests, and the others the miners.

A caucus of government supporters was held this morning, there being a full attendance of government supporters, with the exception of Messrs. Hayward and Pooley, who were detained by other business. Messrs. Neill and Munro (who returned from the Mainland last night) were not in attendance. It is understood that the railway policy of the government occupied the attention of the meeting.

A deputation from Kelowna, consisting of Messrs. Dilworth and Barnett, waited on the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works yesterday afternoon, urging the construction of a road from Kelowna to Boundary, a distance of about thirty miles, forming an outlet for the ores of that district. The deputation was introduced by Price Ellison, M. P. for the district.

A bill was introduced yesterday by the Attorney-General, rendering unnecessary the renewal of the oath of public functionaries upon the demise of the Crown. The provisions of the bill are made retroactive to cover the contingencies arising out of the death of the late Queen.

The private bills committee met this morning and decided to report the following petitions: Granby Consolidated S. & M. Co., Cox and Cape Scott Railway, Crow's Nest Southern and Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway Company.

The private bills committee will sit again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock sharp to consider the following petitions: Kamloops & Altna Railway Company and Vancouver & Grand Forks Railway Company.

PURCHASED A TUNNEL.
(Associated Press.)
Georgetown, Colo., March 5.—The Atlantic Pacific railway tunnel and all of the mining and mill site property of the company have been sold at auction to satisfy judgments for over \$700,000 secured by Mrs. Marie E. Hoyt, a bondholder. The entire property was bid in by James E. Rathford, a banker and capitalist of Syracuse, N. Y., for \$4,100. The tunnel is now 5,300 feet on the east end. The total length of the bore, when finished, will be 13,000 feet. It is designed for a railway tunnel, and was started originally in 1889 by the late Marah A. Pomeroy, and \$500,000 has been spent on its construction. The purchaser, with other capitalists, are preparing to organize a company for the completion of the tunnel.

CANNOT FORM CABINET.
(Associated Press.)
Madrid, March 5.—Senor Villaverde last night declined to form a cabinet of concentration, owing to the impossibility of an agreement being made with the various Monarchist groups. It is stated that the Queen Regent will next consult Senor Valdespeler, of the senate.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Centennial Methodist Church Missionary Society Met Last Evening - Interesting Session.

The annual meeting of the Centennial Methodist church was held in the auditorium of the office last evening and was largely attended. W. Deaville presided, and addresses were delivered by Revs. J. W. Sproff, R. Higgins and W. H. Barracough, emphasizing the importance of missionary endeavor and the desirability of greater interest being elicited in the work. Extracts from the report of the society were read by Rev. Mr. Barracough, and the financial statement showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition.

A report of the meeting of the Juvenile society, which was held on February 24th, was read by the Sunday school superintendent. It showed that the children's offerings compared favorably with those of last year. A musical programme was rendered by the choir and Sunday school orchestra, while choruses and recitations, the latter amounting to a grand total of the interesting character of the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Sproff returned to New Westminster this morning, but he will come over and deliver a lecture in Centennial school room on Friday evening next, his subject being "The Sunny South." The lecture will be illustrated by splendid slides.

Public Auction
On the premises, the City Auction Mart.
11 a. m. Thursday, March 7
"VIGILANT"
(As she lies at old Custom House wharf.)
Schooner rigged, length over all, 55 feet; length of keel, 40 feet; beam, 12 feet; Tandem compound engines (in good order); tonnage horse power 24; machinery and boiler built by Ribton Iron Works Co., Victoria, in 1890. Well adapted for cannery service.
Tel. 224. Terms Cash.
Jones, Crane & Co.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.

Supreme Court
Cases Disposed of in Chambers - Test Case "The City" by Law.

In chambers this morning Mr. Justice Martin disposed of the following cases:

Re H. B. Andrews' Estate - Leave was asked for disposition of money. Order was made giving leave to invest as asked, subject to further orders.

Lang v. Macdonnell - Permission asked to amend statement of defence. Adjudged till to-morrow.

Waterloo v. Greenwood - Order was made extending time of appeal. Costs in the cause.

Warren v. Harber - Order made to revive action.

Re Ladyship Cross, Salvoite - An appeal was heard in the Supreme court before Mr. Justice Walker on a conviction imposing a fine of \$1 together with amount of tax due by barristers and solicitors in the city under a by-law of 1895. The case is a test case. Judgment was reserved.

Sporting News

GYMNASTICS.
MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.
A meeting of the Victoria School of Arms is being held this afternoon in Philharmonic hall, Fort street, the principal business being the election of officers.

THE RING.
A TRIO OF EVENTS ON THURSDAY!
Under the auspices of the Victoria School of Arms, on Thursday evening, there will be three exhibitions of the many art. The first will be an eight-round contest which has been arranged between Jim Case and Knobby Clark, of H. M. S. Amphion; the second is a four-round bout between B. Clark, R. A., and an unknown; and the third will be between Ben Tremble, champion middleweight of the Pacific Coast, and champion Hennessy, of Inver, Sound.

GOLF.
INSTRUCTOR AT OAK HAY LINKS.
K. Martin-Watson, the famous golf instructor, is kept busy upon the Oak Hay links. He is staying at the Mount Baker hotel and has his time fully taken up. The members of the club are availing themselves of this opportunity to perfect themselves in the sport. Mr. Watson is a native of Scotland, who, since coming to America three years ago, has followed golf as a profession, making his home in Minneapolis. Incidentally he describes the view from the Oak Hay links as the prettiest he has seen anywhere.

WHIST.
J. B. S. A. DEFEATED.
At the whist tournament played in Seattle last Saturday the boys were defeated by the Seattle Athletic Club after a hard struggle. The following is the score:

McTavish and Sea	.....	13-3-6
Smith and Hebb	.....	7-3-4
Lawson and Anderson	.....	4-3-6
Thompson and O'Sullivan	.....	12-3-6
Fraser and Lawson	.....	6-3-6
Wark and Morsby	.....	6-3-6
S. A. C.	.....
Blackstone and Miller	.....	Plgs. 5-5-6
Zerweck and Metcage	.....	15-5-6
Young and Paine	.....	3-5-6
Edwards and Franklin	.....	11-1-6
Giles and Gagnon	.....	10-1-6
Hilkey and Sherman	.....	4-1-6

As will be seen the above score makes the Seattle team 25 1-6 points ahead of the boys.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.
Business of Importance to Come Before Annual Session of National Council.
(Associated Press.)
New Haven, Conn., March 5.—Delegates from 25 states and from the district of Columbia and the province of Quebec are attending the annual session of the National Council, Knights of Columbus, which began this morning in St. Aloysius hall. The session will probably consume three days, during which action regarding the rate of insurance for members may be taken, and other business of importance to the order.

STRIKE SPREADING.
(Associated Press.)
Chicago, March 5.—The Tribune says the hull-makers employed on the steamer Italia, owned by Jax Corriegan, a member of the executive board of the Lake Carriers' Association, have gone out on a strike at South Chicago in sympathy with the marine engineers. The action followed the receipt of a telegram from the Hull-makers' Union at Buffalo, which stated that the members of the union there had struck on all jobs of members of the Lake Carriers' Association. It is claimed the mechanists, if it becomes necessary, will set with the engineers and refuse to work on any of the vessels of the Lake Carriers' Association until an agreement shall be reached with the engineers.

Public Auction
On the premises, the City Auction Mart.
11 a. m. Thursday, March 7
"VIGILANT"
(As she lies at old Custom House wharf.)
Schooner rigged, length over all, 55 feet; length of keel, 40 feet; beam, 12 feet; Tandem compound engines (in good order); tonnage horse power 24; machinery and boiler built by Ribton Iron Works Co., Victoria, in 1890. Well adapted for cannery service.
Tel. 224. Terms Cash.
Jones, Crane & Co.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
EGGS FOR HATCHING - Choice Silver-Laced Wyandotters - \$1.00 - 100 - settings - Orders taken at Dix's Ross's.

FOR SALE - Cheap, 2 acres and small cottage, partly furnished; boat and boat house; situated on east shore of Shawnigan lake. For particulars apply to M. A. Wyde, Times Office.

BETTER IS CHEAPER - Best Creamery, the ordinary creamery, 2 1/2 lbs. fat, 1 lb. sugar - 100 lbs. - \$1.00 - 100 - settings - Orders taken at Dix's Ross's.

Scientific Massage Treatment

This treatment is recommended by all physicians. Many a life has been saved and health restored to the frail, delicate, nervous women, after all else has failed. The MASSAGE TREATMENT acts as a stimulant to weak nerves, a stimulant to the circulation, a laxative to the entire muscular system, thereby producing restful and building up effects. Massage opens up and establishes the circulation, which is the main thing necessary to health in this climate. This is why the physicians always recommend it to their patients, where there is a depressed, languid, tired condition, there is no treatment which is so generally recommended.

Scientific Massage is not painful to anyone, even the weakest invalid, and requires no faith. It is a necessity for the ill and a luxury for the strong; each treatment leaves the patient in a soothing and restful condition.

For patients recovering from a severe illness, and the system is enfeebled and weak, there is no treatment like massage for this after condition.

The treatment strengthens, promotes digestion, assimilation, nutrition and muscular activity, building up the weak muscles and starved nerves, thereby producing flesh and new supply of nerve force; the appetite improves and life grows beyond.

The treatment is also recommended to those who cannot take the proper exercise and whose more active of the arteries, in such cases as lameness, fractures or stiffness of the joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and other ailments, and for depressed conditions, lack of vitality to growing children, or children of many men whose business strain is wearing upon them and are suffering from the after effects of their nervous system, and strengthened so that the former burden becomes a pleasure, or at least more bearable. No treatment offers more to the chronic sufferer, the weak and nervous constitution than the Scientific Massage Treatment.

Call or address the Victoria Institute, Reception Room No. 1, Wilson Hotel, between Douglas and Yates streets, Victoria, B. C. Treatment given at the office or at the home. This in the city by appointment. Hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

BROKEN AT THE WHEEL.
In the diary of that remarkable man, Gen. Patrick Gordon, who left Scotland in 1851 a poor, unfriended wanderer, and when he died in 1894, had his eyes closed by the affectionate hands of his growing master, the Earl Peter the Great, the following entry is to be found under the date Hamburg, March 22nd, 1896:

"This day, a man and a woman, a burger of the town being the woman's master, for murdering, were carted from the prisons to the house where the murder was committed, and there before this house, with hotte plusses, the flesh was torn out of their arms, and from thence were carted to the place of justice without the town, and there broken and layed on wheels."

An instance fifty years later than those quoted at his last reference is recorded in the "Correspondence" of Mr. Joseph Jekyll (Murray, 1890). In April, 1775, from the balcony of lodgings at Orleans, Jekyll saw a criminal broken on the wheel. In a letter to his father (p. 13) he enters minutely into the sickening details, adding that "the crime of the unfortunate creature was burglary, as we learnt from his servants, which is posted up at every corner of the streets."

—Notes and Queries.

David P. Chisholm, secretary of the St. John, N. B., school board, mixed carbolic acid with drink yesterday. Instead of a tonic he was taking. The doctors were unable to save his life.

Thomas Cortie, senior member of the firm of Cortie & Jeffrey, wholesale hardware merchants, Port Perry, and father of Rev. A. O. Cortie, D. D., editor of the Christian Guardian, Toronto, is dead.

—A consignment of Rowed Chairs and Rockers, consisting of 40 pieces, shipped to us from Hongkong, which we will close out quickly at from \$5.00 to \$7.50, at Wellers.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The little signature of *Wm. D. Galt* is on every bottle.

Best Double Screened Household Coal
\$6.50 Per Ton Delivered Weight Guaranteed.
HALL & WALKER,
106 Government St. Phone 83.

THE LUXURY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Like that of a good cigar, must be experienced to be thoroughly appreciated; but its freedom from the foul odors, dirt and waste of oil and gas—to say nothing of the danger of asphyxiation—anyone can easily understand. We supply all sorts of appliances and apparatus to be used with electric light, as well as useful contrivances for the storage and distribution of electricity in many various forms.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited.
62 GOVERNMENT ST.

Kilmarnock
Scotch Whisky

This very fine quality of Scotch Whisky is fast growing in favor in British Columbia. It has for many years been the leading whisky all over Europe, and is to be obtained in all the leading hotels, clubs and refreshment places in London and other large cities of Great Britain. It is termed the "Johnnie Walker," which mean's Walker's famous "Kilmarnock."

The people of British Columbia demand a good Scotch Whisky, which we take pleasure in presenting, and if you will try the "Kilmarnock," you will accept no other. The proprietors of this whisky, Messrs. John Walker & Sons, of Kilmarnock, do not spend money in fancy advertising matter, and attractive labels, bottles, etc., preferring to put the value into the whisky, thus giving the consumer the benefit.

The "Kilmarnock" is always the same in quality. It is to be found in all the clubs, hotels and refreshment places in British Columbia. Take no substitute. If your grocer does not keep it, come to us, and we will take pleasure in directing you to places where it can be obtained, if desired, in small quantities. We have it in case and in wood.

PITHER & LEISER,
IMPORTERS. VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONES

Hello!
Hello!!

Party Line Telephones at reduced rates. Call up "Central No. 500" and ask for terms and districts. Perfect service. Terms so moderate as to be within reach of all. No advance payment, or charge for installation.

THE MINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
62 GOVERNMENT ST.

Best Double Screened Household Coal
\$6.50 Per Ton Delivered Weight Guaranteed.
HALL & WALKER,
106 Government St. Phone 83.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK.

Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co., Ltd.

FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

THE WRONG WAY TO TALK

Buy The Times The Best Paper in the city. 75c per month, delivered.