

CORDIAL RELATIONS

Competitor Case Not Likely to Disturb the Friendly Feeling Now Existing.

An American Arrested—Spaniards Ruthless in Murdering Non-combatants.

New York, May 23.—A cable to the world from Madrid says:

"The Competitor case is not at all likely to disturb the relations between the Spanish and American governments," said Premier Canovas in an interview.

The official relations between the two countries, the premier went on, "have become of late even more cordial if possible than ever, while the general relations are also improving with the subsidence of popular excitement on both sides."

The Spanish government is quite satisfied with the friendly disposition shown all through by President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and the other federal authorities, especially with the fair and able tone adopted in the representations made about the Competitor."

Premier Canovas spoke also of the efforts of the American government to get from the inferior courts and United States supreme courts that well-defined, fixed jurisprudence in regard to the filibustering expeditions and cases still sub judice.

The prime minister said: "The appointment of Gen. Pittsburgh Lee to be consul general at Havana causes no concern or apprehension, as the Spanish minister at Washington City continues to report the excellent disposition of the executive."

The debates in the American and Spanish congresses will not materially affect the relations of the two countries. We understand that the executive in America cannot interfere with the freedom of speech or orators, though in Spain we have the advantage that our ministers present in the cortes can always point out that the government and the majority of the nation are not responsible for the utterances of the opposition members.

"My opinion is that the state of affairs in Cuba is improving in its military and political aspect. The insurgents are beginning to surrender their arms and families are coming to seek the protection of our forces, which have been able to push operations in May, as the rains began later this season."

A special to the Herald from Havana says:

Frank Larne, a naturalized American, a wealthy merchant of Cárdenas and a prominent sugar planter in Matanzas province, has been imprisoned by the Spanish military authorities in the district on a charge of political conspiracy. Larne's partner, Ernesto de Catena, whose arrest was also ordered, was held in hiding. Larne refused to make any statement unless United States Consul James should be present. The consul has protested at the summary proceedings, demanding a civil trial and the right of legal defense. The Spanish military officers laughed at the protest. El Diario del Ejército, a Spanish army organ, in a leading article, produced translations of certain correspondence between Gen. Sherman and Hampton in February, 1895, making charges and counter-charges of reported acts of insurrection, violation and execution of prisoners as reprisals during the American rebellion. These letters are quoted by Diario to justify the brutality attributed by the American people to Capt. Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

Capt. Labordé of the Competitor, interviewed in the Cabanas castle, said he was put to the torture as an officer of the Pinar del Río volunteers at La Palma just after he was captured. The thumb-screws and sharp steel wrists, he says, were used.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Rev. J. Diaz, the American Baptist missionary who, with his family and brother, were expelled from Cuba, after having been arrested and incarcerated in prison there, has just been given a hearing before a sub-committee of the senate committee on foreign relations, consisting of Senators Morgan and Davis. Mr. Diaz made a statement under oath to the sub-committee, the substance of which has been furnished to the Associated Press. Many of the statements made by Mr. Diaz to the committee have already appeared in print.

One case has furnished the state department was at Grumia, where the Spanish soldiers killed six or seven men, non-combatants. Then the Spaniards went into different houses and gathered seventeen men. They tied them together, two by two, among them being Ladislao Quintero, an American, 21 years old, of Key West, who was found sick in bed. They were taken to the street and commanded to kneel down. The soldiers fired at them, killing all except the American. This occurred on February 22, in the immediate presence of the wives and children of the unfortunate men.

Mr. Diaz's statement gives accounts of cases where he alleges explosive bullets were used by the Spaniards, and of the shooting of two children in the arms of their mothers by the Spaniards. On the 15th of March, in Havana, he saw a man who had been killed by the soldiers, and who had seventy-one bayonet wounds. Dr. Diaz mentioned several instances where the Spanish bombarded manganal hospitals, killing the inmates.

If you are nervous or irritable try Larne's Little New Pink Balsam. It relieves pain and nervousness, makes you despondic; either one renders you miserabile, and these little pills cure both.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent lawyer and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take measure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

ASSOCIATED PRESS MEN.

Officers of the American organization elected at the Annual Meeting.

Chicago, May 23.—The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Associated Press was held to-day. Officers were elected as follows: President, Victor F. Lawson; first vice-president, Horace White; second vice-president, Hoke Smith; secretary and general manager, Melville E. Stone; assistant secretary and assistant general manager, Charles S. Dield; treasurer, George Schneider; executive committee, Victor F. Lawson, Frank B. Noyes, Charles W. Knapp, Clayton McMichael, Frederick Driscoll.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

HOW A CUMBERLAND CO., N. S., MAN OBTAINED IT.

A Sufferer From Acute Dyspepsia and a Complication of Troubles Following an Attack of La Grippe—He Was Forced to Quit Business and Was Hopelessly Discouraged When Help Came.

From the Amherst, N. S., Sentinel.

Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer, and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old time health, and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning which so much has

been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in this matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said: "About four years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, and following the la grippe it took a more acute form, and to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successfully called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse despite the medical treatment that I was undergoing and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got but little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urges me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills. The first beneficial effects that I found was the natural and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I got well again, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urges me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. 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Conservative Revolt.

Views of Prominent Men on the Political Situation.

MR. J. A. CHIPMAN.

At a recent Liberal meeting in Halifax the chair was occupied by Mr. J. A. Chipman, one of the most prominent of Nova Scotia merchants, who has hitherto been an active worker on the Conservative side. Mr. Chipman in explaining his action said:

The last occasion on which I spoke in the interests of the Conservative party was at a meeting at Jeddore, and the Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was present, may recall the remark I made on that occasion. I then said that unless there were remedial measures applied to the fiscal policy of the government, it would be the last time I would speak in their defence. I watched with no small degree of anxiety the developments of that policy, and when Mr. Foster brought down his reform tariff I said: "Now is the opportunity of the Conservative government," the Conservative leader having in 1878 started out with the pronounced utterance that the national policy was to give an incidental protection to infant industries. When he had finished his budget and reformed his tariff, I went to the exponents of that tariff in this city when I soon learned that the combines had their hands so firmly upon it as to make reform impossible. (Applause.) Instead of reform it was more pronounced protection. It was then I could no longer follow in the tracks of the Conservative party. Of course there are little things to be met in making a break of this kind. I had to meet the name of "the third party" (laughter) and found it somewhat difficult to sever entirely from the party I had been attached to for so many years. But I felt with a large number of sober-minded Conservatives that that policy was leading to a policy of corruption, that it was robbing the masses to enrich the few. (Applause.) It is true of Canada as it is true of the United States that a man who forsakes his party is a marked man. This is unlike Great Britain where, when a government does not do right the people turn them out. Here, however, a man seems to be under an obligation to adhere to party—to support it in its corruption. (Applause.)

I might have remained in the retired position of a man who would sit still and watch the battle, but the affairs of the last session of parliament finished what had begun. When I saw the great autocraft of the people, almost a resurrection from the dead, spring upon the platform, seize the coercion bill and undertake by fair means or foul to force it upon the people of Manitoba, I decided not to sit still. He tried to force this measure on the people in the face of and against the protestations of the greatest patriot Canada ever saw, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier distinguished himself for the honorable and able manner in which he handled this great question. He was a French Roman Catholic, who would do all and seek to do all that was in reason for his own people. But when he said, "you cannot by coercion remedy the grievance, but must use conciliation," I say the Honorable Wilfrid Laurier stands to-day the noblest patriot Canada ever saw. (Cheers.) When I read that great speech of his the blood in my frame tingled from the soles of my feet to the crown of my head in admiration of that great man. They will say, and they do say, he is not honest. No man could face parliament and the country with that speech and be false. (Applause.) I have nothing to say against those I am leaving, but I will say that one of the greatest blessings that could befall Canada and the Conservative party would be to give them a chance to wash the stains which had adhered to their garments during the past 15 years. (Applause.) There are many Conservatives throughout the province who will give a silent vote for the patriotism of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.)

MR. GEO. HAGUE.

The needs of Canada may be variously stated to be in the political sphere:

To maintain inviolate the connection with the Crown of England, and to aim in political and municipal affairs at as high a standard of honor as prevails there; so that it will be deemed as disgraceful to steal from the public as to forge a note or burglarize a bank.

To endeavor to bring about a free exchange of natural products with the United States, it being evident that such an arrangement would be of equal value to both countries and would injure no interest in either.

To simplify governmental and departmental machinery both in Federal and Provincial affairs, Canada is enormously over-governed.

MR. A. F. MULHERN.

A. F. Mulhern, president of the Stormont and Cornwall Conservative Association, in resigning that position and withdrawing from the Conservative party said: "Now that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has declared openly for the adjustment of the tariff upon wise and conservative lines, and not with the view of destroying the industries of the country, and believing that the common sense of the people is strongly in favor of a purer and more economical administration in the expenditure of the people's money, and that they will not support any further addition to the national debt of Canada, which is now at the limit line, by such financing as the Curran bridge, the Sault Ste. Marie canal, etc., etc., I now throw in my lot with the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier believing that he will administer the affairs of the country with wisdom, honesty, and patriotism, and will advocate a strong, vigorous immigration policy, which may be the means of populating our western provinces and

bringing back some return to the people of Canada for the millions they have already spent in opening that fertile country. This will certainly be a great means of stimulating and assisting the prosperity of the manufacturing industries in the east. I furthermore believe that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will make every effort to secure reciprocity treaties upon fair terms with all nations, which will largely assist in expanding the trade of the Dominion and place us in line with the mother land, whose tremendous trade to-day is the envy and jealousy of the civilized world.

WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

A prominent interior farmer, who has been a lifelong Conservative, says, incidentally, in a business letter to this office, just received: "It may be of interest to you to know that I have changed my political complexion. I have decided to brave the terrors of 'free trade,' in view of the contemptible tactics of the contemptible outfit known as the Conservative government at Ottawa."

OTTAWA JOURNAL.

"Sir Oliver Mowat's accession will strengthen Laurier greatly in both Ontario and Quebec. The people of Ontario know that Mowat is honest; and Catholic people of Quebec believe that he is friendly and just."

MR. DALTON McCARTHY.

In the course of an able speech delivered by Dalton McCarthy at Owen Sound a few days since he said: "I want to see that government voted out. I would be well pleased to see Mr. Laurier come in. Any change must be for the better. No change can be for the worse. If the Liberal party goes in, and I think they will, I shall do what lies in my power to keep them straight as I did the Conservatives." After stating that the Conservative party in Upper Canada had once before been wrecked he said: "I say now that when the 23rd of June is over Sir Charles Tupper will find himself without a corporal's guard west of Ottawa river." He praises Hon. Mr. Laurier for his utterances on the remedial school bill and stated that they were the sentiments of a wise man.

GEORGE R. PARKIN, M. A.

Geo. R. Parkin, M.A., the great imperial federationist, in his book "The Great Dominion," pays the following tribute to the Liberal leader: "Mr. Laurier has been for some years the leader of the Liberal opposition in parliament. It would to-day be possible for him, in any change of government, to become prime minister with the loyal following of the Liberal party of the whole Dominion. But this is the first time in Canadian history that such a thing has been possible, and it is only now made possible by the fact that Mr. Laurier is English as well as French speaking, liberal in the larger sense of the word, free from some of the most inveterate prejudices of his compatriots, and inspired by a patriotism which reaches far beyond Quebec." . . . "A strong belief in the public mind that the late Sir John Thompson was a man born to rule the country honestly constituted one of the chief elements in his political strength. The same is true of Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader."

REV. DR. COCHRANE.

The ex-moderator of the Presbyterian church in Canada, has given his views on the Manitoba school question. He says:

As the discussion of the Manitoba school question goes on, it is evident to all, save the bitterest partisans, that a final settlement can only be made along the lines suggested by the Greenway government, by the secularization of the public school system, leaving the denominations that desire it to give religious instruction at certain hours, either under statutory enactment or by arrangement with the school trustees. This would satisfy all parties—those who maintain that the state has no right as such to interfere with religion, and those who desire that, in some way, provision should be made for religious teaching. Under such an arrangement, as far from the schools becoming Godless or non-Christian, as alleged, religion would become a thing more real and practical than is possible by a formal prayer, and the reading of a few verses of Scripture. To force the remedial bill upon Manitobans seems madness; serfs under Russian despotism may submit to such treatment—Canadians never will.

MONTREAL STAR (Independent Conservative).

Under manhood suffrage and simple registration, the voters' lists for the coming general elections would be yet to be prepared. Students, farmers' sons, clerks, mechanics, who have come of age since 1894, or who will reach their 21st birthday anniversary in the near future would then be eligible to vote. All men who have died since the last voters' lists were prepared in far away 1894 would not be on this fresh list, and so could not be personalized at the polls. The names of any who have left the country since the making of the 1894 lists, would not encumber a manhood suffrage list, and thus would not furnish another field for the operations of the "telegrapher."

CATHOLIC REGISTER (Toronto).

With the intentions of the government henceforward honest men can have little concern. They are in a discredited, in a ridiculous position before the country. It would be absurd to expect anything definite from them. They have lost every claim to confidence, every right to public trust. They have lost all the instincts of statesmen, even of average politicians; the only characteristic that still clings to them is their dogged pertinacity to retain the fruits of office.

RUBBER TIRED CABS.

The easiest way of dying in Paris, as everyone knows, is to get run over. The coaches of other capitals run over people once in a way, and more often than not, by accident. Parisians look upon bowling over pedestrians as part of their profession, and when victims do not crop up of themselves they drive out of their course to find them. Latterly things have gone from bad to worse. A sudden freak of fashion has brought the India rubber tire into favor in the City of Light. The start was given to the new fad by the Anglo-managers, who imported rubber-tired safety hansom cabs from London and glided round in them, amid the stares of their fellow-citizens, whom they knocked over like nine-pins while feeding their curiosity. Vehicles of this sort have been all the rage among young blades about town and smart stock exchange men.

Still, and the matter ended here, it

would have had no further effect than to produce a little extra animation in the accident yards of the hospitals, but there was more to follow. President Félix Faure got wind of the innovation through his son-in-law, M. Borge, who is a thorough-paced sportsman and up to all the moves in the horse world. The president's wish was to run a hansom of his own, but his chief of the protocol, the functionary whose business it is to see that he does not outrage the proprieties demanded of his rank, decided that the head of the state cannot keep up his dignity in carriage with less than four wheels. A compromise was made accordingly, and one afternoon M. Faure made the "round of the lake"—the classic drive of the Bois de Boulogne—in a brand new Victoria furnished with the comfortable but deadly rubber tires. The day after carriages with rubber-tired wheels were the common thing, and the damage was done.

The most ardent followers of the new fashion had proved to be the ladies, and especially those who are often in society and yet all their lives out of it. No professional beauty who respects herself will now consent to her precious person being subjected to jolting, and, more like sylphs than ever, they spirit about on tires as bulky as those of the pneumatic bicycle. It takes a great deal to send up the death rate in a big city, but before these rubber tires had been in vogue more than a month they came near doing it. The villainous, noiseless vehicles stole upon you like a thief unawares, and their privileged occupants were so successful that they got tired of counting the scalps they took. Fortunately the chief of the Paris police had bellied the cat. Paris awoke one morning to find its walls posted with a new police regulation ordering the owners of rubber-tired vehicles to attach a full-toned bell or chime of shrill small bells to their horses' harnesses. The result is that in the aristocratic quarters of the town and on the big boulevards one might imagine oneself in St. Petersburg with its tinkling troikas.—Paris Correspondence—New York Journal.

COST OF THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

The coronation ceremonies of Alexander II. cost \$12,000,000. Alexander III. spent \$10,000,000. Czar Nicholas II. expects to spend in the five hours' ceremony \$20,000,000, or more than \$1,000 a second, for placing two crowns on the heads of two young persons; 150,000 troops will be mobilized for the ceremony; 50,000 soldiers will be used to guard the railway route of the Emperor and Empress from their winter home to the Moscow citadel. The remaining 100,000 soldiers will be concentrated in and around Moscow, guarding every highway, watching every street, and forming double walls of armed men, between which the Czar and Czarina and their glittering pageant will proceed through the Gate of the Redeemer, to the Empress Katherine apartments in the Kremlin.

A procession of grand dukes and grand duchesses, generals, and admirals will march to the throne-room to see the Czar and Czarina ascend the throne, which has just been "recapitated" at an expense of \$750,000. The imperial pair will leave the throne—escorted by a guard of generals and will go to the cathedral, where they will take their places on the newly gilded throne.

The metropolitan of Novgorod, Moscow, and Kiev will attend them. Members of the diplomatic corps will have seats provided at a respectful distance, while foreign royal princes and members of the Imperial Russian family will gather at a hotel where seats of like thrones

from the rest of the church. After the religious ceremonies, which will last an hour, the high court officials will escort the Czar to put on his ermine mantle and his great chain with the cross of St. Andrew, and will hand him the sceptre and the Imperial orb. The Czar will take his crown and place it on his head, and then will place the Czarina's crown on her head.

Immediately after the ceremony, the Imperial banquet will begin. This will cost \$2,500,000, much of it for new gold table service. There are to be 200 cooks with 1,500 assistants. There will be no waiters; the Imperial couple will be waited upon by generals of the army, while the high clergy and Imperial princes will be served by officers of lower rank. The delegations from foreign countries will number 2,500 members. The delegations from all parts of Russia will number 50,000. The foreign princes, royal and otherwise, will number about 200. Moscow will be crowded. The number of visitors will exceed 300,000, and some think 500,000.—Boston Transcript.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Oloroma" conduces to good appearance.

—Come get your laces and running shoes from Gilmore & McCandless.

—Ladies, a fine line of AI scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

GREAT RAILROAD SPEED.

Have we reached the limit of express speed on railroads? Many think we are near it, not because we cannot get higher power than that now at our disposal, but because the resistance of the air increases so much faster than our speed that presently we shall not be able to force our locomotives against it. Hiram S. Maxim, however, is not of this opinion, provided we make our trains of the proper shape. The resistance is due, he says, to the irregular form of our trains; if we make a locomotive with smooth fine lines, as we make a yacht, it will glide through the air as a boat does through the water. Some progress has already been made in France along the lines by fitting locomotives with pointed bows or air shields. Mr. Maxim's idea appears in the following paragraph, which we quote from his article in the "electrical number" of Cassier's Magazine:

"I see no reason why we might not

expect to double the speed of steam-driven railroad trains.

Ordinary electric

trains should travel at the rate of 90 or 100 miles an hour, and express trains at say 120; but in order to do this it would be necessary to so construct the carriages as to enable them to pass through the air without any great resistance. The train should be pointed at both ends, and have the appearance of being all in one piece, even the wheels and axles would have to be boxed in. I find in my experiments that atmospheric skin friction on a smooth surface is so very small that it need not be considered as a factor at all, but the power required to drive a rough or irregular body through the air is very great.

"Electricity could, of course, be ad-

vantageously employed on existing roads, but if special roads were to be

constructed a comparatively cheap line

could be employed, and as the electric

train would be vastly lighter than the

steam train, extensive grading and tun-

eling would not be necessary. The

line might follow approximately the

contour of the country.

"In the steam-driven train great

power is required to enable it to mount

even a slight gradient, and all this en-

ergy is wasted in heat and friction on

the brakes in descending the next

grade. The extra amount of energy

consumed by an electrically driven train

in mounting a gradient could again be

utilized in descending the next gradient,

because the descending train, moving at

a high velocity, instead of having its

speed checked by the use of brakes,

could turn a switch in such a direction

as to convert the motors themselves in

to generators, which would actually

send a current into the line, which

would be available for the use of

other trains. The storing has always

been a desideratum; it is quite imprac-

tical to use it with steam-driven trains,

while it is a simple matter in trains

driven by a cable or electricity."

Literary Digest.

SAGACITY OF A SCOUT.

Every one who has spent much time upon the frontier has heard of the remarkable faculty of Dolores Sanchez, the famous trailer of New Mexico and Southern Arizona. So eminent authority as General Nelson A. Miles, who has had the unusual personal knowledge of the work of trailers and scouts, is quoted as saying that some of Sanchez's accomplishments are more than extraordinary, and that his powers border on the mythical.

General Ruger tells the following story of an experience with this remarkable man to show the skill of an expert scout: "I was once in pursuit of a lot of Comanches, who had been followed, scattered, and the trail abandoned by a company of so-called Texas rangers. On the eighth day after the scattering Sanchez found the trail from a single shod horse. When we were fairly into the rough, rocky Guadalupe Mountains he stopped, dismounted, and picked up from the foot of a tree the four shoes of the horse ridden by the Indian. With a grim smile he handed the shoes to me and said that the Indian had tried to hide the trail.

"For six days we journeyed over the roughest mountains, turning and twisting in apparently the most helpless way, not a man in the whole command being able to discover, sometimes for hours, a single mark by which Sanchez might direct himself. Sometimes I lost patience and demanded that he show me what he was following. 'Poco tiempo' pretty soon, he would abstrusely answer, and, in a longer or shorter time, show me the clear-cut foot prints of the horse in the soft bank of the mountain stream or point with his long whipping stick to some other most unmistakable sign. Sanchez led me following the various windings of this trail, for over 150 miles, and only three or four times dismounting so as to more closely examine the ground, he finally brought me to where the Indians had re-united."

MAY

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

Brown & Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

THE MANDEMENT.

An Ottawa correspondent says: "The general topic of conversation around the capital to-day is the mandement read in the Ottawa Catholic churches yesterday, this city being included in the ecclesiastical province of Quebec. The impression is that the mandement is milder than anticipated and in consequence cannot have any good effect on the chances of the government. While it is strong enough to irritate the Protestants of Ontario, its terms are not strong enough to bring Catholics in full line to support the government. The opinion has been freely expressed that it would have been better had the document not been issued." This is probably a very accurate estimate of the mandement and its effects. The document bears every evidence of having been very much modified from its original form, second thoughts having led the bishops to the conclusion that the fiercer language would have been extremely unsafe. Archbishop Walsh's refusal to sign the mandement and his reasons for refusing have very likely had a modifying influence. It is well that the mandement was so framed as to take no ground in favor of one political party, for otherwise it would have caused such trouble as would have seriously injured the country. Now it is a comparatively innocent affair to which no attention will be paid.

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

There is so far no prospect of tranquility being restored in the Burrell Conservative camp. The other evening a mass meeting of the party was held in Vancouver, at which Mr. Cowan was formally approved as the candidate, Mr. Bowser's name being kept out altogether because of his heresy. The next evening the executive committee of the Conservative association met and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the executive of the Liberal-Conservative association of the city of Vancouver did on the 30th day of April last pass a resolution allowing any members of the association to offer himself as a candidate;

"And whereas W. J. Bowser and Geo. H. Cowan have announced themselves as candidates in the Liberal-Conservative interest;

"And whereas the executive have earnestly considered the merits and strength of the two candidates, and is convinced that W. J. Bowser is by far the strongest candidate, both in the city and district, and the only one yet mentioned that can carry the party to victory;

"Therefore be it resolved that the executive endorse the candidature of W. J. Bowser, pledge him its influence and support, and call upon all loyal Liberals and Conservatives to return him as the first member for the district of Burrard."

The Conservatives of Burrard will shortly realize the truth of the saying "And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand."

TRAITOROUS ACTIONS.

One would almost be inclined to believe that it was Sir Charles Tupper and not the late lamented P. T. Barnum who gave utterance to that famous saying, "the people like to be humbugged," if one might judge by the methods adopted by the "Great Stretcher" on his present "promise tour" throughout the country.

In Quebec the aged sinner clamored loudly for justice for the poor, suffering Roman-Catholic minority in Manitoba, and loudly asserts that it is simply folly to place any reliance upon Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. There he poses as the champion of the Roman Catholic in Winnipeg he flies to the other extreme and says in his speech:

"Where was there a man with a head on his shoulders and brains in his head, who would say that in the interests of the national schools it was wise to turn out the present government and put in power a Roman Catholic and a Frenchman?"

This is riding both horses with a vengeance, but his cool and bold attempts at deception will avail him not. It is, though, a sad commentary upon the honor of his followers that they do not rebuke Sir Charles for his traitorous attempts to stir up a racial and religious feud in this Dominion, his loyalty to which he so loudly proclaims.

The arm of Canada's disgrace has been reached with such a discredited and notorious corruption as Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., filling the premier's chair. He deserves the detestation of every honest man.

Sir Charles Tupper in his speech at Winnipeg on the 9th said:

"I am proud to be able to say that there is not a man in my government against whom any charge of malfeasance or of corrupt dealing can be sustained; therefore, I appeal with confidence to the electors of Canada for their support."

Well, well, this is indeed reassuring. The nation has somehow got abroad

NOT "FULL-FLEDGED."

"It is understood that at an early date the departments of customs and inland revenue will be restored to their former status. This will give Mr. John F. Wood and Lieut.-Col. Prior full ministerial rank. They are ministers now in one sense, but not the ministers over their own departments. It was thought at one time during the reconstruction that Mr. Wood should become a minister, and the new man take the controllership, but the special aptitude Mr. Wood has shown for the administration of the customs department made it unwise to effect a change at this juncture. When the present plans are carried out, however, the customs and inland revenue branches, which are both highly important, will be again full-fledged departments."

Toronto Mail-Empire.

that the process of clearing the Ottawa Auger stable would not have been accomplished in so short a space of time. Sir Charles works wonders, but a more wonderful spectacle would be to see someone employed in the task of purifying the "prince of political cracksmen."

ANOTHER EDUCATION SCANDAL.

To the Editor: It seems that the education department really intends to hold its promotion examinations next week, and in the words of our former school trustees, "cause a wilful waste of time in the schools." The department used to hold these examinations at Napanee, and after a day or two take the same questions to Westminster or Vancouver, and then after another day or two come to Victoria, and examine our pupils on the very same questions here. When it was politely asked to hold them at the same time in all the cities, the reply was that it was impossible. However, some one threatened to go to Napanee and get the questions and come to Victoria and have them printed and distributed amongst the scholars, so that all might have an equal chance to get the Governor's medal. It was fair that those who had been going to Napanee or Vancouver to get them the questions, should be placed at such a disadvantage. Did the department still find it impossible to comply? No, Mr. Editor. The department has even given abandoned that scandalous practice.

Now, if a few influential men will just go to Messrs. Rutherford, Braden and Helmcken and tell them that they will not get their support if they allow such a wilful waste of time in the schools, don't you think that the department would find out that it is quite possible to hold the examinations during the last week of June?

WATCHMAN.

A COIN STORE FOR ENGLAND.

Strong as the English was fleet is, it is now far from being strong enough to successfully engage a possible combination of fleets, and at the same time protect our sea-borne food supply. If the United States and Russia declared war with England there would be practically no food left to protect. They would keep the immense supplies we now get from them at home, and the fear of capture of destruction would effectively prevent Argentina and other neutrals from sending food to us in any sufficient quantity.

What is wanted is that instead of only a precarious week's supply, we should have stored up in this country enough corn to last for at least twelve months. Experts in the corn trade agree that there would be no insuperable difficulty in gradually accumulating this store of corn; it would be for experts to advise as to the best methods and places of storage.

Perhaps the best plan would be to distribute it over the country in magazines at the military depots, giving the military authorities charge of it; but if it was in the country and safe it would not be much matter where it was. Although most of our corn is made into flour at the great ports, it would be wise, seeing that most of them are seaport, to store it there.

THE FATHER OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Hawke's claim to the title which Kepel gave him rests, mainly, not on a single battle nor the rhapsodies of ephemeral literature, but on a discovery which was almost as important as Ammon's, though it was made in the field of tactics rather than of topography.

It is indeed surprising, almost incredible, that so late as the middle of the last century, after many hundred years of battle at sea, such a discovery still remains to be made; but the fact is interesting as well as incontestable.

The discovery was surely this: and it sounds almost puerile when reduced to plain language—that naval engagements, to be worth fighting at all, must be decided; that strict adherence to the recognized methods of procedure was very well at the commencement of an action, but was to be thrown to the winds when anything better could be done; that, in fact, no use Hawke's own words in his instructions to his officers just before Quiberon, as regards the enemy, "he was for the old way of fighting, to make downright work of them." Surely the man deserves something more than a qualified oblivion who could deliver at the crucial moment such an order as this: a trifle perhaps, with influence at the time upon the naval warfare of the future.

How he understood it himself, may be gathered from his report to the master of his ship, who remonstrated with him on the perils of pursuing the French flagship further among the rocks and shoals of Quiberon bay: "You have done your duty, sir, in showing me the danger you are now in to comply with my orders and lay me alongside the Soleil Royal." How the lesson was taken to heart and developed by Rodney and by Nelson, is familiar to every reader of English history.—Macmillan's Magazine.

LORD LEIGHTON.

Although an Englishman, Leighton was brought up abroad, and this is no sufficient reason why his works seem to stand apart from those of his contemporaries of the English school. Born at Scarborough on the 3rd of December, 1820, the son of a doctor, he was taken abroad at a very early age on account of his mother's delicate health. In 1840 the Leighton's went to Rome, where he learned drawing regularly under Signor Mellini. They then moved to Dresden and Berlin, where he attended classes at the academy. In 1843 he went to school at Frankfort, and in the winter of the following year accompanied his father to Florence. It was here that his future career was finally settled. His father consulted Hiram Powers, the celebrated American sculptor, who, in answer to the question, "Shall I make him an artist?" replied, "Sir, you have no choice in the matter; nature has done it for you."—Cosmo Monkhouse in *Scribner's*.

W. A. Robertson returned yesterday from a visit to the grand 150

KNOWN BY HIS LUNG.

An eminent Scotch surgeon and professor in the University of Edinburgh was entirely devoted to his profession. A quaint incident in his practice will show this. The poet Tennyson had at one time consulted him about some affection of the lungs. Years afterward he returned on the same errand. On being announced he was met by a doctor who said, "Mr. Syme has neither any recollection of his face nor, still more galling, acquaintance with his name." Tennyson mentioned the fact of his former visit. Said Syme, "I failed to remember him. But when the professor put his hand to the poor's chest and heard the peculiar sound which the old ailment had made chronic, he at once exclaimed, "Ah, I remember you now! I know you by your lung." Can you imagine a greater humiliation for a man than to be known, not by his bye, but by his lung?—Montreal Star.

COCHINEAL DYE.

The history of the cochineal insect was for a long time very obscure, and at one time the species employed in commerce was considered a kind of grub. It was not until the close of the seventeenth century that it was discovered to be of insect origin. The insect is a native of Mexico, where it was raised by the Mexican Indians long before the country was discovered by the Spaniards. It is now cultivated in some of the West India islands and in a few of our western states, but it is Mexico only that it is raised in sufficient quantities to form an article of commerce. The insect is raised on the cochineal tree, or Indian fig, or nopal, which is a species of cactus.

The cochineal is first collected about the middle of December. The insects are removed from the tree with a knife, the edge of which has been blunted, or carefully brushed off with a squirrel tail. This labor is performed by the women. The insects are usually killed by the application of heat; by baking in ovens or by the heat of the sun.

When the cochineal arrives in market it is in the form of small grain,

having a convex and concave side, but with very little resemblance to the body of an insect. It is used for dyeing crimson and scarlet and for making carmine. Cochineal alone yields a purple color, which, when mixed with a solution of tin in nitro-muriatic acid, may be changed to a most beautiful scarlet. The discovery is said to have been made in this wise:

A man who was making a thermometer placed in his window an extract of cochineal made with boiling water, and in some way a phial containing nitro-muriatic acid was broken over it. This acid changed the purple dye into a most beautiful dark red, and by experiments this man soon found that tin dissolved in the acid caused the change of color.

As an ingenious dyer at Leyden, Holland, brought the discovery to perfection. The secret afterward became known, and a large dyeing establishment was erected in Paris. This accident occurred 500 years ago.—Providence Journal.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by misadministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people, who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not only because it had not time in eighteen years irretrievably ruined both the people and the country.

We will support a progressive railway policy, and if elected will strongly urge the importance of assisting a trunk line to open up the great country in the northern part of British Columbia, by which a transcontinental line would traverse a rich and yet uninhabited region.

We are opposed to the "bleeding process," whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes.

We believe that it is possible to administer public affairs absolutely free from the scandals that have been a marked characteristic of the rule of the present and late administrations, and will support no man or set of men that will shield criminals, whitewash bachelors, or condone corruption in high places.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by misadministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people, who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not only because it had not time in eighteen years irretrievably ruined both the people and the country.

With an electorate influenced by principle and right, there is still great hope for our country, and especially for the provinces with its immense natural wealth and magnificent opportunities for expansion.

Keeping in mind, then, the great issue upon which you will be called to pronounce a verdict—remembering the non-progressive state of the country, the unfair treatment which British Columbia has received, the failure of the protective tariff, the debasement of Canadian political life by ministers of the crown, and all minor questions—we respectfully invite you to consider if the time has not come for the electors of

Victoria to demand that the old order of things shall be reversed and that a new and a better system of government shall be inaugurated in its stead.

Faithfully yours,

W. TEMPLEMAN,
G. L. MILNE.

—Bamboo bicycles are the latest favorite and people of good taste use Odorema for their teeth—Do you?

—Over & Morris Salmon and trout preservatives are a luxury. Try them.



To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria:

Gentlemen: We respectfully solicit your votes and support at the general election for the House of Commons, at which we will be candidates in the interest of the Opposition party.

In our opinion the time has arrived when, for the welfare of Canada and to ensure a revival of prosperity in this constituency and throughout the Dominion, a change in the federal administration is absolutely necessary.

We fully endorse the Opposition platform; adopted at the Ottawa convention in June, 1893. As the candidates of that party we are opposed to the ruinous fiscal policy which has now had a trial of eighteen years, and are of opinion that the "highest interests of Canada demand a 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 a return of prosperity to our people, and to that end we believe that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government."

We believe in provincial rights, and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted with the powers to legislate. In the matter of the Manitoba School Question we are of opinion that the offer of the Greenway government to amend the school law that the clergyman or representative of any denomination would have the right to impart religious instruction in the public schools, at stated times, was a most reasonable one, and that it ought to have been accepted by the minority as a compromise and by all parties as a liberal and adequate compliance with the judgment of the privy council. We are still in hope that, along these lines and under the policy of conciliation of Mr. Laurier to whom all Canadians are now looking for a final settlement of this disturbing question—the strife and intolerance which are provoked by denominational differences and religious racism will forever disappear from the arena of Canadian politics, at least so far as the public school system of our country is concerned.

The cochineal is first collected about the middle of December. The insects are removed from the tree with a knife, the edge of which has been blunted, or carefully brushed off with a squirrel tail. This labor is performed by the women. The insects are usually killed by the application of heat; by baking in ovens or by the heat of the sun.

When the cochineal arrives in market it is in the form of small grain,

having a convex and concave side, but with very little resemblance to the body of an insect. It is used for dyeing crimson and scarlet and for making carmine. Cochineal alone yields a purple color, which, when mixed with a solution of tin in nitro-muriatic acid, may be changed to a most beautiful scarlet. The discovery is said to have been made in this wise:

A man who was making a thermometer placed in his window an extract of cochineal made with boiling water, and in some way a phial containing nitro-muriatic acid was broken over it. This acid changed the purple dye into a most beautiful dark red, and by experiments this man soon found that tin dissolved in the acid caused the change of color.

As an ingenious dyer at Leyden, Holland, brought the discovery to perfection. The secret afterward became known, and a large dyeing establishment was erected in Paris. This accident occurred 500 years ago.—Providence Journal.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by misadministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people, who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not only because it had not time in eighteen years irretrievably ruined both the people and the country.

With an electorate influenced by principle and right, there is still great hope for our country, and especially for the provinces with its immense natural wealth and magnificent opportunities for expansion.

Keeping in mind, then, the great issue upon which you will be called to pronounce a verdict—remembering the non-progressive state of the country, the unfair treatment which British Columbia has received, the failure of the protective tariff, the debasement of Canadian political life by ministers of the crown, and all minor questions—we respectfully invite you to consider if the time has not come for the electors of

Victoria to demand that the old order of things shall be reversed and that a new and a better system of government shall be inaugurated in its stead.

Faithfully yours,

Did You Ever?

Try the effect of a handful of Sea Salt dissolved in the morning bath as a tonic. 10c. a package.
HOWES. He Dispenses prescriptions.
100 Government Street, near corner Yates street, Victoria.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kodaks at Picton Bros., Govt. at
There will be no issue of the Times on Monday.

The attraction for Monday evening is the Trans-Oceanic Specialty Company at the Victoria Theatre.

Don't fail to see the Imperialistic Axminster carpets and rugs when you are purchasing. Moderate in prices and elegant goods. Weiler Bros., agents.

Mrs. Dickenson's dancing class enjoyed a well-conducted social dance last evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

H. Brethour, district master for Vancouver Island, returned today from Union, where he organized a new Orange Lodge, which will be numbered 16th.

The charge of assault laid by Geo. J. Cook against George Meshier, Sr. was dismissed today, upon the payment of Mr. Meshier of \$2, the costs of suit.

George Sartarus was fined \$2 this morning for assaulting a Chinaman. He was also ordered to pay \$6, the amount of damage done to the Chinaman's clothes.

E. A. Morris, the tobacconist, passed over £1000 in choice cigars through the various houses yesterday, in order to have an abundant supply for the celebration week.

There was a large attendance at last evening's meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society. A pleasing programme of Scottish songs, music and dancing.

You can't do better when securing an outing suit than see Geo. R. Jackson. He has everyting nice in boating flannels, tennis suits, bicycle suits, belts, caps, sweaters of all styles, color and sizes at popular prices.

Seventy-two appeals have been made against the assessment on city property. Many of the appeals include several pieces of property. The court of revision will meet on Tuesday, June 2d, to consider the appeals.

The official invitation cards for the Queen's Birthday celebration, just issued, are productions of the Province Printing Company, and reflect the highest credit both on them and as they are marked with faintness and neatness.

On Tuesday night the members of all ranks of the Fifth regiment will be seen from the foot of Johnson street to Macaulay's point and back by steamer, thus avoiding a long march. Last evening the regiment had battalion drill.

There is at least one pickpocket among the visitors to the city. On Thursday evening Capt. Frost, of the steamer Misicot, had his pocket cut open and a pocket book containing \$50 was extracted. The work was very neatly done.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, by his solicitor, Mr. Archer Martin, issued a writ against the Colonial Printing and Publishing Company and Mr. H. M. Horne Payne, claiming \$20,000 damages for libel on account of an article headed "An Investor's Advice," which appeared in the Colonist for May 7th, last.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Francis Adams, who died at Vancouver on the 20th inst., took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from the residence of Mr. W. H. Adams, 36 King's road. Rev. S. Cleary officiated at the house and cemetery. The pall bearers were Robert Erskine, George Fawcett, H. Stewart, V. Lang, G. Johns and Mr. Elliot.

Major Rev. C. A. Bateman, of California, arrived here last evening for an extended lecture tour in behalf of the L.O.G.T. of B. C. Major Bateman is the only surviving member of the original John Brown company. He has finally consented to preach in the local Paul's Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

Victoria was honored last evening by the distinguished presence of one of America's foremost actors, Richard Mansfield, who presented to a fair house at the Victoria theatre his famous creation Beau Brummell. The play itself presents charming scenes and pictures of the English nobility during the eighteenth century, and, as portrayed by Mr. Mansfield is wonderful and impressive character acting. In his hands the man is a master of the highest order, though there is a touch of pathos in the finale. Mr. Mansfield is surrounded by a company of thoroughly capable players who are, however, with the exception of Miss Beatrice Cameron and Mariana Vincent, not allotted any important role.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
One Grace Casket of Tarter Powder. Free
Ammonia, Alum or any other salutary
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THAT BOGUS BISHOP

He Pays a Visit to Victoria and Collects a Small Sum of Money.

Arrested Last Evening and All His Regalia Taken From Him.

The Bishop of Honolulu—or rather man who claims to be such—was in the city last evening. He left for Vancouver this morning, not because he wanted to but because he was advised to do so. This bogus bishop, for such he is, was first heard of in Astoria, Oregon, several months ago. He said he was the Bishop of Honolulu and succeeded in collecting quite a sum of money. It was discovered, however, that he was not what he claimed to be, and he got mixed up with the police officers. After he got out of trouble in Astoria, he travelled around the smaller towns, but his reputation had gone ahead of him and he did not meet with much success.

Just when he arrived in Victoria is not known, but he called at the Bishop's Palace yesterday afternoon and asked for a credential to allow him to collect funds for the order of the Lady of Sallie. Of which he said he was the superior. He was asked for his papers but said he was too sick to go to the post office for them. He consequently went away without the credentials, but did not give up. A visit was paid to St. Anne's convent. There the man said he was the father-general of the order of Our Lady of Sallie and had permission to collect funds. The sisters gave him a small donation. Just as he was leaving, however, Bishop Lemmens arrived at the convent and learned what the bogus bishop had been doing. Later in the evening he was taken to Chief Shepherd's office. He would not admit anything, but was very glad to give up his regalia and take the next boat from the city.

The man is short and stout and wore a bishop's costume including a cassock with purple buttons. He claimed to be French, but is undoubtedly a German. When Bishop Lemmens asked him, in German, whether he spoke that language, he answered no. His name he said was Mignon, but on all his papers it was spelled "Vignon."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians will Worship To-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit of First Presbyterian church to-morrow at both services. In the evening he will give a short lecture on "A Moral, the Country, the People, their Religion, their persecutions, their massacre and the duty of the Christian nations to them, and to the unspeakable Turk."

Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

St. Barnabas church, Cook street—Holy Eucharist, 8 a.m.; Matins, 10:30 a.m.; choral Eucharist and sermon, 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; festival evensong, with processions and sermon.

St. Paul's Preacher, Rev. J. B. Haslam.

First Congregational church, Temperance Hall, Pandora street.—The usual services will be held, conducted by Rev. P. C. La. Harris. At 11 a.m., subject "Acceptance or rejection." 7 p.m., subject "National versus Christian patriotism."

St. John's church—11 a.m., Matins; 3 p.m., confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Diocese; 7 p.m., evensong and sermon by the rector. The Sons and Daughters of England will attend divine service at 11 a.m. The anthem with tenor solo at the confirmation in the afternoon, and at evensong will be "Seek Ye the Lord," by Dr. H. V. Hart.

Centennial Methodist church—Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. Sutherland will conduct the evening services.

Reformed Episcopal—Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The spirit brooding" evening.

St. James' church—11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; noon, holy communion; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Calvary Baptist church—Morning, "Loyalty and truth" evening, "The royal insulation." Rev. J. H. Best will preach.

Metropolitan Methodist church—The sixtieth opening anniversary of the new church and the 27th since the first one occurred, takes place to-morrow. In the morning Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., for many years the respected missionary secretary, will officiate. The evening services will be conducted by the "Metropolitan" of Methodism in the Dominion and Newfoundland, Rev. A. Carman, D.D., general superintendent.

First Presbyterian church—Choral services. Morning—Doxology, psalm III; anthem, "God be merciful," by Vance; hymn 110; solo and chorus, "Laudate Dominum," by F. L. Ashton; hymn 129; anthem, "By the rivers of Babylon" by Dr. Stillman; Evening—The Lord's prayer; hymn 222; anthem, "Venite in F. Danke"; hymn 64; solo, Mrs. Gregson; "But the Lord is merciful of His own," by Mendelssohn; hymn 233; anthem, "Awake O Zion," by Gabriel; "God save the Queen."

Philosophical Society, 28 Broad street—Public meeting at 8:15 p.m., subject, "Theology, its principles and teachers."

We enjoy the confidence of our customers, but, however, we are not surprised to learn that there are some who are not to be trusted even in a guessing contest. Every dollar spent in our store entitles the purchaser to a guess at the big block of soap, and the nearest estimate gets a high grade Cleveland swill, special quality soap, bold, 122 Government.

Only I

Day more for "Coronas" at \$3 per doz.

Skene Lowe's Studio.

SHE CUT THE RECORD

Steamer Wairimoo Makes the Run From Sydney in Twenty-one Days.

City of Nanaimo Purchased by the Messrs. Dunsmuir for Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Canadian-Australian line steamer Wairimoo surprised the local officials of the company by arriving last evening, she not being due until to-day. The trip from Sydney was made in the remarkably quick time of 21 days and four hours, the fastest trip made since the establishment of the line. This included stops of ten and seven hours each at Suva and Honolulu. The Wairimoo is in command of Capt. W. M. C. Hepworth, R.N.R., who succeeds Capt. Bird, the latter going on the Miowara. Following is the account of the trip kept for the Times by Purser Bellamine:

The R. M. S. Wairimoo, 3,200 tons, W. M. C. Hepworth, R.N.R., commander, cleared Spine Heads at 3:15 p.m. May 1st, passed Lord Howe Island at 1 a.m. May 3rd, and Mount Washington at 2 a.m. May 4th, arriving at Suva at 7:37 a.m. same date. Left again at 12:30 p.m., clearing the group at 2 a.m. next morning; passed Alofa Island at 2 p.m. same day, crossed the equator at 9:30 p.m. on the 10th and arrived at Honolulu at 6:30 a.m. May 15th. Left Honolulu at 4 p.m. same day, rounded Cape Flattery at 1:45 p.m. and arrived at Victoria at 7 p.m. May 22nd. Experienced moderate weather to strong head winds with fine weather off most of the 4th; thence strong head winds with rough sea to arrival at Suva. From Suva to Honolulu experienced light to moderate trade winds and fine weather with moderate seas. From Honolulu experienced moderate variable winds and fine weather to arrival at Victoria as above. Among the cargo from Sydney are 1,670 cases of apples for Vancouver. Passed the Miowara at 5 p.m. 14th.

The following is the passenger list: Misses Hardy, Pilans, Maitland, Ray, Symonds, Johnstone, E. Johnstone, G. Lamb, Purvis, M. Greene, Brodie, Holmes, Hardy, Meddances, I. Glass, Fyfe-Jamison, Braund, Goling, B. Grant, Field, Ray, Cowell, Von Ryn, Walline, two children and maid, Rothwell and two children, Laws, Kennedy, E. M. Holdsworth and child, Dr. C. A. Greene, G. Wilson and six children, Pond and two children, F. W. Braund, Fyfe-Jamison, Weidell, Hardy, Goings, Grant, Field, Rev. E. Symonds, Dr. H. Fremont, Cowell, Thorne, Rev. Von Ryn, A. Tibbs, C. Kennessey, Archer, Bell, G. Kempster, K. W. Kempster, Irvine, Ingram, L. D. Walker, H. E. Walker, Maner, Palmer, Ellis, Best, Bodily, Wilson, Chapman, Williams, Fraser, Smith, Phelps, Refrige, F. G. H. Williams, Brooklyne, Stenfert, Nicholson, McCabe, Rhodes, McDowell, Pond, Findlayson, Menzies, Lewis, Masters, Goings and Charman. Included among the passengers were thirty-five Mormon converts, who are on their way to Utah. Several elders have been doing missionary work in New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia, and claim to have made 6,000 converts, many of whom will settle in Utah.

The freight for Victoria consisted of 165 cases of meat, 14 boxes of soap, 322 bunches of bananas and 17 cases of pineapples.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the Dominion government steamer Quadra with flags at half-mast returned from Cormorant Point, bringing with her the bodies of those who perished from exposure after the wreck of the ill-fated Janet Cowan. The remains of the unfortunate men were buried near the scene of the wreck, but their friends desiring that they might be given Christian burial, the Dominion government instructed Mr. Charles Haywood to arrange for their burial in Ross Bay cemetery. The men had great difficulty in carrying the bodies to the shore. They found that the woods were almost impenetrable. Huge trees blown down by wind or uprooted by fire so barred the way that it was impossible to take the coffins to where the bodies lay. They were sewed up in canvas sacks and carried over

the replanking of the James Bay bridge was completed this afternoon. "Odoroma" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Book.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebemoy" Carré Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebemoy" at 12 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength. —U. S. Government Report.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD

Odoroma

THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELIGHTFUL STATE OF FRESHNESS.

For 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers, a book, 100 pages, 6 "Lifebemoy" Carré Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent.

This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebemoy" at 12 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

Try OKELL & MORRIS.

They are the Purveyors of Best and最上品的 Perfume in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

MANSELL, 95 Government Street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Archer Martin, Barrister-at-Law,

Has removed to 12½ Govt St., Redfern Block.

DR. HANINGTON

Having returned from Europe, may be consulted at his office, corner of Kane and Blandford streets. Hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Not excepting ours, but the trick in ours is that by scientific blending we are enabled to give you a better tea for thirty cents a pound than you have been paying forty and fifty cents for, we call it our "GEN" blend and it can only be had from the

VICTORIA TEA HOUSE,

29 Government Street, cor.

Treasury Street. NO CANVASSERS.

A Good Bicycle

IS A THING OF BEAUTY AND A JOY FOR EVER.

Columbias, Clevelands and Crescents.

Greenwood, Smith & Randolph

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

38 Fort Street.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

Publishing and Binding at Reasonable Rates. Give us a call.

M. W. Waitt & Co.,

..... 32 and 34 Government Street.

Are all good wheels. Therefore have an others.

Our Ladies' Wheels are the handiest and best on the market.

Give us a call.

38 FORT STREET.

..... 32 and 34 Government Street.

Are all good wheels. Therefore have an others.

Our Ladies' Wheels are the handiest and best on the market.

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Give us a call.

38 FORT STREET.

..... 32 and 34 Government Street.

A SAVED MAN'S CONFESSION!

"I Am Perfectly Cured."

Paine's Celery Compound, The Kind That Cures, Saves a Photographer's Life.



"The kind that cures."

This short sentence implores warning, comfort and joy; but there are some who do not fully grasp its depth of meaning.

"The kind that cures" refers directly to that marvelous disease-curing medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, the only medical prescription of the century that sick people can implicitly trust, and look to for the banishment of all nervous troubles, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, and blood diseases.

"The kind that cures" warns you to be ever watchful, lest substitutes try to persuade you to take what they term SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD. The continual anxiety of the substituting dealer is to sell you some worthless medicine from which he derives a large profit.

"The kind that cures" was the med-

cine used by Mr. Herbert Rainaud, of Roxton Pond, P. Q. After he was perfectly and completely cured, he wrote as follows:

"I desire to inform you in a few words as possible what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was a photographer in the United States for 19 years, and was obliged to return to Canada in order to regain my health. I used all kinds of medicines that were recommended to me, but they brought no relief or cure. My troubles were a very bad form of dyspepsia and rheumatism of the stomach. For ten years I was very miserable and suffered much. My wife bought me a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, which I used with wonderful results. I continued until I used twelve bottles, and am now completely cured. I cannot thank you sufficiently for the great good your Paine's Celery Compound has done for me."

IT IS HOT IN QUEENSLAND.

No rain has fallen for eight months, and the hot air was thick with a stifling haze of dust. The mighty Flinders, a vast river of sand, with water beneath, mocked the parched township, the dusty down, and the burning limbs of the poplars.

Frequently all the doors and windows of the wretched tin and wood houses had to be hurriedly closed to keep out the hateful scroso. The almost bare down rolled away into the distance, with pillars of hot dust a thousand feet high, traveling along in the scorching whirlwinds at a few miles distance from each other, like giants stalking through the land, rearing their dim heads into the brass-colored sky. These dust spots are only a few feet in diameter for hundreds of feet up. They come eddying along, sometimes even lifting off tins and pieces of corrugated iron; and woe betide the houses they take in their track, for they fill them with dirt and rubbish, making a clutter on the roof.

The letters which he wrote were much admired, not only for the crudeness they displayed, but for the frankness of their views—the latter being no doubt attributable to the fact of the correspondent approaching his subject for the first time.—"Recollections of Paris." Blagham.

Restlessness.

Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Are Perfectly Controlled by Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specie No. 1.

Also fevers of all kinds—Inflammatory, Bilious, Rheumatic, and even Typhoid Fevers; Inflammation of the Lungs or Pneumonia; Inflammation of the Throat, Head, Liver or Bowels; Pleurisy, or Stitches in the Side or Chest; Cramp; Sore Throat; Scarlet Fever; Measles; Fevers of Children from Teething, Worms, or Cold; Erysipelas, Headache, with Tension or Throbbing of the Head; Toothache; Cough, with Pain in the Side or Chest; and all Diseases attended with Quick Pulse, Heat, Restlessness, and Tossing.

If chilled or Cold, Lame or Sore, or attacked by any sudden or acute disease always take No. 1. It breaks the chill, reduces fever, dissipates congestion and so cures disease. It is a great pain destroyer. Manual of Diseases mailed free.

A lady who understands the use and value of Diamond-Dyes, writes as follows:

"I had a light blue dress, made of expensive material, but so light in shade that it faded quickly. It was too good to be cast aside, so one evening I took it to a dying establishment and was surprised when they told me they would dye it some dark color for two dollars. I did not care for dark colors, so I took it home again. The next day I bought a package of Diamond-Dye, and colored it a beautiful Cardinal Red, and it now looks just like new, so that I now have a new dress for Sundays, and it only cost 10 cents."

WHAT JOURNALISTS DO NOT KNOW.

One day I was crossing the Rue Tronchet when I ran up against Mr. Eugene Dufeuille, who when I first knew him was a contributor to that academic paper, the Debats. He had a large volume under his arm, and when I asked him what price he had secured, I was rather surprised to learn that it was a copy of the Bible, which he was taking home to read for the first time,

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. Chamberlain Makes a Statement in the House of Commons.

In the Imperial house of commons Mr. Sexton-Karr (Sir. Helen's) asked the secretary of state for the colonies whether his attention had been called to the result of the investigations of Mr. Alexander Berg, historiographer of British Columbia, regarding the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, south of the 56th parallel latitude, as detailed in the Canadian Gazette of April 16th; whether it was a fact, as contended by the British Columbia government, that 3,000,000 acres of land of high strategic and commercial importance on the Pacific coast, opposite Prince of Wales Island, which was assigned to Great Britain by the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, was now marked upon United States official maps and charts as United States territory; and whether seeing that this Alaskan boundary south of the 56th parallel was not reported upon by the recent Alaskan boundary commission, he would suggest to the Canadian government that an early and independent investigation be made upon the subject.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "Mr. Berg has communicated to this department from time to time various memoranda, all of which have been duly transmitted to the Dominion government. The boundary commission to which my hon. friend refers was appointed under Article 1 of the treaty of July 22nd, 1822, to make a coincident or joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary with a view to ascertaining of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of the line, which the two governments will proceed to consider as soon as the final reports of the survey commission have been received. When the question is ripe for this diplomatic discussion, the points raised by Mr. Berg will no doubt receive due consideration for what they may be worth. The area which Mr. Berg maintains was assigned to Great Britain by the treaty of 1825 is marked on all United States maps as United States territory. On this the Canadian Gazette remarks: 'Mr. Chamberlain's assurance in the house of commons on Monday that the question raised by Mr. Alexander Berg in regard to the Alaskan boundary below the 56th parallel will receive due consideration at the proper time is welcome. We gather that the whole case has been placed before the Dominion government, and that as soon as the final reports of the survey commission have been received, this most important aspect of the question will claim attention. Meanwhile, it is enough to note Mr. Chamberlain's admission that the area which Mr. Berg maintains was assigned to Great Britain by the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 is marked on all United States maps as United States territory.' Mr. Chamberlain might have added that it is so marked even on some Canadian maps, for a dependence on Washington's cartography would seem in this instance to have misled even the sliest officials at Ottawa."

There is an artist in Austria, in Australia, who is now plunged in the blackest depths of despair, and an Archduchess, who is not as good tempered as her wont. It seems that the unlucky wight of a sculptor who commissioned by the town authorities to execute a statue of the "Virgin, Star of the Sea," to adorn one of the public squares, and as the Archduchess Sophie of Austria is a regular visitor there every winter, the sculptor conceived the brilliant idea of giving to the Madonna the features of this royal visitor. It was a great success, the Archduchess was pleased, and when it was decided to erect a monument to the railway magnate who had developed the place, the same sculptor was chosen for the work. The design selected represented a bust of the railway magnate being crowned by a nude female figure. When the work was finished, Stephanie was requested to unveil the monument, and gladly consented to do so. Fortunately, however, before the public ceremony, she had a private view of the group, and her horror may be imagined when she discovered that the sculptor, wishing to repeat his country's success, had again reproduced his features in those of the nude female. Having no desire to go down to posterity in company with Pauline Bonaparte, whom Canova reproduced in marble as "Venus Victrix," Stephanie was so indignant that the group had to be changed.

FORTUNES OF LIFE.

The vicissitudes of American life have again been emphasized during the past fortnight by the loss of fortune of two known families, whose members have been prominent in New York society for a number of years, and who are now the objects of universal sympathy in their altered conditions of life. In one case the loss of fortune proceeded from what is said to have been bad management of the estate and business of one of the wealthiest and most famous of New York's dry goods merchants after his death; and it has left his children and grandchildren, who for years have lived in luxury, and to whom he was supposed to have left millions, almost in want. One of the daughters and daughters-in-law are widows, and is the wife of a literary man. They have met their reverses pluckily, and the eldest daughter, who has several children, has gone into the manufacture and sale of hat boxes. The widowed daughter-in-law, whose daughter recently married an English officer, has sailed to live with her daughter in England. The other family is composed of a mother, one married daughter, two unmarried daughters and one son. They lost one fortune some eight years ago, but soon after received a large legacy from a bachelor uncle and brother. This was invested in some New England cotton mills. They have now stopped, and their income ceased. They are now reduced to a mere shadow of their former self, and are bearing their misfortune bravely. The son is managing an orange grove in Florida. New York society cannot be so entirely heartless as it is so often pictured, when in the presence of these calamities to some of its fellow-members, it stops in its pursuit of pleasure to discuss them sadly, to express sympathy and to offer substantial aid to the unfortunate, which has been by both families respectfully but firmly declined—an evidence of their character and pride.—Town Topics.

How to Treat a Wife.
(From Pacific Health Journal)
First get a wife, second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not, therefore, carry to your home a cloudy and contracted brow. Your wife may have trials which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth? Use Odorana for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

Ladies who wish real nobility shown in their Black or Canvas, should call on Gilmore & McCandless.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Changes for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. on the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

HE AFTERWARDS DECAMPED.

But Eventually Repented and Surrendered to the Authorities.

London, May 22.—Edmund Dalton Hind surrendered himself yesterday evening to the authorities of Scotland Yard, claiming that he had forged a check for \$20 on the First National Bank of Chicago in November last, using the name of H. C. Decamp.

If there ever was a specific for any one, then Carter's Little Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a day. Try them.

EDWARD BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR IN DURHAM.

Robert Balch, M.P., for Durham, Ont., is Another Who Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The observing public are commencing to ask: Who has not a good word to say for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder? Certainly the best citizens of the Dominion over are talking its praise, and not without cause. Mr. Robert Beilh, member of the commons for Durham, the old constituency of Hon. Edward Blake, is another addition to the prominent citizens who have used this medicine and who from their own experience can say that for cold in the head, catarrh in its different phases, and发烧, there is no remedy to equal this. It never fails to relieve in ten minutes. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

FOR RATES, BOATS, TICKETS, AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

GEO. L. COURTYNE,
C. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria, General
S.S. Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Laurentian..... May 20
Allan Line, Moosehead..... June 6
Dominion Line..... May 20
Dominion Line, Vancouver..... June 6
Hoover Line, Lake Winnipeg..... June 10
Hoover Line, Lake Huron..... June 17

From New York.

Conard Line, Umbria..... May 20
Conard Line, Lucania..... June 6
American Line, St. Louis..... June 3
American Line, New Orleans..... June 6
White Star Line, Majestic..... June 10
White Star Line, Germanic..... June 10
Red Star Line, Westernland..... June 10
Red Star Line, Southward..... June 10
Anchor Line, City of Rome..... May 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Allies..... May 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Spruce..... June 2
Albanian Line, Nebraska..... May 20
Albanian Line, Alaska..... June 12

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GEO. L. COURTYNE,
C. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria, General
S.S. Agent.

TO THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

In the only direct line to the

Cariboo

AND—

Kootenay Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Ro-

day night boats, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson, AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS.

FOR RATES, MAPS, ETC., APPLY TO

GEO. L. COURTYNE, AGENT, C. FORT AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA.

GEO. MC. BROWN, DEP. PASS. AGENT, VICTORIA.

TO ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 10 a.m., except Sunday.

Arrives at Victoria Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Seattle at 12:30 p.m., Daily except Sunday.

For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, AGENT,

56 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NORTHWESTERN ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with G. P. M. train No. 1 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Fender and Morey Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Port Simpson and Morey Islands Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamship of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver on the 1st and 15th of each month.

After the 1st and 15th of each month, the ship will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY ROUND ROUTE.

Steamer Mandie leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 29th of each month.

For rates, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, AGENT, VICTORIA.

A. D. CHARLTON, AGENT, PORTLAND, ORE.

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, JOSEPH HUNTER, PRESIDENT, AND K. PRIOR, GEN. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

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E.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORT COMMENCES

Large Number of Visitors Arrive to Celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday.

Bicycle Parade and Races at the Oak Bay Track Being Held This Afternoon.

Good Wind for the Yacht Races and Splendid Weather for Baseball.

Victoria's celebration of Her Majesty's birthday commenced at 12:30 today, when the wheelmen formed in line on Government street and, headed by the Fifth Regiment band, paraded the principal streets of the city. After the parade they left for the Oak Bay track, where the races are being held. On the whole, the celebration promises to be a most successful one. Fine weather, not too warm, is favoring Victorians and their visitors, of whom several hundreds have already arrived. The City of Kingston last evening brought two hundred excursionists, another hundred came on the Charmer, and this morning the Rosalie brought over fifty. These added to the number who arrived earlier in the week gave the city a holiday appearance. The big crowd, however, is not expected until Monday, and judging from the advance guard, the crowd will be a big one. Besides the bicycle races this afternoon, there are yacht races, baseball, and cricket matches.

YACHT RACES.

No yachtsman could have wished for a better breeze than that which was blowing this afternoon, when the yachts came up to the starter's boat to receive the word. Several yachts came in with last evening's breeze and increased the fleet which lay at anchor in James Bay. There were only three starters in the first class, but all the other classes were well filled. The starters were:

Class A.—Myth, Kelpie and Xena.
Class B.—Avis, Nancy, Falcon, Dora, Wiedenwicks, White Squirrel and Irene.
Class C.—Siren, Evelyn May, Garland, Ariadne, Daisy Bell, and Frou Frou.
Class D.—Plunger, Lurline, Ge Whiz, Nellie T. May, Nautilus, Deborah, Flora, Monarch, Noreen and Star.

The official programme for Monday and Tuesday follows:

MONDAY 25TH.

9 a.m.—Rifle match at Clover Point range. Open to all comers. (Special programme provided.)

10 a.m.—Lacrosse match, (Vancouver vs. Victoria, at Caledonia Park.

Inter—Baseball (Professional). Seattle vs. Victoria.

1 p.m.—Regatta Victoria arm. All amateur races under the auspices of the James Bay Athletic Association. Officials: Starters—Commander Mogridge, R. N.; Lieut. Boothby, R. N.; Capt. Gandy, and Capt. J. D. Warren; Judge—Capt. F. Finnis, R. N.; Clerk of the course—Mr. Heyden, H. M. Dockyard, and Mr. D. Carmel, date R. N. Measurer—Mr. T. Laurie. Single shot opens the regatta. All races to be called by bugle. Two minutes after bugle sounds race will be started by gun.

4. Peterboro canoe—Single blade. Course from large round buoy and return. Prize—Silver butter dish. Post entries.

2. Junior four-oared tapstreak boats—Course, straightaway, from Macaulay Point to starter's barge. Prizes—Four gold medals. Entry fee—10c. W. Adams, 1st; J. J. Jones, 2d; J. Warren, 3d; W. Jones, stroke; colors, blue. (b) A. E. Woffenden, bow; E. B. Viger, 2d; W. T. B. Young, 3d; A. H. Finlayson, stroke; colors, white.

3. Naval—Ten-oared cutters. Course, round Island and return to barge. Prizes—1st \$40, 2nd \$10. Entries—(a) Royal Arthur, colors, red, yellow and red, with black diamond; (b) Satellite, colors, blue, with blue moon; (c) Royal Marine Artillery, colors, red, yellow and blue.

4. Peterboro Canoe—Two paddles standing. Course, round buoy and return. Prizes—Silver fleak and oak set. Post entries.

5. Naval twelve-oared entrepot. Course, round Island and return to barge. Prizes—1st \$48, 2nd \$12. Entries—(a) Royal Arthur, colors, red, yellow and red, with black diamond; (b) Royal Arthur, colors, red, green and black; (c) Satellite, colors, red with blue star.

6. Senior four-oared tapstreak boats—Course, starter's barge round buoys and return. Prizes—Four gold medals. Entries—(a) F. J. Widdowson, bow; J. W. Wilson, 2d; T. C. Boulton, 3d; W. J. Scott, stroke; colors, blue. (b) C. H. Bailey, bow; T. P. Geiger, 2d; D. T. Jones, 3d; D. O'Sullivan, stroke; colors, white.

7. Indian war canoes—Forty foot canoes. Course, round Island and return. Prizes—1st \$65, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$12. Entries—(a) Kuper Island; (b) Valdez; (c) Sonoma; (d) San Joaquin; (e) Lummi; (f) Pandaklans.

8. Peterboro canoe tandem—Course, from starter's barge to bay and return a distance of about 3½ miles. Prizes—Silver fleak and oak set. Post entries.

9. Junior single sculls—Open to all amateurs. Course, from large round buoy and return, two miles. Prizes—Silver cup. Entries—(a) T. P. Geiger; (b) W. L. B. Young; (c) J. M. Miller.

10. Knobstone's canoe race—(World's record) in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Govt Report.

ing—canoe only. Course, starter's barge round buoy and return; post entries. Five canoes start or no third place. Prizes—1st \$20; 2nd \$10; 3rd \$5. Gold bracelet to chief woman in winning canoe.

11. Naval—Single banded; six oars. Course, round Island and return to barge. Prizes—1st \$25, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$5. Entries—(a) Royal Arthur, colors, orange and blue; (b) Royal Arthur, colors, black and white; (c) Royal Arthur, colors, red; (d) Royal Arthur, colors, red.

12. Single scull championship—Open to all amateurs; 20 foot boats under.

Course, round buoy and return. Prize—Solid silver cup. Entries—(a)

J. M. Adon; (b) D. O'Sullivan; (c) Geo. Watson.

13. Indian war canoes—Under 30 feet. Course, round Island and return. Prizes—1st \$30, 2nd \$10.50, 3rd \$6.50. Entries—

(a) Clammeets; (b) Chemainus; (c) Kuper Island; (d) Cowichan Gap; (e) Nitinat; (f) Port Madison.

14. Peterboro Canoe—Four paddles. Canoes of any length. Course from starter's barge round buoy and return. Prize—Clocks and spoons. Post entries.

15. Naval—All comers. Any size boats and any number of oars. Course, round Island and return. Prize—\$25, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$5. Entries—(a)

Royal Arthur, colors, orange and blue; (b) Royal Arthur, colors, black and white; (c) Royal Arthur, colors, red and green; (d) Royal Arthur, colors, green and black; (e) Royal Arthur, colors, blue; (f) Satellite, colors, red with blue star.

16. Indian canoe, tandem—Course, round Curtis Point buoy and return. Prizes—1st \$10, 2nd 4, 3rd \$2.

17. Boat decorated pant. Prize—\$5.

18. A special prize of a handsome camera will be given to the best decorated pleasure boat, also a souvenir hand painted paddle for the best decorated Peterboro canoe. To be judged by a committee.

TUESDAY, 26TH.

10 a.m.—Baseball (professional), Seattle vs. Victoria.

2:30 p.m.—Trap shooting at Finlayson point. Special programme provided. (International match.)

2:30 p.m.—Review at Macaulay point, between Her Majesty's Imperial and Canadian forces. Admiral Stephenson and staff will be received with a general salute, the brigade afterwards firing a feu de joie, which will be punctuated with the roar of seven guns from the Royal Marine Artillery. The royal salute will close the first part of the programme. Blue Jackets and Canadian Artillery form in quarter column, march past the saluting base, the attacking party leading the march. First the nine-pounders, the the Blue Jackets, then the marines with defending force, with six 12-pounder field guns in command of Capt. Barnes, R. M. A., and last the 5th Regiment. An exhibition will then be given by Blue Jackets in physical drill. Then forming fours and marching through battalions to the rear. Marines go through sword bayonet exercise, and 5th Regiment review exercise; also detachment from the ship gun drill, mounting and dismounting the nine-pounders.

Sham Battle—Blue Jackets in three columns form the attacking force under Commander Nicholson, extending from the sea road. A single gun from the invaders, signals the opening attack. Duty of holding force falls to R. M. A. and 5th Regiment. C. A., who form outposts along roads. These finally driven through fort gates, a halt is sounded, when attacking party reaches muskies. The engagement will be interesting in bringing into service the New Forts. Spectators will be confined to within a short distance of the parade ground.

2. Junior four-oared tapstreak boats—Course, straightaway, from Macaulay Point to starter's barge. Prizes—Four gold medals. Entry fee—10c. W. Adams, 1st; J. J. Jones, 2d; J. Warren, 3d; W. Jones, stroke; colors, blue. (b) A. E. Woffenden, bow; E. B. Viger, 2d; W. T. B. Young, 3d; A. H. Finlayson, stroke; colors, white.

3. Naval—Ten-oared cutters. Course, round Island and return to barge. Prizes—1st \$40, 2nd \$10. Entries—(a)

Royal Arthur, colors, red, yellow and red, with black diamond; (b) Satellite, colors, blue, with blue moon; (c) Royal Marine Artillery, colors, red, yellow and blue.

4. Peterboro Canoe—Two paddles standing. Course, round buoy and return. Prizes—Silver fleak and oak set. Post entries.

5. Naval twelve-oared entrepot. Course, round Island and return to barge. Prizes—1st \$48, 2nd \$12. Entries—(a)

Royal Arthur, colors, red, yellow and red, with black diamond; (b) Royal Arthur, colors, red, green and black; (c) Satellite, colors, red with blue star.

6. Senior four-oared tapstreak boats—Course, starter's barge round buoys and return. Prizes—Four gold medals. Entries—(a)

F. J. Widdowson, bow; J. W. Wilson, 2d; T. C. Boulton, 3d; W. J. Scott, stroke; colors, blue. (b) C. H. Bailey, bow; T. P. Geiger, 2d; D. T. Jones, 3d; D. O'Sullivan, stroke; colors, white.

7. Indian war canoes—Forty foot canoes. Course, round Island and return. Prizes—1st \$20; 2nd \$10; 3rd \$5. Gold bracelet to chief woman in winning canoe.

13. breaking all provincial records. James Dunning was second.

Fred. Hunter won the boys race, in 52. F. LeLure being second.

Thus Spain won the first heat of the quarter mile amateur in 53. 1-5, and W. D. Demarest won the second in 52. 1-5.

A. Lester won the first heat of the half mile amateur in 37. 2-5, and C. E. Dow the second in 35. 2-5.

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

LACROIX.

CAPITAL TEAM CHOSEN.

At last night's meeting of the Capital Lacrosse Association, the team was chosen for the senior match with Vancouver on Monday morning. The players and their positions follow: Caldwell, goal; Belfry, point; Clarke, cover point; Snider, 2nd; Campbell and Tate, defence field; Finlayson, centre; R. Campbell, Bland and Schnottz home field; C. Culkin, outside home; Smith, inside home; Norman and Steven, spare men; W. H. Culkin, field captain.

THE WHEEL.

San Francisco, May 23.—Harry Treadell, the crack bicycle racing man, who was fined \$20 at Santa Rosa for violation of rule 15 of the L. A. W. rules, which gives the referee power to fine a professional racing man for misconduct, has paid the fine. He will be allowed to ride in the professional events at Central Park today.

THE FACTOR OF SAFETY.

Seattle Wins Again.

At Tacoma yesterday Seattle defeated the home team by a score of 6 to 5.

Messrs. Cook and Vaughan acted as umpires. Surge having been released by President Reche.

PERSONAL.

Alex. McEwen, of New Westminster is at the Drift.

C. J. Loewen, of Vancouver, is over for the holidays.

Miss Bishop, of Vancouver, is here for the celebration.

A. J. McNeil, Q.C., New Westminster is at the Drift.

J. M. Bowell, collector of customs, Vancouver, is in the city.

L. A. Ferguson, wife and child, Bengal.

Mr. J. E. Gardner, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in the city.

H. Crane and wife are over from Vancouver for the celebration.

Thos. Alice and E. W. Pratt returned from the Mainland last evening.

J. A. Fullerton, wife and son, of Vancouver, are down for the holidays.

J. H. Davison, W. R. Bryant and W. C. Scott, Nanaimo, are at the Oriental.

Mr. Foster and wife, E. G. Miller and T. Miles, Seattle, are at the New England.

R. W. Oliver, wife and Capt. R. Willy and wife, from Olympia, are at the Oriental.

Allan Cameron, of the C.P.R., Portland, and Mrs. Cameron, are here for the holidays.

W. E. Norris, Nanaimo, came down on the noon train and is registered at the New England.

J. E. Clinton, of the Standard Oil Co., Tacoma, accompanied by his wife, is in the city for the celebration.

F. S. Barnard and wife, the Misses Louren and R. Horne-Payne came over from Vancouver last night.

A. N. Brown, of the Tacoma Ledger, arrived in the city last evening and will remain during the celebration.

John Payne, a Port Townsend capitalist, is in the city for the celebration. He is registered at the Oriental.

L. Rogers, A. W. Ross, J. A. Cunningham and A. J. Brine, are a New Westminster party registered at the Oriental.

W. C. Cheape, superintendent for the province of the Consolidated Electric Railway & Lighting Co., returned from Vancouver last evening.

John Prest, Geo. E. Tayor, wife and child, Anthony Lester, Jno. Gardner, J. A. Simpkins, P. O. McLean, from Vancouver, are at the New England.

W. Henderson has arrived from Montreal and will become associated with his brothers, Meyers, J. N. and T. M. Henderson, in the business of Langley & Co.

Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, will arrive from Vancouver this evening. He will preach the anniversary sermon at the Metropolitan Methodist church tomorrow.

For Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, will arrive from Vancouver this evening. He will preach the anniversary sermon at the Metropolitan Methodist church tomorrow.

How difficult it is for those afflicted with heart disease to get relief, and is suggestive of the most terrible results, for heart disease cannot be trifled with. Here was Mrs. W. T. Rumble, the wife of a well known cattle dealer in Dunedin, who suffered so severely from pain in the region of the heart, that to quote her own words: "I was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me after the first day, and I have had no trouble since. Strong testimony, and yet Mrs. Rumble stands along with thousands of others who can say the same thing.

For sale by Dean & Hiscox and Hall.

15. The London quotations of B. C. debentures, etc., are 120 to 125; B. C. debentures, July 1, 1917, 121 to 122; B. C. incendiary stock 1914, 90 to 12, 100 to 12. Sales—Josies, 85.

Look at the Snaps In Our Windows

Dr. Jim's South African Gem Scarf Pins, Studs, Ear Rings and Rings. \$ 25 to \$ 50
25 to 100
15 to 25
75 to 275
25
50
100

EVERYTHING MUST GO.

Jewellery Manufactured.

Watches Repaired.

DAVIDSON BROS., Jewellers.

THE FACTOR OF SAFETY.

The manufacturer of the modern bicycle presents one of the most complex and delicate problems known to mechanics. The reason is that what scientists term the factor of "safety" is lower in a bicycle than in almost any other mechanical product. In high pressure guns, for instance, the factor of safety is even as great as twenty times—that is, guns are made twenty times as strong as is theoretically necessary for the strain they are to bear. In ordinary guns the factor of safety is twelve, in boilers it is about six, in bridges, usually five, and in almost every other form of machine it is at least four. Such wide margins of extra strength are deemed as an offset to errors in