

MARCH.						
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JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

VOTING FOR COERCION.

The Dominion government was able to keep a sufficient number of its own supporters in line to secure the second reading of the coercion bill without receiving any aid from Liberals who thought they could not follow Mr. Laurier's example. Eighteen of the regular Conservatives and the three McCarthyite members voted against the second reading of the bill, while seven Liberals voted for it. Had the latter kept with Mr. Laurier the government would still have had a majority of four. It is very well understood that this result was achieved only by a combination of dragging and virtual bribery brought to bear on a number of Conservative members who would otherwise have joined the "bolters." Places in the senate and on the civil service have been promised to several of these men, who were therefore independent of their constituents' opinions. This scandalous state of affairs is the natural consequence of laying an important piece of legislation before a moribund parliament. It will be noted that all the British Columbia members voted for the coercion of Manitoba. Messrs. Haslam, Corbould and Barnard of course do not fear any evil consequences, since they are retiring from the political field, but Messrs. Prior, Earle and Mara will find it difficult to reckon with their constituents for their action in this affair.

WESTMINSTER LIBERALS.

Liberalism shows a healthy and satisfactory growth in this province, a good indication being afforded by the convention which met the other day at New Westminster to nominate a candidate for the Westminster district in the coming Dominion elections. A few years ago a Liberal convention in that district would have been looked upon as a hopeless task; there would indeed have been much difficulty in securing a sufficient number of Liberals to make up a convention. Now a large number of delegates from all parts of the district meet for the nomination of a candidate, in full confidence of winning the fight that is shortly to come on. That the convention has chosen a good candidate, one worthy of and pretty sure to command the support of the majority of the electors, is the general verdict. The Columbian comments on the convention as follows:—

"The Liberal convention and the party throughout the district are to be congratulated on the harmony that was apparent in the deliberations of the convention, the manifest determination of all to heartily support the choice of the majority. This spirit of unity and harmony that was displayed so prominently in the convention augurs well for a vigorous and united effort throughout the district, during the campaign, to elect the candidate who was made the unanimous choice of the convention—an effort which, we believe, cannot fail of triumphant success, when the cause and principles, as well, for which the Liberal candidate stands, and those to which he will stand opposed, are taken into consideration.

"In Mr. Morrison, their freely chosen standard-bearer, the Liberals of Westminster have a young man, one of the leading lawyers of this city, who is not wanting in either energy or ability, and who has yet got a public record to make, so that he will not be handicapped in the fight by any criticisms or objections as to his past public career which almost anyone who had been in public life for any length of time would have to face. The convention would, not improbably, have preferably chosen a man with a public record, an unimpeachable one at that, had he been available; but Mr. Morrison was the next choice of the convention by long odds, and the strength that he displayed in the various votes, in a convention, five-sixths of which represented the rural portion of the district, must be taken as completely exploding the theory of some, that the farmers as a class have an antipathy to lawyers as parliamentary representatives, and as an indication that Mr. Morrison will obtain a hearty support throughout the district, as we are certain he will in this city."

The Vancouver World thus adds its testimony:—"Anlay Morrison has been selected to contest New Westminster district in the Liberal interest, and a better choice it would have been difficult to make. He is easily in the front rank among the legal fraternity of the province, his practice, with perhaps two exceptions, being the largest on the Mainland, and his position has been secured in a perfectly legitimate manner. Mr. Morrison has not sought to shove himself on the party; on the contrary his desire has been to have the best possible

candidate nominated, and to accord him all the help in his power. However, it was generally felt that Mr. Morrison himself was the ideal man required, and he, gracefully, though it will be a sacrifice, has accepted the proffered honor, and may now be considered definitely in the field. Mr. Morrison is worthy of the confidence of the Liberals of British Columbia.

Westminster district stands a good chance of being worthily represented in the next house of commons by electing Mr. Morrison.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

Mr. Gladstone Discusses the Belief in It in a Magazine.

The North American Review contains a series of articles by Mr. Gladstone on the future life, the substance of which is thus condensed in the Public Opinion.

The idea involved in the term immortality is not single, but manifold.

(1.) A vitality surmounting the particular crisis of death is one thing; an existence without end is another.

(2.) We may speak of an immortality of the disembodied spirit, and may combine it with, or disjoin it from, a survival or resurrection of the body. In the second case it is of the entire man; in the first it is of the part only of the man, although of the chief part.

(3.) The new life, to which death is to introduce the human being, may be active, intelligent, moral, spiritual, and may be placed in an environment accordant with all these. Or it may be divested of any one of these characteristics, or of them all.

(4.) The life of the unseen world may be conceived as projected into the future only, as it is presented to us by Divine Revelation; or it may be projected also into the past, and viewed there in association with a past eternity.

(5.) It was when Butler saw personal identity, as he thought, in danger that he undertook to deal with the question of our existence in the unseen world. This identity is, in truth, the very core of the whole subject. An immortality of the identity is of no concern to us; and the transmigration of souls is a virtual denial of the doctrine.

(6.) We have to distinguish between a condition of deathlessness into which we grow by degrees, and an immortality which, ingrained (so to speak) from birth, is already our absolute possession. This distinction is a vital one for those who do not accept any dogma of immortality belonging to nature, but who look upon it as a gift resulting from union with Christ and with God.

With these diversities before us as to the nature of immortality, let us now consider the various ideas of the tenure on which it is to be held.

We are not to suppose that those who maintain the natural immortality of the human soul, of necessity intend thereby a life so conditional that it is beyond the power of the Almighty to put an end to it. Clarke, in answer to Collins, points out that God may have more ways of disposing of his creatures after death "than we are let into the secret of." He may, indeed, if He please, annihilate them at the dissolution of their bodies (and so He might, if He thought fit, annihilate the souls of men; and yet it would be, nevertheless, true that they are, in their own nature, immortal.) When we speak, then, of the natural immortality of the soul, what is the idea that we have in view? Is it an immortality like that of God himself, and is it such that a soul, having been introduced into the universe, becomes inseparable from it, or must, under all conditions, continue to form a part of it? It is scarcely possible to suppose this to be seriously held.

There is another conception, which Clarke includes under the phrase of natural immortality, and which is radically different from this. It is that the soul framed (so to speak) upon the lines of immortality, as the destination appropriate to its nature, and to the consummation of that nature, and, further, that it will continue to exist until it shall please God to impose upon it a doom which will put an end to that existence. As the body is framed to die, so the soul is framed to live. This would seem to be Clarke's conception.

Then there is a third conception which in so far agrees with the second that it regards the soul qualified by its nature to attain to immortality; but varies from it in so much as it does not hold the soul to be endowed with that gift at birth, but conceives of it as a gift derived from the Incarnation of our Lord, and the renovating powers which it provided to be put in exercise on behalf of our fallen nature. It inverts a portion of the last-named idea. The one says, "the soul may live, but it will be by the reception of a special gift." The other says, "the soul may die, but it will be by the infliction of a special doom."

There remains the question: how much, on this mysterious and solemn subject, has the Almighty Wisdom deemed it meet to reveal to us?

There is, of course, a fourth mode of dealing with the question which regards the soul as subject, like the body, to dissolution, which is, for both of them, without hope of revocation. But with this view, that of the pure negationist, and the converse of the first-named conception, we have here nothing to do. The difference between the second and the third of these schemes does not appear to be great in the abstract, for the first of them allows that the soul may be smitten by a doom of annihilation, while the second involves the belief that it may receive immortality by gift, and that it is appointed to do so in the normal course of its existence. But room is left for practical difference of the most important kind. For if, while the doom of annihilation is admitted to be possible in the abstract, it is also held that the idea of such a doom is excluded from the Councils of Providence, then the immortality of all human souls is absolute for every practical purpose; whereas, under the other hypothesis, it remains an entirely open question, except for such souls as may attain immortality through union with the Divine nature.

Since the time of Butler, there has been a great enlargement of knowledge on the subject of the traditions of a future life, though nothing to alter the fundamental conditions of the problems which they present. This enlargement has been due to three causes at least: The study of the sacred books of the ancient religions, outside the He-

brew pale; the wrongful revelations of linguistic skill and archaeological research in Egypt and Assyria, and the manipulation of the opportunities found by travellers for ascertaining the ideas which prevailed among the outlying factions of the human race.

The result, as far as I can collect it, has been as follows:

(1.) Greatly to enlarge the proof of a belief in some existence for man beyond the grave, which may fairly be called primitive and universal, even if it leave room for a somewhat feeble doubt with respect to this belief among a few of the warts and strays of mankind, and for a melancholy exception among every small fraction of educated and civilized mankind.

(2.) The conception of the state of the dead was wholly indetermined as to particulars, but, as a whole, was shrouded in melancholy and gloom.

(3.) The duration of the existence in the unseen world came little into view except among those capable of speculation and not only so, there hardly a trace of formulated immortality, but the whole argument continues, all along, a matter of controversy, and no scheme obtains general concurrence as ascendancy.

(4.) It is this question of duration which may have led men to perplex and load their idea of the future life with the doctrines of transmigration, pre-existence, and absorption, all of which tended to displace these corner stones of the true doctrine, individuality and responsibility, without which the whole conception woefully abates its dignity and interest.

(5.) Some think that the idea of a future state exhibited advance and development with the lapse of time. And those who educe religion out of an original fetishism are, in a manner, compelled to sustain theory with this sister belief. Apart from Christianity, the evidence of history appears to me to teach an opposite lesson, and to present a picture of religious decline in this order of ideas with no clear or certain advance in philosophical clearness or consistency.

(6.) The state of ideas subsisting among the Jews, during the lifetime of our Lord, gives no conclusive evidence of advance, and even supplies indications which seem to testify in another direction. Suppose it granted that the Pharisees were the party dominant among educated Jews. Their general belief in a future state is placed beyond dispute by Acts xxiii, 6-8. But we cannot infer their having mastered the resurrection or embraced the doctrine of a future judgment according to the prophecy of Daniel xii. On the other hand, let us observe that, in the parable of Dives, which opened to the Jews the idea of future retribution, the subject is not handled as if any such idea were planted in the general belief, but the prayer of the suffering spirit is that one may be sent from the dead in order to reveal it, and the reply of Abraham is not that it is already familiar, but that it might, and ought to be, known from the ancient Scriptures. This seems to limit the received opinion to that vague and undefined expectation of survival to which we have such reluctant testimony in Hebrew history the Sadducees present to us an instance of formulated opinion adverse to survival. Sheltering themselves under a professed regard to the Mosaic law, they held that ground as a recognized party, and appear to take common ground with the Pharisees, and to be admitted by them as coadjutors in attempts to oppose or baffle our blessed Lord.

I have dwelt thus at length on the opinion of natural immortality, and on the absence of evidence in its favor as distinguished for simple survival, because it seems to have played a most important part in stirring and fomenting the controversies which are now so rife as to the condition of man in a future state.

THE CANNON KING.

What Krupp, the Great Manufacturer, Does for His Workmen.

It has been noted as singular that Krupp, the great "cannon king" of Essen in Westphalia, who has tens of thousands of men in his employ, is never troubled with strikes or labor difficulties. A recent Leipzig journal gives a summary of what he has done and what he is doing for his employes, and thinks that these facts, to a great extent at least, explain why he lives in continued peace with his men:

Krupp is the owner of about 4000 dwelling houses, occupied by about 27,000 persons. The rents are very low and are calculated on a basis of only 2 per cent. on capital invested. As the number of houses does not suffice for all his workmen, of whom there are about 30,000 in all, with their families numbering 100,000 persons, it has been decided that only those who have been in the employ of the firm for ten years can secure such a house. Krupp has also taken vigorous measures against saloons and whiskey shops, as also other businesses dangerous to his workmen. He bought up all the saloons and arranged for so-called "consume" businesses. In these, which are found in all his workmen's colonies, he has in store all the necessities of life, and sells them for cash at a very low price. He has established special bakeries, slaughtering houses, tailoring establishments, etc., for his men; excellent restaurants furnish good meals virtually at cost price; good coffee can be secured at 2 pfennigs a cup, and together with sugar and a roll at 5 pfennigs (100 pfennigs equal 24 cents). The widows and other dependents of deceased employes receive employment of some kind, and if it is desired can get a sewing machine at cost price by the payment of 3 marks a month. Krupp has also erected bath houses, hospitals, and barracks for times of epidemic diseases. The sick fund affords help really in excess of the amount demanded by the law, the firm making large contributions to this treasury every year. By the payment of 1.25 mark a year the family can secure free of cost the service of a physician and the necessary medicine for any member. There is a pension fund for widows and orphans to which the firm subscribes each year 250,000 marks. The working hours are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with two hours' intermission at noon. Coming to work too late is punished. Promptness in arriving at work throughout the year is rewarded at the end with 6 marks. Women and children's work is absolutely prohibited in any of the shops. For the workmen

WE announce further 'startling' reductions in
Furniture and Furnishing Goods
in order to make room for a large lot of new Goods soon to arrive.
B. C. Furniture Co., JACOB SEHL,
Government Street. **Manager.**

-----THE GREAT-----
Mortgage Sale
Manchester House
Will be continued for a short time longer, but the mortgagees, to effect a speedy clearance of the stock, have decided to make a further reduction in the already Low Prices.
Store Will be Closed on Friday, March 20th, to Re-Mark Stock.
Re-Open on Saturday Morning.
J. H. WARK, **Manager.**

who live at a distance, eating houses have been erected, and a good meal can be secured for 80 pfennigs. 'There is a home for unmarried men and an old folks' home for invalids. The firm expends 70,000 marks per year to secure protection and refreshments for those who are engaged in particularly hard work. In addition, excellent schools, with manual training, etc., have been built; and Krupp has shown that he has a heart for his people. The above is only a brief selection from the list of enterprises he has carried out for their good.

The late Sir Julian Goldsmid's splendid gallery of pictures and his large collection of objects of art will be sold off at Christie's, in London, during the approaching season. Sir Julian's gallery is particularly rich in works by Reynolds and Romney, and his collection of snuff boxes is one of the best in Europe.

The death of Prince Henry of Battenberg has caused the Queen unexpected and unwelcome anxiety on a subject which she had thought was finally settled—namely, her will. It has been an open secret that the Queen intended that Prince and Princess Henry should after her death have Balmoral as their home.

George Ebers, the Egyptologist, has discovered that many of the queer medical recipes found in old English and German books came from the ancient Egyptians. They were not known to the Greeks, but were spread from Salerno, the great medical school of the Middle Ages, through which they must have come through Coptic and Arabic translations.

About one hundred and fifty letters awaited Dr. Jameson on his arrival at Plymouth, England. Many of them contained many offers of marriage. One was from a lady of good position, who asserted that her friends considered her still handsome, but she was the mother of two marriageable daughters. She informed Dr. Jameson that he could have his choice of the three.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Creamery.
ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a five years' supply of all the best pure, full milk from their herds at twelve cents per gallon, paid in cash on the 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to
JOHN F. CHANDLER,
Gambier, B. C.,
Near Victoria, B. C.

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

Don't Smoke
Any but the Capital Brand of Cigars. They are the Best. Insist upon getting the Capitals.
MEISS & GOLD, Manufacturers,
54 Johnson Street, Up Stairs.

TO THE PUBLIC
Our Best
DOUBLE SCREENED
New Wellington Coal
Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of
per ton **\$5.00** per ton
at **SPRATT'S WHARF,**
Delivery Extra.
SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

Rain Makes Mud,
Mud Makes Dirt,
Dirt Makes Soap--necessary,
...AND...
Pendray's Electric
Fills the Bill.

Don't be put off with any substitute offered as better Soap. Pendray's is the best, and the best is the cheapest.

Spring Goods
...AT...
Weiler Bros.
See Our Window This Week.
A Splendid Line
...OP...
Art Drapery Materials, Art Cretons, Sateens and Fringes
New Upholstering Goods.
All kinds of upholstering done by experienced men.
Carpets, Art Squares, Rugs, etc., in large variety.

DAIRYMEN'S MEETING

The Dairymen's Association of British Columbia Meet at Chilliwack.

Interesting Discussion of Pertinent Topics—About Agricultural Societies, etc.

A meeting was held in the court house, Chilliwack, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of B. C.

The secretary read a paper contributed by Mr. A. A. King, manager of the Delta creamery, on "Co-operative Creameries, and Winter Dairying."

The chairman said the last two speakers had touched the very keynote of the situation. Agricultural societies should be re-constituted altogether differently to what most of them now are.

Mr. J. W. McGillivray, of Sumas, read a paper on "Breeding and Management of the Dairy Herd."

Mr. J. W. McGillivray, of Sumas, read a paper on "Breeding and Management of the Dairy Herd." He criticized his subject as of most vital importance in the dairying business.

A discussion followed in which the chairman and Messrs. Wells, Richards, Bailey, I. Kipp, Hadwen, McGillivray, and several others took part.

Mr. Alex. Philip next read a paper on "Agricultural Education."

Upon resuming several speakers agreed that feeding salmon to hogs utterly spoiled the pork for market.

Mr. Hadwen thought that the agricultural societies of the province are on a wrong footing.

approve of the multiplication of such societies, whereby societies only a short distance apart each had its own show.

The following year the gathering was more like a kind of picnic, at which politicians and others aired their views.

Mr. Bailey thought the local agricultural society might do far more good if it held frequent meetings for the discussion of agricultural topics.

Mr. Richards, of Tsoecum, who was visiting the district, continued the discussion, urging the benefits to be derived from the establishment of co-operative creameries.

Mr. J. W. McGillivray, of Sumas, read a paper on "Breeding and Management of the Dairy Herd."

Mr. Philip urged the farmers to support the proposition now before them for the establishment of a local co-operative creamery.

Little things frequently cause disastrous results. Just a chill caught in a wetting will often heap up discomfort, sickness and expense.

Another Antarctic expedition will be shortly fitted out under the command of Lieut. A. de Gerache, of Brussels.

—Our stock of fine cretons, satens, lace curtains, etc., has never been so complete as it is to-day.

WORKMEN'S STORY.

Investigation of the Charges Made by the Men Employed at Beaver Lake.

Charge Contractors With Giving Poor Board and Treating Men Harshly.

Quite a large number of workmen were present at the city hall last evening, when a special committee of the council, chaired by Mr. McMillan, inquired into the charges made by the workmen.

Ald. Macmillan informed those present that the select committee of the council had been appointed to investigate certain charges made by Wm. Payne, G. White, D. Wales and others, against the methods used by the contractors and their foremen.

Wm. Payne, the author of the letter, was sworn. He said the statements in the letter were true. He worked at the lake two half days. The foreman did not swear at him individually, but at everybody in general.

Howard Cameron, foreman carpenter, asked Mr. Willoughby if he (Cameron) had asked him to put the log under the wall.

W. F. McKenzie was employed as a carpenter at Beaver lake. He helped to roll the log into the centre wall of the centre filter bed.

Edward Young was fairly treated, but the board was poor, the sleeping accommodation was poor.

—If you are looking for a present buy a five o'clock tea kettle, new, pretty, useful and ornamental. Weller Bros.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHAWNIGAN, (From our own correspondent.)

Shawnigan, March 18.—Mr. Albert Fear met with a painful accident last Wednesday at the mill. He was struck by a plank which got foul in the rollers.

At last report from Mr. Weller's party they were having fair sport. Fish are reported as being very plentiful at Little Shawnigan lake.

There is a great deal of interest evinced in the white fish experiment in Shawnigan lake. Allow me to answer a few of the first questions asked by all courses.

Nanaimo, March 20.—An individual who gets his living by supplying the public with crumpets, was arrested yesterday on a serious charge of having bestial relations with his own daughter.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who are weak and discouraged will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills.

scrofula Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs.

NOTICE. Campbell & Co., Cor. Truncho Ave., and Broad St.

Have just received a choice line of Imported Goods. Call early and secure your Spring Suit.

Victoria Stock Exchange of British Columbia, LIMITED LIABILITY. Commencing at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 23rd, proximo, this Board will call Stocks daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

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

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. PURE & WHOLESOME.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. PURE & WHOLESOME.

"LOOK IT UP."

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

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

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

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

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent. Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. Don't forget, these Remedies have been PUBLICLY TESTED and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

Notice. Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WEYLER SATISFIED.

Active Campaign Instituted to Overwhelm the Cuban Insurgents.

Loyalist Troops Said to Have Gained Several Important Victories.

Wilmington, Del., March 20.—Captain Steele, of an oyster schooner, now at Atlantic City, told a laughable story to day of a one-sided encounter off the coast yesterday between a Spanish gunboat and the American battleship Massachusetts. The captain said that while in Atlantic City he heard that a Spanish gunboat was lying off the coast waiting for the Bermuda, which was thought to have sailed with the Cuban expedition. He resolved to see the meeting, if any occurred. He went out with his boat for about 20 miles, where he saw the Spanish boat with flags flying. Shortly afterwards the Massachusetts, which had been lying near the cape awaiting favorable weather for her builders' trial trip, hove in sight. According to the captain, the officers of the Spanish gunboat must have thought war had been declared, for immediately upon sighting the Massachusetts she pulled her flag down and ran away. Meanwhile the Massachusetts continued up coast at a clipping gait. The most amusing part of the story is that the Massachusetts has nothing in the shape of armament yet on board.

Madrid, March 20.—It is officially announced here that General Weyler is satisfied with the course of the military operations in Cuba and has no motive which would prompt him to resign.

Washington, March 20.—Mr. Gorman moved in the senate to-day that when the senate adjourns to-day it will be until Monday. Mr. Sherman said the Cuban resolution should be objected to on the ground that the Cuban resolutions could be disposed of to-day or suitable time fixed for taking a vote on them next week. Mr. Hale agreed. Mr. Gorman urged for more time for discussion of the Cuban question. After some discussion Mr. Morgan's motion prevailed by a vote of 42 to 22.

Havana, March 20.—General Weyler is satisfied with the progress made in the conduct of the militia operations and in the active pursuit of the insurgents now going on. Encounters with the enemy are of daily occurrence and the troops are reported to be in almost every instance, victorious. All reports circulated that it is the intention of the captain-general to resign are classed as untrue. Most complete harmony prevails between the captain-general and the officers under his command, and General Weyler enjoys the full confidence of the Spanish government, and officials here. A detachment of troops near Cardenas, province of Matanzas, has captured 151 cases of ammunition, 9 cases of carbines, 14 medical chests, 20 boxes of accoutrements and two boxes of cartridges and caps. These supplies, evidently intended for the insurgents, were found in three boats which apparently belonged to some filibustering steamer.

The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella has left Matanzas for Varadero, near Cardenas, which is the nearest place to the spot where the three boat loads of supplies of the enemy were captured. The steamer Earmcliffe has been lost off Cape Cruz, province of Santiago de Cuba.

HISTORY OF THE QUAKERS.

The Society of Friends, commonly known by the name of Quakers, is a religious body that was founded in 1646 by George Fox, the son of a weaver, in Leicestershire, England. The name Quaker was given to these Friends a few years later by Gervase Bennett, a magistrate, because Fox exhorted him to quake (or tremble) at the word of God. By the year 1652 the Society of Friends had spread throughout all the northern counties, and by the time of the Restoration there were meetings not only throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but in the West Indies and British America. They are more numerous now in America than in England. The founding of the colony of Pennsylvania by William Penn induced many of the British Friends to emigrate thither, and the free institutions of the new world favored the increase of the Quaker communities in the States also. Like other bodies, they have been somewhat weakened by division or secession; indeed, their leading tenet was peculiarly likely to lead to great differences of view, and there can be little doubt that some of the earlier and stricter Friends placed the inward teaching of the spirit in reality above that of the Scriptures themselves. This doctrine of the "Inward Light" was pushed to excess in the early part of the present century by Elias Hicks, a very popular minister in the United States and a man of remarkable powers. He ultimately embraced—if he had not held them all along—Unitarian views, which were widely spread among other American Friends, and the result of the controversy, which could not but arise upon such a vital point, was a great schism, about one-half of the body in America seceding, and being known as Hicksite Friends, holding Unitarian views, and the others being known as Orthodox Friends. The reaction against the Hicksites was carried too far in the opinion of some of the stricter of the Orthodox Friends, and the result was a second small secession, who followed John Wilbur, and

COULD ONLY SEE AT NIGHT.

There is a case recorded near Lyons in 1867 of a girl who not only was unable to see in the daytime, but had to be kept in a dark room, so painful was the light to her eyes. She was taken out for exercise every night and displayed a power of vision that was almost telescopic. She was able to distinguish figures moving on a road, to recognize persons she had never seen before, to see nothing but the blackness of night. The ignorant French peasantry thought the child was bewitched, and made an attempt to poison her. The parents became alarmed and fled to Paris taking the child with them. She was taken to a hospital, where she came into the notice of Dr. Paille, the famous oculist, and he paid the parents for the privilege of lecturing on the phenomenon. The girl eventually died insane, but retained her power of seeing at night in the dark until the last moment.

COMMANDANT BOOTH.

Visits Victoria on His Farewell Tour of the Dominion. Commandant Herbert Booth, of the Salvation Army, accompanied by his staff and officers from the Mainland arrived in the city last evening on the Chatter. The commandant is making a farewell tour of Canada. He left this morning for the South. The local corps accompanied by the band met the commandant at the wharf and gave him a rousing reception, such a one as only Salvationists know how to give. The distinguished visitor was escorted to the Presbyterian church, where an immense crowd had assembled to hear his address. He was introduced by Major Fredericks, and delivered an interesting address on the aims, objects and works accomplished by the Army. Only passing comment was made to the trouble in New York. The idea that the army was English, because it began in England, the speaker said, was an erroneous one. The commandant also referred to the oft repeated remark that Salvationists were queer people. He argued that the fashionable people were the queer ones, not the plainly dressed soldiers. After the address Major Fredericks thanked Dr. Campbell for the use of the church.

A song by Miss Babington, of Nanaimo, a few remarks by General Secretary Holland, a prayer by Commandant Booth, and the meeting was brought to a close. The restaurant after the meeting addressed the Chinese at the mission, his remarks being interpreted by Rev. J. E. Gardner.

PERSONAL.

F. C. Gamble returned last evening from the Mainland. J. C. Macleure returned this morning from Port Townsend. J. C. Macleure is a passenger on the City of Mexico. E. J. Palmer and wife came down from Chemainus today. Rev. S. P. Wilson, Salt Spring, is a guest at the New England. Capt. Andrews, of the Gleaner, is registered at the New England. J. H. Alexander, of Vancouver, are at the Driad. T. E. Ladner and Mrs. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, are at the Driad. A. S. Kobland, in advance of Walter L. Main's circus, is at the Dominion. A. S. Kobland, of Vancouver, and C. Foster, Seattle, are guests at the New England. H. Bornstein and his daughter, Mrs. M. Moss, arrived from Denver this morning. W. G. Macleure and Ross Eckardt were passengers last evening from Vancouver. J. J. Woods, Vancouver, and J. H. Hutchison, New Westminster, are registered at the Oriental. Police Magistrate Macrae and Sgt. J. M. Lacey returned from Port Townsend last evening. Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, and Rev. Mr. Beer, his assistant, went north to Junction on the Topinka to-day. Miss Laura Eickhoff, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. M. Leishman, left for the east yesterday.

A CARICATURE OF AMERICA.

On one of the most amusing descriptions of America is that which recently appeared in the Nachrichten (Biele, Switzerland). It runs as follows: "America is a country in comparison with which Europe is but a small peninsula. The United States is an empire by whose side the powers of Europe appear as petty states. America is the land of unmeasured capacity and dimensions, the land of dollars and electricity, the land where the plains are wider, the rivers greater, the waterfalls higher, the bridges longer, the express trains faster, the catastrophes more terrible than in Europe; the country where the buildings are taller, the rascals more numerous, the poor poorer, the millionaires richer, the thieves bolder, the murderers less bothered, and educated people more rare than anywhere else. It is the land in which the teeth are more, the cozzets tighter, diseases more dangerous, corruption more common, insanity more systematic, the summer hotter, the winter more chilly, the warmers, ice colder, time more costly and men more restless than in sleepy old Europe. The land where old men are younger and youths older, the negroes blacker and whites yellower than elsewhere, the land of immeasurable natural resources, and of the most prodigious variety. In short: America is the land of the greatest contrasts, the crassest presumptions—the most reckless hunt after the dollar; it is the land of everything colossal and unapproachable—the fact, of course, from an American point of view."

London Jews are about to set up a sort of Synagogue hall of their own in Whitechapel, where many heavy Jewish immigrants have settled. A large new synagogue will be built there, the building to contain rooms for the Beth Hamidrash, the Hebrew library now attached to the great synagogue, and for the Beth Din, the Jewish court of justice, with a large hall for social purposes and for meetings, and classrooms for teaching. The main purpose of the instruction will be to teach the foreign Jews the English language and customs.

Bubbly-Popper, what does the paper mean by the woman of the hour? Mr. Perry—I guess it means that woman who says she will be ready to start in fifteen minutes. A hour is about as near as she comes to it, usually.

FOR PENMANSHIP.

Countess of Aberdeen Gives Prizes to Victoria Pupils for Writing.

Each Winner Receives a Copy of Her Work "Through Canada With a Kodak."

When the Countess of Aberdeen was in the city last fall, she offered prizes for handwriting, one prize to go to each division of the public and high schools. The specimens of handwriting were forwarded to Ottawa and judged by the Countess, who forwarded the result and prizes to Dr. Pope, superintendent of education. The same prize was given in the different divisions and in the Countess of Aberdeen's "Through Canada With a Kodak," published by W. H. White & Co., Edinburgh, and dutifully bound in green and gold.

The little book is plentifully illustrated with prints from photos taken by Lady Aberdeen with a Kodak. One chapter, "A visit to B. C.," is particularly interesting, especially in its description of "Canadian Boys." The illustrations include a charming frontispiece, "Group of Canadian Boys," photos of Lord Haldimand, Lady Marjorie Gordon, the Hon. Dudley and Hon. Archie Gordon, Lord and Lady Stanley, Sir John Abbott, and Lord Lymburne, and a view of British Columbia; also pretty little views of the "Waspette," the "Empress of India," "Chalchaltan," "Hanch," "Planting Scotch Firs," etc., etc.

Dr. Pope visited the different schools today and made the presentation of prizes with congratulatory and encouraging remarks.

The following is the list of prize winners: High school, 1st division, Miss Elnora Lee; 2nd Miss Jessie Spencer; 3rd Arthur Gore; 4th Miss Florence Crockett. North school, 1st division, Marjorie Albee; 2nd Edith Mary Anderson; 3rd Gertrude Meyer; 4th Annie Arnold; 5th Ethel Butler; 6th Edmund Wood; 7th Minnie Sellock; 8th Clavilla Jane Castleford; 9th Edwin Albert Devlin; 10th Charles Walter Cole. Boy's Central—1st Division, Chas. Marshall; 2nd, Richard Lewis; 3rd, Chas. Beland; 4th, W. Wilson; 5th, Oscar Somers; 6th, Richard Stain; 7th Colin Wilson. Girls' Central school—1st Division, Herbert Harding; 2nd, Amy Carter; 3rd, May Benson; 4th, Jessie McKilligan; 5th, Ruth Stillwell; 6th, Junia Hastings; 7th, Marie Pierce; 8th, Mabel Coles. Victoria West—1st division, Bertha M. Messick; 2nd, Marion Smith; 3rd, James Healy; 4th, Albert Knorr; 5th, Richard Brown; 6th, Robert A. Sempie; 7th, Violet Brown; 8th, Edwin Tait; 9th, Olive Aitken; 10th, Mabel Coles. Spring Ridge—1st division, Elizabeth J. L. Whitaker; 2nd, Margaret Jones; 3rd, Mary Moore; 4th, Harry Brown. Rock Bay—1st division, Blanche Roper; 2nd, Arthur Collyer; 3rd, Claries Collyer.

R. C. GAZETTE NOTICES.

A Number of Government Offices Filled During the Past Week. R. F. Wilson Herald, M. D., has been appointed resident physician at 150 Mile House, and coroner for the county of Carleton Place. Dr. Wait, resigned. David Robson, ex-city clerk of New Westminster, has been appointed government agent, assistant commissioner of lands and works, collector of provincial revenue, mining recorder, and collector of votes, to succeed Charles Wray, resigned. Richard Cochran Waterman, of Nelson, Charles Saville Rashall, New Denver, and John Dean, Victoria, have been appointed notaries public. Walter B. Anderson has been appointed government agent at Comox, assistant commissioner of lands and works, registrar of births, deaths and marriages, to succeed Samuel Creech. Courts sittings are to be held at Nelson on the 15th of June, and at Donald on the 22nd of June. Edwin John Macleure Mining Co., Vancouver, has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The Carleton Place South Saanich, has been appointed a fence viewer for that district, vice Alexander Martin, resigned. The principal shareholders are Joseph H. Hutchison, Howell, Louisa Howell and Henry H. Hutchison.

Some of the Jameson raiders now in England evidently mean to make hay while the sun shines, or rather, while the clouds are lowering. Here is an advertisement from a London paper: Captain Frank Thatcher will give a lecture on the Transvaal crisis, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening next, with full and graphic description of crossing the Transvaal border, the Wild Dash across the Veldt, the First Night at Midnight, the Fight at Krugersdorp, the Battle of Dornkop, the Surrender, hairbreadth escapes and subsequent adventures.

A lady's man—The new woman.

May—is Miss Strongmind an advanced woman? Pamela—Yes, she is always to the front at any of the bargain counter rushes.



W. H. Wood. A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Several years ago, I caught a severe cold attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, hearing of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life. W. H. WARD, 5 Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

Our Store To Let

...AND... Showcases and Fixtures For Sale. BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY! ...No Reserve... DAVIDSON BROS., The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

"WE needs must Love the Choicest when we taste it."

Ram Lal's are grown, blended and packed on the estate in India. One pound is sufficient for 200 tea cups. For sale only by Erskine, Wall & Co. Leading Grocers, Government Street.

Slaughter Sale!

By this we do not mean a little "clearing out to make room for more goods," etc., but a regular whirlwind of carved prices in Hardware, Tinware, Enamelware, Garden Tools, Stoves, Cutlery, etc. Having purchased the bankrupt stock of Perry & Turner, we will clear the whole stock out at almost manufacturers' prices. Watch this big stock move; be there to get some. J. L. Beckwith & Co., 42 Johnson Street. Opposite Gilmore & McCandless.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

McCALLUM'S Large and Attractive Stock. Choice Goods. Popular Prices. See Them. We extend a cordial invitation to the most inveterate bargain hunter to closely examine our Suttings for the coming season's trade. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM. Don't waste your time and money on poor clothes. The man who knows a good thing when he sees it, comes for his clothes direct to JOHN McCALLUM, The Fashionable Tailor, 28 1-2 Broad Street, Next Times Building.

Christie's Biscuits

Peas Meal FOR SALE BY R. H. Jameson, Grocer, 33 FORT STREET. Gilmore & McCandless 35 & 37 Johnson St. You See . . . Them Everywhere. The Columbia, Cleveland and Crescent BICYCLES. Our \$75.00 Crescent (Gent's) is the best value in the city. Crescents from \$25.00 upwards. See the smallest wheel in Victoria, at the C. C. C. Cycle, 42 Government Street. M. W. Waitt & Co., Proprietors. Have you seen our chaffing dish? It is the latest acquisition to our stock of fine cooking utensils. You may see it at Weller Bros.