

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.

No. 33

The Sale Goes On

Next door to our own premises.

We are selling off the entire stock of Penneck & Lowe, bought at less than fifty cents on the dollar, and selling at one-half the original cost of the goods. A few of the prices:

Good Gold-filled Watches, Waltham Movement, \$10 00.
Fine Solid Gold Watches, \$17 50.
Diamonds, 1 1-2 Carat, Good Stones, \$65 00 to \$70 00.
Diamonds, 1 Carat, Good Stones, \$35 00.

Brooches, Rings, Chains and Silverware for most nothing. Come and see whether you want the goods or not. This is a genuine chance to get fine goods for much less than the original cost, and will only be open for a short time.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

A Weary and a Wicked World

All of us are desperately wicked, and some of us more so. Not necessary to mention names—you know who you are, if we don't. If it wasn't for the few pleasures capable of being grasped occasionally this world would indeed be "a vale of tears." Among these pleasures can there be a greater than a good opportunity of

Blowing Your Horn

As the great German philosopher remarked:

"If you wish in this world to advance,
Your merit you're bound to enhance,
You must stir it, and stomp it,
And blow your own trumpet,
Or you haven't the ghost of a chance."

Thoughts such as these came over us "like a summer cloud" on reading yesterday's Colonist. It should be a pleasure as it is a privilege to live and have our being among the "great and the good," as therein set forth.

It's not what a person says of himself, but what the public say of him—that's reputation. Stores are a good deal like individuals in this respect. We don't say much about ourselves; our goods do the talking.

No business can be successful without the cordial co-operation of its customers. No co-operation can be cordial without confidence. That we have this in so large a measure shows that we have carefully matured this "plant of slow growth" until it is big enough to give us good shade. Probably no other single sentence ever hurt business so much as the remark of P. T. Barnum, that "People liked to be humbugged." You have heard people say "I will never go to that store again. They advertised so and so, and when I went there they didn't have it." Barnum was wrong. He's dead anyway, and buried.

THE WESTSIDE.

Monday, April 6th, 1896.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.
Marine Agency—The Firman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.
Life and Accident—The Traveler's Insurance Company.
Railway Agents—The Union Pacific Railway Co.
Steamship Agents—Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.
Coal Office—THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Common Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

It's a Simple Thing



To strike a bargain in our stock of Groceries, because it is one of those cases where you can't shoot without hitting something, so to speak. There's so much of what you need here that you'll have no occasion to buy what you don't want merely because it's cheap. Our stock is a library of useful hints to money savers. Hints that our prices make it easy to take. Here are prices that make a dollar worth more than a hundred cents.

A few more 5 lb. pails Jam, 40c.
California Roll Butter, 40c.
New Creamery Butter, 25c. lb.
Another large shipment of Navel Oranges just in. Limburger, Fromage De Brie and Neufchatel Cheese, Salami sausage.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes.

We have a full line of these goods, of the best manufacture, at moderate prices.

John Cochrane, Chemist,
N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Reports on Mines

We are in a position to give clients the following for the prices set opposite: Report on the value of a prospect, including map and abstract of title \$50 00
Report on the value of a developed mine, including maps and abstract, 100 00
Special report on the value of the stock of any incorporated company in Trail Creek, 25 00
General information free to clients.

FOR SALE—Jones, 47 1-2, O. K.'s, St. Elmo, Iron Mask, Poorman, Virginia, Gertrude, War Eagle, Consolidated, Mineral Creek, Alberni, Nanaimo.

SPECIAL—"JUBOS," the only lot in the market. PHOENIX and POORMAN. For all particulars, information and maps, call upon
H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
Stock Brokers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort Street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad Street, opposite Drift.

SOCIAL CONCERT AND DANCE—By the Sir William Wallace Society, in their hall, 28 J-2 Broad Street, Monday, April 7th, 1896, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission: Gentlemen, 50c. Ladies, free.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad Street, opposite Drift. Yard at foot of Johnson Street.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—A few parcels Josie at 20 cents; parcels of Poorman at 14 cents, the best speculation on the market; statute between Le. Hol. War Eagle, Centre Star and Josie, A. W. Stone & Co., Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas Street.

TWO FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS at once. John McCallum, 28 1-2 Broad St.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

Public Auction.

I will sell at Public Auction at the Poodle Dog Hotel, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1896, at 11 o'clock (10-morning) under warrant of distress for rent, and other authority 11 sets of bedroom furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, 1 fine piano (Rhoads), one gramophone, one phonograph, table ware, and numerous other articles of furniture and fittings. One horse, one canopy top buggy, one phonograph, and harness (now at Barlow's stables).
J. G. McILLAN,
Sheriff, for the Bailiff.



AFTER DECAPITATION.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences a member read a paper on the phenomena noticed in the head of an animal after decapitation, with or without transfusion of fresh blood. As soon as the head is separated from the body the eyes move convulsively, and a look of wonder and anxiety is noticed on the face. The jaws separate with force, and the tongue seems to be in a tetanic state.

There appears to be some consciousness of what is going on, but this does not last more than two or three seconds. The eyes then shrink into the head, and some spasmodic efforts at breathing are made; the nostrils expand, the mouth opens, the tongue is retracted towards the fauces. This respiratory effort is repeated three or four times, but the senses seem to be inactive, and the will is entirely gone.

These phenomena last one or at most two minutes, and the head then becomes utterly inert. If preparations have previously made so that the head after separation continues to receive a fresh supply of blood, the voluntary manifestations persist as long as the blood supply is sufficient—that is, for half an hour or more. When a blood supply is furnished after the head has become entirely motionless, the phenomena are as follows: Some contractions, very weak and feeble, take place, especially in the muscles of the lips; then some respiratory efforts; reflex actions of the eyes; first convulsions of the eyelids, the eyelids remain drooping; the senses are quite asleep, and no will is manifested. Of course the longer the period between the decapitation and the restoration of blood supply, the longer the time before these phenomena are apparent. In conclusion it may be assumed that decapitation does not produce instantaneous death. Conscious life and feeling continue for a few seconds. Whether or no pain is felt during this brief period cannot be ascertained—most likely not, owing to the rapid death of nervous elements with which alone sensation is concerned.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

—People of good taste use Odorama for their teeth—Do you?

TURKEY IS AT IT AGAIN

Report That an American Clergyman Has Been Thrown Into Jail in Armenia.

And That He is to be Expelled From Turkey—Further Complications Expected.

Rumored That All Christian Missionaries in Turkey Will Fare the same.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Bulgaria, April 7.—Advices received here to-day from Diarbekir indicate beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. Geo. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, is confined in jail at Diarbekir, in Turkish Armenia, and that serious complications are more than likely to follow. The Turkish government replying to the representation of the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. John W. Riddle, has announced, through the grand vizier, and through the minister for foreign affairs, that no action has been received by the Porte regarding the reported expulsion of Rev. Mr. Knapp from Bitlis. It was intimated that if it were true that he had arrived at Diarbekir, it would appear that the local authorities were desirous of secretly expelling an American missionary. But the latest news from Diarbekir shows that this cannot possibly be the case; as it is further announced that Mr. Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretta, a seaport on the Bay of Iskenderoon, opening into the eastern portion of the Mediterranean, where he will be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representatives of the United States.

At the first intimation of the trouble the United States charge d'affaires, after communicating with the Porte and receiving the unsatisfactory reply referred to, called Washington for further instructions, and it is now said that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship Minneapolis, commanded by Admiral T. O. Selfridge, and the cruiser Marblehead, will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Iskenderoon. At the same time a formal protest against the treatment of Armenian missionaries may be made to the Porte, coupled with a demand for adequate indemnity for the damages recently done to the property of Americans.

The imprisonment and proposed expulsion from Turkey of Rev. Mr. Knapp, is, however, understood to be but preliminary to the expulsion of all Christian missionaries, mostly Americans, English and French Catholics, from Asiatic Turkey, and possibly from European Turkey as well. Besides it is rumored that the American red-cross society, now distributing relief funds in Asiatic Turkey, in presence of local Turkish officials, are also to be expelled from that part of the Turkish empire. In support of this apparently well grounded report, it is stated that an imperial irade providing for the expulsion from Turkey of Christian missionaries and agents of the Red Cross society has already been signed by the sultan.

Although the order has not been issued from the palace, that this is the case would seem to be proved by the activity at the French and British embassies during the past few days, and by visits which the United States charge d'affaires has made to the Porte. It is also known that a panic exists among the Armenians of the district of Swedish, owing, it is explained, to the presence there, for some unknown reason, of a strong force of Turkish troops. The United States charge d'affaires has obtained from the Porte assurance that the Valf of Aleppo has been instructed to protect Armenian missionaries in Swedish district. In spite of the assurance the Turkish government considered it quite important that the Porte should promptly be made aware that the United States is acting independently, if it is necessary to determine the rights of the property of its citizens in the Sultan's dominions. Of course, in the matter of the arrest, imprisonment and proposed expulsion of Rev. Mr. Knapp, as in all other cases of a similar nature, there are two sides to the question. The claim made by the friends of the American missionaries is that they are being unjustly persecuted by the Turkish authorities. On the other hand, the Turkish officials assert that Rev. Mr. Knapp persistently encouraged seditious movements among the Armenians in spite of several official warnings. It is claimed that the authorities have in their possession proof that he has incited and assisted an Armenian revolt against the Turkish government. It has been added, however, that he was a disinterested observer. Mr. Hampson, British consul at Bitlis, who carefully inquired into the charges brought against Rev. Mr. Knapp, has pronounced them absurd.

DURRANT IS UNAFFECTED.

It Is Just a Year Since the Discovery of Miss Lamont's Body.

San Francisco, April 7.—A year ago yesterday the body of Blanche Lamont was discovered in the bellry of the Emmanuel Baptist church. Theodore Durrant, her convicted murderer, is in jail awaiting patiently the decision of the supreme court in his case. Durrant expresses confidence that he will not hang and did not seem to be affected when reminded of the anniversary of his crime.

KANSAS MAYOR SHOT.

But the Bullet Only Tears Through His Hat.

Kansas City, April 7.—Mayor Davis reported to the police last night an attempt to assassinate him. In a dark street some distance from his residence an unknown man came upon him, he says, calling him an A. P. A., and fired at short range. The bullet passed through his hat. Mayor Davis reports that his assailant ran down the alley, that he fired three shots at the man as he fled, none of which took effect. A short time afterwards Mayor Davis appeared at a Republican mass meeting and exhibited his torn hat.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS

What the London Papers Think of the Action of American Congress.

Spain Would Not Give Up Her Most Valuable Colony Without a Struggle.

London, April 7.—The Globe this afternoon, commenting on the belligerent vote in the United States house of representatives yesterday, says: "The chief change of the situation is that Spanish rule will never surrender Spain's most valuable colony until she is beaten to the ground. Should there be a repetition of popular demonstration against the United States, American passion might flame up in an ugly manner and compel President Cleveland to demand satisfaction. This would inevitably result in war. The United States would, of course, crush Spain, but American trade, already very delicate, would be largely wrecked." In conclusion, the Globe expresses the opinion that it is improbable President Cleveland will seriously consider the concurrent resolutions. The St. James Gazette remarks: "Congress voted with the intention of being offensive to Spain. This, presumably, is new American diplomacy. We must candidly confess we do not admire it, when it is tried against sensitive people already in difficulties, and it is eminently calculated to provoke an explosion. The Spaniards do not understand it is part of the presidential campaign."

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The concurrent resolutions on the Cuban question were delivered to Private Secretary Thurber this morning by Mr. Platt, one of the executive clerks of the senate. Later in the day they will be sent to the state department as the law requires that such resolutions shall be printed in the books of laws annually published by the department.

London, April 7.—Spanish securities fell on the stock exchange to-day in consequence of the action of the United States house of representatives yesterday in regard to the question of Cuban belligerency.

SENATIONAL SUICIDES.

Two Thieves Shot Themselves Rather Than Submit to Arrest.

Chicago, April 7.—Twice within a week Chicago has furnished two sensational suicides. Several days ago a petty thief while being pursued by the police cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor just upon the eve of capture.

Sunday morning a white man while being pursued under exactly the same circumstances, drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, falling dead at the feet of his horrified pursuers. A dance was in progress in a hall on Twenty-second street, when an alarm was raised that a thief was pursuing his vocation in the cloak room. The cry alarmed the man and he broke from cover. Two officers, seeing the flying man, started in pursuit. The private watchman endeavored to stop the man, but the latter flourished a revolver under his nose, causing him to draw back in fear, while the stranger turned his back to a fence and stood still. The officers came up on the man. There was a moment of suspense, then a sharp report and the strange man fell forward on his face, with a hole in his head behind the ear.

PRESIDENT DIAZ IS DINED

And Presented With a Costly Plate by Mexican Merchants.

City of Mexico, April 7.—At a banquet given here last night by the foreign resident manufacturers, merchants and bankers, in honor of President Diaz, the president was presented with a gold plate, with a suitable inscription, costing \$80,000, by a committee representing foreign business interests in Mexico.

AN UNENDING COMMITTEE.

Only the Second Sub-Section of Clause Four of the Remedial Bill Reached.

After a Continuous Sitting From 3 o'clock Yesterday—Disgraceful Scenes.

Ministers Say They Will Stay With it to the Very End—Liberal's Course.

Ottawa, April 7.—Parliament has been sitting continuously since three o'clock yesterday. Since four this morning it has been debating a motion for the committee on the remedial bill to rise and report progress. The second sub-section of clause four has been reached. Sir Richard Cartwright made a terrible attack on the government for the disgraceful scenes and orgies in the house owing to long sittings, which already, he said, were responsible for the death of one member (Col. Amyot), and he added, that it would be necessary to abolish the bar of the house. The government, he said, would never coöperate this parliament or that of Manitoba either. Col. Prior has been holding the fort with Mr. Daly all night.

Ottawa, April 7.—If all the paragraphs of clause four of the remedial bill evoked as much discussion as the first one has done, the clause will not be passed for some days yet. The consideration of the first paragraph was resumed in committee of the whole yesterday afternoon, the debate continuing until 10:30 when it passed after Mr. McCarthy's amendment was voted down. The next paragraph was then taken up and discussed until 2 o'clock, when it was passed, and another paragraph proceeded with. The house was still in session at 3 a. m.

Ministers deny the many rumors that they intended to dissolve within a few days. They say that they will stay here until midnight on the 24th inst.

At a meeting of Liberals yesterday it was agreed not to propose any factions opposition as a party to the remedial bill. Messrs. Martin, Casey, Mulock and O'Brien refused to agree and will help the dissenting Conservatives to block the bill.

It is understood that there will be a continuous session in committee on the bill commencing to-day.

Canadian News.

Oshawa, April 7.—At half-past seven last evening fire was discovered in the Denmill ladies' college. Before the firemen arrived the fire had got such headway that it was impossible to save the building. The loss will amount to about \$25,000. Nearly all the pupils are away spending the Easter holidays.

Winnipeg, April 7.—Seventeen candidates have passed the medical college examination for degree of M. D.

Lumbermen in Whittemouth and Keewatin districts cut thirty million feet of logs in the past winter.

Saulte Ste. Marie, April 7.—The Liberals here urge the nomination of C. N. Beck as a candidate for Algoma for the commons.

American News.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 7.—Fire broke out early this morning in a mysterious manner, destroyed fourteen buildings and caused a loss of \$100,000. It is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Monticello, N. Y., April 7.—Eight inches of snow have fallen here since 7 o'clock yesterday, and the storm is increasing.

Albany, N. Y., April 7.—The appeal of Marie Berber, the young Italian woman convicted of having murdered her lover, Dominico Cataldo, April 20th, 1895, in New York city, was argued before the court of appeals to-day. Mr. Fred B. House argued for the young woman and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay for the people in opposition to the appeal.

LOOKS LIKE A FAKE.

How Rumors of Nansen's Success Were Started.

New York, April 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says the story about Dr. Nansen's discovery of the North Pole came from Tomsk, through a merchant named Kuchanoff, who is an uncle of Kandakoff, the originator of the news. Kuchanoff says his nephew did nothing more than transmit the report. It appears that on the new Siberian Islands there had been three parties in search of mammoth bones. One of these parties returned some time ago and said he had seen a ship in the neighborhood of the islands. A European on board. He did not attempt to communicate with the ship, nor did he even watch it. Kuchanoff, who is a fossil hunter, brought the news, thought it might relate to Nansen and wrote this to Tomsk, whence it was sent all over the world.

BRITISH HARD PRESSED.

Commander of the Expeditionary Force Seriously Wounded.

Bulwer, April 7.—Capt. Clifford, in command of the expeditionary force, has been seriously wounded in an engagement with the natives. His force consists of about 100 men, and he is being treated by the natives. It is again reported that King Leopold is alive and that he is in the hands of the natives, who are in arms against the British authorities. It is added that King Leopold is missing his forces in preparation for an attack by a strong force from the natives. Rumors of the rising of natives in Zambesi district are not credited here.

GARCIA SUCCESSFUL

He Has Accomplished Everything, Just as He Prophesied—Spaniards Eluded.

Organizing a Select Army of Thirty-Five Thousand Men of a Superior Class.

New York, April 7.—The World this morning says: A long ephemer dispatch from Carlos Garcia, son of Gen. Calixto Garcia, leader of the Bermuda expedition to Cuba, has been received by Mr. Stern in this city. The dispatch was written at Manzanillo, which is about thirty-five miles west of Santiago, on April 2.

Mr. Stern held it in his hand last night and he translated it. "The message says 'everything as I prophesied,' Mr. Stern said. 'Before the ship sailed Carlos said that if there was no interference in the United States waters they would have no trouble in eluding any Spanish vessel. The explanation of this is simple enough. The Bermuda was rated as having a speed of from 10 to 12 knots; as a matter of fact, she was capable of making 18 to 20 knots, so that she could outstrip any Spanish vessel. She was equipped with new engines while she was in dry dock in South Brooklyn. These engines and boilers were made by the Cramps and were the finest that money could buy. The replacing of the engines was kept a close secret at the time. It was guarded from Cuban sympathizers. So while the Bermuda was apparently a slow old tramp steamer, she was in reality a remarkably swift ship, and no Spanish cruiser could hope to catch her. As a matter of fact, she had no occasion to show her speed. The dispatch says that the men and the heavy artillery were landed in a bay between Bahia Honda and Mariel, which is about 50 miles west of Havana in a straight line. There was absolutely no interference. The two Hotchkiss guns and the six other heavy pieces of artillery were taken off with the ammunition for them. The ship, with the remaining arms and ammunition, was sent to Santiago. It went around the north shore of the island, through the Bahama channel.

The 408 men in the expedition were landed on the morning of March 22. They made a march of 40 miles inland, where they were met by Gen. Maceo, thus carrying out the plan to the letter. "It was decided that an attack should be made on Pinar del Rio, which is the largest inland town and a Spanish stronghold. Money was to flow like water and harvest times were never to be seen again. What is the picture to-day after the National Policy has had years of trial? The farmers through the Dominion were never in a worse plight than they are at the present moment. Hundreds and thousands of idle men are roaming the streets of the towns in Canada and I would like to know in how many trades are men receiving higher wages than they did during Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's time. Instead of millions of prosperous and happy husbandmen on our prairies there are less than half a million, and these are cursing the National Policy for robbing them by means of the tariff of their hard earnings. The farmers of the Northwest are neither contented nor prosperous, and why? Ask the National Policy.

"After this victory, which is one of the most important that the Cubans have won, inasmuch as it will be almost impossible for the Spaniards to find a shelter for their troops in the interior during the rainy season. Gen. Garcia took 500 men and started eastward, making the hardest possible marches. "Carlos Garcia says that they have not the slightest difficulty in passing the tocha, which is a line of Spanish troops, and they went on swiftly to the eastern part of the island. "Many volunteers joined them. When they arrived near Santiago they found that the Bermuda had landed her ammunition in a bay a few miles east of Santiago. The ship arrived on the night of March 25, but the landing was not made until the following morning. There were eighteen boat loads of rifles, cartridges and swords.

"Gen. Garcia has gone to the eastern end of the island, because that is his old home and the people living there are his loyal friends. Jose Maceo is with him. Gen. Garcia will do nothing for a month but organize an army of picked men. He expects to have an army of volunteers which will number 35,000 men and a regular force of 10,000 men."

Word has been received at the Cuban Junta in this city that the American schooner Martha, which left Key West last Tuesday night with an expedition bound for Cuba, had returned to that city without landing her cargo. The schooner was met and chased by three Spanish vessels in Cuban waters and barely escaped being captured. While the little schooner was fleeing from the Spanish vessels, several of the Cubans on board the Martha murdered and threw a portion of arms and ammunition composing the cargo overboard.

Madrid, April 7.—Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, will propose to the cabinet to-day an extra credit of 23,000,000 pesetas on account of naval construction.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

"We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street."

"Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. 00 more & McCandless."

"Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street."

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

To the Editor: Your printers made me say in my last letter that "on the government benches, the signs of weakness and cohesion are painfully evident."

The questions likely to take front rank at the approaching elections are the trade question, the school question, the immigration question and economic and honest government. There will, of course, be local questions of importance to the voters, but the four subjects I have named will in all probability be the chief points on which the general elections will be fought out. Let us see then how the two great parties stand on these questions.

At the close of the Liberal administration under Hon. Alexander Mackenzie there was a period of depression which swept over the country something the same as we have been experiencing during the past year or two. At that time the tariff was a low one and R. W. Phipps conceived the idea of increasing the customs duties for the purpose of fostering home industries. Sir John A. Macdonald, who was then in opposition, ever quick to adopt a catchy cry, seized upon the idea presented by Mr. Phipps, and appropriating it as his own, named it the National Policy and went before the country on the strength of it. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was besought by friends to raise the tariff and thus take the wind out of the sails of the Conservatives, but he was too honest a man to sacrifice what he deemed to be a principle in order to retain power, and he refused. The newspapers of that day printed columns upon columns of the great benefits to be derived from the National Policy. Orators heralded forth its praises and the people went wild over the prospect of the good times coming. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and his friends were snowed under, and there were not a few who blamed that grand old man for what they termed his stubbornness in not giving way to the popular clamor in order to save his party. But to-day there are not a few who revere the memory of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie for his steadfast adherence to principle, and who say that he was brave and true in declining to be a party to handing over the country to monopoly. The people of Canada were told that the National Policy would create a home market for the farmer and provide abundance of work and higher wages for the mechanic. The towns were to be swarming with busy men and the great wilderness of prairie was to be peopled by millions of happy and prosperous husbandmen. Money was to flow like water and harvest times were never to be seen again.

What is the picture to-day after the National Policy has had years of trial? The farmers through the Dominion were never in a worse plight than they are at the present moment. Hundreds and thousands of idle men are roaming the streets of the towns in Canada and I would like to know in how many trades are men receiving higher wages than they did during Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's time. Instead of millions of prosperous and happy husbandmen on our prairies there are less than half a million, and these are cursing the National Policy for robbing them by means of the tariff of their hard earnings. The farmers of the Northwest are neither contented nor prosperous, and why? Ask the National Policy.

Money, we are told, was to flow like water—does it? I leave it to the good people of Victoria at the present moment to answer that question. Hard times were never to be seen again, yet every man you meet on the street will tell you that times were never so hard as they are to-day. Not only in Victoria, but all over the Dominion it is the same story. There is only one conclusion that we can arrive at—the National Policy has proved to be a failure.

Not altogether, however—a class of men can truly say that it has not failed so far as they are concerned. The monopolists have grown rich by it. They have grown fat while the workmen have remained lean. When the advocates of the national policy were preaching its doctrine and foretelling the great increase in manufactures that would

spring from it they were reminded that the market was limited and the result would likely be over-production. The answer they gave was that over-production would be the means of lowering the price to the consumer and that living would be cheaper.

Those exponents of protection little thought at the time of the weapon they were placing in the hands of monopolists by means of their high tariff. As soon as over-production presented itself monopolists protected as they were, formed combines to limit production and keep up the price of the manufactured article. Workmen were either discharged or placed on half time. Factories were in some cases closed until the demand would warrant their being re-opened, and thus not only were workmen thrown out of employment but the consumers in all parts of Canada had to pay the price demanded by the monopolists, who under the wing of the government, bled the people as they willed. Under this system millions increased in number; money became centered in few hands and did not flow like water. Its flow became more and more contracted until now the people generally are feeling the pinch. It is the outcome of trying to create trade by legislation instead of the natural law of supply and demand.

I have shown how the monopolists were enabled by means of the tariff to not only treat workmen as it suited their convenience, but also to control the prices of commodities to the consumers. But there is another and worse feature in connection with protection which virtually places the government in the hands of monopolists. The latter, seeing the advantage they enjoyed under a high tariff administration, were generous in their contributions to the election fund. The ministers—shame be to them—accepted those contributions well knowing it bound them hand and foot to do the bidding of monopoly whenever it was demanded of them. A remarkable instance of the power held by the monopolists over the authorities at Ottawa occurred during the last revision of the tariff. The government became frightened at the attitude of the people on the tariff and provisioned to decrease the duties. Hon. Mr. Foster prepared a bill which provided for very important reductions, and it was presented to parliament. But the monopolists would not sanction this; the serews were applied and Mr. Foster was forced to change his bill so that when it passed the house there were hardly any reductions at all effected.

So long as monopolists and contractors contribute to election funds the government is at their mercy, the people can never gain a hearing, and so long as the present ministry continues in power will this pernicious system last. There is only one way to remedy

As the hall-mark is on English Silver-- As the "Old Master's" Signature Is on a Painting-- So is the name of THE E. B. EDDY CO., On a box of Matches.



but hard, stern fact—proved by thousands of housekeepers all over Canada—that

ECLIPSE

SOAP will do more work for less money than any other soap offered. Put up now in large and small bars—order one from your grocer and you will prove its superiority over all other soaps.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Mfrs., Toronto.



MOTHERS who have tried it know that no soap will keep the skin of their children so soft, so white, so sweet, as BABY'S OWN SOAP.

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP SOLD, THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL

I will have more to say on the trade question in my next.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

HOW ENGLAND IS FED.

In 1884, with only a trifling over 1,000,000 acres under the English process of sowing 300,000 quarters at home, importing 16,310,000 quarters of wheat, besides 19,000,000 quarters of oatmeal, allowing for flour. In 1884, then, three out of every four Englishmen lived wholly upon foreign bread. In 1885, owing to the tremendous reduction of the area under wheat, not one in every five drew his bread from the country. Our daily bread comes to us from abroad. But this is not the only necessary which we import. Of foodstuffs which might conceivably be produced in the country, we purchase from foreigners nearly half of our meat; nearly 216,000,000 worth of butter and margarine; 26,070,000 worth of fruit and hops; 45,400,000 worth of cheese; 2,780,000 worth of eggs; 2,700,000 worth of potatoes; 478,000 worth of poultry; 41,000,000 worth of vegetables. In addition to these there are the various kinds of animal produce, of which sugar alone could be grown in England. A small rise in each of these items would inflict insupportable hardships upon our working population. A great rise would mean starvation. Generations of peaceful development have bred in us a belief that England will never be so seriously attacked, and that the navy may be safely depended upon to supply our needs. It is the duty of the government to see that the fresh and even more important burden of the safe-guarding of our raw materials and manufactures has been laid upon it in the need to watch over our food supplies.—Nineteenth Century.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 35 and 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

WOOD PULP MOULDINGS.

The use of wood fibre or pulp in the shape of mouldings, says the Upholsterer, is now made peculiarly available for some of the artistic processes in furniture decoration. For this purpose the required patterns are designed, and hollow moulds made after them—that is, the wood fibre, while in a soft, gelatinous condition, is forced into these moulds, and the moisture then slowly driven out by compressed air, while the meshes of a fine netting hold the pulp in place. Thus the article can readily be formed out in single pieces, and are completed without further manipulation except to trim and finish the surface. So securely adapted is this method of the art in question that the delicate scroll scrolls, and all conventional patterns carried out of wood for furniture and cabinets are thus satisfactorily and rapidly produced. With a little glue these ornamental pieces are fixed securely in the desired position, and almost perfectly resemble the finest specimens of carved woodwork.

"Odorama" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

TENDERS

NOTICE

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 14th of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot Fourteen (14), Lake Hill Estate, which said lot has been subdivided and a map thereof deposited in the land registry office, Victoria, B. C., and numbered 400, less Lots 1 and 2, Block A, which said piece or parcel of land contains five acres, more or less.

Mortgage registered in Charge Vol. 10, Fol. 357, No. 12533E.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT, ml4-1m Solicitors for Mortgagee.

NOTICE

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot twelve (12), of subdivision of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), Constable Cove Farm, Section 219, Esquimalt District, and more particularly described by a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., and numbered 288.

Mortgage registered in Charge Book Vol. 10, Fol. 350, No. 12433E.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT, ml4-1m Solicitors for Mortgagee.

BY-LAW

A By-Law to Amend the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894."

The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 22 of the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-law, 1894," is repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read: "Sec. 22. No person shall undertake or execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying, improving, or of caring for any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or carry on the work of a gardener in the cemetery, without first having the permission in writing for so doing from the Cemetery Committee, and any such work shall be carried on under the supervision of the caretaker, and to the satisfaction of the said committee. No person shall be permitted to enter the cemetery for the purpose of erecting therein any monument or headstone, or to do any stone or brick work in connection with any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or to execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying or improving of any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, in the cemetery, unless he is possessed of a license issued by the City Treasurer under section 30 of Schedule A of the "Revenue By-Law, 1895," which covers the period during which he is about to work and does actually work in the cemetery."

Sec. 2. The "Ross Bay Cemetery By-law, 1894," No. (100) 16, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This by-law may be cited as the "Ross Bay Cemetery Amendment By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of March, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 16th day of March, 1896.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 16th day of March, A. D., 1896, and all persons are hereby to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent.

Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Victoria Loan Office, 133 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Pandora street.

F. Landsberg, Prop. P. O. Box 698. ml2-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society is Manegrove Block, 4-5nd street, is open daily from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. for the convenience of the Pioneer and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Woods, V. Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Registry, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, groceries, Crookman & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

PARTNER—Wanted, a carpenter. Single man with \$100 to invest in an excellent paying business. Immediately. Times Office. ml2-2y

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than 10 or 11 rooms; must be conveniently situated. Rent must be low. Give particulars and rent expected to two or three years. Address "N. O. P." Times Office. ml2-2y

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Marlborough, Ontario, aged about 19 or 20; formerly with the Township of Melfort, and dark chin moustache. When last heard from, about eight years ago, in British Columbia. His brother is James Lee, Altona, Ont. Address correspond to "N. O. P." Times Office. ml2-2y

WANTED—Farmers and holders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. ml2-2y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Peterboro carpet, carpet and cushions. Price \$20. Apply B. J. F. ml2-2y

MIXING SHARES FOR SALE—Josie & Son, O. K. 222, St. Elias, Victoria, Cariboo Camp, McKimley, Poorman, from Melfort, Good, Hope, Evening Star, Special Agent, Alameda, Consolidated & 355, 3, W. More & Co. Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas street. ml2-2y

FOR SALE—A fine fifteen acre farm about two and a half miles from the city, nearly all under cultivation; a small stream running through the property; suitable for a garden and milk farm, on easy terms. Apply to Hall, Gosnell & Co. ml2-2y

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT in South Saanich, containing 150 acres; about 15 acres cleared. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Jas. Hay, Blacksmith, Pandora street. ml2-2y

FOR SALE—Buggy and harness. Apply 101 Douglas st. ml2-2y

TO LET.

TO LET—Large front room, suitable for two; board if desired. Apply 30 Humboldt street. ml2-2y

TO LET—4 roomed cottages, Rent \$4, including water; cost but one cent. per word each insertion, and one cent. extra at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m. ml2-2y

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOFORTE OR SINGING taught by lady recently from England; holding certificate from Royal Academy of Music, London, and from Trinity College, London. For terms apply Mrs. Poulton, 133 Michigan street. ml2-2y

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS set in type like the paragraph, cost but one cent. per word each insertion, and one cent. extra at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m. ml2-2y

A & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gasfitters. Sell Hangers and Trampings. Dealers in best description of Pipe, Gas and Cooking Stoves. Estimates and quotations at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 178. ml2-2y

JEWELERS, ETC.

American Waterbury Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$1.

ANSANIA ALARMS, 90c. GERMAN ALARMS, 75c. Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 108 1-2 YATES STREET.

Clean Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring 75c. Balance and Jewel Staffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. S.A.L.'S TEETH WANTED.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer Government Street, Victoria.

\$1.00.

The Public will please Take Notice That

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. For sale by Druggists.

Merchants will be allowed rebate on old prices for what they have in stock.

The S. R. Ryckman Medicine Co., HAMILTON, ONT.

Patronize Home Industry

The B. C. Broom and Brush Works

Have opened a factory at the corner of Johnson and Blebyard streets, Victoria, and are prepared to supply the trade of this province with all kinds of brooms and whisks, which will compete with Eastern Canada or the United States in quality or price. White labor only. Mail orders promptly attended to. ml2-1y

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

Monday, April 6, 1896.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. Hunter, speaking to a question of privilege, held that it was not competent to amend the speaker's motion of Wednesday that the house do now adjourn. Under all the circumstances, he wanted to know whether the house was now properly in session.

Mr. Welken held that Mr. Hunter was out of order in discussing the point as he did.

Mr. Speaker considered that the motion of Thursday was perfectly in order, but was not so sure that the house on Wednesday had power to govern what the house should do on Thursday. There was no question, however, as to the house having control of all the procedure.

Mr. Forster presented a petition on behalf of Dr. Milne protesting against the passage of the bill incorporating the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Railway Company. The petition was received, read and referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Kitchen introduced an act for the protection of bees. Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced an act to amend the small Debts Act, 1895. Both read a first time.

Mr. Forster moved: That an order of the house be granted for a return showing all particulars of the sum of \$3,714 entered in the public accounts as mileage paid to members for the year ending 30th June, 1895.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Mr. Hinchey asked the hon. the attorney-general: (1) How many notices of refusal to register absolute fees under the land registry act have been sent out of the office of the Victoria City Land Registry during the period from 1st November, 1894, to date? (2) How many notices of refusal to register mortgages or other incumbrances or judgments have been sent out of the office of the Victoria City Land Registry Office from 1st November, 1894, to date? (3) How many mortgages, charges, or other incumbrances or judgments has the registrar at any time refused to cancel during the period from 1st November, 1894, to date?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: (1) 105; (2) 100; (3) No mortgages or judgments, but he has on many occasions, the number of which cannot be ascertained, refused to cancel charges.

Mr. Cotton asked the premier: Has the government received any communication from the Dominion government in regard to the question whether it is in the interest of the Dominion for it to come within the provisions of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan?

Hon. Mr. Turner asked that this be left over for a day, but he believed that no reply had yet been received to the government's liability for rent where there were goods held on the hire system, and moved that the system be changed back to the period at present allowed, three months. This was carried and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Investment Loan Societies bill was committed. Mr. Sword in the chair, and the committee was still sitting at six o'clock, when progress was reported and the house rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The house went into committee again after recess. The bill was reported complete with one or two verbal amendments of a trifling character.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the game protection act, the provisions of which he explained at length and which have already been made public. He referred to the interest which is always taken in this matter and the necessity which exists for a proper game protection act. Mr. Martin also spoke of the importance of game to the country as an attraction and actual profit. The bill had been recommended by several game protection associations whose membership was made up of men who were interested in the proper preservation of game, and who took a great deal of interest in it, many of them altogether apart from the question of sport. He therefore hoped the house would give the measure careful consideration.

Hon. Mr. Pooley could not support this bill, as it virtually made a game preserve of the province in the interests of those who belonged to gun clubs. Then again it was not fair to say to a man who did not go hunting that he should not be able to have any game to eat. Mr. Pooley did not believe in stopping the selling of game.

Mr. Walker spoke of the "damage done" by pheasants to grain fields. It was not fair to say that farmers should be compelled to raise flocks of birds for the amusement of those who go shooting. On the other hand he was in favor of protecting the wild birds, such as grouse, which he would like to see protected for three or four years.

Mr. Booth, as a farmer, objected to anyone having the right to dictate to him what he should do with what he raised on his own property. It cost as much to raise a flock of pheasants as it did a flock of chickens. The only way to protect the birds was to stop the sale of them altogether. Mr. Booth had always held, too, that farmers should be allowed to kill deer for their own use at any time.

Mr. Smith concurred in what was said by the hon. president of the council in the matter of buying and selling game.

Mr. Holmcken promised to move in the direction of obtaining for Indians the right to take game at any time for their own subsistence.

Mr. Muttar was also opposed to the sale of game.

Hon. Mr. Eberts spoke in favor of the protection of game, which should be looked upon as a source of profit to the country.

Mr. Williams, in view of the lateness of the session, suggested that the bill be postponed till next session, although the bill has been one of the first on the order paper.

The question was put, and the second reading lost on a vote of 13 for and 14 against.

Hon. Mr. Martin, however, believed that the bill has not received proper consideration and has given notice of his intention to re-introduce it.

The trustees and executors' bill, Mr. Cotton hoped, for the sake of all concerned, that the matter would be most positively contradicted. It would certainly be a very serious thing if it should turn out that the promoters of this bill, having made such a contract, should come before the house asking for the privileges sought in this bill. In any case he would vote against the bill unless it contained such a clause.

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Hon. Mr. Eberts would not have it thought for a moment that the government contract would introduce such a measure. He hoped the committee would take his word for it that such was not the case.

Mr. Stoddard believed that a contract had been let by these people to Chinese to build a ditch; that ditch had not been finished yet, and therefore he thought it only right that the committee should insert the provision in this clause that it should not affect works at present in progress.

The resolution was put and carried on a division in which several government members voted with the opposition. Those who voted for the amendment were: Messrs. Kitchen, Kennedy, Williams, Cotton, Sword, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kellie, Rithet, Rogers, Booth, Braden, Stoddard and Walkem.

The succession duty bill was read a second time. Its provisions have already been published.

The revenue tax amendment bill was committed. Mr. Hunter in the chair, and was reported complete without amendments.

The report on the Sanborn water works and the Lillooet and Fraser River Gold Fields bills was adopted. Mr. Forster giving notice that, on the third reading of the latter, he would move to insert the anti-Chinese clause.

The house then went into committee on the Municipal clauses bill, Mr. Booth in the chair. Mr. Kitchen, who has charge of the measure, was not in the house at the moment, and as soon as he entered, moved that the committee rise and report progress, but:

Hon. Mr. Martin moved that the committee rise without reporting.

Mr. Kitchen was surprised at the action of the chief commissioner. It had to more respect for himself and the dignity of his position than he had for an important bill like that before the committee, he could move that the committee rise without reporting for all Mr. Kitchen cared.

Mr. Rithet hoped that the chief commissioner's amendment would not pass. Mr. Kitchen explained that the reason he moved the committee rise and report progress was that the attorney-general had some important amendments to lay before the committee.

Hon. Mr. Martin thereupon withdrew his amendment and the committee rose. The distress bill was then committed. Mr. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Williams objected to allowing only one month's liability for rent where there were goods held on the hire system, and moved that the system be changed back to the period at present allowed, three months. This was carried and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

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Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World. The only coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR. CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON, MONTREAL, CHICAGO

Helmecken, was read a second time without debate.

Mr. Macpherson moved the second reading of his mechanics' lien act, but Mr. Speaker asked if a similar bill had not been negatived already this session.

Hon. Mr. Eberts would have much pleasure in voting for the second reading of the bill, although it was plain that a great deal of it, its best features, had been taken from a bill introduced by the third member for Victoria, Mr. Helmecken.

Mr. Speaker asked for a little time to look into the question of whether this bill was in order, as he had some doubts on the question.

Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of the land registry bill, which was carried.

On request of Mr. Kellie the Telephone & Telegraph Companies bill was withdrawn, after which the house went into committee on the municipal elections and electors bill, which was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Speaker having ruled Mr. Macpherson's mechanics' lien bill out of order on the grounds mentioned, the house adjourned.

At Death's Door Friends Thought the End Was Near.

A Condition That Was Almost Hopeless.

FAILURE FOLLOWED FAILURE Until Paine's Celery Compound Was Used.

Mrs. Irvine Cured by the Great Medicine.

An Important Letter.

At death's door, owing to kidney trouble, nervousness, sleeplessness and run-down system. Mrs. Irvine's friends realized the fact that she was nearing the grave, and did not hesitate to express their fears. Doctors and their prescriptions could not break the power of the disease, and the ordinary advertised medicines of the day proved useless.

A resolve was at last made to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair and honest trial. Note the glorious results, no doubts and skepticism! Four bottles of Paine's Celery Compound effected a cure, and saved from death a wife and mother who was thought to be incurable. A forcible reason why every sick man and woman should use Paine's Celery Compound.

Mrs. Wm. Irvine, who resides in St. John, N.B., writes thus: "I have been troubled for the past ten years with kidney complaint, and have tried a great many preparations and doctors' prescriptions with little or no benefit. For the last six months I have had a great strain upon my system from night-watching and overwork. I was breaking down, and my friends said 'I was going fast to death.' I resolved to try Paine's Celery Compound and used four bottles. My kidney trouble disappeared; nervousness and sleeplessness are troubles of the past, and my general health is greatly improved. In a word, I am cured, and I wish you to publish this for the benefit of others."

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

Dear Editor: Please state in your valuable journal, that if any sufferer from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

—As perfect health is a passport to good society, so "Odorona" conduces to good appearance.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

...ADOPTED BY THE...

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has discriminated with Great Britain. In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote the best interests of the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCITY.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and that the trade and commerce between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION—CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deprecates the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company; which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severest condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the uncontrollable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the convention regrets that by the action of the ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all such charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is a violation of the due responsibility of ministers of the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides enacting a heavy expenditure to both political parties.

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partisan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8.—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER—THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions of the country have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

MR. KAYE Resolves pupils for instruction in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and other studies. Cases of neglected education receive special attention. 111 Esplanade Street.

Newfoundland Cod Fish, Finnan Haddies, Skd Salmon, Labrador Herring.

R. H. Jameson, 33 FORT STREET

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Spring Opening.

Pattern Hats Bonnets.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st

A large variety of Childrens Coats, Goggles, Dresses, Aprons, Jersey, and Silk Caps. All goods personally selected by Mrs. W. Bickford, 61 and 63 Fort Street.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company, LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to MESSRS. McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, SOLICITORS, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Tel:3-mch21 Victoria.

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To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

FOR SALE.

THE RURAL HOUSE, SAANICHTON. Large new house—cost about \$3,000—on acre and three-quarters of ground, barn, stable, pigsties, etc. Summer House and Tennis Lawn. Good furniture, cost new about \$1,000. This house would make a good hotel. Store can be added if required. Station adjoins the premises. Price so low that we do not care to put it in print. A. H. HARMAN & CO., 20 Broad Street.

APRIL. Table with columns S, M, T, W, T, F, S and rows 5, 12, 19, 26.

JOSHUA DAVIES STOCK BROKER.

Room 7, Board of Trade Building. Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

The Daily Times.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

The company operating the London-derry iron works, in Nova Scotia, has published its annual statement, which is not at all encouraging to those engaged in the business.

"OBSTRUCTION."

Sir Charles Tupper and his gang of subservient howlers accuse the opposition of obstructing the passage of the remedial bill, while it is plain that if there has been any obstruction the government and the anti-coercion Conservatives should jointly bear the blame.

"We will exhaust all the physical power we possess at the risk of health and life to pass this bill." This was Sir Charles Tupper's declaration to parliament to-night.

To the Editor: Your correspondent "Patriot," in last night's issue, would have done well had he continued waiting quietly like the mountain in labor he has brought forth the proverbial mouse.

entirely helpless to prevent the schism. Mr. Foster stated early in the session that this was an extraordinary session. It is in more ways than one.

When parliamentary business fails because of the government's incapacity, it is a rare joke to credit the failure to opposition obstruction.

THAT REPORT.

To the Editor: In your last issue appears a frothy article, of the true character of which, even in the opinion of its writer, we have an index from his deeming it necessary to sign with a nom de plume.

The object of this statement is to create the impression that no such effort has been made. On the 4th of March of last year I introduced before the council a by-law to amend the revenue by-law.

ABOUT ALDERMEN.

To the Editor: Your correspondent "Patriot," in last night's issue, would have done well had he continued waiting quietly like the mountain in labor he has brought forth the proverbial mouse.

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To the Editor: Your correspondent "Patriot," in last night's issue, would have done well had he continued waiting quietly like the mountain in labor he has brought forth the proverbial mouse.

"Liberty, Justice & Co." to see the wretched state of small indebtedness of our people, and the only way to remove this is by applying the knife and removing the civic and legislative enactments that retard our progress.

SUNDAY SELLING.

To the Editor: The public should at once be made aware of the fact that Mr. H. D. Helmecken has introduced an amendment to the license act which allows the opening of saloons during certain hours on Sunday.

HOW HE COOKED HIS CHOPS.

"He cooked his chop with half a Daily News." I heard that mysterious sentence when in a shop in Bond street the other day, writes Cousin Madge in London Truth.

ENGLISH ESTATES PASSING.

The policy of disposing of unentailed estates has been introduced in England by the titled gentry, who need the money more than they do the ownership of the soil.

BLOWING OUT THE GAS.

A device for permitting the unobscured guest to blow out the gas in his bedroom, without inconvenience to himself or anybody else, has been patented by a West Haven, Conn., man.

"Johnny on the spot," is an Americanism that has come into sudden popularity. It is an abbreviation of "Johnny on the spot," which means "Johnny on the spot" is a man or youth who may be relied upon to be at a certain stated place when wanted and on whose assured appearance confident expectation may be based.

ABOUT ALDERMEN.

To the Editor: Your correspondent "Patriot," in last night's issue, would have done well had he continued waiting quietly like the mountain in labor he has brought forth the proverbial mouse.

CIGARS MADE BY MACHINES.

A machine which bids fair to revolutionize the cigar-making industry has been invented at Birmingham, N. Y. Machines are on exhibition in operation here now and are turning out smoothly bunched and neatly wrapped cigars at the rate of 3,000 per day for each machine.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Saginaw from the Sound—H. J. Scott, Miss Sprague, E. B. Brownell and wife, Miss M. Tate, Capt. Gatter, Miss Harsh, Dr. Berzky and wife, H. J. Clossy, A. M. Banerman, W. Buchanan, J. Garing, A. P. Loxton, E. J. Prior, C. B. Stansfield, A. A. Higgins, A. H. Clayton, W. H. McDonald, A. Coudorge, wife and son, P. A. Bourne, E. W. Murray, S. Bakera, H. Lamman, W. Chapman, Miss Alice Chapman, P. McDonald, Miss McKay, W. Baines.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R. J. Kennedy, C. M. Johnson, A. Robertson, the Misses Leiser, J. Cannon, M. L. Wolfe, Capt. George, F. Higgins, G. L. Stacey, R. McJermott, and H. Stanwell.

THE PROVINCE

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure.

Another Consignment

Handsome Rattan Furniture. Rocking Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Arm Chairs, Settees, Couches and Tables.

WEILER BROS.,

To Select From.

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF New Finds, Transfers, Shipments of Ore, Developments.

THE MINER

PUBLISHED AT NELSON. The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of Mr. Geo. Shedden.

NOTICE

The mortgagees having decided to offer the Stock of the Manchester House on the 20th inst., by tender, ...THE GREAT...

Mortgage Sale

Will Positively Close on Saturday, April 18th.

Special Bargains for Everybody Until Then.

J. H. WARK, Manager.

Subscribe

THE PROVINCE

per \$1.00 annum

per 5c. copy.

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Handsome Rattan Furniture.

Rocking Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Arm Chairs, Settees, Couches and Tables.

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OS & 68 12 YATES STREET.

Victoria Stock Exchange of British Columbia

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Commoning at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 16th, proximo, this Board will call Stocks daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), in the Board Room, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

Are You Wealthy?

Why do you pay 15 to 20 per cent. more for your printing than you can have it done elsewhere for?

I am not in the combine and can satisfy you in quality and price.

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PRINTER, BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

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BOWES, He Dispenses Prescriptions. 100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Prov. News in a Condensed Form.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

Books, papers and magazines supplied at publisher's prices. Johnston's Kirk Block, Douglas street.

Rattan and Wicker Furniture in the very latest novelties at Weller Bros. These goods have just been unpacked.

St. Saviour's church will hold its Easter vestry meeting on the evening of April 20th when a lay delegate to the Synod will be elected.

The Bank of British North America has opened a branch at Rossland. This is the first chartered bank established in that important mining town.

The St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

The beautiful Barnes, (white flyer) bicycles, the finest that experience can produce, that money can purchase. See them at our cycle, cor. Broad and Troncau avenue, Perry & McConnell.

The members of the Natural History Society who took part in the dredging expedition yesterday secured about 120 specimens of fish, besides a number of other specimens, including sea-hares and rat fish.

The members of the bayonet squad, Fifth Regiment, are requested to meet in the drill hall to-morrow evening, to practise for the exhibition to be given in connection with the band concert next Saturday evening.

A man giving the name of Joan Hill, representing himself to be the agent for a group of California capitalists, victimized a number of Victorians last week. He borrowed small sums of money and when the time came to repay them he left the city.

Dancing was kept up to a late hour by the two hundred couples who attended the Orange ball in the A. O. U. W. hall last night. The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting, the lodge banner and that of the Lady True Blues being also prominently displayed. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

A meeting of some of the members of the board of Horticulture and the inspector of fruit pests will be held at the Victoria West school house at eight o'clock this evening. Fruit growers and the public generally are invited. Information will be given on the fruit growing industry, the work of the board explained and questions answered.

The Easter vestry meeting of St. Barnabas church was held last evening when the following officers were appointed: Churchwardens, E. E. Wootton and S. E. B. King; church committee, T. B. Pearson, W. P. Winsay, H. O. Littlefield, J. L. Bailey, A. Emery, G. H. Morrill, J. Mutton, T. Bradbury, F. A. Cutbert, R. J. Butler; lay delegates to Anglican synod, T. B. Pearson, E. E. Wootton, H. O. Littlefield, W. Ridgeway Wilson.

Court Robin Hood, A.O.F., amalgamated with Court Vancouver at a meeting of the latter court held last evening. There was a large attendance of both courts. When the business had been concluded all sat down to a tasty supper, after which several hours were pleasantly spent with speeches, songs and recitations. The court is in a flourishing condition, having \$13,984.28 of a balance to its credit. The next meeting of the amalgamated courts will be held on the 20th of this month.

The choirs of Cedar Hill and Lake churches, augmented by several members of city choirs, rendered the cantata "Christ and His Soldiers" in St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, last evening. The soloists were Miss Tolmie, soprano; Mrs. Lanning, contralto; Mr. Ed. Malandine, Jr., tenor; and Rev. Mr. Flinton, the pastor and Mr. H. Maxon, who also conducted, bass soloists. The church was well filled by the residents of Cedar Hill and the large number of visitors from the city.

Everything in connection with the Easter Monday entertainment in Philarmonic Hall was carried out successfully, and the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church may well be pleased with the result of their efforts. There were large attendances both in the afternoon and evening. The evening concert was opened with a selection by No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, fife and drum band, which also supplied music for the physical drill. Messrs. Harrington and Jamson and Messrs. Higgins and Booth contributed vocal solos and Miss

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Christie a piano solo. The tableaux of Joan of Arc were very pretty.

See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

Monarch Bicycles, perfection in every detail; handsomely finished. 93 Johnson street.

A meeting of the celebration finance committee will be held in the city hall at 8 o'clock to-night.

The best line of Tapestry Carpets to be seen in the province at Weller Bros.; also Brussels, Velvets, and Administrators in new and rich effects.

M. Marboen, late chef and proprietor of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this city, has been secured as chef at the St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade will be held on Thursday morning. On Friday afternoon the quarterly general meeting will be held.

In the legislative assembly to-day the government formally announced that they had dropped their bill providing for the sale of lands for school purposes.

Dr. H. I. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors at the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Messrs. H. J. O'Leary and S. A. Bantley were elected delegates to attend the first Grand Lodge meeting of the Northwest jurisdiction by Segher's Council, No. 85, Y.M.I., at a general meeting held in Institute hall last evening. Messrs. J. Leonard and J. Hall were appointed alternates.

All the cases set for hearing in the city police court this morning were further remanded. Antonio Bruno will be tried on Thursday on the charge of assaulting Mary Burns, a Chinawoman who will receive a hearing on the same day for an infraction of the fire prevention by-law, and Mrs. Thain's case goes over for another week.

The council will, this evening, consider applications for the positions of sewerage and plumbing inspection and sanitary inspector. For the latter there are six applications and for the former five. The committee appointed to investigate the grievances of the workmen at Beaver Lake will report his evening.

A reduction in the price of admission to membership in the Woodmen of the World has been announced from \$10 to \$7 for the next three months. Victoria Camp, No. 52, will hold an entertainment on the 17th inst. This society is growing rapidly, more members having joined during the month of March than during any previous month in the history of the order.

The remains of Alfred Sydney Cartmel, who died at Yuma, Arizona, on March 30, were brought to the city, in charge of his mother Mrs. D. Cartmel, on the California steamer arriving last night. The funeral, which took place from the family residence at 230 this afternoon and half an hour later from St. John's church, was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Marwood conducted the services at the church and cemetery. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The pallbearers were J. T. Pearce, J. Wilby, E. Gilligan, E. Vigor, C. Bunting and E. T. Edmonds.

Nels Johnson, the Port Hadlock logger, who was nearly asphyxiated in a room in the Victoria hotel a couple of weeks ago, is missing, and it is feared that some harm has come to him. He was yesterday discharged from the Jubilee Hospital, where he had been under treatment since his encounter with the gas, and gave the secretary an order on Mr. Byrnes of the Victoria hotel. Johnson had left sufficient money with Mr. Byrnes to pay both his hospital and hotel bills, so there was no trouble on that score. But he has not yet returned at the hotel for his baggage, and the police have been unable to find him. The fact that he is again missing gives rise to the theory that his experience with the gas was not altogether an accident.

H. Luckenbach, engineer and superintendent of the Dominion Pulverizing Co., New York, is negotiating with the view of establishing at New Westminster reduction works to extract gold from the sands of the Fraser river bed. The process, a comparatively new one, but which has been very successfully operated on the Snake River, Idaho, is what is known as the pneumatic pulverizer process, the sand being reduced to an impalpable powder, and the gold extracted by concentration. Mr. Luckenbach has had samples of the Fraser river sands, gathered from places from the mouth of the river to Lytton, assayed, with results which assure very large profits for working. The works, which it is proposed to erect at first, having a capacity of 100 tons of sand a day, will cost to construct about \$50,000, and will employ from 10 to 15 men, being operated continuously night and day.

The body of Walter Lawry, the four-year old son of Mrs. Lawry, of Humboldt street, was found in the harbor near James Bay bridge this morning by Capt. Dan McIntosh. The little fellow, it will be remembered, wandered from his home early in February. It was learned that he had been on McIntosh's landing, but had been sent home. Later, he was seen on Douglas street. Although a systematic search, including dragging the harbor, was instituted the boy could not be found. It is thought that he must have wandered back to McIntosh's and fallen between some of the logs around the boat house, where his body would be hidden from the searchers. When found the body was badly decomposed. An inquest is being held this afternoon. The funeral will take place at 230 to-morrow afternoon from the family residence, Humboldt street.

Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odorous so much."

"If you argues wif er smart man," said Uncle Joe Eben, "yoh done git de wust ob it; and if yoh argues wif a fool yoh done waste yoh time."—Washington Star.

THE INDIAN HUNTERS

The Captains of Sealing Schooners Again Having Trouble With the Natives.

They Leave the Vessels on Slightest Provocation—Return of the Bands.

Reports from the West Coast show that the Indian hunters have adopted a scheme whereby they can circumvent the restrictions placed upon them by the laws relating to "those who go down to the sea in ships." In years past those hunters have given no end of trouble to masters of sealing schooners owing to their weakness for deserting when a favorable opportunity presented itself. To assist captains in having a firmer hold on their hunters the Dominion government appointed three shipping masters on the West Coast. Indian hunters to secure positions with sealing schooners had to go before these shipping masters and sign papers in the regular way. When this was done, liberal advances were paid them, as it was felt that they had too wholesome a fear of the law to attempt to desert after being regularly attached to the ship. But the captains reckoned without taking into consideration the cunning of these natives and already several schoomers have lost one or more of their hunters. They leave their schooners in their canoes ostensibly to go hunting. After getting out of sight—not a very difficult matter when the weather is thick—they pull for shore. When charged with desertion they assume an injured air and stoutly deny such a charge. After hunting for some time a fog came on and they lost their schoomer. After spending several days hunting for the schooner they at last reached shore. As no evidence could be produced to show that they willfully lost their vessel, the hunters go unpunished, and pass away the time spending the liberal advances received from their schoomers.

Early this morning the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, returned from Nootka and other West Coast points, bringing as passengers J. C. Anderson, Barclay Sound; Capt. McKell, F. Jacobson and wife, Clayquot, and E. Schmitz, San Juan. All the sealing schooners were away, consequently the Maude brings no sealing news. Among her freight were 92 skins, the Klimey's catch. She left for Union wharf to-day for a cargo of coal.

The Umattila sails from the outer wharf for San Francisco this evening with the following Victoria passengers on board: T. F. Joy, James McPhail, A. Kennedy, P. Fluhr, W. Dalton, Mrs. A. Bridge and child.

The Princess Louise, having waited at New Westminster for the Island football team, which played yesterday in Vancouver, did not arrive until ten o'clock this morning.

Capt. Gavilan, agent of marine and fisheries, will leave on the Quadra to-morrow on a trip of inspection to the lighthouses between here and Cape Beale.

The leader of the Smith-Lieb theatrical company is still confined to the provincial jail. Since the arrest last Thursday Mr. Babson and the plaintiff, Joseph Tuttle, whose theatrical name is Joseph Yale, have formed a new company and opened an engagement in Seattle. Since Mr. J. P. Winsay, who has been engaged by the defendant, has been endeavoring to make an application for his client's release, but there is no judge in the city. This morning Mr. Walls consulted with Mr. Murphy, of Schultz & Murphy, who are acting for the plaintiff, and Mr. Murphy was inclined to consent to defendant's release, but Sheriff McMillan would not consent. Smith claims that Babson really is the man who owes the money, and as the books of the defunct company have been taken to Seattle this seems probable. Smith's father is supposed to be wealthy, and by means of it is thought the capias proceedings were taken in the hope that money could be squeezed out of the father.

Li Hung Chang is making arrangements to impress the Western world with wealth and power. He will travel with suite in a state coach, will testify to the grandeur of Oriental luxury. Li Hung Chang is an abstemious and simple man in his tastes, but he learned long ago the value of magnificence for impressing the crowd.

PERSONAL.

F. Aug. Helzoe, of Butte, is at the Driard. E. Higgins returned last evening from the Sound. H. J. Scott returned this morning from the Sound. W. H. Lomas, Duncan's, is a guest at the Oriental. Mrs. D. Hunter, Port Moody, is at the New England. C. M. Johnson, San Francisco, is registered at the Oriental. Mrs. Cartmel returned on the City of Puebla from California. E. W. Murphy, of Portland, registered at the Driard this morning. H. R. Ellis was a passenger on the City of Puebla, Alaska pilot, was a passenger on the Sound this morning. Capt. W. E. George, the Alaska pilot, came over from the Sound yesterday. A. P. Luxton, C. B. Stahschmidt and C. J. Prior returned this morning from Tacoma. Capt. Gatter, Puget Sound pilot, came over from Tacoma this morning to meet the Strathmore due from the Orient. H. Abbott, superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., Mrs. Abbott and Miss Abbott, came over from Vancouver to-day to visit Hamilton Abbott, of the local C. P. R. office, who is seriously ill.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD. Odorona THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. IT LEAVES THE MOUTH CLEAN, MOST DELICIOUS TASTE OF FRESHNESS.

THE ISLANDERS WIN

Result of Island-Mainland Rugby Football Match Played at Vancouver.

Eastern Clubs Endeavoring to Secure Some of the Pacific League Players.

AQUATICS.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR. Madison, Wis., April 7.—While at practice last evening on Lake Mendota a small struck two shells manned by oarsmen of the university of Wisconsin crews. One man was drowned and two others are in a critical condition. The first was John Day, of Jaynessville, Wis., the only son of Mrs. Jeanette Day; the others were Lester Street, of Dixon, Ill., and Curran C. McConville, of LaCrosse, Wis. Day had records and was numbered among the best ten all round men in America. He was considered one of the best men in the crew. Lester Street, of Madison, Wis., a good oarsman, but will probably not be able to row again this year, both being in a precarious condition on account of their terrible suffering in the cold water. It is thought that the crew cannot be kept together, and that the race with the Yale freshmen crew on May 18 will probably be indefinitely postponed. Day's body was recovered at a late hour last night.

THE WHEEL.

Ottawa, April 7.—The state of feeling among wheelmen created by the re-enactment of the old regulations governing tourists' bicycles brought into Canada is evidently realized by the department of customs. Controller Wood says that the change was due to the heavy loss sustained by the revenue last year, owing to the dishonesty of certain parties. The department at present time is framing regulations to meet the case of bona fide tourists. Members of the League of American Wheelmen are to be permitted to bring their wheels into Canada free of cost provided, however, that the wheel shall leave by the same port. This change meets with the approval of the American League and will do away with the obnoxious regulation which now requires the payment of duty when a tourist brings his wheel into Canada.

BASEBALL.

The men who have contracts with the clubs of the new Pacific league will leave Chicago on Friday. The Victoria team will be here on the 10th. According to latest reports there is to be a contest over the services of Blanford, claimed by Victoria, Hartman by Tacoma, Durby, by Victoria, and one or two others, as all of them have been dickering with eastern clubs who are making a fight for them. From the history of each of these cases so far as known it looks as if all of these men would have to come to the new Pacific league. Whether they did or not the contest over their services goes to show what a good class of ball-players is being selected for the new league.

THE GUN.

The first match of the series for the silver trophy offered by Mr. Dunsen of the Cliff House, was shot over the new electric traps provided by Mr. Dudgeon. Mr. S. S. Marlow secured first place with a score of 20 out of 25. The other winning scores in their order were those of B. H. John, F. H. Hewlins, W. White, J. White, J. Henley, R. Jackson and P. Smith. The next shoot for the trophy takes place on Saturday, when six special prizes will also be given.

FOOTBALL.

The Island-Mainland football match, which was played at Vancouver yesterday, bringing the season to a close, was won by the Island by eight points to four. The Islanders outplayed the Mainlanders, and their victory was a well-earned one. Saunders, of the Mainlanders, kicked a goal from the 25 line, while the Island points were made by Marshall and Craig, each of whom scored a try.

He—Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits, like mother used to make for me. She—And I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for me.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Blykins is doing some good dialect work." "Blykins? I didn't know he wrote." "I thought he was an artist." "So he is. But he is making a specialty of dialect pictures—he draws posters."—Washington Times.

Wittherly—I understood that you had a birthday party at your house the other night. Who was there? Phankington—Two doctors and a nurse.—New York Truth.

President Faure and Alphonse Daudet are among the notable Frenchmen who have lately become naturalized. They declare that drinking is incompatible with the hard work that brings success.

Ladies

Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest styles in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in

Bonnets,

Hats and Toques we are showing for Easter. A consignment of the latest novelties just to hand awaits your inspection. Do not forget the address, 50 Government Street, opposite T. N. Hibben's Bookstore.

BON TON Millinery House,

Mrs. E. H. Small.

School Suits That Wear. That's the kind we sell. You know very well that children are harder on their clothes than grown people, and for that reason need the best you can buy. You can't buy the best as cheap as you can buy shoddy, cheaply made suits for, but at our store you can buy good, serviceable school suits for very little more than trash will cost you elsewhere. You will find there is one point, as the down grade of quality and price, where cheapness ceases to be economy. 'Tis not so much how much you pay. 'Tis what you get for what you pay. CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

The Very Latest. Creations in Fashionable Footwear now to be seen at our establishment. New models in Black and Tan Shoes for Spring and Summer. Don't fail to see these goods. Just as cheap as old, shop-worn, trashy stock offered as "bargains" by some dealers. J. Fullerton, 103 Government Street.

NOLTE'S PATENT. Glasses Accurately Adjusted. F. W. Nolte & Co The Only Opticians 37 Fort Street.

The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want PURE PRESERVES. And not cheap Jams, and should Try OKELL & MORRIS. They are the Purest and Best, and are Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

A Bicycle For Nothing. Pendray's Electric Soap. It is the Best and Cheapest and keeps the money in the province by employing our men and boys. MONDAY, MARCH 23rd. SATURDAY, MAY 23rd. FOR BOYS ONLY. The shot will be counted at our store on Saturday night, May 23rd, at 10 o'clock sharp by three reliable parties. When you purchase a boy's suit for cash, see that you get a ticket. Write plainly the date, your name and address and the number of shot. In case of a tie by two or more parties, the date on the ticket will decide the winner; the guess first deposited takes the wheel.

DENTISTRY. One-Half the Usual Prices. For one month longer DR. MOODY will continue to give his services at the prices as advertised last month. This is owing to the very great demand that has been made upon his time—many patients having had to be turned away; so until the 1st of May these prices will hold good. Full Set of Teeth \$10.00. Fillings from... 1.00. Extracting teeth, inserted without plates... 5.00. REMEMBER, the best workmanship and the latest appliances and methods used in my office. The same work for which before the cut double the amount was charged. By aid of Electric Reflector work can be done just as well in the evenings. H. P. MOODY, D.D.S., L.D.S. Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery. NOTE THE ADDRESS—Moody Block, Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria B. C. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

You See... Them Everywhere. The Columbia, Cleveland and Crescent BICYCLES. Our \$75.00 Crescent (Gent's) is the best value in the city. Crescents from \$55.00 upwards. See the smallest wheel in Victoria, at the C. C. C. Cyclery, 42 Government Street. M. W. Waitt & Co., Proprietors. Gilmore & McCandless 35 & 37 Johnson St. NOTICE. Campbell & Co., Cor. Troncau Ave., and Broad St., Have just received a choice line of Imported Goods. Call early and secure our Spring Suit.

FAMOUS PEOPLE.

Latest Anecdote About Many of the Best Known Men and Women.

Herz Krupp, founder of the great gun works at Essen, is the largest income tax payer on the earth. His annual check to the German government is equal to \$200,000.

There is a story told in Dublin about Mr. Balfour and an eminent bishop who had fought hard for the unfortunate people of his country. The two men met for the first time at a dinner, and in the course of the talk, Mr. Balfour said: "But, after all, I fancy the newspapers make more noise than the masses. Do you think, now, that the people really dislike me?" "Oh, Mr. Balfour," said the bishop, "if the Irish hated the devil only as half as much as they do you, my occupation would be gone."

Albert Chevalier tells a good story on himself. He was playing an old man's part at the Gaiety theater, London, when a youth of eighteen, and the Kendals were also in the cast. One night his one entirely slipped his memory. Looking towards the prompter's entrance, he saw Irving, Bancroft, Dava James, Miss Terry and other celebrities looking on. He was unable to utter a word. Standing speechless and embarrassed on the stage, the raw lad was greeted with a tremendous round of applause. After it subsided he got on famously. When the performance was over he anxiously awaited the Kendals' verdict. "You were a bit uncertain in your lines," said Mr. Kendal; in fact, at one time you stopped dead. "Yes," said Chevalier, "but I was a right fellow. I got that round of applause. My dear youngster," Kendal said, that round of applause commenced when the Prince of Wales entered the theatre.

"Lorna Doone" according to its author, Mr. R. D. Blackmore, might have remained an unrecognized book to the present day if it had not been for a singular coincidence. The book was offered to eighteen different publishers, but all refused it. In desperation, it was sent to a new publisher, who was not particular as to the merits of his authors, but, almost the book did not sell. The reviewers were scathing in their criticisms and the public would not buy it. Then came an event which hastened the making of the book. The Princess Louise had just become engaged to the Marquis of Lorne, and everything about the event was eagerly read. The public got the notion that "Lorna Doone" had something in it about Lord Lorne, and the book immediately began to sell. The people soon discovered that the much-discussed marriage, but they recognized a charming story, and from that time to this the sale of the novel has been tremendous.

The Kaiser objects to the use of foreign terms of any sort in his presence. The imperial menu cards are always written in German. They are three inches in width and nine in height, and are plain white with a gold border and eagle or monogram in gold at the top, while the names of the dishes are printed in black.

M. Zola, in spite of his large earnings, is a poor man. He has no talent for amassing wealth, and spends his money as quickly as he receives it. He has handsome apartments in Paris and a chateau in Medon. The chateau was built peacefully, so to speak. As M. Zola earned money he kept on adding wings to his country seat, until the architectural crazy quilt was finally completed. It is adorned and furnished in M. Zola's own original way.

Cecil Rhodes is said to hate women, particularly white ones. His alleged reason for this dislike is his dread of their powers of ferreting out information and their curiosity about matters he intends to keep secret. Mr. Rhodes affects the life of a hermit. He has built for himself a small hut in the grounds attached to his residence, and remains therein for days at a time, even eating and sleeping there.

Queen Victoria's luggage, which was sent from Windsor castle to Nice, was all labelled "Countess of Balmoral." This is a title which her majesty conferred upon herself some years ago for use in continental travel. For many years the queen has given up appearances and gone in for comfort, and foreigners no longer expect to see the "Countess of Balmoral" in professional royal attire. Her loyal subjects sigh sometimes over those black cowns and bonnets which Victoria wears on the continent, as well as at home. Since the prince consort's death his august widow has worn but two toilets benefiting her rank. One of these was worn at the Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's in celebration of the Prince of Wales' restoration to health. It consisted of a rich black silk, with trimmings of ermine. The other toilet was donated for the jubilee service in Westminster abbey in 1887, and was a complete costume of black and white satin, with priceless lace and diamonds. With these two exceptions Victoria has clung to black bombazines and crepe bonnets.

Paderewski was a struggling teacher long before any one discovered his talent. He was twenty-seven, poor and in debt, when the Princess de Segin had him attend her salon for a fee of \$20 and play to her guests. Every one was delighted with the shabby young Pole, and his magnificent technique. But even in those better days Paderewski would stare at his patrons. He had walked to the house, and when the princess said to him as he was about to leave, "You must allow me to send you home in my carriage," Paderewski replied: "Madame, my carriage is at the door." That evening was the turning point in his fortunes.

Bismarck hates to be stared at. "It is not very pleasant to have an opera glass levelled at you at fourteen paces, or a revolver at four," he says. But he does not object in the least to interviews. "I refused myself to three diplomats," he said once. "But I received five journalists. I learned more from them than I could have learned from the others."

No sovereign in Europe has such large demands upon his purse as King Humbert of Italy. On coming to the throne he engaged to settle his father's liabilities out of his own private purse. They amounted to \$2,200,000. To help along his distressed country he sold the superb stud of English and Arabian horses on which his father had squandered several fortunes. Earthquake charities and all manner of agrarian like kept the royal nose to the grindstone to such an extent that Humbert finally de-

clined to dispose of the Castel Positano, the vast hunting estate bought by the nation as a present to Victor Emmanuel. Since coming to the throne Humbert has practised the most generous self-denial. Nevertheless the Italians have not a particle of enthusiasm for their king. The illumination of Rome on his last birthday was a dismal failure. His appearance is greeted with an indifference incompatible with the Italian character. On the whole, King Humbert is not unpopular, and other kings which may realize the warning of Sig. Crispi: "Italy does not need the house of Savoy."

The pope has the largest collection of gold and silver plate in the world. It is said that if his holiness were to melt down all the vessels, medals and other golden objects preserved in the Vatican museum, the result would make more coin than the whole of the present European circulation. The sultan of Turkey has about two thousand horses in his stables, and about five hundred carriages. The horses include specimens of nearly every race of Arabian blood and his favorite mount is a beautiful Arabian bay. The sultan is very fond of riding around the grounds of his palace. Abdul Hamid Khan is a good shot and can break a dozen glass vases with a revolver while galloping past them on horseback. He has always been particularly fond of his own army. Each of the regiments which accompany him to the mosque is mounted upon Arabian horses of one color.

When Henry Fielding Dickens was a boy of twelve, he wrote, printed and published, without any assistance, the little magazine in which he recorded the movements of his famous father's household. It contains many of the late novelist's clever sayings and was called the Gad Hill Gazette.

The most expensive christening ever celebrated was that of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. It took place Jan. 25, 1842, when his highness was a little over two months old. The total expense amounted to \$1,000,000. The nurse received \$5,000 and the complimentary fees given to individuals about the court were equally lavish.

The late czar of Russia, whose sense of humor was not delicate, used to say with a grin that his father-in-law, King Christian of Denmark, has a separate appetite for each one of the four dynasties that he represented in his royal person. His majesty astonished Lord Berkeley Paget many years ago by devouring an enormous beefsteak for breakfast. "Big enough for a burgess," was his lordship's description of the piece of beef which the Royal Dane ate. Now the poor old gentleman is a martyr to dyspepsia and subsists entirely on liquid foods.

LORD PALMERSTON'S PROPHECY

In the "Review of Missions," Dr. J. H. McNeilly, of Nashville, Tenn., tells of a prophecy made by Lord Palmerston more than fifty years ago. The present disturbed state of international affairs indicate that the English statesman looked into the future not without a speech not before printed he said that before the close of the nineteenth century the most gigantic war in the annals of the world would be precipitated on the nations, in that year it would not be a struggle for territory nor for mere commercial advantages; but it would be a contest of ideas, of opposing principles. It would be a conflict between absolutism and constitutional government; between despotism and liberty—whether the people should rule or the will of one man or class should be the law. In that conflict, said he, Russia, by the necessities of the case, must lead the forces of absolutism, and most of the organized governments of Europe will support her. The Czar stands for personal authority in its baldest form. By a like necessity England must lead the forces for constitutional freedom, for civil and religious liberty. He sadly confessed that his own country had often been untrue to her ideals, had often been unscrupulous and oppressive in advancing her interests, yet wherever she had gone she had established her rule there and carried free institutions, and had given to conquered people the benefits of her own civilization as fully and rapidly as they could receive them. She established order and administered justice according to law. He then said, with great solemnity: "In that terrible conflict I believe that liberty will win; but England standing almost alone among the nations of Europe, will be pressed and strained beyond any past experience. Her resources will be tried to the utmost, and if in her extremity she cannot reach forth her hand to her mighty daughter beyond the Atlantic and receive help and encouragement, then woe to the hopes of the world for civil and religious liberty. If the forces of freedom be not united, ruin is certain."

A BLACK LIST.

A Measure for the Protection of Users of Diamond Dyes.

In certain districts the ladies complain that they are frequently deceived by merchants and dealers when Diamond Dyes are asked for. Various tactics are adopted by dishonest storekeepers to push on their customers cheap and worthless dyes. Some dealers commence to extol the qualities of dye without reputation or fame; some use the old deceptive phrase, "I have something just as good as the 'Diamond';" others will content themselves by hurriedly wrapping up some poor make of dye, unless the buyer demands to see the package. All this mean and nefarious work is done because the cheap and worthless dyes pay larger profits than the reliable Diamond Dyes.

For the protection of users of the celebrated Diamond Dyes, we have commenced a "Black List" wherein will appear the names of all defrauding and deceiving dealers who do not give their customers what they ask for, and steps will be taken to expose the business tactics of all such dealers and merchants. We will also direct the attention of the ladies to straightforward dealers who give people just what they ask for. We ask your help, ladies. By all means send us the names of dealers who try to substitute imitation and unadulterated dyes when the "Diamond" are required. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

MOSCOW CORONATION JEWELRY.

The jewelry that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will wear at their coronation next May is just now arousing considerable attention. The crown is naturally the chief piece, which is after a Byzantine model and valued at \$300,000. It consists, according to the Daily Chronicle, of two parts, symbolizing the Eastern and Western empires. The two parts are joined in the middle by a splendid ruby, to which are attached five diamonds in the form of a cross. Besides the crown, the most remarkable is the sceptre, executed in accordance with the orders of the Czar Paul for his coronation in April, 1797.

Its chief value is due to the historical diamond Orloff. This celebrated gem, about the size of a pigeon's egg, has its roots of romance, intrigue and crime, which places it alongside the Kohinoor for dramatic interest, while for size and beauty it holds a first rank among European diamonds. It once constituted one of the eyes of a famous idol from which it was plundered by a French deserter and sold to an English sea captain; from him it passed to a London Jew, who offered it for sale to the Empress of Russia. The Empress, however, considered the price asked for it too high. It was afterwards bought by Prince Orloff for 2,000,000 francs. The patent of nobility was also conferred upon the merchant, and an annual pension of 2,000 roubles awarded to him. Later on the Prince presented the gem as a gift to Catharine.

SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY.

"Society" as represented in Johannesburg is a decidedly novel character. Without doubt there are highly educated and charming people among the residents, both men and women, but they belong, with few exceptions, to the professional classes—clergymen, physicians and lawyers, who have left their native lands and come here, attracted by the prospects of a larger scope for the exercise of their various callings. The elite, the mine owners, and original possessors of land—all millionaires many times over—taking them collectively, hardly display those qualities which "stamp the rank of Vere de Vere." The women are vulgar and illiterate, with dyed hair and artificial complexions; they wear outrageously loud toilets, and are platters of diamonds at all hours. Most of them are former members of touring theatrical companies, bar-maids or shop girls, and they are to be seen all day long driving about the streets in their gorgeous carriages. The men are principally of the pronounced Hebrew type, and in manners and dress, ostentatiously drinking champagne at a pound the bottle, at all hours of the day, causing the beholder to reflect upon the quotation from Lady Slavery: "Can I not do as I like? Am I not a millionaire?" The balls given by the elite are of the most sumptuous and are procured from all parts of Cape Colony, and many hundreds are spent over one evening's entertainment. The suppers comprise every delicacy that could be had in England—game, fish, etc., being sent out in the cool-air chambers of the mail steamers. The most sumptuous of a fancy ball recently given amounted to over \$300; a plush curtain specially made, and used for the one evening to hide an unsightly archway, costing over £150. It is impossible, unless possessed of considerable means, to live with comfort in a private house in Johannesburg; rents are in proportion to all other prices asked—enormous. It is difficult for white workmen engaged in the mines to obtain a single room in a tin shanty under a rental of £4 a month at the very least, while a small villa of five rooms built of corrugated iron, will easily let at £12 to £14 a month, and £50, £60, or £100 a month is such as one could obtain in England for 3 guineas a week at the seaside.—Temple Bar.

KOOTENAY HAS MADE THE MOST STARTLING CURES OF RHEUMATISM EVER RECORDED. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING SWORN STATEMENTS.

S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO. HAMILTON

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, April 7.—The steamer City of Everett grounded as she entered the harbor on Sunday night, but succeeded in getting off again at high tide without suffering any damage.

The E. & N. R. Co. have kindly consented to place a special train at the disposal of the amateur opera company on the 10th inst. to run between Nanaimo and Wellington, when the "Chimes of Normandy" will be produced at the opera house here in aid of the hospital.

The Liberals held a caucus meeting on Saturday night, when arrangements were completed for the holding of a series of public meetings, and it is the intention to push the campaign at once. The funeral of the late W. R. Roberts, jeweller, took place yesterday and was largely attended.

The Black Diamond and the Intermediate leagues teams played a good exhibition game yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a draw by each side scoring three goals.

The police commissioners will meet this afternoon and the business to be transacted will be watched with much interest by the public.

—It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard, and as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammation of the joints, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"The Yellow Fellow"

Is the title bestowed on the Stearns by its admirers of its orange rims. In constructing the '95 Stearns we have striven to make the best bicycle producible, and if best materials, superior workmanship, and surpassed facilities and honest effort count for anything, we have surely succeeded.

Our handsome new catalogue, which we will mail on request, is not more artistic than the wheel itself.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO. TORONTO, ONT. CANADIAN BICYCLE AGENTS.

Harrison Hot Springs

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

St. Alice Hotel

Pleasure Resort.

Now Open for Reception of Guests.

This popular resort has been completely renovated and improved, and intending visitors will find every comfort and attention. The medical department is in charge of Dr. H. J. Phillip, so well and popularly known to those who visited the springs during the past season.

The cuisine is in charge of M. Marbeuf, which is a guarantee of the excellence of this department.

The bathing department, with latest improved porcelain lined baths, has been entirely renovated, and is in charge of experienced male and female attendants. Excellent hunting and fishing can be had in the vicinity of the springs. A steam launch and a fleet of sail and row boats are provided for guests.

The nearest point to the Harrison Lake mines, Goldens and outcrops provided. Bath Hotel—winter and summer—under same management.

Stages meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Ry., 5 miles from the springs.

For further particulars and rates, which are very low, write to BROWN BROS., Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men

127 lbs, 134, 147, 155. CURES POSITIVELY. Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Secret Discharges, caused by the errors and excesses of youth. Young, middle-aged or old men, suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor. Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail securely sealed. Write for our book, "Starving Facts," for men only, tells you how to get well and stay well. Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Box 647 MONTREAL.

Notice. Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Bircraig Walk is closed to public traffic. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing hospital.

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WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA.

Why Waste Time and Money making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS. Medal Awarded, 1893.

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS. Medal Awarded, 1893.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. PURE & WHOLESOME.

JOHN MESTO J



Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Forsyth Streets.

THEY COUNT BY THE SCORE

Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have Been Cured of Dire Disease By South American Nervine.

A Remedy Widespread and Universal in Its Application.

Where Other Medicines Have Failed and Doctors Have Pronounced the Cases Beyond Cure, This Great Discovery Has Proven a Genuine Elixir of Life.

The Same Results Come From Old and Young, Fat and Thin, Rich and Poor, and From All Corners of the Dominion.

If it is the case that he who makes two blades of grass where only one had grown before is a benefactor of the race, what is the position to be recorded next rank you by his knowledge of the laws of life and health?

South American Nervine cured me and I am to-day as strong and well as ever. I suffered from indigestion, W. F. Bolger, of Newbury, says: "Nervine cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former medical efforts." Peter Esson, of the same town, says: "I suffered from a poor night's sleep, because of stomach trouble. He says: 'Nervine stopped the agonizing pains in my stomach the first day I used it. I have now taken two bottles and I feel entirely relieved and can sleep like a top.'"

Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



STIRRED TO ANGER

Sir Charles Tupper Wants to Read Anti-Coercionists Out of the Party.

Lively Proceedings During the First Day the Bill Was in Committee.

Employees of the House Left Without Their Pay Through Carelessness.

Ottawa, April 1.—The fact that the estimates for legislation have been exhausted and that Canada was unable to pay the temporary employees of parliament has already been noted in this correspondence, and Dr. Sproule drew the attention of the house to it yesterday, pointing out that over one hundred employees were now without their pay, and had been for two weeks, and that it was a great hardship to these poor people—messengers, door-keepers, pages, sessional writers, translators, and clerks.

Mr. Foster was not in his seat and Sir Charles Tupper said in his absence he would ask that the matter stand over until the minister of finance was present.

Mr. Laurier said that unless some good reason was given the excuse of absence would not hold.

Mr. Gibson charged the minister with taking care to draw their own salaries, but with exhibiting gross carelessness and indifference as whether these poor people received their pay.

Mr. Casey asked why the secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, did not give his own check to cover the deficit.

Mr. Lister made a powerful appeal for fair play to the unpaid employees. What, he asked, would the bankers in London who held the bonds of the Chicago and Marine Railway say when they heard that the Dominion of Canada was unable to pay its own employees.

"Even the charwomen, most of them," added Mr. Lister, with a pathetic tone in his voice, "most of them widows with large families. Were the members of the government so busy hatching conspiracies and snatching colleagues that they could not spare time to attend to the ordinary duties of administration? If the treasury is empty," exclaimed Mr. Lister, "why not discount a note?"

Members on both sides, he added, would be willing to endorse such a note rather than expose the disgrace of the world, which they could not spare time to attend to the ordinary duties of administration? If the treasury is empty," exclaimed Mr. Lister, "why not discount a note?"

Mr. Allan, of Essex, wanted to draw attention to unpaid claims of certain farmers of Essex whose hogs had been slaughtered by order of the quarantine officers of the government, but Mr. Speaker failed to see the connection between hogs and unpaid employees.

Mr. Mulock protested against voting millions for the rotten scheme of the secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, and neglecting to provide for the daily wages of the servants of parliament.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Lister exchanged compliments at long range as to who were the real friends of the working men, both gentlemen being obliged to withdraw certain expressions which in common language is termed giving each other the lie.

Major Hughes intervened and there was considerable uproar.

Mr. Foster, who had come in, was urged to speak, and simply said that the supplementary estimates would be down shortly.

Sir Richard Cartwright reminded him that he had already broken his promise for they were to be down yesterday. The matter then dropped.

Mr. Charlton asked if the government would take up and pass his resolution respecting the suffering Christians in Armenia.

Sir Charles Tupper replied: "The government warmly sympathize with the resolution, but it is impossible to take it up until we are further advanced with public business. After the disposition we have had on the part of the gentlemen opposite to prevent public business being done—"

"The leader of the house got no further, for shouts of "Order, order," but he continued speaking, his voice being drowned by the cries of "Order."

Mr. Laurier asked as to the reported intention to sit on Good Friday.

Sir Charles Tupper—Does the hon. gentleman himself feel any objection to sitting on Good Friday? It is very important that not a day or hour should be lost in pressing public business but the government would not press the house to sit if there is any conscientious objections from any member.

Mr. Laurier resented Sir Charles Tupper's cautionism, even if he did not object, there might be others.

Sir Charles Tupper—As the hon. gentleman raise no objection we do propose to sit on Good Friday.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies both pointed out that the members of the house belonging to the Church of England would strongly object.

Sir Charles Tupper—After those statements I may say that the government does not propose to sit on Good Friday.

The house then went into committee on the remedial bill.

committee to say whether it was intended to go on with the bill in view of the negotiations in Winnipeg. Sir Charles Tupper—So far from interfering with the negotiations the proceeding with the bill is calculated to have precisely the opposite effect. If this measure becomes law it will be a comparatively easy matter for the government of Manitoba to make such arrangements as will prevent it being brought into operation, but if it is to become law it must be steadily proceeded with. If, on the other hand, the bill were abandoned and the negotiations do not succeed the minority in Manitoba will be left in the same deplorable and helpless condition.

Mr. Davies thought the country would doubt the government's sincerity if they went on with the bill. He denounced it as a burlesque for the government to press a coercion law when they were negotiating for an amicable settlement outside of law.

Mr. Oulmet raised the point of order that they could not discuss the subject on the first clause of the bill. This was sustained.

Mr. McNeill moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Davies resumed his remarks and Sir Charles Tupper declared Mr. Davies was running counter to the ruling of the chair. Mr. Davies pointed out that Sir Charles Tupper was all wrong, that he was speaking to the motion to rise. He proceeded to protest against antagonizing the Manitoba government in this way because it was most desirable that some settlement should be made at Winnipeg. Going on with the bill would retard such a settlement. It was a public proclamation to Manitoba that the government were going to force this bill through whether Manitoba agreed to a settlement or not.

Sir Charles Tupper said there were only a few days left of the session and if the bill were suspended there was no means of settling the matter before the general election. If this was an ordinary session the reasons against proceeding would be good. As it was, everyone who wanted to put an end to this question would pass the bill. This motion would pass the bill. This motion would pass the bill.

Mr. Charlton argued that this morning parliament with members scrambling for office was incompetent to deal with this question.

Col. O'Brien pointed out how the government had wasted the session and pointed to the British parliament where important government measures were ready when parliament met. This bill was not moved to the second reading for two months after parliament met. If they proceeded with the bill it would excite the suspicion that the government were not sincere in their negotiations.

Sir Richard Cartwright referred to Sir Charles Tupper's declaration that the passage of this bill would settle the question. The contrary was the fact. The bill was not intended to settle anything and the crisis they had seen in the ministry showed it to be the result of a compromise between the two wings of the cabinet. He asked Sir Charles Tupper if he understood him to say he feared the negotiations might fail.

Sir Charles Tupper—I did say I feared these negotiations might fail.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am sorry. Sir Charles Tupper—That is my opinion. I am afraid these negotiations will fail.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am sorry to hear it, and it is early for the hon. gentleman to say it. After a few days' conference the secretary of state announces virtually that the negotiations have been a failure.

Sir Charles Tupper—No, no; I said I had a great fear and so I have.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Such language can only have one meaning.

Mr. Foster discovered various reasons not all consistent one with the other for opposing the bill. As the majority had declared for the principle it should be allowed to pass. If they suspended the bill during negotiations they would not have time to pass it before April 24. There was not one word of truth in the allegations about the insincerity of the government nor about cabinet divisions. The cabinet were a unit on it. It was not the cause of the resignations in January.

Mr. Mulock—That was not what the premier said.

Mr. Foster—I don't care what the hon. gentleman says, I speak by the record. We have not wavered in carrying out our constitution. There would not be declared, more than ten contentious clauses and they could pass the bill in a week.

Mr. Mills took the point that pending negotiations the house had no constitutional power to deal with the bill. The government admitted that they had not exhausted their powers with the Manitoba government, because they were carrying on negotiations. An act passed here would be worth nothing if they reached a settlement. He introduced a clause in the bill commanding the lieutenant-governor to establish a Catholic board of education. How could they command the sovereign or her representatives? He warned the government that by going on they were contributing to the failure of the negotiations.

Sir Richard Cartwright—What chance is there of making an arrangement if you shake the stick at Manitoba?

After recess before a dozen members were in the house the chairman put the motion to rise and declared it lost.

Mr. Davies, speaking to the first clause directing the lieutenant-governor to establish a board of education, addressed a closely reasoned legal argument to show that this clause exceeded their power to pass.

Mr. Casey wished to speak on the motion to rise and was told that motion was not before the chair. To put himself in order he moved that the committee rise. This was shortly afterwards taken by Sir Charles Tupper as an evidence of obstruction. He was in a great hurry and every turned upon Conservative members. He accused Dr. Sproule of obstruction and declared he was no longer a supporter of the government.

He threatened to appeal to the people on the defeat of the bill by obstruction. Dr. Sproule—Why don't you do it? Sir Charles Tupper—We will exhaust all the physical power we possess at the risk of health and life (laughter) to pass this bill. At my age I do not shrink even from the ordeal. I say if it is necessary to sacrifice life itself (laughter) I should feel bound to do it. Looking at the importance I attach to the settlement of this question, the closure might yet be required in Canada.

Mr. Laurier replied warmly. Who, he asked, obstructed the business from January 2nd, the day the house met, to March 3 when the second reading of the remedial bill was moved. In the debate on the second reading ministerial speeches occupied more pages of Hansard than Liberal speeches. Was that obstruction? The opposition had no desire to obstruct. They had taken their stand on the question and the country could judge between them. Some excitement was created by Dr. Sproule, a life-long Conservative, the chairman of the standing committee on agriculture, defending himself from Sir Charles Tupper's attack and carrying the matter into the arena with a vengeance. He denied that it was his deliberate intention to destroy the government. He had a right to say he believed the government were out of touch with the sentiment of the country. Seven-tenths of the voters of Ontario were against the government on this question. (Opposition cheered.) Dr. Sproule grew warmer and added: "I challenge the minister of railways, Mr. Haggart, or the leader of the house to resign and I will resign and contest a constituency in Ontario with either of them on this question." (Opposition cheered.) Dr. Sproule added that the government occupied a mean position in carrying the bill practically by their own votes and a few of their opponents. "The leader of the house," he said, "is trying to coerce parliament as well as Manitoba." He also charged the government with wanting a gentleman from England to make members were kept dancing attendance on them. He wound up with this shot at Sir Charles Tupper: "Since the secretary of state came he has made a great noise but has effected very little." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Patterson reminded Sir Charles Tupper that physical force was not the constitutional method of enacting legislation under our system of government. Why had he not replied to Mr. Davies' constitutional objection now raised for the first time on the first clause of the bill? He asked Sir Charles Tupper to return on outraging all the principles of parliamentary life and indulging in abuse in lieu of argument.

Some severe blows were administered to Sir Charles by another straight Conservative, Mr. McNeill, who declared that Sir Charles Tupper was unfair. After the government had wasted two out of the three months of the session it was absurd to call upon members to swallow this bill hot as it was.

The discussion on the second reading was hurried by forced all-night sittings. Sir Charles, he said, should blush to accuse men as good as he was of being false to their principles. If it was necessary to support a gentleman from England to make accusations of this kind he could only say the party must indeed have been reduced to a terrible pitch. He added: "Here is Dr. Sproule, a Conservative of eighteen years' service to the party being denounced by Sir Charles Tupper and being glad out of the party."

Dr. Sproule—"Not much danger of that." Mr. McNeill—"No faults can drive us out of the party." Mr. McNeill also ridiculed what he termed Sir Charles Tupper's high flown language about the need of the remedial bill.

Mr. Fraser, amid laughter, pictured what a thrill would pass through the hearts of men when they read that Sir Charles Tupper had offered his body as a sacrifice for his country. He dwelt on the threat of brute force and explained the system of schools in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Cameron, of Liverpool, said the majority in Nova Scotia would like to have by law what they now had by practice, but Mr. Fraser showed that in practice the Nova Scotia system did not grant separate schools. There was common inspection, common books, common qualifications for teachers and common taxation.

Dr. Weldon, another discontent, said he had not realized until to-day that it was the government's intention to push forward the bill under high pressure. He thought it better to let the bill stand over until next session in order that the country might pronounce upon it. It was too late in the day now, he said, to drive parliament at the point of the bayonet (cheers). The threat to sit all night and all day had not been made out of a free-parliament. Free speech had not yet been stifled in Canadian parliament by the use of the closure. He proceeded on the operation of the Nova Scotia school law, explaining that by practice all religious denominations were allowed to teach their religious doctrines—provided there was no interference with secular teaching.

Dr. Cameron—"Would you be prepared to legalize that?" Dr. Weldon replied that he certainly would.

At 2:15 a. m. Mr. Daly arose to reply to Mr. Mills. He contended that it was competent for parliament to provide administrative machinery. This was necessary for the restoration of the rights of the minority.

Mr. Mills (Bathurst) replied that his argument had been misapprehended by Mr. Daly. His point was that a board of education was not a right or privilege under the constitution. The right and privilege was confined to the character of the instruction in the schools. All that the government could do at the most was to see that the minority should have their right to religious instruction restored. If the provincial government refused to administer the law so as to give this then the government-in-council might be applied to to see that it was given.

Mr. Ives followed with an argument in reply. At a few minutes past three o'clock this morning the first and second clauses were passed.

Upon the third clause Mr. Dupont (Conservative) rose and made a speech in French objecting that it was inadequate and suggesting amendments. Mr. Laurier moved, seconded by Mr. Molson, that sub-section 2 of clause empowering the department of education to make regulations for the general organization of the separate schools be struck out. The amendment was rejected, the clause passed and the committee rose at 3:30 a. m.

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DIED.—On the 5th Inst. John Dyer, of Lake District, aged 65 years, a native of Devonshire, England. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 8th Inst. from his residence, at 1, p. m., and from St. Stephen's church, South Saanich, at 2 p. m. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

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