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VOL. 38. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904. NO. 102.

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THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

Will Cruise About the Mediterranean—To Spend Two Days at Gibraltar.

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Feb. 27.—Emperor William has never travelled far in a modern passenger steamer, and that fact is given as the reason for his taking the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert on his twelve days' trip to the Mediterranean. It is uncertain whether His Majesty will go ashore at Naples. The Emperor will, however, land at Vigo, Spain, where King Carlos, of Portugal, will doubtless meet him, and at Gibraltar, where he will stay two days. His Majesty will see the fortress for the first time. He will debark also for a few hours at Port Mahon, and will leave the Koenig Albert and board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Messina on March 24th. The Koenig Albert will, consequently, be unable to leave Genoa that day, as she is advertised to.

The gossip regarding the Emperor meeting President Loubet outside of Brest is altogether incorrect.

The cruiser Heinrich II will convey the Koenig Albert all the way to Messina, and afterwards with the dispatch boat Slespie will accompany the Hohenzollern in a leisurely four weeks' cruise without a fixed itinerary to Corfu, and as far eastward as Athens, but not to Constantinople.

On his way back Emperor William may see the King of Italy at Naples.

The Empress may join the Emperor toward the end of the excursion. The return will be made overland, and at no time during the trip will His Majesty be more than two days out of reach of land.

DISSOLUTION AT EASTER.

Imperial Government Will Remain in Office Until the Passage of Supply.

(Associated Press.)
London, Feb. 27.—Confirming the statement made by the Associated Press, it is in a position to declare there will be a dissolution of parliament within six weeks, the Daily Chronicle says this morning that the government does not intend to remain in office longer than is necessary to get through the supply vote and that parliament will be dissolved on Easter Tuesday.

The Chronicle adds that the government did not originally intend to appeal to the country at such an early date, but the recent divisions are believed to have driven it to a new decision. The impossibility of holding the party together for any length of time, it is said, is also recognized.

SEVEN YEARS FOR FORGERY.

Prisoner on Trial For Attempting to Shoot a Policeman.

(Associated Press.)
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 27.—Chas. McMichael has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for forging Dominion Express money orders on Ontario branches. He is being tried to-day for attempting to shoot Police Officer Mont at the time of his arrest in this city.

GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIST.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The Ontario government will assist in the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company by a loan of two million dollars.

JAPS LOST GUNBOAT; RUSSIANS A DESTROYER

The Former Sank After Taking Part in a Fight off Port Arthur --Russian Vessel Foundered in Pigeon Bay--Bombardment by Mikado's Warships.

(Associated Press.)
Chefoo, Feb. 27.—Several Japanese officers and sailors landed here from an open boat early to-day. They refused to give any information as to whence they came.

At the Japanese consulate it was given out that they belonged to a gunboat which was damaged in a fight off Port Arthur, and which sank trying to reach this port.

The statement that they were members of the crew of the merchant steamer sunk near the entrance of Port Arthur for the purpose of blocking it, and that they were not picked up by the torpedo boats in company was positively denied. They crossed the gulf in an open boat.

The consul claimed they had been expecting the arrival of survivors of the action off Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER SANK.

Went Down in Pigeon Bay—Vice-Admiral Kamimura Sends Official Dispatch.

Tokio, Feb. 27.—The official reports of the attempt made on Tuesday night to block the entrance of the harbor of Port Arthur reached Tokio last night (Friday). The report was written by Vice-Admiral Kamimura, division commander under Admiral Togo.

The report recited that from a certain point near Port Arthur on Tuesday evening, a number of merchant steamers, escorted by a torpedo flotilla, were dispatched for the purpose of closing the entrance to the harbor.

The torpedo flotilla rejoined the fleet 1 a.m. at a place previously agreed upon, and reported that the steamer Hohokua had been sunk at the foot of the light-house, on the left side of the entrance. The Bushi Maru was sunk outside, beyond the Kokoku Maru. The Tenshin Maru, the Buoy Maru and Jansen Maru were sunk at the foot of Laotche Hill, almost side by side. All the above mentioned steamers were sunk by their own crews, who were all safely rescued. The torpedo flotilla was unharmed.

The torpedo flotilla also reported that it discovered the Russian cruisers Bayan and Novik together with a few destroyers in the inner harbor.

After the flotilla rejoined the main fleet, it advanced slowly on Port Arthur. The Russian cruisers Bayan, Askold and Novik were slowly moving about the harbor under cover of the batteries.

A bombardment began at long range, and at 11.45 a.m. all the ships and batteries were responding vigorously.

Shortly after noon the Novik retreated in the inner harbor. The Askold and Bayan quickly followed, thus demonstrating that the sinking of the steamer had not blocked the entrance of the harbor.

A bombardment of the inner harbor was then ordered, and for 15 minutes all the heavy guns of the Japanese fleet threw shells over the hills into the harbor.

The Japanese were unable to determine the effect of the bombardment, but saw huge columns of smoke arising from time to time.

In the meantime the Japanese cruiser squadron discovered two Russian torpedo destroyers at the foot of Laotche Hill and gave chase. One of the destroyers escaped, but the other was pursued into Pigeon bay, where it was sunk.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura reports that the Japanese fleet sustained no damage, and did not lose a single man.

THURSDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Russian Correspondent Says It Is Believed Japs Suffered Heavy Loss.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Russ-telegraphs says as follows:

"On the morning of February 25th a Japanese squadron, consisting of six battleships and four light cruisers, appeared on the horizon. The Russian cruisers Askold, Bayan and Novik were in the outer harbor.

"The Japanese ships, upon attaining a position within a cable's length, about four and a quarter miles, of the Russian ships, opened an attack. At this time two of our torpedo boats were returning to our ships from Pigeon bay.

"All the Japanese cruisers attempted to pass the Russian line, but the torpedo boats succeeded in reaching port, while the other turned back. The scene of the battle was thus cut in two, Japanese battleships cannonading the cruisers, which were supported by the batteries, and the cruisers pursuing the Russian torpedo boat which entered Pigeon bay.

"The cannonade lasted 40 minutes, and several shells fell at various points in the fortress. One Chinaman was mortally

wounded by a splinter and one by a shell.

"In yesterday's affair the manoeuvres of the Japanese appeared to be defective. While turning back to see the Japanese battleships got lunched, and our ships did not fail to take advantage of this fact. They opened a running fire, and one could clearly see shells bursting amidst the tremendous target.

"The clumsy movement on the part of the enemy is considered as affording a weighty reason for the belief that the enemy's losses were heavy. A Japanese torpedo boat lies on a bank off Port White Wolf.

"It is apparently one of those which participated in the night attack with the destroyers.

"I close hearing our cannonade, but without knowing the occasion of it."

According to a telegram received here from the commander of the Russian cruiser Askold, at Port Arthur, all rumors regarding the sinking of his vessel are false. The commander adds that the Askold is quite sound.

ALEXIEFF'S DISPATCH

Says Russians Had Only One Man Wounded—Jap Shells Fell Short.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—The Cent has received the following from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Port Arthur, February 26th:

"After the moon had set early in the morning of February 25th, the Retvizan repelled several attacks by the enemy's torpedo boats, two of which are believed to have sunk in the open sea.

"Our torpedo boats, under captain of the second rank, Prince Liev, unsupported, encountered and pursued the enemy's torpedo boat flotilla. They sighted no large warships.

"Later in the morning of February 25th the cruisers Bayan, Diana, Askold and Novik were sent out to prevent the Japanese cruisers from pursuing a portion of our returning torpedo boat flotilla.

"One of our torpedo boats, which was cut off by four Japanese cruisers, sought shelter in Dove bay, where it was subjected to a long distance fire by the enemy. It had no casualties.

"The Japanese fleet, on sighting our cruisers, came in closer to the forts which, together with our warships, opened fire at 1.50 p.m. Our cruisers still fringed the harbor, which our torpedo boats had already safely reached.

"The enemy's shells for the most part fell short. One seaman was wounded, but we sustained no other casualties.

"The Japanese fleet consisted of seventeen large warships and eight torpedo boats, whereas the squadron which attempted to block the entrance to Port Arthur on the previous day had twelve torpedo boats."

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

The Japs Ready to Fall on Russians Should They Invade Korea.

New York, Feb. 27.—The Tokio correspondent of the World says:

"As the result of many conversations with the military authorities it can be stated that the preliminaries of the Japanese campaign on land have developed so far that the invasion of Korea is a formidable invasion of Korea by Russia. Japan's present position in Korea has been gained by strategy and skill of the highest order. This position can be changed only by most disastrous reverses to the Japanese arms in Manchuria when operations begin there.

"The Mikado's hold on Korea is tremendously strong, because all the roads south of the Yalu river are held by his army. At the same time large forces are ready to fall on either or both sides of the Russian army should the Czar's forces commence a southward advance on a grand scale. The Japanese have thus to a certain extent cornered a part of the Russian army at least.

"But it must not be supposed that the Japanese will pursue a policy of mastery inactivity. On the contrary, they intend to initiate offensive operations the moment the weather improves, and the harbors are free from ice.

"At present the theatre of hostilities is swept by blizzards; caution above all is the keynote of the Japanese military policy."

Foreign military experts, according to a cable to the World from Koyani, near Seoul, Korea, duly praise the excellence of the Japanese arrangements for the transport of their commissariat, General Allan, of the United States army, who came here from the Philippines to observe the military operations, says the equipment of the commissariat of the Japanese infantry is splendidly adapted for the work the troops have before them. The arrangements for feeding the troops are perfect. With the troops are carried half pound tins of meat. Eighty of these tins are packed in a box and three of these boxes make a load for a horse. So four horses can carry enough rations of meat for a battalion. The army takes with it a quantity of sodium

to purify drinking water. Each soldier carries two rations of cooked rice, and in addition five emergency rations of rice which weigh very little.

RUSSIANS PUZZLED.

Japanese Keep Authorities Guessing as to Object of Naval Operations.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Two thousand cars from the Russian-European system, especially fitted for the transportation of troops, are being sent to the Siberian line.

M. Alexandrovich, who is to take charge of the Red Cross work in the Far East, left for the front to-day.

The Novoe Vremya says the Slav pro-Russian demonstrations indicate the willingness of the Slavs to come under the Russian standard, adding: "Their hesitation would be finally overcome if Russia would be less unscrupulous in its questions of orthodoxy and autocracy, as the Slavs enjoy constitutional government, and in many cases do not belong to the Greek church."

The Novoe Vremya hopes the pan-Slavist union will settle the nearest question once for all in favor of the Russian associations.

Prince Arsene Karageorgevitch, brother of the King of Serbia, has been gazetted a captain of Trans-Baikal Cossacks.

The desperate manner in which the Japanese are returning to the attack on Port Arthur, in spite of their repeated repulses, has convinced the military authorities here that their main object for the present is to hopelessly cripple the Russian fleet in order to secure absolute freedom in the disembarkation of troops. For this reason the Russian commander is carefully guarding against exposing his ships, keeping them in the harbor under the guns of the fortifications.

A doubt exists as to whether the Japanese really design to land near Port Arthur and invest the city. The authorities admit they are considerably puzzled but the opinion continues to be that the Japanese will not hazard a landing at this stage of the game. The only suitable landing places near Port Arthur are well within the range of the batteries, and that if a landing is attempted on the northern peninsula the Japanese transports would be unable to come close to land, and that on account of the shore, and the troops would have to march miles through mud and low water exposed to fire from the shore.

It is being received here concerning the operations at Vladivostok, whence, under the viceroy's order, telegrams are forbidden except from officers to their families, and then only with the approval of the military censors. The exact whereabouts of the Russian Vladivostok squadron is not known, but it is presumed to be in harbor. Up to the time of filing this dispatch nothing had been obtainable concerning the reported Japanese landing at Possiet bay, near Vladivostok.

The Bourse Gazette today publishes a Washington dispatch saying the United States has undertaken to lay a submarine cable from the Philippines to Japan to prevent the latter's isolation in case the Russians cut the Shanghai cable. This is the subject of a bitter attack upon the government at Washington for this new evidence of its breach of neutrality, the paper claiming that the contention of the United States that the laying of the cable will be undertaken for the improvement of trade relations "does not clear America's skirts," and inquiring "what the Americans would say if Germany had run a cable from Kiao Chou to Port Arthur or Vladivostok."

NOT REQUIRED.

Russian Ministry of Finance Declines Offers of Banks to Float Loan.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—The ministry of finance, it is stated, has again declined firmly the offers of several groups of lending foreign banks to float a Russian loan, on the ground that there is no need for adopting such a course.

TOLSTOI'S DONATION.

Gives Sets of Books, Profits From Sale to Go to Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Count Leo Tolstoy has contributed a thousand sets of his works, the profit from the sale of which is to be expended for the benefit of the troops taking part in the campaign in the Far East.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

Gen. Kouropatkin Leaves For Front in About Ten Days.

Coskov, Russia, Feb. 27.—General Kouropatkin, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the Far East, who arrived here to-day to bid farewell to his aged mother before leaving for the Far East, received an ovation at the railroad station where he was greeted by the

governor and deputations from the nobility, the city officials and the commanders of the troops garrisoned here. Gen. Kouropatkin will start for the front in about ten days.

STOPPED BY RUSSIANS.

Another British Steamer Reports Being Interfered With.

Island of Perim, Red Sea, Feb. 27.—The British steamship Beaulieu, which sailed from London on February 6th for Yokohama, passed here this afternoon and signalled that she was stopped by a Russian warship in the Red Sea.

UNFOUNDED.

Japanese Minister Did not Ask Korean Government For Passports.

Paris, Feb. 27.—There is no truth in the report published in London, and which originated in the Novotriok of Port Arthur, that the Japanese minister at Seoul, Korea, has requested the Korean government to hand the French minister his passports. The foreign office received a dispatch from the French representative at Seoul, who does not allude to any such incident.

THE BOUNDARY MINES.

Week's Shipments Amounted to Nearly Eighteen Thousand Tons.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 27.—For the last week the ore tonnage from Boundary mines keeps up its normal average, there being no special features for the seven days just past. The several mines contributing to the shipping list sent out the following amounts of ore respectively: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 12,600 tons; Mother Lode, to Greenwood smelter, 3,870 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 801 tons; Senator, to Granby smelter, 241 tons; Atholstan Jackpot, to Granby smelter, 132 tons; total tonnage for the week, 17,556 tons; total for the year, 135,437 tons.

This week the Granby smelter treated 13,762 tons of ore, making a total of 104,675 tons for the year to date.

INCREASING THE CANADIAN MILITIA

NEW ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED

Provides for 4,292 Officers and 42,234 Men, Which Will Be Force on Peace Footing.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The new militia establishment has just been authorized. It provides for 4,292 officers and 42,234 men. This will be Canada's military force on a peace footing. Under the old establishment there were 3,449 officers and 39,236 non-commissioned officers and men.

The details of the new establishment are as follows:

	Officers	Men
Cavalry	600	4,568
Field Artillery	353	1,890
Garrison Artillery	221	2,125
Engineers	36	732
Infantry	3,781	31,476
Army Service Corps	40	807
Bearer Companies	27	312
Field Hospitals	24	342
Signalling Corps	38	72
Corps of Guards	25	NIL
Total	4,924	42,234

WINNIPEG NOTES.

(Associated Press.)
Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—Preparations are under way by immigration officials to receive three thousand European immigrants here next week. Six special trains will be required at St. John, N. B. Philadelphia has nominated A. W. Puttee, M. P., for vice-president of the Typographical Union of America.

Brandon prefers dates between March 7th and 12th for the Stanley cup games, and will play Bennett. The deciding game in the league championship is on with Rat Portage on Monday.

Fire destroyed the finest business block in Claresholm, Alberta, recently. The loss is ten thousand dollars.

CAKES ADVANCED.

Scarcity of Eggs Responsible For Increase in Prices.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Feb. 27.—Owing to the high price and scarcity of eggs, master bakers have raised the price of all kinds of cakes from 25 to 30 per cent. Eggs, which a year ago sold at 15 to 25 cents a dozen, to-day are very scarce at 40 cents.

THE INCAS' TREASURE.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 27.—A cable from Lima, Peru, to the Herald, says that advances from La Paz, Bolivia, announce that the traditional treasury of the Incas has been discovered at Chalcabuta. It amounts to \$18,000,000. The discoverers, who are of various nationalities, are quarrelling over the treasure, although a legal contract exists between them as to the division. The authorities have interceded.

DISCHARGED CARGO AT PORT ARTHUR

HYADES SPENT WEEK IN RUSSIAN HARBOR

Officers Describe Conditions There Prevailing—Czar's Forces Very Suspicious at Vladivostok.

Having landed cargo for the Russians at Dainy and Port Arthur and spent a week in each port just before war broke out, the steamship Hyades, Capt. Wright, which arrived here from the Far East this morning, completed a voyage of exceptional interest. The steamer, which is one of the Boston lowball line, left Yokohama for Victoria on the 10th, the same day as the Iyu Maru of the opposition sailed, and in consequence no later news of the progress of the war was received than came by the latter vessel.

There was one Russian merchantman at Yokohama, which had taken alarm at the first news published of the attack on Port Arthur and had attempted to leave port only to be suddenly reminded that she was a prisoner and could not get away. As the Hyades was leaving port Japanese torpedo boats were skimming about in an animated manner, and were keeping up an active patrol outside the harbor.

The Hyades was at Dainy and Port Arthur towards the end of January. She had taken four there which she had been loaded on the Seoul, and had found no trouble whatever in delivering it. She had previously been to Dainy with similar consignments, and everything was there quiet. The harbor was frozen over with three inches of ice, and a landing could not be effected immediately. The vessel steamed into port as far as the ice permitted, and would have gone right to her pier without interruption had it not been for the ice. For a day or so, until the wind changed and set in from the eastward, gangways had to be built over the ice to discharge cargo, but with the change of weather the ice disappeared and the steamer was able to go alongside a wharf.

The steamer, as stated, was about a week in port, and her officers say they noticed nothing unusual in the way of war preparation.

At Port Arthur the situation was different. The ship was not permitted to enter the harbor alone, but outside was taken in tow by a monster tug, which took her safely to a wharf. There was no special formality, however, beyond this. Officers, both customs and medical, boarded the steamer, and after the customary inspection allowed the vessel to discharge. The officers were given their freedom ashore so long as they did not trespass on private property, and as a result many of them were in a position to make observations of a very interesting character. In the first place the harbor was full of ships. More could hardly get within its narrow confines. There were in the neighborhood of twelve men-of-war of anchor of different types, some being a monster craft with five funnels. In addition to this fleet there were as many more torpedo boats. All woodwork aboard these and other inflammable material was being removed as fast as possible. The warships in many cases were also not prepared for immediate action, and their machinery was being overhauled as the Hyades lay in port. Those that were ready for sea left the harbor at 8 o'clock every morning, and would not get away until evening when at about 5 o'clock they would return to their anchorage. While they were absent other vessels would take up guard at the entrance to the harbor. This routine was continued daily.

There was no excitement either on land or sea among the Russians. Ashore trains were loading crowds of very interesting every day. One of the officers of the Hyades says there were at least four or five of these trains arriving daily, each having probably ten coaches attached, and all loaded to the utmost with recruiting forces for the stronghold. This officer says that he believes that there were fully sixty thousand men at Port Arthur at the time. The climate was very severe.

War was expected at no very distant date, and in anticipation of trouble the Japanese merchants and business men of all kinds were selling out as fast as they could. They were sacrificing stocks for almost anything they could get for them. A number of suits of clothing and underwear were purchased by the officers of the Hyades at prices away below cost. The very finest suits of underwear were procured for 50 cents, and clothes which could not be obtained in America for less than \$10 were offered for \$3 and \$4. Indeed almost any price offered was accepted.

Another observation made by the officers of the Hyades was that of the amount of supplies on hand at Port Arthur. These were piled up in huge quantities on wharves. There were piles of flour, coal and merchandise. There were five large merchant ships in port discharging at the time. They were all lined up on one side of the harbor, and on the opposite was situated the arsenal and the ships of war. This entrance to the harbor is exceedingly narrow, says W. Hardie of this city, who is now purser on the Hyades. It is not nearly as wide, he stated, as the entrance to Victoria harbor.

After discharging cargo at Port Arthur, the Hyades loaded sugar from a Russian steamer in Port Arthur.

(Continued on page 2.)

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ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE JAPANESE

REPORTED LOSS OF RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT

Dispatches Telling of the Attempt to Close Port Arthur and Subsequent Fight.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Japanese legation has received a cablegram from Tokyo, under to-day's date, giving an account of the ineffectual attempt made by the Japanese to blockade the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur, and also a brief account of the attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur yesterday morning. As a result of the attack, the cablegram says, one of the Russian torpedo boats was destroyed. The text of the cablegram is substantially as follows: "Vice-Admiral Kamura reports on the 26th of February the following: "According to the report from the torpedo flotilla, which was sent for the purpose of rescuing the crews of the steamers sent to block up the harbor at Port Arthur, the Hokoku Maru, on the left side of the entrance of the harbor, the light-house, and the Bushin Maru outside of the entrance, were sunk purposely by the Japanese by explosion. The Tenshin Maru, the Buyo Maru and the Jinsen Maru sunk themselves on the east of Iao Te Shan. All of the crews of these steamers were picked up safely. Our destroyers and torpedo flotilla are unharmed. "On the night of the 24th our destroyers again went on a scouting cruise near Port Arthur and Dalny and Igeon bay. "On the dawn of the 25th our main squadron approached Port Arthur and bombarded the enemy's men-of-war and the forts from a distance. We saw the Novik, the Askold and the Bayan fleeing to the left side of the harbor. The blockading operation has not had much effect. Our squadron filed in towards the harbor and saw flames and smoke. We withdrew after fifteen minutes' shelling. While our cruisers were thus engaged in fighting we saw one of the enemy's torpedo boats destroyed. Our squadron received no damage. Admiral Togo is still on board."

were but one man wounded at the battery. "I respectfully report the above to your imperial majesty. (Signed) Alexieff."

Further Details. London, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from a news agency from St. Petersburg says the official report of Major-General Plimig, chief of staff of Viceoy Alexieff, on the details of Port Arthur during the morning of February 25th is as follows: "The enemy's fleet of sixteen warships approached from the Dalny side towards the harbor of Port Arthur shortly after midnight of the 25th inst., and at once opened fire upon our cruisers standing outside the roadstead, namely, the Askold, Bayan and Novik, and also against the land forts, the bombardment lasting half an hour. At the conclusion the cruisers retired into the harbor. The enemy then bombarded our land battery for some minutes. Then the enemy also retreated, remaining out of the range of our guns."

In the meanwhile four Japanese cruisers separated from the enemy's main squadron and went into Golubini's bay, opening a heavy fire upon one of our torpedo boats stationed in the bay and also upon the coast batteries. Consequently the commander of the forts sent troops to this point. No landing took place. The bombardment there lasted twenty-two minutes, at the expiration of which time the Japanese cruisers retired. The loss on our side this day was one man wounded of the land batteries.

The officer commanding at Vladivostok reports that on February 27th, early in the morning, ten of the enemy's ships were seen south of the island. They disappeared on the horizon in the evening. "The Landing of Troops. London, Feb. 27.—Official Russian and other dispatches say that there has been a succession of attacks or demonstrations by the Japanese at Port Arthur, probably undertaken with the view of covering or preparing for a Japanese landing somewhere and possibly with the hope of inflicting further damage on the Russian warships and increasing the demoralization of the Russian land forces. It would seem apparent that little damage was inflicted on either port, although the dispatches leave the exact situation at Port Arthur in some obscurity. The reported landing of Japanese at Possiet bay near Vladivostok has not yet been confirmed. This movement, however, is considered not improbable. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has sent news of Japanese military operations. He asserts that Port Dalny is being evacuated by the Russians, who boast that they have mined the breakwater, wharves and railroad sidings there in order to prevent the Japanese from making use of these facilities. This correspondent repeats that the Russians have only supplies for five months at Port Arthur, and says a large number of Japanese transports have returned to Nagasaki, where they are busily engaged in embarking more troops to be taken to the vicinity of Port Dalny. Over forty transports have left Nagasaki since February 10th and a still larger embarkation has been proceeding from Ujina near Hiroshima on the Inland sea. Ujina and not Kota, the correspondent concludes, will be the army and navy headquarters during the war. This correspondent has recently been in Nagasaki and is probably well informed. In any event it is taken for granted in London that Admiral Togo's recent operations have been devoted to

facilitating the Japanese debarkation on the Liao Tung Gulf or elsewhere. "Russian and Japanese scouts," cables the Tokyo correspondent of the Times, "sighted each other Thursday morning at Sakhou, twenty-five miles north of Ping Yang, Korea, but did not come in contact. The Russians are not moving southward of the Tumen river where the tounds are extremely bad."

"The changes in the Korean cabinet have brought into power the partisans of the United States and Japan. Russian soldiers have seized the premises of an American mining company at Uinsau, about 150 miles north of Ping Yang."

Manned by Volunteers. London, Feb. 26.—Vice-Admiral Togo's attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by sinking a fleet of stone-laden merchant steamers in the mouth of the harbor, evidently failed, though the venture caused no loss of life and the vessels lost were not of great value.

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APPRISONER FOR LIFE. Offences against the laws of health are punished rigorously and inevitably by nature. A man may break civil laws and escape punishment. But the man who transgresses nature's law of health cannot escape the penalty. Many a man is to-day a prisoner for life, and for a very brief life, because of his outrage of the laws upon which health is conditioned. He sits idly in his chair, gasping for breath. The handkerchief which wipes his lips shows a red stain. He is slowly wasting away. Weak lungs, obstinate cough, spitting of blood, weakness and other ailments are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands who have been cured by this medicine attest the fact. Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." The sole motive for substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. "Three years ago I had the grip," writes Mrs. Tillie Liney, of Gravel Switch, Marion Co., Kentucky. "I settled on my lungs. A doctor said I had consumption. I took six bottles of Golden Medical Discovery, and am thankful to say I am entirely well. You may print this letter if you see fit to do so."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets Keep the bowels in healthy activity.

facilitating the Japanese debarkation on the Liao Tung Gulf or elsewhere. "Russian and Japanese scouts," cables the Tokyo correspondent of the Times, "sighted each other Thursday morning at Sakhou, twenty-five miles north of Ping Yang, Korea, but did not come in contact. The Russians are not moving southward of the Tumen river where the tounds are extremely bad."

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Get My Book If Sick Don't Send a Penny. Don't send a penny. Just wait till you see what I can do. Let me take the risk. Let me prove up first what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. The Restorative will gain your friendship, your endorsement, if you test it. And for a whole month you can test it without the slightest risk. I will tell you of a druggist near you who will furnish six bottles of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative A Month on Trial.

I will absolutely stand all the cost if it fails. If you say, "It did not help me," that ends it as far as cost to you is concerned. Do you understand me? I am telling it as plainly, as clearly as I can. I want you to know absolutely and without doubt this is made on honor. I have the prescription that cures. My only problem is to convince you that Dr. Shoop's Restorative will cure—is an uncommon remedy. A common remedy could not stand the test like this. It would bankrupt the physician making the offer. And I am succeeding everywhere and here is the secret of my success. I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organ's nerves. The inside—the invisible nerves. This was a revelation. Then my real success began. Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize these nerves. That prescription I called restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Thousands are accepting my offer and only one in each forty writes me that my remedy failed. Just think of it. 39 out of 40 get well, and these are difficult cases, too. And the fact is that there is nothing to pay. That is a record I am proud of. It is wrong to stay sick when a chance like this is open. If well, you should tell others where are sick of my offer. Don't let a sick friend stay sick because he knows a not of my offer. Tell him. Get my book for him. Do your duty. You may be sick yourself sometime. Sick people need help. They appreciate sympathy and aid. Tell me of some sick friend. Let me cure him. Then he will show to both of us his gratitude. Your reward will be his gratitude. Send for the book now. Do not delay.

Simply state which book you want and address—Dr. Shoop, Box 18, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists. Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Book No. 2 on the Heart. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed). Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

TORONTO GLOBE'S WAR NEWS. THE MISSION TO THIBET.

The Russo-Japan conflict has commenced in earnest, and that part of the world is now the centre of interest. In order that our readers may be kept in the closest touch with the situation we have made special arrangements whereby they can have the Weekly Globe for the year 1904 on specially liberal terms. The Globe, with its usual enterprise, has made arrangements with The London Times whereby it is able to publish simultaneously the reports sent direct from the scene of action. The Times, London, England, has established its reputation as being the greatest and most reliable news-gatherer in the world, and our readers can have full benefit of its excellent staff of correspondents by reading The Daily or The Weekly Globe. The Globe has the exclusive control of this service in Canada, and these reports will not appear in their original form in any other Canadian publication. A summarized report with every item of interest will be especially written for The Weekly Globe, enabling readers to gain a thorough knowledge of the situation without the trouble of reading columns of contradictory and confusing reports. The Weekly Globe, with its illustrated section and many interesting features, is now one of the cleanest and brightest newspapers in America, and we are pleased to be able to announce that the arrangement just completed will enable subscribers to secure it for this year at a special price.

THE ROCHESTER FIRE. Three Large Department Stores Destroyed—Over Two Thousand People Out of Work. Rochester, Feb. 26.—The sun set tonight with ten engines pouring streams of water on the ruins of what was practically the retail dry goods district of this city, for three out of the five department stores were consumed in this morning's disastrous fire, the largest of which was the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company. Insurance men are still figuring on the loss, which they now place at \$4,000,000. Of this amount, \$15,000 represents the loss on buildings and contents of the loss is on stocks of goods and occupancy of offices. In addition, it is estimated that 2,500 people are thrown out of work, temporarily at least. The burned district lies on the north side of Main street, between St. Paul street and Clinton avenue north, running the length of the block. The fire started on the eastern end of the block in the store of the Rochester Dry Goods Company, and worked west, taking but one store east of this establishment, that of the Walkover Shoe Company before its progress was checked in fire direction. Next went the store of the Bendis-Sherburne Co., which was destroyed; then the Marble block—occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company and the upper part of which was the store of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company. Only the front walls of the Marble block is standing to-night. The shell of the Granite building is intact, the floor is in place, but the building was gutted. On St. Paul street, in the rear of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, stood a six-story building occupied by the wholesale department of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, which was destroyed with all its valuable contents. The stables of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company were also burned. It is the opinion of experts that the Granite block building can safely be repaired. The frame work is of iron and does not appear to be injured.

"Guiltily, as indicted," was the verdict announced by the foreman of the Washington jury in the now famous case of the United States post office conspiracy trial, stating at the same time that this was the verdict to all four defendants, August Machen, late general superintendent of the rural free delivery division; George L. Lorenz, of Toledo, O.; and Samuel A. and Miller B. Groff, of Washington.

Babies Bloom Like Roses When Fed on Health-Giving LACTATED FOOD.

The reputation of Lactated Food as a substitute for breast milk has become firmly established all over the world. Delicate babies commence to improve after the first feeding. Lactated Food has saved thousands of weak and sickly babies.

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UNIQUE MANICURING—Parlors for ladies and gentlemen; strictly up-to-date. No. 55 FORT street, under Hotel Royal. A DANCE will be given in Methuain Public Hall on March 2nd. Admission, \$1.00; ladies free. PLANT EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—50c per 100, \$2c per 200, \$1.00 per 300; catalogue of nursery stock free. Mount Tomlin Nursery, Victoria. IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN in incubators and brooder, a 5-ton cutler, parlor suites, bedroom suites, and all kinds of stoves, go to the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets. P. O'Connor. WHO'S HOLLIS?—Why, the chimney sweeping man, in any weather, no matter how smoky chimneys, 4 Broughton street. From 50c. EDUCATIONAL. SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Special attention given to bookkeeping, shorthand instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. ART SCHOOL—53 Douglas street, cor. of Fort. All subjects, including wood, carving and mechanical drawing. Martindale, master. Private lessons given. PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers St., Steamfitters, Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplies at lowest rates. 111 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 128.

CAN'T BE BEAT Italian Prunes Carne's Grocery Store, Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

WANTS.

WANTED—By a first-class milliner from San Francisco, to return ladies' hats, bring their own materials to 55 Fort street. AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA—The accident and sickness policies of "The Accident and Sickness Company of Canada," are the most liberal issued. Write G. I. Goddard, managing director, Temple Building, Montreal. WANTED—Canvasser, intelligent and reliable man; good position for energetic person. Apply Dominion Hotel. WANTED—We have continual inquiries for Vancouver Island farm lands. If your property is for sale write us at once, giving full particulars, and we will sell it for you. It can be sold. Heisterman & Co., Victoria, B. C. WANTED—Competent working housekeeper, with long experience, desirable position. Address X. Y. Z., Times Office. WANTED—Apprentices to the millinery. Apply Stevens & Jenkins, 84 Douglas St. AGENT WANTED—Speedy promotion guaranteed to suitable man. Apply Metropolitan, 108 Government.

TO LET.

TO LET—Half cottage, containing three furnished housekeeping rooms, etc.; private, self-contained and very convenient; rent moderate. Apply 137 Cormorant street. TO RENT—8 roomed house on Eford street, brick basement and sewerage connection, stable in rear; possession on March 27th; inquire 30 Cadboro Bay road. TO LET—Good cottage, with modern conveniences. Heisterman & Co. FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Bargain, \$3,000 buys a 7 roomed cottage, with modern conveniences, on a corner lot in a good locality. Heisterman & Co. FOR SALE—Small horse, 4 years old, \$40. Victoria Phoenix Brewery. FOR SALE—30 canaries by Mrs. Brabner, Hillside avenue, near Orphanage. FOR SALE—Cheap, a second-hand church (East), in first-class condition. Apply to C. B. King, to Wharf street. FOR SALE—Horse and express wagon, in perfect condition. Apply 180 Douglas street, or to James Keown, on stand, Yates street, between Broad and Douglas streets. STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Magoon, Improved Sharpless, Royal Sovereign, Gladstone, and twenty other varieties. Write Bros., Avondale Strawberry Farm, Young's P. O., South Saanich. FOR SALE—79 acres of land at Goldstream. For particulars apply Eden's Junk Store, 125 Fort street. STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Best variety for garden culture, heavy bearers; last year I picked 60 lbs. of fruit from 150 2-year-old plants; \$1.50 per 100 delivered. Order early as I have a limited supply. Jas. Mantou, gardener, Lansdowne road, city.

FOR SALE, \$2,000—5 roomed cottage, at cor. James and Rendall streets, consisting of front room, dining room, kitchen, bath, electric light, and stable 40x22; \$500 in cash, 4 per cent on balance. Apply to J. A. and Jno. Douglas, over 60 Government street. FOR SALE—Charming city lots, with lovely sea view, frontage on Moss street and Dallas road. Apply Messrs. Jas. A. and Jno. Douglas, over 60 Government street. FIRST-CLASS STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale, none better. At J. Moss's, Superior street. WANTED—Tools, furniture, clothing, lamps, candlesticks, etc. Best prices paid at the 1 X L Second-Hand Store, No. 8 Store street, next to E. & N. station. FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, section 24, Goldstream District, 165 acres of land, suitable for stock or chicken raising; to be sold. Write, making an offer, to Box 514, Vancouver, B. C. FOR SALE—At less than cost of improvement, 12 acres in Highland District; first-class frame dwelling, log stable and other outbuildings, about 50 fruit trees; planning to bear; make fine chicken farm; good road; \$1,000; terms. Apply Times office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. R. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 743, I. O. F., meets in Caledonia Hall, first and third Tuesday, at 8 p. m., each month. "The Le Mesurier, Fin. Secretary, Garbally road."

IN THE MATTER OF THE VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER STEVEDORING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY, LIMITED. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named company are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1904, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of the solicitors, if any to the undersigned, the liquidator of the said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidator signed by their solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 26th day of February, 1904. ARTHUR HOLMES PIGOTT, No. 7 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.

BAGSHAW & CO. 92 Government Street, (Opposite C. P. R. Telegraph). A SNAP. New modern residence, 8 rooms, bath, etc., Niagara street, near Beacon Hill Park, \$2,400; easy terms.

WANTED. 200 Chairs in any condition, also 100 Lamps and Candlesticks, any kind, for our out of town second-hand trade. E. J. BITTANCOURT, Auctioneer and Com. Agent, Office, 53 Blanchard St. Phone 5515, or 8710 Res. Phone.

URIG ACID. In the blood causes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuritis and Gout. You can remove the cause by wearing one of our REX RHEUMATIC RINGS. Manufactured by the Rex Rheumatic Co., Hartford, Conn. PRICE \$2.00. Sold by W. B. Shakespeare, Jeweler, Victoria, B. C.

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the Times Printing & Publishing Co., JOHN NELSON Manager.

Offices: 23 Broad Street, Telephone No. 45.

Daily, one month, by carrier 75
Daily, one week, by carrier 20
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum \$1.00

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 9 o'clock a. m., if received later than that hour will be changed the following day.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:
Cashmore's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas St.
Emery's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 36 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Gov't St.
T. N. Hibben & Co., 49 Government St.
A. Edwards, 31 Yates St.
Campbell & Cullen, Gov't and Troncau alleys.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimaux road.
W. Wilby, 61 Douglas St.
Mrs. Cross, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria V.
George J. Cook, 86 Fort St.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
Seattle—Lowman & Hanford, 616 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square).
Vancouver—Galloway & Co.
New Westminster—H. Morey & Co.
Kamloops—Smith Bros.
Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.
Rossland—M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo—E. Finlay & Co.

MR. JUSTICE DUFF.

There is no question of public policy of greater importance to a nation than that of keeping the fountain of justice pure and undefiled. It has been a source of gratification to Canadians that when Conservatives were in power there was little reason to find fault with appointments to the Bench. The qualifications for the exercise of judicial functions of one or two of the nominees of the late Conservative administration were freely commented upon, but on the whole the Bench has been kept absolutely free from suspicion. Since the present government was called to power not a word of protest has been levelled against its appointments to the judiciary. Of the latest appointment in British Columbia our contemporary the Colonist has spoken in the highest terms. The Vancouver News-Advertiser is no less enthusiastic in its utterances. It says: "Both with the Bar, of which he has been one of the ablest members, and with the public, the appointment of Mr. Duff to the judiciary will be regarded with entire satisfaction. In the prime of life, we trust that Mr. Justice Duff will be spared to give the country the benefit of his services on the Bench for many years, and with his integrity and ability, the Bench of the highest Court in the province will be still more capable of dealing with the mass of business which every year is becoming larger and of more importance."

SCHOOLS AND TAXATION.

The Superintendent of Education is seriously concerned about the increasing cost of education. Not as a remedy nor even as a means of relief for the taxpayers, he would transfer the burden directly to the shoulders of a portion of the people and at the same time ask them to contribute to the general fund from which rural schools are sustained. This might strike the unsophisticated city taxpayer as a rather top-sidled arrangement.

Perhaps the superintendent does not mean exactly what he says, or he may not have said what he actually means. But his evident purpose is to relieve the government of some of its embarrassments. We can, perhaps, tell him of a more excellent way than he has suggested.

The taxation of the province of British Columbia has indeed become intolerable. We are over-governed. There are too many officials drawing big salaries. There are vastly too many legislators making laws for the officials to administer. The education department, like every other department, is manned out of all proportion to the population of the province. Every year it publishes a lot of rubbish that is of no service to the public and is of quite as indefinite utility to the government.

Mr. Robinson will no doubt be dumfounded when he reads it, but it is a fact that an iconoclast has even declared that British Columbia could spare him, the Superintendent of Education. The great leveler would also get rid of some of the inspectors. He says there are too many, and that it would make but little difference as far as actual results from the schools are concerned if there were none. He maintains that the only reforms that will be effective in relieving British Columbia from the intolerable load piled upon her back by irresponsible, reckless governments must be applied to the roots of the system. But this man is one of the root and branch fellows whose radical opinions justify his well meant suggestions. At the same time he expresses the sentiments of a class that is growing in influence, and it might be as well for Mr. Robinson and the government over him to weigh his words. If there should be another huge deficit at the end of the financial year of the province, despite the drastic measures the government has taken to meet the situation, the murmurs will assume more definite form.

It may be taken for granted that the Superintendent of Education speaks with the voice of the government when he says the grants to the cities for education must be largely reduced. This is a somewhat startling assertion to make just at a time when an increase of taxation has been put in force that will fall most heavily upon the self-governing municipalities—upon the cities which are not dependent upon the government for police protection or for any of the services to which taxes are usually applied. The Times has already pointed out more than once that the residents of cities have no objection to paying their own way or even to lending reasonable assistance to their neighbors in the rural districts. But if it is proposed to transfer the cost of education entirely, the sources of revenue must accompany that transfer. We have not the least hesitation in saying that if the government purposes adding to burdens which are already grievous it will make the conduct of business in cities next to impossible.

Our friend the Superintendent of Education, we understand, is endowed with a superlatively analytical mind. In advancing his proposition he should have furnished the public with an analysis of the assessment and taxation of the province, showing the proportion of the revenue raised as between cities and districts, and the relation of revenue to expenditure. The bald statement that the cost of education is becoming intolerable to the government, and that the load must be transferred to the shoulders which already bear their fair share of the cost of government, is apt to create prejudice against the Ministers, who are not so high in popular favor just now that they can afford to further defy public opinion. Is there a conspiracy among the wise men who have been called upon to rule over us to exhibit their contempt for public opinion in every measure to which they set their hands and in every word they utter or write?

A resident of Seattle is being prosecuted for bigamy. He deserves the severest punishment the statute will permit of. So does any man or woman who would commit bigamy in a city such as Seattle, with the machinery of the divorce court constantly in motion. The facilities for getting divorced are quite as simple as the procedure for getting married. All of which is quite proper and right. The fullest liberty must be accorded citizens in the land of the free, and we hope none is being injured by this peculiar form of robust freedom. There are sometimes innocent women and helpless children involved in such divorce transactions. Does the law designed to secure the highest form of individual liberty take care that wrong, injustice and oppression do not sometimes accompany such top-sidled liberty?

Grave concern is often expressed by thoughtful people as to the possible outcome of certain economic developments. People afflicted with chronic complaints of the mind forget that all things in this world eventually mechanically adjust themselves. For years there has been a prejudice against domestic service. Girls flocked into factories. It is now announced that in several large centres of population in New York state there is a tendency among women workers to leave the mills and factories and engage in domestic service. This result is due to a rather late willingness on the part of employers to pay materially higher wages. Now we wonder whether the revolution in thought will extend to the Pacific Coast, where the remuneration of domestics is very high, and drive out Mongolians.

The Russians do not believe their looks. They do not love water. The London Chronicle points out that the last time Russia was at war with a naval power half a century ago—for Turkey—she scarcely could be called a naval power—she surrendered the command of the sea without striking a single blow. The Russians sank part of their fleet at Sebastopol in September, 1854, rather than attempt the hopeless task of attacking the allied navies of Britain and France; and when, just a year later, the Russians had to retire from Sebastopol to the north forts, and the Allies entered the city, the Russians sank the remainder of their fleet. They will not at any rate repeat the performance on this occasion without the assistance of their opponents.

I read that anti-toxine saves hundreds of lives in Chicago—each year is offered by the health department in its weekly bulletin. The use of anti-toxine in the treatment of diphtheria was begun by the city nine years ago, and since that time the mortality has been 4,088; while during the nine years before 11,488 persons died. The decrease has been 5,400, or 47 per cent., while the population has increased nearly 600,000, or 52 per cent. Considering population, the decrease in deaths is given as 63 per cent. The recent action of manufacturers in increasing the price of the serum to \$1.33 as thousand units led the department to ascertain the cost of manufacture, which it declares is less than 20 cents.

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ANOTHER TAXATION PROPOSAL.

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The Toronto World says: Owing to the difference, in time, we are able to announce that a great battle was fought in Korea to-morrow morning.

Poor old Paul Kruger is dying. It is feared he cannot live through the winter. His spirit evidently died with his crushed ambition. In his heyday he was a remarkable man. It is a pity his energies were misdirected. The man he virtually condemned to death is the chief ruler of Cape Colony, the state Kruger designed as one of the bulwarks of a "united Dutch South Africa."

MPHERSON'S PRAYER.
From Abewell.
Ould Lord, ye'll hear our prayer, I ken,
And send us fair, dry weather,
While my ain brither Nell and me
Are making hay together.
And Lord, when a' our hay is hame
(Thanks be to ye for a power),
To start the aftergrass along
Send down a guid warm shower.
Ye'll ha'e a lot o' prayers, nae doot,
O' aise kind and the lither,
Frae those lang-legged Matthisons,
And Ross, o' Murray River.
Gie'to them nae attention, Lord,
They be earnal-minded shavers,
And make ye muckle trouble, aye,
Be askin' many favors.

Sin's tribles be nae for yir ear,
Yir work is o'er great,
To listen to the Matthisons
And a' such blitherers' prate.
But me and brither Nell, ye ken,
Ha'e reverence and fear,
And come nae to yir coorts, O Lord,
Scare more than aince a year.
And while ye lookin' down on us,
Twa sons of toil and evil,
Scourge well the city boarders, Lord,
The potato bugs and weevil.

But save us frae these maladies
Thou sendest on the rich,
Sic brathen ill as grip and gout—
We dinna mind the icht.
FIRST TEST MATCH.
Punch.
("An enterprising Australian tradesman advertised an offer to pay any Australian batsman who scored 50 runs in either innings of the first test match a sovereign, and for each additional run sixpence. A 'century' was to receive five sovereigns extra, and a sovereign was to be the price of every catch that dismissed an Englishman.")
When Noble had made 41 in 56, he was badly missed at square-leg. He quickly reached his 42. Hill next dispatched Rhodes to the boundary for 26. A short run gave Hill another sixpence, and a lucky snick for eightpence by Noble brought the latter's score to £2 1s. 6d. Ultimately he amassed no less than £8 1s. 6d. Trumper is to be congratulated on having made 49 in 64, not out in the second innings.

The Australian fielding was excellent. Noble alone making £3 worth of catches. A curious misunderstanding arose. Mr. Foster was under the impression that the scheme was extended to the English side. During an interview he is understood to have told a representative of the press that he certainly should have thought twice about raising his score to 287 had he been properly acquainted with the rules. Much sympathy was felt for Mr. Foster, and it was only by an oversight that no collection was taken for him on the ground.

HOW CARELESS.
Carpell Widow.
There was a little girl
And she had a little curl—
To the vanity of woman it attested;
And when she was good
She was very very good,
And when she was bad
She was arrested.

EFFECTS OF WHISKERS.
Toronto Telegram.
The office postmistress sees a facial resemblance between the Russians and the Boers and doubts whether a nation can win which runs so much to whiskers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

To all who bring their watch, clock or jewellery repairs to us, as we employ none but Skilful Workmen, Who Do Good Work. And our charges are moderate. If you have any articles in need of repairs, give us a trial, and the result will prove to you that we do give satisfaction in repairing all articles entrusted to our care.

C. E. REDFERN,
Established 1862. 43 GOVERNMENT ST. Telephone, 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.
General Hardware,
IRON, STEEL, PIPE AND FITTINGS, ETC.
FULL LINE OF AMMUNITION, LANTERNS AND AIR-TIGHT HEATERS.
Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Snow Flake Flour \$1.25
Rolled Oats, B. & K. 30c
Sunlight Soap, 20 bars \$1.00
My Blend Tea 25c
My Blend Coffee 25c
Coffee (M. J., best in city) 40c

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas St.
Cash Prices

A String On It
When you buy a bottle of Parkes' Cough Linctus at 50c, you have a string fastened to your money, and you keep hold of the other end. If it fails to satisfy, you have only to pull the string and your money comes back. Try a bottle at Our Risk. Keep hold of the string.

Terry & Maret,
CHEMISTS,
8. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas

JAMES MOORE, PIONEER.
To the Editor—James Moore is the only survivor of the little party of placer miners who first discovered gold on the Fraser. At that time there were only a few trading posts in the country. His speech at the convention will long be remembered, and it was, as far as I am concerned, a great privilege to sit in the convention with the pioneer and father of the province, as far as gold mining is concerned. Our esteemed friend, David W. Higgins, is also another pioneer, also the Hon. Edgar Dewdney. Therefore I would respectfully suggest that their photographs be taken and hung in the offices of the association. Future generations will appreciate them and their work probably more than we do, and therefore I respectfully submit the above suggestion to the notice of the executive committee. These pioneers are now in the city, and this is the most opportune time to get the wishes of many who know them carried into effect.

FRANK RICHARD,
Vancouver.
In any large city in Germany a special delivery card or stamp, costing less than 8 cents, will cause a message to be shot by telegraph anywhere in the city. A messenger will carry it from the point of reception to the receiver, and will wait for an answer. Message and answer in Berlin takes about two hours.

These are the finest mackerel I have seen here. This is the unsolicited statement of some who have seen the big ones at Erskine's, retailing at 25 cents each, corner Johnson and Quadra.

It's Coming'
Just a few more weeks to Easter. Now is the time to place your order for a new suit.

OUR SPRING GOODS
Are here. The patterns are exclusive, and the variety large to choose from.

Cooper & Linklater
Fashionable Tailors
47 Fort St. Facing Broad.

New Goods In Every Department
SPENCER'S
Western Canada's Big Store.
Millinery Apprentices Wanted

Newest Spring Lace Importations and Novelties for 1904
First Showing of New Spring Costumes and Silk Jackets
A Sale of Allover Laces Monday
All-over Lace, worth \$1.50 to \$4.00 yard; Monday, \$1.00 yard.
Early Spring Showing of Millinery Monday
Special Outing Hats

If You Have Furniture to Buy Do the Buying Monday



THIS FURNITURE PROPOSITION

If we should announce the offer to present the sum of \$25.00 to each and every Housekeeper who had Furniture to buy this spring, we would undoubtedly keep a dozen paying tellers busy for the balance of the month, to put the matter mildly. And we are doing the full equivalent of that, and even more in most cases, for every Housekeeper who spends \$50.00 or more for Furniture this month. Those Housekeepers who wish to "FIND" money in this easy and pleasant way must be prompt now, or be disappointed, as many people always are after the Sales are over. Here are some of the attractive suggestions of the Sale's fine opportunities:

Table with 3 columns: Upholstered Rockers, Sideboards, Cream Curtains. Includes prices and descriptions for various furniture items.

CAPITOL DESTROYED.
Fire at Madison, Wis., Was Caused By Defective Electric Wiring—Loss \$800,000.
(Madison, Feb. 27.)—The Wisconsin state Capitol was destroyed by fire today, with a loss estimated at \$800,000. The state carries only partial insurance, being in the process of changing from insurance in companies to a system of state insurance. The fire involves the building of a new Capitol, a special session of the legislature and the probable removal of the agitation in favor of the removal of the Capitol from Madison to Milwaukee.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.
Buyers of GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.
Location of Works: Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Individuals. The zebra proper is very difficult to tame, but allied varieties, such as the South African quagga, are more easily domesticated. At the Cape, 20 years since, those were often seen working with draught horses. Still bet- success has rewarded a recent attempt to cross the zebra with the horse and the ass. The resulting hybrids, which are called "zebroids," are lively but docile, and are easily trained. They have unusual muscular strength, and their immunity to the bite of the tsetse fly, which is fatal to the horse, makes them especially valuable for the African service. It is thought by some that the zebra will supplant the mule, especially for work in the tropics.—Success.

Get Into the Habit Of Going to BOWES' DRUG STORE

Throat Pastilles 25c.
Bowes' Bronchial Lozenges 10c.
Baby's Cough Syrup 25c.
Balsam of Aniseed 25c.
Bronchial Balsam 25c. and 50c.

We carry a large stock of Toilet Accessories, and will be pleased to have you call and see them.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
PHONES 425 AND 450.

City News in Brief.

—Good dry cordwood at Johns Bros., 250 Douglas street.

—Don't ring, take down the receiver and ask for 105, and see how promptly and satisfactorily Erskine can supply your grocery order.

—Jesse A. Longfield takes with Hopkins, England, tunes, regulates and repairs pianos and organs. Twelve years' practical experience. Address 248 Cook street. Phone 711.

—Rev. Dr. Campbell will give a lecture to-morrow evening on the "Union of Church and State" at First Presbyterian church. It is the first of a course of three lectures, the subject of the first being "Marriage—Is it a State or a Church Ordinance, a Civil or an Ecclesiastical Rite?"

—Fire, Life, Marine Accident Agency, The Liverpool and London & Globe (Fire) Insurance Company, The Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Company, The St. Paul (Marine) Insurance Company Lloyd's Underwriters, London; Atlantic S. S. Tickets, Office Wellington coal, Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

—Now that the school board has definitely outlined a plan of school extensions, the architects to whom has been delegated the task of making the designs have entered upon their work. The plan for a new school building in Victoria West will be prepared by Ridgeway Wilson; Mr. Keith will design the Central school extension and Mr. Woodgate will attend to the repairs. There seems to be little doubt that the by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers will pass, but the architects for the new buildings understand that should it fail they shall receive no remuneration. However, there is a general feeling abroad that Victoria should have a sufficient number of adequate school buildings, and the trustees anticipate but little difficulty in securing the passage of the necessary enactment.

—A happy event was solemnized by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge on Thursday evening, when Mr. John Gilbert Duval, second son of Mr. Louis Duval, of Lake district, and Miss E. Louise Daley, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Daley, of Burnside road, were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parent, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel Daley, and Mr. Louis Duval, supported the bridegroom. The house was prettily decorated in honor of the occasion. After the ceremony about 75 guests sat down to an inviting supper, where the usual toasts and congratulations were extended. The happy couple received many handsome presents. Their honeymoon will be spent on the Mainland, after which they will return and make their home in the Lake district.

—The deputy minister of agriculture requests the Times to state that public sales of shorthorn and Hereford cattle will be held at Spokane, March 8th; Walla Walla, March 10th, and Pendleton, Oregon, March 12th. The leading men who have consigned stock to the sale so far are: A. J. Spawm, of North Yakima; H. W. Peck, Spokane; J. E. Smith, Spokane; W. O. Minor, Heppner, Oregon; Chas. E. Ladd, Portland; E. J. Conrad, Portland, and N. G. Goodman, Walla Walla. The first named gentleman has consigned to the sale at Spokane ten Hereford bulls that were bred by Beau Donald 31st, and are 11 and 12 months old. These youngsters are all large, fleshy and blocky, with the big quarters for which the Beau Donalds are noted. Beau Donald 31st cost Mr. Spawm \$1,500 when 10 months old. This is an excellent opportunity for provincial breeders to supply themselves with pure bred acclimatized animals.

Three Hot Drinks: Tomato Bracer, Clam Cocktails, K. P. O. Wine. Try them.

Mining Delegates

While in Victoria call and see the Fine Selection of Woollens

PEDEN'S

Merchant Tailor, 36 Fort St.

A Snap

In a Modern Cottage

Large lot, with a new, well built six roomed modern cottage, electric light, sewer, enamel bath, beautiful quartered oak mantel with mirror, brick foundation, and centrally located. Do not miss this, as it is really good thing.

Two good offices to let in the MacGregor Block.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,

Successors to F. C. MacGregor & Co., NO. 2 VIEW ST.

—Wood and Coal—R. Daverne, 24 Blanchard street; telephone 97.

—The Presbyterian mission school, after having been closed owing to the Chinese New Year, will reopen on Monday.

—The Chinese Empire Reform Association is to hold its annual convention on March 16th in Vancouver, where permanent buildings for the society have recently been erected.

—A delay on the C. P. R. was caused by an accident near Banff. The Pacific express was thrown eleven hours late in consequence. Last night a part of the delayed mail arrived.

—According to advices from Montreal the C. P. R. proposes to put on a double daily passenger service between Montreal and the Pacific Coast during the coming season. Two trains will be operated, one of which will be known as the Imperial Limited. Both will make equally rapid time. The new service will go into effect in June next.

—A concert will be given in the James Bay Methodist church on Monday, Feb. 29th, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A good programme will be rendered, and refreshments will be served. A small admission fee will be charged. A series of entertainments will be given by the Epworth League monthly to raise funds for church work.

—Last evening a series of time light views were given in the school room of the Metropolitan church. The entertainment was largely attended, and the views shown were of an instructive character. They were largely scenes from the life of Christ, taken from the works of Tissot. Mr. Ritchie was in charge of the lantern, and as different scenes were depicted appropriate hymns were sung. A collection was taken up, realizing \$10 for the Sunday school library fund.

—Most housekeepers are thinking about the semi-annual clean-up, when things get put into good shape after a few days of tatty-turyness—furniture recovered perhaps, a pair of chairs here, a new rug there, a bit of linoleum in another place and so on. Before mapping out their plan of campaign they should look over Messrs. Weller Bros.' great establishment, and see the latest in everything pertaining to the beautifying of the home. Their large experience is at the service of anyone who wish to avail themselves of it, and for profusion of choice in all selections they stand at the head of western furnishing houses.

—The board of horticulture is sending out a circular letter touching upon the changes in the statutes by which licenses to sell nursery stock will have to be taken out. The circular reads as follows: "Whereas it is expedient and necessary to have all doubts as to the time when the Horticultural Board Amendment Act of 1904 be removed, be it therefore resolved, that all persons and firms engaged in the sale and distribution of nursery stock, trees and plants in this province be furnished with copies of said act and notified by circular letter that the provisions of said act will be strictly enforced, and that said parties be requested to govern themselves accordingly; that applications for license and bonds be filed with the secretary of the board of horticulture without delay."

—The Presbyterian home mission committee for British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon finished its labors last night, says the News-Advertiser. It will apply for the following sums for the different Presbyteries for the coming year: Victoria, \$2,376; Westminster, \$3,178; Kootenay, \$4,150; Edmonton, \$10,801; Kamloops, \$6,420; Calgary, \$8,619; Yukon, \$4,100. The following claims will be made on the augmentation committee by the various Presbyteries: Victoria, \$100; Kamloops, \$237.50; Westminster, \$430.50; Calgary, \$975; Edmonton, \$900; Kootenay, \$107. Among the new fields opened up are nine in the Edmonton Presbytery, ten in Calgary and one at Telegraph Creek, in the Westminster Presbytery. Three fields have been raised from missionary fields to augment congregations with the privilege of calling their own ministers.

—There has been one of the finest little dramatic sketches ever seen here at the Edison this week. It is "Jim," a picture from life, produced by Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, and the acting of this talented couple is very good and truly enjoyable. Besides the above, Nuff and Miller, in an entirely new turn, which is more entertaining than last week's; Harvey Clinton Sawyer, in very amusing imitations; Harry Gibbs singing the beautiful illustrated ballad, "I'll Be There, Mary Dear," and the moving picture, "Pass in Boots," make a very entertaining performance, and one well worth seeing. Next week there is an entire change of programme, which includes Harry and Haines, the originators of rag time music and songs; Hayne and Le Mar, contortionists; Harry Gibbs singing the latest illustrated song, "The Mountain's Fairest Flower," and one of the best known conjurers of the day, the Great Clive. There will be new moving pictures, chief of which, "The Soldier's Return," is considered one of Edison's best.

—The Daughters of Pity meet at the city hall on Monday, 29th inst., at 3:30 p.m.

—Lever's Y. Z. (Wine Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

—Moir's marmalade 15 cent jars and the 5 lbs. tins, jam or jelly, at 45 cents, are moving rapidly. Secure some from Erskine's grocery, before they are all gone. Telephone 100, corner Johnson and Quadra.

—Last evening the annual ceremonial of the Mystic Shriners was held at the Victoria hotel. Representatives were present from Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. After the transaction of the usual business the visitors were entertained to a banquet.

—A general practice for the oratorio "The Creation" will be held in the Metropolitan Methodist church to-morrow evening after the service. The members of the orchestra have been notified by letter this afternoon, and it is expected they will be present. A good turnout is requested.

—K. Nakashima, editor of the Japanese paper in Seattle, known as New Japan, is in this city for a few days. He says that the visit of Baron Suematsu to London is on a mission similar to that of Baron Kuroki to Washington. Each of them is charged with special duties from the court of Japan.

—Private advices received in the city from Wm. Clarke, the well-known mining man of White Horse, contain information of a new strike recently made at the Bullion gold fields. They state that big pay has been struck on No. 23 below, on Bullion. A Seattle party in on the scene buying Bullion claims from discovery anywhere to 60 below. The latest news from No. 12 below, on Bullion, the writer says, is that \$8 per pan has been obtained.

—Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education for the province, has commenced the erection of a modern dwelling on Linden avenue, opposite the site purchased by Dr. Clemence for his new residence. The superiority of Victoria winter weather over that in other parts of Canada is well illustrated by the fact that while transportation is impeded elsewhere by frost and snow, workmen are building the foundation for Mr. Robinson's dwelling without any trouble.

—At the last regular meeting of Court Northern Light, A. O. F., several applications for membership were received. The court having decided to pay a fraternal visit to the newly organized Court Victoria, \$500, at their next meeting, Wednesday, March 2nd, members are requested to meet for that purpose at the Caledonia hall on Blanchard, near Fort street, on that evening at 8 p.m. "March Winds" will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of Court Northern Light.

—The centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be celebrated on the first Sunday in March, the world over. In all the churches of this city services will be conducted in commemoration of the event, and lectures will be delivered dealing specially with Bible study. It has been arranged to hold a union meeting in the First Presbyterian church on the Monday evening following. At this meeting addresses will be delivered by the clergy, and a report of the year's work in British Columbia will be read. On the afternoon of the 6th the various Sunday schools of the city will also commemorate the event.

—Last evening at the North Ward Athletic Association rooms a series of shuffle games were played between teams representing the Y. M. C. A. and N. W. A. A. The first match was won easily by Whyte and Middleton, representing the Young Men's Christian Association. In the second contest between Dr. Hall and H. Dunn, of the Y. M. C. A., and Rev. J. P. Westman, and Evans, of the N. W. A. A., the latter won the first match by a score of 14-21. The Y. M. C. A. players turned the tables in the second game, however, winning out by a score of 22-16. The third and final game was won by Hall and Dunn, the score being 21-7. Although only recently organized, the North Ward Association has a number of excellent equipped rooms. They are in the basement of the Centennial church, and have already become popular among the youth of that district. Indoor amusements of all kinds are provided, and the membership is steadily increasing.

SEEK ANOTHER SMELTER.

James Breen is in the Boundary Country on That Mission.

James Breen, of the Crofton smelter, has gone to the Boundary country. His mission is said to be to arrange either to secure the Boundary Falls smelter or build another. Before Mr. Breen became associated with the Crofton smelter he was manager of the Dominion Copper Company, which owns claims near Greenwood, B. C. He then selected the site for a smelter at the mouth of Ehoit creek. The Toronto capitalists who are chiefly interested in the Dominion Copper Company did not agree in entirety with Mr. Breen's plans, their mines were closed down and the latter turned his attention to Vancouver Island. Now the mines are to be reopened.

It is expected that the Dominion Copper Company and the Montreal and Boston Company will amalgamate, in which event the Boundary Falls smelter will treat the Dominion Company's ore. But if the scheme falls through Mr. Breen will erect a smelter at the Ehoit creek site, where there is plenty of water and ample room for a slag dump. The company owns the Brooklyn and Stenwider mines, and Mackenzie & Mann, the railway men, are the chief owners.

This will not interfere with Mr. Breen's work on this island. He will still remain identified with the Northwestern Smelting Company in partnership with H. C. Bellingier. Should he be successful in purchasing or establishing works in the Boundary, he will take charge of the works there, and Mr. Bellingier, who is believed to be connected with him in this new work also, will remain in charge of the works at Crofton.

Nearly every city in the interior of Egypt is now lighted by electricity.

MOUNT SICKER WAS A SURPRISE

MINING MEN WERE DELIGHTED WITH IT

They Expected to Visit a Backwoods Camp and Were Agreeably Disappointed Yesterday.

The visit to Mount Sicker yesterday by the delegates to the Provincial Mining Association was a revelation to the visitors, and is fraught with great possibilities for the Vancouver Island mines. These men, closely identified with the mining industry in various parts of the province of British Columbia, left for Mount Sicker expecting, as one said, to find a little backwoods camp. They came back with an unanimous expression of surprise and satisfaction. They had no idea that they would see such immense bodies of ore displayed and such development work completed.

Through the courtesy of Jas. Dunsuir, the president and proprietor of the E. & N., and of J. Hunter, general superintendent, a special train of two cars left the station at 8 o'clock. At Mount Sicker siding, through the courtesy of Messrs. Breen and Bellingier, of the Northwestern Smelter Company, a train was ready to convey the visitors by the Lenora and Mount Sicker line to the mines. Another train carried about half a dozen of the visitors to the smelting town of Crofton. These included President Keen and others who had previously visited Mount Sicker, but who had not seen the Northwestern smelter at work. Rain fell during the day, and at the mining town this changed to a snow storm. In addition to this the heavy covering of snow at Mount Sicker somewhat interfered with the pleasure of the trip. The party, however, had not gone to the mines for the purpose of taking in the scenic effects. They had gone there for the business of seeing the interior of the mines.

Manager Tregear, of the Lenora, met the party and took them in charge for a visit to the property of which he has charge. Mr. Tregear is no stranger to the mining men of this province. His admirable work in the lower level, and over a critical period of its history together with his splendid management of other properties has brought his name prominently before the mining industry of this country. Manager Tregear in a manner characteristic of him showed the visitors everything. The new lenticular body in the lower level was visited, and the delegates were given their first surprise in seeing the splendid showing. Although not in any sense fully developed enough was exposed to satisfy all that the strike was a valuable one.

The remaining workings were visited, and surprises naturally followed. The mining men could not fail to make note of the fact that in the original work carried out on the Lenora property there had been a sad lack of method. Under an experienced man like Mr. Tregear it was noticeable that this was being overcome in as far as it could be and the new work being done was in excellent shape.

The Lenora having been explored, the party returned to the Mount Sicker hotel, where lunch was served. An excellent meal was provided, and after the experiences of the early part of the day all were ready to do ample justice to the splendid provision made for them by the management of the hotel.

After lunch had been served the party again set out for the mines. The main strike of the property was taken by Sup and H. Dunn, and E. W. Jenkins as joint owners, through that magnificent property.

A few of the party, including for the great part those who were familiar with the Tye workings, went to the Richard III, higher up the mountain, and which is coming very prominently to the front.

The visit to the Tye was an enjoyable one to the party. The work done under the able superintendence of Mr. Musgrave was greatly admired by all. The thorough system which prevailed in all the work was the subject of the greatest admiration. The timbering had been done in the very best manner possible.

The Tye company have in connection with their property a small mill, where their timbering is all prepared for the underground workings. The very choicest of wood is used and shaped exactly. The company show their abiding faith in the permanency of their mine by the manner in which all the work is carried out even to the finest details.

Right from its inception method has been the keynote of the work at the property, and the results have amply repaid Mr. Musgrave's course.

The visitors from the interior had their eyes opened as they gazed on faces of exposed ore 16 and 25 feet in width and all of excellent quality. At the same time the management has kept the development work well in hand, and in consequence the underground workings show up in magnificent style.

Others speak in the same strain of what they saw, so that Mount Sicker camp has by this trip been brought into notice as it never was before.

Upon leaving the train at the station the party gathered together in the waiting room and gave expression to the satisfaction the members of it had had with the day's excursion. They took occasion also to thank those directly responsible for affording them the opportunity of visiting the camp.

On motion of A. E. Howe, of Nicola, and A. McMillan, of Rossland, Jas. Dunsuir, Supt. Hunter and the E. & N. Railway Company was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for the kindness shown.

Hon. Senator Templeman and E. B. Kirby, of Rossland, spoke of the kindness shown by the management of the Lenora, Tye and Richard III. properties, and on their motion a vote of thanks to them was unanimously carried.

On motion of Chief Watson and G. Sheldon-Williams, Messrs. Breen and Bellingier were thanked for their courtesy in providing the means of transportation to the mines.

B. Duke, of Rossland, and K. Martin, of Rossland, moved a vote of thanks to R. MacIn and the Victoria branch of the association, to H. Cutbert and the Victoria Tourist Association and to the citizens of Victoria for their efforts in providing for the excursion.

This was carried unanimously. A. B. Clabon, of Vancouver, promised that next year his city would emulate the example of Victoria in the matter of entertainment.

Most of the delegates left last evening for their homes well-satisfied with the convention of this year.

DRAMA BY AMATEURS.

"The Spy of Gettysburg" Given Last Evening at Temple's Hall—A Good Attendance.

At Temple's hall, Victoria West, last evening, the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society gave a splendid representation of the military play, "The Spy of Gettysburg," to a crowded house. The company acquitted themselves very creditably, all performers filling their respective parts to perfection.

C. W. Hyllyer acted the dual parts of General Meade and Moses Mulvey, and gave a finished interpretation of both. R. Colby as "The Spy" sustained the juvenile role in an able manner, while A. W. Semple presented the villain in capital style. Geo. Andrews as Major Tappay and H. Monteth as Capt. Warren, were both excellent. Mr. Dresser appeared in his inimitable impersonation of the "coon" and E. W. Jenkins as Jenkins. Mrs. Laurie was very clever as the heroine, and Miss Nellie Purman as Tottie Evans was exceedingly good and delighted everybody, as also did Miss A. Droob as Mrs. Moses Mulvey.

The company played to an appreciative audience. The entertainment was followed by a dance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

The Victoria West Dramatic Society will appear on Monday next at the Victoria theatre, taking part in the post-man's concert. They will present the comedy drama "Borderland," which promises in itself to be a rare treat.

NOT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER

In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut for constipation or piles. Highly recommended because they contain no irritating poisons. For prompt and certain cure use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE

TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mrs. Montreal.

DENTISTS DON'T LIKE OUR TOOTH WASH

It hurts their business. Makes the teeth beautifully white, prevents discoloration and decay, and keeps the teeth in a sound and healthy condition all the time. Delightful to use, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing and healthful. Use our "TOOTH WASH"

And you won't have to see your dentist so often.

OUR TOOTHBRUSHES Are of the best selected stock. All sizes. All prices.

J. L. WHITE & CO. DRUGGISTS, 30 AND 32 GOVERNMENT STREET, Phone 542. Near P. O.

REMOVED TO 76 DOUGLAS ST. JUST IN, A NEW STOCK OF

Worsteds, Tweeds and Pantlings

All up-to-date patterns, at reasonable prices. Give us a call at the above address.

Thomas & Grant, Merchant Tailors.



A GRAND SHOWING OF

NEW DRAPERIES MONDAY



SEE OUR Special Display of New Art Draperies. Every one elegant, exclusive styles controlled by us.

NEW ART SILKOLINES

Silkoline 30-Inch New Art Silkoline, in a full range of colorings and the latest Oriental and floral designs. SPECIAL MONDAY 15c

Silkoline 30-Inch Fine Silkoline Drapery, in all new designs and beautiful color effects. SPECIAL MONDAY 18c

New Reversible Hungarian Cloth Monday, 35c

Puritan Art Burlap 30-Inch New Art Burlap, in a good range of rich plain Art colorings. SPECIAL MONDAY 20c

Plymouth Art Denim 34-Inch Plymouth Denim, in neat effective designs and color effects. SPECIAL MONDAY 20c

Royal Art Curtain Lace Monday, 35c

New Cretonnes Heavy Bepp Cretonnes, in rich wide variety of floral effects. SPECIAL MONDAY 15c

New Muslins New Tambour Muslins, for Drapery, etc., with pretty colored floral designs. SPECIAL MONDAY 15c

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria.

SATURDAY'S BARGAINS

STRICTLY FRESH ISLAND EGGS, per doz. 30c.
NEW AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, pound blocks 20c.
FINEST MANITOBA JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER, pound blocks 25c.

SEE OUR WINDOWS,

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd. Phone 28. 39 and 41 Johnson Street.

The "West End" Grocery Co., Ltd. Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

FARMS FOR SALE

Vancouver Island, Salt Spring Island, The Mainland.

Ranging from 5 acres to 1,000 acres. Call for printed price list.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN. MONEY TO LOAN.

P. R. Brown, Ltd., 30 BROAD ST.

Columbia Cylinder Talking Machine Records

35 Cents Each

Can't we sell you some? We have the largest and best arranged stock in the city. They sell at \$4 by the dozen. We also have Edison Records at 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

Then again we've got the disc records for ALL Disc Machines, at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 each.

M. W. WAITT & CO. LIMITED, 44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Imperial Accordeons

Special Reduction of 10 Per Cent. One Week Only

These are the genuine Kaibe Imperial Accordeons, recognized the world over as the finest Accordeons made.

FLETCHER BROS. TEL. 885.

NEW SUBDIVISION

About 1 1/2 miles from City Hall, on the Saanich Road.

For Sale in One Acre Lots

FINE BUILDING SITES. GOOD LAND. Easy Payments

—AND AT— Bargain Prices

Call for particulars.

SWINERTON & ODDY 102 GOVERNMENT ST.

Lawn Grass.

Special Mixtures to Suit Any Soil. Johnston's Seed Store CITY MARKET.

Why, Australia

Is the place we get first-class grass but ter from, and this is the season. Our first shipment has just arrived; it is very sweet and rich.

300 PER LB.

Crab Apple Jelly in 1 1/2 pound jars..... 25c. each
Pine Apple in 1 1/2 pound tins..... 15c. each

MOWAT & WALLACE, Popular Grocers. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSSLAND.

The city council has unanimously rescinded the resolution passed on February 2nd, discharging all the city hall officials, without an investigation. The council reduced the mayor's annual allowance from \$1,000 to \$800, Mayor Clute acquiescing, and wiped out the aldermanic salaries completely. This effects an economy of over \$2,000 during the year.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Presbytery of Westminster met in St. Andrew's church, when Rev. Thos. Oswald, of Ladner, was elected moderator for the ensuing year. The call to Rev. R. G. MacBeth, of First church, Vancouver, from the Paris Presbyterian church, was read, and was supported by Rev. J. S. Henderson, of New Westminster, and Rev. R. G. Wilson, of Vancouver. A delegation of four, two from the session and two from the congregation of First church, appeared to oppose the call and pleaded for the retention of Rev. Mr. MacBeth. The matter was finally left in the hands of Mr. MacBeth, who asked for time to consider it. The call of the West Presbyterian church of this city to Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Banff and Camrose, was presented. The call was received by the Presbytery and will be forwarded to Dr. Taylor. Provisional arrangements were made for induction in April should Dr. Taylor accept.

"H. Hoy, who had the contract for building the Carnegie library, received a handsome letter from the donor of the building, Andrew Carnegie, the other day. Owing to the adverse circumstances under which the contract was done, the strike being on in the mills at the time, and other drawbacks which were instrumental in delaying operations, the contractor lost a considerable sum on the job. His Honor Judge Bole, as a disinterested party, wrote to Mr. Carnegie about this ill-luck of a fellow Scot, putting the facts of the case plainly and telling how much the contractor was out. The answer came a few days ago, when Mr. Hoy received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, in which was enclosed a cheque for \$1,500 signed by himself. It is needless to say that this kindly act by the donor of our public library will not hurt him in the estimation of the citizens, especially in view of the fact that he had already given an extra \$1,000 for the interior furnishings of the buildings."—Columbian.

James B. Johnston, agent of the C. P. R. in this city, passed away on Thursday. The late Mr. Johnston was born in Brockville, Ontario, in 1857, and for the last 20 years of his life had been in the employ of the C. P. R. Fifteen years ago he came here from Donald, where he was the agent of the railway, and took the same position in New Westminster. He leaves three brothers, William, John and Allan, of whom the first named is the only one in this country at present.

VANCOUVER.

Mrs. G. Temple, of Chilliwack, the British Columbia delegate to the great International Sunday school convention, to be held in Jerusalem in April, left Friday for the Holy Land by way of Athens, Cairo, Alexandria, Constantinople and other celebrated cities in the eastern part of Europe. On her return journey in August she will visit the St. Louis fair.

George H. Webster, who has been appointed engineer for the Pacific division of the C. P. R. in succession to F. W. Bastedo, who was appointed superintendent of the Kootenay section a few months ago, arrived here the other day. Mr. Webster visited Vancouver last fall but he has never held any official position in the company's service on the coast. He, however, resided in Mandeville for a number of years and is thus well acquainted with Western conditions. Rev. W. B. Hinson, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church, may again be in charge of that congregation. At a meeting of members of the church it was unanimously resolved to extend a call to Mr. Hinson, who is now in San Diego, California, the stipend to be \$3,000 per annum. Rev. Mr. Hinson resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church about three years ago on account of ill health, and left soon afterward for San Diego, where he has since resided.

As a result of the meeting on Thursday evening between the members of the water committee and C. R. Gilbert, secretary of the Mainland board of fire underwriters, the latter will submit to the committee a list of requirements which, if carried out, will give a reduction in the fire insurance rates of Vancouver. As explained by Mr. Gilbert, this will have to be laid first before his superiors.

Wood's Phosphorine.
The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable medicine. It has been prescribed and used over 60 years. All druggists and chemists of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excess; the excessive use of Fish-oil, Opium or Stimulants; Headache and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Infertility, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price 1/2 per package, 1/10 per bottle. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Victoria by all responsible druggists.

According to information conveyed by Baron de Constant to the members of the French Parliamentary group on international arbitration, a treaty of arbitration between France and the United States will be signed shortly. He said the state department at Washington was engaged in studying an arbitration treaty with France.

and if found satisfactory will be placed before the committee.

A large audience filled the main auditorium of the First Presbyterian church on Thursday night to hear Ralph Smith, M. P. of Nanaimo, lecture on physical, mental and moral culture. Mr. Smith, in opening, dealt with the cultivation of modern society in its organized form, but claimed that when we analyzed life we must come back to the individual. A chain is not stronger than its weakest link, and organized society depends for its strength on the individual units. Man's nature embraced the physical, mental and moral, and unless all were developed the man was imperfect. Mr. Smith advocated physical culture, because without health and strength man could accomplish little, but physical culture was but a means and not an end. He spoke in favor of mental culture, but by that term he did not necessarily mean higher education, but the cultivation of one's own mind rather than having it cultivated for him by others. Finally Mr. Smith said that the moral faculties had to be cultivated in order that man might reach his full strength. Conscience and nature were supreme factors in life, and the man who sought to cultivate all these was likely to be the most useful member of society. At the conclusion of the lecture the audience expressed its appreciation by a standing vote of thanks.

An illustrated lecture on fish culture by J. R. Babcock, provincial fish commissioner, drew a large and interested audience to the city hall on Thursday evening. Although the subject was of an essentially scientific nature, Mr. Babcock presented it in such simple and comprehensive language as to make it intelligible even to the uninitiated. The splendid collection of lantern views, illustrating the various points as the lecture proceeded, was also of great assistance in making its meaning plain.

The Awful Distress Of Irritable Nerves

Can Be Overcome By Enriching and Nourishing the Blood, Thereby Rebuilding the Nervous Cells.

Any failure of the nervous system to do its work promptly inevitably causes other troubles. Weakened nerve force is almost sure to bring on gloom and depression. Life loses its attractiveness, worry and care quickly trow the brow of the sufferer who keeps up a brave heart as long as possible, and then breaks down completely. Nervous wrecks are very sad, pitiful indeed, when a certain cure like Ferronez is within easy reach. The success of this great nerve restorer has been demonstrated in many cases where other treatment has completely failed, so sufferers can with unbounded confidence rely on a lasting recovery if Ferronez is used.

Hosts of well known people have found health through Ferronez. Among these might be mentioned Mrs. E. D. Emerson, of Centreville, who says: "I am glad to think that there is at least one honest remedy for nervous people. No one can imagine what I suffered with my nerves, and I sometimes wonder at the number of useless prescriptions and medicines I took. But Ferronez acted differently from all the rest. It built up my system and gradually the irritability left my nerves and I got well. Ferronez cured me by removing the cause of my trouble, and by giving me enough additional strength to overthrow the attack of nervousness. I can recommend Ferronez strongly. No expectations are too high to be fulfilled if Ferronez is used. Many others have been cured of troubles worse than yours. Try Ferronez. It completely rebuilds the nervous system and establishes a healthy condition throughout the entire body.

Don't let any greedy dealer make you think there is anything so good as Ferronez. It alone can cure permanently. Insist on having nothing but Ferronez. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
Monthly Meeting of Officers Will Be Held on Thursday Evening—
Other Notes.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding Fifth Regiment, C. A., has issued the following orders:
Officers commanding companies drilling on the same evenings will make such arrangements as are necessary for their respective companies to use the gallery practice on alternate drill nights.

Sgt. Anderson will be in charge of the gallery practice on Friday, March 4th, and will be assisted by Gr. Butler.
The regular monthly meeting of the officers will be held in the mess room at the drill hall on Tuesday evening, March 2nd, at 8.30 o'clock.

Notice.
The regular monthly meeting of the secretary of the sergeants' mess, band and companies will be held on Wednesday, March 2nd, at 8.30 p. m. sharp.

According to information conveyed by Baron de Constant to the members of the French Parliamentary group on international arbitration, a treaty of arbitration between France and the United States will be signed shortly. He said the state department at Washington was engaged in studying an arbitration treaty with France.

Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Morning and evening prayer at 11 and 7. Rev. H. J. Wood occupying the pulpit on both occasions. Sunday school at 3. On Tuesday afternoon at 4.30, litany and an address. On Friday Bishop Cridge's Bible class, at his residence, 4 o'clock, and on the same day a short service conducted in the church of the church beginning at 7.45 p. m., followed by their practice.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preacher, morning, the Venerable the Archdeacon; evening, Rev. C. Enser Sharp. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Andante..... Dubois
Venite..... Hoopes
Psalm for 29th Morning Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite..... Turner
Benedicite..... Barnby
Litanies..... 94, 185 and 287
Hymns..... 183 and 186
Voluntary—Fugue in E Minor..... Bach

ST. SAUVOUR'S.

Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer, 11 a. m.; preacher, Rev. C. E. Sharp. Evening prayer, 7 p. m.; preacher, Rev. E. Miller. Tuesday, lantern service, 8 p. m.; daily prayer, 10 a. m.

ST. BARNABAS'S.

Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins and litany, 11 a. m.; preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller; subject, "Mary of Bethany"; hymns, 92, 223, and 183. Evening service, 7 p. m.; preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber; subject, "Calphas"; hymns 91, 233, 34 and 45.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach morning and evening at 11 and 7 o'clock respectively. Subject at evening service, "The Bible in the Schools." Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The musical selections follow:

Morning.
Psalm..... 100
Hymns..... 562, 116 and 351
Anthem—Tribute, O Lord, is the Greatness..... Kent

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Morning and evening, Rev. W. Leslie Clay will preach. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30; Bible class, 3 p. m.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Morning theme, "The Holy Spirit in Galatians"; evening subject, "The creed We All Need."
J. H. Griffiths.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The usual services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher for the day will be Rev. Mr. Dean. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meets at 8.15 p. m. after the evening service.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

The pastor will preach in the morning, and the Rev. R. Newton Powell, secretary of B. C. Methodist conference, will preach in the evening. Strangers always welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

The commencement of a series of special services. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; evening subject, "Who Controls Us?" Music will be furnished by a chorus of about fifty voices. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Rev. R. Newton Powell, of Vancouver, will preach at the morning service, and the pastor will preach at the evening service. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m. Strangers welcomed at all services.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

Meeting at the A. O. U. W. hall on Sunday at 7 p. m. Subject, "New Heaven and Earth."

SPIRITUALISM.

R. H. Knoesbach will speak in the A. O. U. W. hall on Sunday evening at 7.30. Subject, "The Law of Suggestion." Good singing. All welcome.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Divine services will be held on Monday evening at 7.30 at the synagogue, corner Blanchard and Pandora streets, when the (Megillah) Book of Esther will be read.

DIAMOND DYES

Are Now Used BY THE WOMEN OF EVERY LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR

During 1901 the Kaiser decorated 2,423 persons with either a star or ribbon. Employers in the United Kingdom have 870 associations for self-protection against strikes. Of these the building trades are responsible for no fewer than 425.

All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths. Each class bathes about once a fortnight summer and winter. Soap is used, and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. Sick children and those having skin-diseases are excluded.

The authorities of the St. Petersburg home for old men and women having decided that the faces of the men and the women should be periodically shaved, 3,000 old women inmates of the home, despite their protests, were despoiled of any beard and moustache they possessed.

You don't wash with the Box!

Both box and wrapper of Baby's Own Soap are plain, business like and cheap. All the money is in the Soap itself, which is as "wholesomely" pure and fragrant as money can make it.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

is much imitated as to appearance, but delicate skins soon show the difference. "Baby's Own" costs YOU no more than the imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. MONTREAL

WAR NAMES OF THE ORIENT.

The following key to the pronunciation of Japanese, Chinese and Korean geographical names was prepared by Hajime Ota, the Japanese world's fair commissioner. Japanese geographical names are pronounced by Japanese with little accent, as a rule. The vowels are spoken broadly—"a" as "at," "e" as long "ee," "i" as short "ee," "o" generally as "oo," sometimes as "aw," and "u" as "oo."

There is little stirring of syllables; the divisions are distinct, and as a rule both the final letter of a syllable and the first letter of the following one retain their distinct pronunciation. This leads Americans frequently to suppose that another sound has been introduced between the syllables. Take the name "Tokyo." It is pronounced "Tokyo"—the "o" in the first syllable and the "k" in the second being given such individual pronunciation that when spoken rapidly it sounds to the unaccustomed ear much like the "Tokyo-koh." "oo" is not spoken distinctly when it begins the first syllable and is followed by "u," as in Fukuoka. This word is pronounced "Fook-woo-kah," the sound being much as though it were "Fkwookah."

Here are some of the Japanese names most frequently met with in the war news:
Tokio—To-kyoh.
Nagasaki—Nah-zah-sah-kee.
Nakodate—Nah-ko-dah-teh.
Kagoshima—Kah-go-she-mah, a slight accent on last syllable.
Shimonoseki—She-mo-no-say-kee.
Fukuoka—Fkwookah.
Sasebo—Sah-say-bo.
Hiroshima—He-ro-she-mah. (The prefix "shim" frequently found in Japanese names, signifies "island." Thus, "Hiroshima" means "wide island.")

Tokushima—To-ko-she-mah, "to" as "tow" in "toward."
Takooka—Tah-kah-oh-ka.
Nanto—Nah-nah-oh.
Tsuroga—Tsoo-roo-gah.
Niigata—Neh-zhe-gah-tah, the double "i" taking the sound of "zhe-zhe." The word has a slight accent on the third syllable.

Kobayashi—Koh-bah-she-mah, slight accent on the first syllable.
Sakata—Sah-kah-tah.
Ishikari—Eesh-oh-kah-ray (a bay).
Osaka—Oh-sah-kah.
Sikhoku—She-ko-ko.
Kishu—Kyu-shoo, the first "u" given its full sound.

In many respects Korean and Chinese names are pronounced after the same rules as Japanese, although many have a decided accent on the final syllable. Among them are:
Yalu—Yah-loo, river dividing Korea and Manchuria.
Chemulpo—Cheo-mwool-po, accent on the second syllable.
Masampo—Mah-sahm-po, accent on second syllable.
Mokpo—Moh-po, accent on first syllable, the "k" being sounded much like the "ch" in the German "ach."
Chefoo—Chee-foo, accent on last syllable, as in the following instances:
Wiju—Wee-zho.
Yongampo—Yong-ahm-po, the "ug" being sounded as it is in French.
Wihah-ch-zhe, the first two syllables being practically only one.
Sooal—Sooal.
Fusan—Foo-sahn.
Wonsan—Wohn-sahn.
Songhin—Sohn-cheen.
Chinnampo—Cheen-nahm-po.
Yangyang—Yahng-Yahng.
Kosong—Ko-seng.
Sanchok—Sahn-chahk.
Chungju—Chwang-zhu, "ju" signifying "ville," as "Chung-ville."
Tientain—Tain-shen.
Tailenwan—Tah-len-wahn.
Chinwangtao—Shen-wahn-tau.
Welhaiwei—Wee-high-way.
Kiaochan—Kwaw-chaw.
Pechill—Pee-chee-lee.

The great whelp-making town of the world is Westfield, Mass.

Go to Pitman's College, VANCOUVER

If you want a thorough training To obtain highest prices remaining, Go to Pitman's.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.
Pitman's Business College, Vancouver

NOTE.
All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox Station on the East by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway and Great

LEONARD H. SOLLY, LAND COMMISSIONER.

KYLE'S VERSATILITY.

Actor Will Have Excellent Role Next Friday Evening.

The character of Sir Jasper Thornlyke in Louis N. Parker's "Rosemary," affords Kyle an excellent opportunity for the display of his versatility. Sir Jasper is the central figure in the pretty nineteenth century English romance. The display of repose, concealed emotions and philanthropic mind he is called upon to exhibit, increases until the climax of the third act, when Sir Jasper relinquishes for the second time in his life the object of his adoration.



HOWARD KYLE.

Fifty years are supposed to have elapsed by the time the curtain rises on the fourth act, and Sir Jasper, a man of ninety, is still the bachelor, philanthropic and suave.

LIFE'S LITTLE ILLS

Are the Ones Which Cause the Greatest Amount of Suffering.

It is every day illa that distress most—those which seize you suddenly and make you irritable, impatient and fault-finding. The root of these troubles lies in the blood and nerves, and you cannot get rid of them until the blood has been made rich and pure, and the nerves strengthened and soothed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this, and will do it more speedily and with more lasting results than any other medicine. In proof of this, Mrs. James Patterson, Clifton, N. J., writes: "My daughter was in poor health, and her system badly run down. She was pale, suffered from severe headaches, and very nervous. We decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using six boxes, she is a strong, healthy girl. I gladly recommend the pills in similar cases."

These pills cure all blood and nerve troubles, such as: anaemia, neuritis, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, kidney troubles and the weaknesses which afflict women. Be sure you get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid, at 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., February, 1904. (Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
1	4:16	7.8	8:06	7.1	12:25	9.5	2:10	10.1
2	4:22	8.2	8:00	6.8	12:22	9.1	2:13	10.5
3	4:28	8.6	7:54	6.4	12:18	8.6	2:16	10.9
4	4:34	9.0	7:48	6.0	12:14	8.0	2:19	11.3
5	4:41	9.3	7:42	5.6	12:10	7.4	2:22	11.6
6	4:47	9.6	7:36	5.2	12:06	6.8	2:25	11.9
7	4:54	9.8	7:30	4.8	12:02	6.2	2:28	12.2
8	5:01	10.0	7:24	4.4	11:58	5.6	2:31	12.5
9	5:08	10.1	7:18	4.0	11:54	5.0	2:34	12.8
10	5:15	10.2	7:12	3.6	11:50	4.4	2:37	13.1
11	5:22	10.2	7:06	3.2	11:46	3.8	2:40	13.4
12	5:29	10.1	7:00	2.8	11:42	3.2	2:43	13.7
13	5:36	9.9	6:54	2.4	11:38	2.6	2:46	14.0
14	5:43	9.7	6:48	2.0	11:34	2.0	2:49	14.3
15	5:50	9.4	6:42	1.6	11:30	1.4	2:52	14.6
16	5:57	9.1	6:36	1.2	11:26	0.8	2:55	14.9
17	6:04	8.8	6:30	0.8	11:22	0.2	2:58	15.2
18	6:11	8.4	6:24	0.4	11:18	-0.4	3:01	15.5
19	6:18	8.0	6:18	0.0	11:14	-1.0	3:04	15.8
20	6:25	7.6	6:12	-0.4	11:10	-1.6	3:07	16.1
21	6:32	7.1	6:06	-0.8	11:06	-2.2	3:10	16.4
22	6:39	6.6	6:00	-1.2	11:02	-2.8	3:13	16.7
23	6:46	6.1	5:54	-1.6	10:58	-3.4	3:16	17.0
24	6:53	5.6	5:48	-2.0	10:54	-4.0	3:19	17.3
25	7:00	5.1	5:42	-2.4	10:50	-4.6	3:22	17.6
26	7:07	4.6	5:36	-2.8	10:46	-5.2	3:25	17.9
27	7:14	4.1	5:30	-3.2	10:42	-5.8	3:28	18.2
28	7:21	3.6	5:24	-3.6	10:38	-6.4	3:31	18.5
29	7:28	3.1	5:18	-4.0	10:34	-7.0	3:34	18.8
30	7:35	2.6	5:12	-4.4	10:30	-7.6	3:37	19.1

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor. The time used in Pacific standard for the 120 Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot. For time of high water add 15 minutes to H. W. at Victoria. From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denton.

CURE THE NERVES and you will control almost every disease that flesh is heir to. The foundation of health is a perfect stomach and good digestion—these right and you are insured plenty of nerve force, perfect circulation and pure blood. South American Nerveine is a wonder worker—gives nerve force—makes rich blood. It's a veritable "Elixir of Life." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—332.

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Is proving a happy revelation as far as digestibility is concerned. It is one of the most appealing and nutritious breads made. Sole agents:

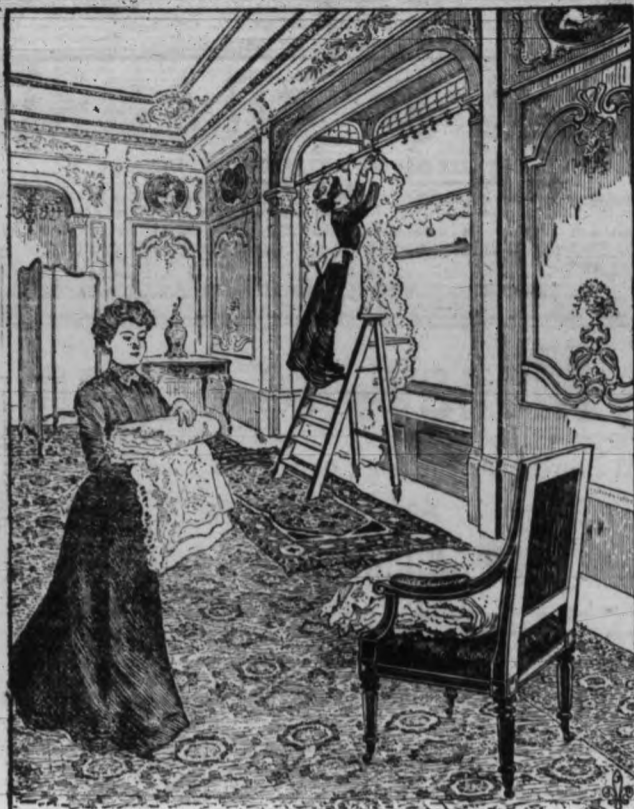
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Good beef is the substance of mince meat—to it are added the delicious flavors of fruits and



Sunlight Soap washes dainty fabrics such as curtains, fine linen and lace curtains beautifully, it leaves them soft and spotlessly clean. Sunlight Soap may be used in tepid water—requires no boiling of the clothes.

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Sunlight Soap is made of the purest materials and warranted superior to any other laundry soap on the market.

Sunlight Soap contains no free alkali and will not injure the most delicate fabric. Use it in your next wash.

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NEWS OF DECK AND DOCKYARD.

The recent reduction of the Esquimaux station from a rear-admiral to a commodore's command and the corresponding limitation of the fleet to three cruisers and a corvette, there has been no small amount of curiosity among residents of the little naval village as to what all the change implied. There has never been any interruption or lessening of the fortification work in progress; the importance of the naval yard it would seem is not in any way overlooked, and there are manifestations of naval activity not altogether compatible with the idea of reducing the fleet.

Before the change had been effected the admiralty had decided that the supply of coal on hand was insufficient, and had erected large sheds having a capacity of 10,000 tons. Furthermore for the purposes in view the cooling facilities were inadequate. Speed in loading was desirable, and to meet possible needs, provision was made for the loading of 500 tons a day. At the same time it is stated that the admiralty had considered the advisability of providing a larger dock for Esquimaux.

All appeared to point to the truth of the report that in lowering the status of this station the admiralty had in mind the employment of a flying squadron, which might make periodical calls at all the stations of the Pacific, Australian and China coasts. It is stated positively in Esquimaux that this was actually in contemplation of naval authorities up to the outbreak of the present war, but it is now doubted whether this plan will now be carried out.

In England there is strenuous opposition to the blotting from the list of rear-admiral commands, as officers qualified for such positions believe that at present their opportunities for promotion are only too few. Therefore the rear-admirals have taken hold of the matter in a vigorous manner, and are bringing to bear what influence they can for the elevation of the Esquimaux station.

While sheds have been erected for the storage of an increased coal supply the black diamonds now at Esquimaux are not to be all found under roof. There is room for another shipload, although so far as known there has been no cargo shipped from Cardiff as yet to meet the deficiency. In the supply on hand there are several hundred tons of patent fuel, a mixture of coal dust and tar. This has been experimented with and found a splendid substitute for the ordinary fuel, and the admiralty have decided on a trial to be given it by the Esquimaux fleet.

During the past several months large shipments of naval supplies have been arriving from England by the China Mutual liner, and it has been supposed that some extraordinary supply was being laid in at Esquimaux. Inquiry, however, fails to confirm this conjecture. There are no special supplies arriving, and the shipments received by this comparatively recent method of transportation only serve to show what has been arriving all along by the ordinary route. Steamers will hereafter not be obliged to go around to Esquimaux with the freight. A scow specially adapted for the purpose has been built, and the freight in future will be discharged at the outer wharf.

say that against shielded guns it is practically useless. But the very volume of hail of small high explosive shells from quick-firing guns has a demoralizing effect, and the splutter may easily create dust enough to spoil the aim of the most expert marksman. In the second place, we are making a terrible sacrifice of mobility, which is of the essence of gunnery. Again, we are employing a gun which by the extent of its blast when fired is far more likely to betray its position than is that of a smaller and, he it said boldly, a more effective weapon. Then we are almost ignoring the value of rapidity of fire. No gun ought to be regarded as a rapid-fire gun in which the whole of the charge is not contained in one case, so that all that has to be done is to insert the case into the gun. Surely it is worth while to take these matters into consideration before we irrevocably commit ourselves to the 18-pounder gun.

The ship's fiddler is as old an institution in the navy as the grog tub. When there were their hair in pig tails, and such a thing as a steam vessel was scarcely thought of, the ship's fiddler sat on the capstan and played whilst the crew hove up the anchor. In third class cruisers and ships that carry no band the fiddler still exists, and as an officially recognized institution. His duty is to play lively tunes while the men hoist in boats, and to provide music during sky-larking times in the 'cabin. Now, however, the Admiralty have given their consent to a pipe being carried in place of the fiddler where the officers so desire, and have altered the fiddler's official designation to that of "ship's musician" in order to fit it to the innovation. Pipes aboard warships are not altogether unknown, as Scotch commanding officers frequently carry a pipe in their portmanteau.

A number of apparently small improvements are now being made in British warships, but when these are completed it will be found that the advantage gained by them is very considerable. Among other things, steps are being taken for facilitating the more rapid supply of ammunition to guns. With this end in view, little platforms are to be built under the guns for handling purposes. Pipes which are now in an awkward position have been voted an obstruction, and are to be moved out of the way. "Ready" racks of some of the guns are to be put into a more convenient position, and many other little things done with the object of facilitating rapidity of fire.

The report of the war office reconstruction committee, composed of Lord Esler, Admiral Sir J. Fisher, and Sir G. Clarke, has been received with a good deal of favor in service circles. Its leading recommendations, which have been approved by the King, include: The appointment of an army council, framed on the model of the board of admiralty, and constituted by patent; the abolition of the office of commander-in-chief; the creation of a new post, that of inspector-general of the forces; the creation of a department for defence by the addition of a permanent element to the existing defence committee of the cabinet; a complete change in the personnel of the war office.

The Army Council. The army council will consist of seven members, three civil and four military, and the distribution of duties will be as follows: Secretary of State—Minister responsible to the crown and to parliament. First Military Member—Military policy, operations of war, training and military education. Second Military Member—Personnel and discipline. Third Military Member—Supply and transport. Fourth Military Member—Armaments and fortifications. Civil Member—Civil business other than finance. Civil Member—Finance.

The new scheme for the training of naval officers and men in gunnery and torpedo work, which is embodied in two circular letters just issued from the admiralty, is a great advance in the endeavor to make the instruction afforded really practical. Hitherto the course, whether gunnery or torpedo, for young officers has commenced at Greenwich. For the future, lieutenants who make application to have the opportunity of qualifying in either branch and whose application is approved will go direct to the Excellent or the Vernon for "practical courses of instruction." They will work there for fifteen weeks and will then be examined. Those who obtain qualifying certificates will be eligible for appointment to gunnery or torpedo duties in the smaller vessels of the fleet, while certain officers, whose selection will depend in each case not merely upon the results of the examination, but upon the general qualification of the individual, will be chosen to undergo a further course of study, extending over thirty-seven weeks, and if they emerge successfully from the ordeal of examination they will be eligible for appointment generally as gunnery and torpedo lieutenants. Finally, a few dependent for their selection upon their aptitude and the requirements of the service will be chosen to go through an advance course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. A general idea is furnished of the subjects of study, and certainly the men who obtain the required certificates will deserve whatever rewards may be in store for them. For it is not quite easy to see what is to be the nature of their work after they have passed through this advanced course, inasmuch as officers who have not had that advantage are daily qualified to act as gunnery and torpedo lieutenants. Apparently the admiralty has in its mind some scheme of special employment which, however, it may be presumed, will be so arranged as not to interfere with a man's professional career.

Efforts are being made to collect sufficient funds to build a church in Stockholm in the memory of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The latest armored cruiser in the French navy will be named Ernest Renan, after the distinguished writer.

Telling you all About the Virtues of "SALADA"

CEYLON tea will avail you nothing unless you put it to the test; this done your taste will be captivated. Black, Mixed or Natural Green. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

Manual Training School DEPOT FOR TOOLS For Boys. Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd., Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Plumbing and Sewer Connections Sanitary Plumbing and Sewerage A. SHERET, 102 FORT ST.

Just a Reminder That the celebrated "Gilt Edge" Shirts, manufactured only by the firm of J. Piercy & Co., cannot be excelled. Once used, always used. Use no other. J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods VICTORIA

A Much Needed Want THE LONDON AND VANCOUVER BAKERIES. D. W. Hanbury, Prop. Phone 4361.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store, Our Prices for Waltham Watch Co. Watches, Net

Gents' 7 Jewelled	5 50	Solid Gold 14 Karat Hall	22 50
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All genuine Waltham Watch Co. make. A certificate given with every watch.

Free Trial for 90 Days I WILL TRUST YOU I WILL GIVE FREE Dr. M. D. Macdonald, 2362 ST. CATHERINE ST. MONTREAL, QUE.

Real Estate A Good List of Houses and Water Lots, For Sale or Rent.

AGENT James A. Douglas, ALSO AGENT FOR DOUGLAS ESTATE Office Over 69 Government St. St. Margaret's College, Toronto. A High Class Residential School for Girls. Mrs. George Dickson, George Dickson, M. A. Lady Principal. Director, Late Principals. Upper Class in College, Toronto.

\$800 A Year AND EXPENSES The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd. Brantford, Ontario.

The Reason Why Why, the best way to build a house? Why, join a Building Society. Which one do you recommend? Why, the Victoria No. 2 Building Society. Office is at 15 Troncoe Ave. A. ST. G. PLANT, Secretary.

Arrange to Build Moore & Whittington. Carpenters and Builders, 150 Yates St. Paints, Wall Paper, Alabastine, Kalsomine. J. SEARS. Phone B742. 91-93 Yates Street.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of John Wilson, late of Bligh-Mile Creek, near Ashcroft, B. C., deceased, executor of the will of the said deceased, their Christian and legal notices are hereby given, pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John Wilson, who died on or about the 25th day of January, A.D. 1904, are required to send by post, to the said executor, their claims, and that the said executor will not be liable for which said claims, and that the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their assets, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and further take notice, that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, and the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for which said claims, and that the full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and further take notice, that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, and the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for which said claims, and that the full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and further take notice, that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, and the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for which said claims, and that the full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

Notice to Creditors. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SARAH HOBBS, DECEASED. Take notice that, pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, who died at Victoria, B. C., on the 20th December, 1903, are requested to send by post, or deliver to the executor, Robert Thompson Clanton, Topas Avenue, Victoria, B. C., North Shakespeare, Hillside Avenue, in the said city, or to the undersigned, on or before the 5th day of March, 1904, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice, that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, and the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for which said claims, and that the full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and further take notice, that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, and the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for which said claims, and that the full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.



SPORTING THE HUNT. REGULAR RUN.

This afternoon the regular weekly run of the Victoria Hunt Club is being held from Oakden, the residence of Dr. Powell, Burdette Avenue.

BASKETBALL. V. W. A. A. V. F. Y. M. A.

This evening a city league game will be played between the Victoria West and Fernwood teams. The match will take place at the drill hall, commencing at 8.30 o'clock.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. MATCH TO-DAY.

A match between a team of Victoria senior and intermediate players and H. M. S. Flora fifteen is taking place this afternoon at the Canteen grounds. The game commenced at 3 o'clock. This is the third time these teams have met, and up to the present the sailors have had the advantage.

HOCKEY. VICTORIA V. VANCOUVER.

At Oak Bay grounds this afternoon a provincial league match is being contested by the Victoria and Vancouver ladies' teams. Play commenced at 2.45 o'clock. This is the second time these teams have met this season. The first game was won by the locals at Vancouver. The Terminal City ladies hope to turn the tables to-day.

WRESTLING. MATCH-A-DRAW.

The match between Tom Davies, of Nanaimo, and John Berg, of Whatecom, which took place on Thursday at Vancouver, was declared a draw, each man securing a fall. The men wrestled an extra 30 minutes, but neither secured a fall in that time. The match was therefore adjourned until Friday, March 4th. In the preliminary, Duncan A. McMillan, who will meet Chief Two Feathers in Victoria, won two straight falls from the "Terrible Swede" in 19 minutes and 14 minutes respectively.

M'ILLAN HERE.

D. A. McMillan, champion mixed wrestler of America, arrived from Vancouver last evening to make arrangements for the match with Chief Two Feathers. It has been decided that the contest shall take place on the 7th of March at the Victoria theatre. According to the terms of the agreement the match is for a purse of \$100, open to \$250, and the Indian must throw McMillan three times in an hour in order to win. Each man has deposited \$25 forfeit with the sporting editor of the Times. As a preliminary J. O'Neil, manager for Two Feathers, will wrestle five local men for a forfeit of \$25. The agreement is that

he must throw all in one hour or lose the money.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. VICTORIA V. COLUMBIA.

This afternoon at the Caledonia grounds a match is being played between the Victoria and Columbia teams. The game is one of the provincial league series and commenced at 3 o'clock. Sergt. Derbyshire is acting as referee.

EGERIA WON.

On Thursday afternoon a match was played between the Egeria eleven and the Collegiate school. The match resulted in a win for the sailors by a score of 9 goals to 1. The boys put up a plucky game throughout, but the sailors were too heavy for them.

BASEBALL. TEAM REORGANIZED.

There was a full attendance at the reorganization meeting of the Victoria club, which was held last evening. The proceedings were marked by an enthusiasm which augurs well for the success of the season. A number of those who played last season announced their intention of dropping from the ranks this year. These were Holness, Goward, Haynes and Potts. In spite of this, however, the team is expected to be stronger than at any time since its organization.

Holness has accepted a place on the Tacoma league team, and will join that side on the 20th of April. When this announcement was made Holness was the recipient of many congratulations, both from team mates and local fans. Emerson and Chase, it is understood, will both be found on the Victoria team again. It has been stated by the San Francisco papers that the former has accepted a place with Tacoma. This, however, is discredited by local players, who say that Emerson in communications to friends has signified his intention of coming here. Chase, the star of last season, has had a good deal of training since leaving the city, and will likely be faster than ever. It is stated that he has developed into an exceptionally good pitcher.

Schwengers will take a place on the team after a season's rest, and will be a tower of strength. McConnell, Burnes, Smith, Blackburn, McIlroy and Carlow will also be found among the locals. As Jack Rithet will take place in the city this summer it is proposed to secure a first-class player to take his place at third. The finances of the club will be in the hands of H. A. Goward, who hopes, with the assistance of the public and the exercise of good judgment, to make the season a financial success. The first match will take place in the second week in May, and games will be played every Saturday and on all holidays.

CORNS GROW BETWEEN THE TOES.

But can be cured without pain in one day by Putnam's Corn and Wart Extract. This standard remedy never burns the flesh—it is entirely vegetable in composition and does not destroy the flesh. Use only Putnam's, its the best.

... THAT COUGH ... Can be cured by using London Hospital Cough Cure JOHN COCHRANE CHEMIST

W. JONES, DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER. Mr. LANDSBERG To Sell at the

Indian Emporium 43 Johnson Street, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, And Following Days at Same Hour.

The Entire Stock of Merchandise and Unredeemed Pledges

Which were damaged by chemicals at the late fire. Comprising: Shotguns, Rifles, Cartridges, Revolvers, Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Autoharps, Accordeons, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses, Field, Opera and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, including 1 1/2 inch Telescope by A. Rays, of London, England.

W. Jones, Auctioneer.

..HARDAKER.. AUCTIONEER.

For convenience of sale I will remove to my commodious rooms, 77-79 Douglas street, and sell without reserve.

Friday, 4th March, AT 2 P. M. HANDSOME AND COSTLY FURNITURE

Particulars later. Goods on view Thursday. These goods are away ahead of the average goods in a well furnished house.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

WILL LODGE PROTEST. Japanese Object to Language Used by President of Arbitration Tribunal.

(Associated Press.) The Hague, Feb. 27.—Mitsuhashi Hoboukate, the Japanese minister here, has been instructed by his government to lodge a protest with the president of the council of the permanent court of arbitration against the language used by M. Muraviev, president of the arbitration tribunal and Russian minister of justice, in a speech he made after announcing the tribunal's decision in favor of the blockading powers against Venezuela.

It is expected in diplomatic circles that the only result of the Japanese protest will be that a copy of the complaint will be sent to the powers represented before the arbitration tribunal.

REMARKABLE CASES IN TRENTON. Mr. George Young, Proprietor of the Courier, and Many Others Have Made a Valuable Discovery.

Trenton, Ont., Feb. 27.—Mr. Young has discovered a valuable remedy which cures cold in the head in a few moments without the use of drugs or disagreeable medicine, and is willing that as many as possible may benefit by his recent experience. "Not long ago," says Mr. Young, "I contracted a severe cold. It became suddenly severe and made such headway that remedies which formerly gave relief completely failed. I then tried Catarrhose, and to my surprise it reached the spot at once. It cleaned out my head and searched down to lowest part of my lungs. I got immediate relief when I inhaled the vapor of Catarrhose."

Mr. H. Goodsell, Engineer for Electric and Water Co., had a similar experience with Catarrhose, and says: "My family of six were completely prostrated with colds and catarrh. My wife became perfectly deaf and almost blind. The children were also badly affected. Our doctor's medicine was too slow in acting, so I went to Hawley's Drug Store and was recommended to try Catarrhose. We inhaled Catarrhose ten minutes every hour and the result was a speedy cure all round. Such a priceless remedy needs only a trial to be appreciated, and my house will never be without it."

E. J. WALL. Nothing Better in the City Choice Creamery Butter From the green fields of California; price, 35c per Lb. WINDSOR GROCERY COMPANY, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, GOVERNMENT STREET.

DISCHARGED CARGO AT PORT ARTHUR

(Continued from page 1.) which owing to recent developments had become alarmed, and would not leave port. There were 3,000 tons of the cargo, and it was taken by the Hyades to Japan. The Hyades then returned to Dalny and took aboard a load of beans for Kobe. After discharging this freight the steamer loaded for Victoria and Sound ports.

Officers say that the treatment which they received at the hands of Russians at Port Arthur this trip was altogether different to that accorded them at Vladivostok on the previous trip of the ship. At the latter port they were constantly under the surveillance of the Russians from the time they entered port. All the ship's navigating instruments were sealed up together with the ship's stores and the crew were only apportioned of one man's rations at a time. The town seemed to be very strongly fortified, and there were on hand in the harbor some of the most powerful ice boats in the world. With these the harbor could always be kept open.

The Hyades brought a very light cargo for Victoria and Puget Sound ports this trip. She had no saloon passengers, but in the steerage there were for all points of call 100 Japanese, the major number of whom were for this city. Passenger Herald tells of an interesting incident which happened while the steamer was at Port Arthur. A newspaper correspondent whose name they could not give had boarded one of the steamers in port, and was endeavoring to get a snap-shot of the harbor and the work in progress. It was a risky undertaking and one that would have been punishable with prompt action had the correspondent had been caught, but the paper man had a friend on board who concealed him in one of the cabins, and the picture desired was taken through a port hole.

PAPER FAMINE.

Prolonged snowstorms in Ontario creating difficulties in the way of Local Consignees. The storms in the East, the nervous demands for white paper occasioned by the war, and the strike prevailing in some of the paper making factories have all combined to create a stringency in supply and an advance in price. James Mitchell, local agent for E. R. Eddy & Co., has been notified of the latter, and this means that the rest of producing a newspaper, particularly in the West, where heavy freight charges have always been a serious burden, is still further increased.

Indirectly the effects of the heavy winter in Ontario are being felt by local newspapers. A carload of news, ordered by the Times in December last, which, after being delayed in dispatch through the strike in Eddy's mills, left Hull early in January, is still somewhere in the snow banks of Ontario despite the most strenuous efforts to have it pushed forward. The Times has been obtaining paper in limited quantities for weeks past. The Colonist is also suffering great inconvenience from the same cause. Some of the paper mills which have contracts to supply newspapers at different points throughout the country are having the greatest difficulty in keeping their obligations. In the case of some of the Chicago dailies carloads are being forwarded by express in order to permit of the editions being got out on time.

PERSONAL.

T. W. Stirling, the well known fruit grower of Kelowna, has purchased the property adjoining that of P. S. Lampan on Belcher street. Mr. Stirling is about to erect a handsome home on the property just acquired in order to give his family the educational facilities the capital city affords. Mr. Stirling was the Liberal candidate in Okanagan at the last provincial election. Another instance of the desirable addition Victoria is securing to her population is that of a Winnipeg gentleman who is about to build a house here, which will form a retreat from the rigors of Manitoba winters.

H. C. Bellinger, of Crofton; C. H. Fraser, of Winnipeg; L. A. Dreyfus, of London; and John Gibson, of Chicago, are in the city. They are guests at the Driad. R. St. Clair, of Chehalis, Wash.; A. E. Suckling, of Vancouver; and Mrs. B. Tomkins, of Nelson, are among those registered at the Vernon hotel.

C. Van Horne, customs inspector, of Seattle, arrived last evening to meet the steamer Queen, which is due to-day. He is at the Dominion. James Crossan, chief of police of Nanaimo; D. G. Perry, M. D., of Duncan; F. C. Jones, of Grand Prairie; and Geo. Cuthbert, of Sidney, are registered at the Victoria.

Miss Mabel Stoval, of Williams, Cal., a visiting Miss Hilda Leiser, of this city. She intends spending two months here. Rev. W. Leslie Clay was among the passengers from Vancouver by the steamer Charnier last evening. Mrs. C. W. Cooney and wife, of Seattle, are in the city. They are among the guests at the Dominion hotel. Wm. G. Follansbee, a well known mining man, of Vernon, is registered at the Dominion hotel. D. Alexandra and wife, of Duncan, are in the city. They are guests at the Victoria.

W. A. SMITH. PREPARING FOR WORK. Executive Committee of the Mining Association Is Organizing For Year's Duties.

ADDRESS TO REV. MR. BLYTH.

At a meeting of the deacons of the First Congregational church last Tuesday evening the following address was presented to Rev. R. B. Blyth, on the eve of his departure for Montreal, California: To the Rev. R. B. Blyth, Pastor First Congregational Church, Victoria:

Dear Brother—We, the undersigned, being the deacons of the above church, leaning with very deep regret of the necessity for your severing your connection with us, desire to place on record our high appreciation of your services as pastor during the three years just passed. Your uniform Christian character, gentleness of disposition and many bearing, together with your many other good qualities, have combined to endear you to the hearts of each member of the church and congregation, and it is with very deep and sincere sorrow that we are compelled to witness your departure from our midst.

We also desire to express our appreciation and thankfulness for your untiring efforts as chairman of the building committee. We recognize that it was largely owing to your efforts that our beautiful church home has been brought to its present state of completion and with so small an amount of debt.

We sincerely hope and pray that the rest and change of climate will speedily restore you to your wonted health and strength and enable you to again take up the work for the Master you so earnestly love and serve.

We assure you we shall ever take a deep interest in your future career and welfare, and trust that the blessing of our Heavenly Father will continue to follow you wherever you may go, and that you and your dear wife, whom to know is to love, may long be spared to labor together in the Master's service.

SIGNED BY THE DEACONS. Rev. Mr. Blyth responded in feeling terms. The address will be handsomely embossed.

ADVANCE IN IRON.

Steel Corporation Purchase at Sixty-Cent a Ton Over Last Month's Prices. (Associated Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day closed a contract with the Bessemer Pig Iron Association for 130,000 tons of pig iron at \$13 per ton at the Valley furnaces. Directly and indirectly this will employ 3,000 men. The price at which the pig iron was sold is an advance of about six cents per ton over the price prevailing in January.

RAILWAYS FOR PHILIPPINES.

(Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 27.—Legislation authorizing the Philippine government to secure a legislative guarantee of four per cent per annum on \$40,000,000 of bonds for railway construction in those islands, is to be introduced in the House next week. This legislation will have the support of the administration through Secretary of War Taft, whose conviction is that railroads are the most essential step in the development of the Philippine Islands.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

(Associated Press.) St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.—Amos B. Ayres, a heavy stockholder in one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the city, has committed suicide by taking carboric acid. He was 62 years of age.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Feb. 27.—Robt. Hayes, a Mount Albert cattle drover, was knocked down by highwaymen in a lane off Adelaide street last night and robbed of \$780.

WHEAT ADVANCES.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Feb. 27.—May wheat closed to-day at \$1.03% and May corn at 50%.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St. FERROL is not only the great medicinal food, supplying nourishment for tissue, blood, nerve and brain, but it is also a magnificent tonic and increases the appetite for all wholesome food. FERROL has no equal as a system builder. SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK FERROL (the Iron-Oil Food) \$1.00 TRY A BOTTLE OF OUR Buttermilk Toilet Lotion FOR CHAPPED HANDS March Weather is Coming. 25c PER BOTTLE. We always have FERROL in stock.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Fruit is nature's laxative. All the laxative and tonic properties extracted from the juices of pure ripe fruits are combined in Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Retail grocery salesman by corresponding with The Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto. Leads of something to their advantage.

WANTED—To sell second-hand buggies and phonographs, in good condition, cheap. Apply Brayshaw's Carriage Works, Broughton street.

WANTED—First-class grocery clerk; none but experienced hand need apply. Hardesty Clarke, Douglas street.

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOM, very central, bath, electric light. "Hex."

FOR SALE—Grocery business; good corner stand, with small, well assorted stock and fixtures. Apply H. G. P. O. Box 564.

FOUND—Gold bracelet. Owner can have same by paying expenses at Times Office.

MARRIAGE DIRECTORY—Free to all. Pay when married. New plan; send no money. For particulars address H. A. Horton, Dept. 349, Toronto, Mich.

DISHEALED HAIR AND BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED—Send fallen hair; four cents postage and receive microscopic diagnosis with booklet on care of hair and scalp. The Western Medicine Co., P. O. Box 888, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FORGET Hebrew ladies' fancy dress in Victoria Hall, Tuesday, March 1st. Admission, 5c. Invitations from H. L. Salmon or committee. Music by Mrs. Davis.

MRS. RUDDEN, teacher of the pianoforte; thorough tuition, pupils rapidly advanced. 89 Henry street, close to Fountain, Victoria.

CANON NEWTON'S "Twenty Years on the Saskatchewan" can be had (75 cents) at the Mikado and 54-Fort street. The Churchman says: "Will be found of consummate interest."

JNO. S. FIELDING, Hamilton, Ontario, consulting engineer. Specialty—improved design of dams.

GRAND RECITAL ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Tuesday, 1st March, 8.30 P.M. SHARP. Artists: Miss Jeanne McAlpine, Mrs. D. E. Campbell, Messrs. Herbert Taylor, W. Kyle Houston, Jesse Longfield, G. Jennings Burnett. Admission, 25 cents; doors open 7.45.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received up to Friday, March 6th, for the erection of a residence on Oak Bay avenue for J. H. McGregor, Esq. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office. F. M. RATTENBURY, Architect.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders for the erection of a house on Avalon road will be received up to noon 5th March. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. S. MACLURE, Architect.

DELEGATES TO BERLIN.

National Council of Women Selects Its Representatives. (Associated Press.) London, Ont., Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the National Council of Women, held here yesterday, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, of Toronto, the national secretary, were appointed delegates with the president, Mrs. Thomson, St. John, N. B., to attend the international council at Berlin, Germany, in June next.

FIRE IN COAL MINE.

May Have to Flood Cameron Colliery to Extinguish It. (Associated Press.) Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 27.—Fire broke out to-day in the Cameron colliery, operated by the Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, causing the plant to shut down and throwing 1,400 men and boys out of employment. The mines may have to be flooded to extinguish the fire.

MRS. CABLE DEAD.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Geo. Cable, wife of the novelist, died last night in the hospital here, in consequence of an operation to which she submitted there some time ago.

UNDER CONTROL.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The fire which started in the business district of this city yesterday morning is still burning in the line, although now, of course, it is under complete control. Over half the block on Main street, between St. Paul and Clinton streets, is a mass of smoking ruins, the walls coated thick with ice. The firemen worked all night, and many of them will have to work to-night also. The Buffalo and Syracuse firemen left for home this morning.

The Philadelphia branch of the Red Cross Society, independent of the National Society, will send ten nurses to Japan in charge of Dr. L. Anita H. McGee, of Washington, D. C. Only those who have seen active service in war will be accepted. The nurses will be under the direction of the Japanese government, which has already accepted the services of the Red Cross Society.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Fruit is nature's laxative. All the laxative and tonic properties extracted from the juices of pure ripe fruits are combined in Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

LEE & FRASER REAL ESTATE AGENTS. FOR \$1,500.00 You can purchase a modern 5-Roomed Cottage, with bathroom, pantry, h. and c. water, also three large lots low, but for market garden and orchard, 55x145 feet each. APPLY 9 AND 11 TROUCE AVENUE.

Money to Loan

At Lowest current rates, on approved security. Large and small amounts.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LD., 40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Modern Electric Apparatus

Stores, Heaters, Curling-Irons, Coffee Pots, Foot Warmers, Laundry Irons, Soldering Irons, Glue Heaters, Pocket Lights, Mincers' Lights, Searchlights, Dynamoes, Motors, Telephones, Signal Bells, Annunciators, Art Fixtures, Brackets, Table Lamps, Medical Batteries, Telegraph Instruments, Shades, Lamps.

The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd., 62 Government Street.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY. MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, MORSE GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 604. WED. 564.

New and Artistic Designs

Photograph Frames

New View Books

Postal Cards in great variety, both in colors and black and white. Postal Cards, Albums and many attractive designs in Hand Bags.

T. N. Hibben & Co. WILL PAY FOR A GOOD PAIR OF HAIR CLIPPERS In two months. See our line at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.25. Specially useful for logging and mining camps, farmers and others, who are out of reach of the barber. Anyone can use them. Mail your order to FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store, 78 Government Street.

A Big Family of Boys

HAIR CLIPPERS

FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store, 78 Government Street.

Steamer Boscowitz

WILL SAIL FOR Naas and Way Ports March 3rd, 9 p.m. JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., Agents.

REGIMENTAL BAND

Drill Hall Concert BASKETBALL

TO-NIGHT. Victoria West vs. Fernwood

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship. A. STEWART COR. YATES AND BLANCHARD STS.

SMITH—At Vancouver, on Feb. 24th, the wife of H. V. Smith, of a son.

MARRIED. DUVAL-DALEY—On the 25th inst., by Rev. Bishop Cridge, at the residence of the bride, Burnside road, John Gilbert Duval to Louise, second daughter of Mr. J. Daley. URQUHART-FOX—At Vancouver, on Feb. 26th, by Rev. J. M. MacLeod, Allan Urquhart and Miss Jennie Fox. ALLAN-ARLKE—At New Westminster, on Feb. 26th, by Rev. G. H. Morden, J. Dool Allan and Miss Florence Arlke. PEPPER-McKIVOR—At Vancouver, on Feb. 24th, by Rev. H. G. MacBeth, Matiland G. Pepper and Miss Lottie McKivor. SMITH-BAIN—At Vancouver, on Feb. 24th, by Rev. C. G. Owen, Francis B. Smith and Miss Rose C. Bain. SMITHSON-MURRAY—At Stevenson, on Feb. 24th, by Rev. J. M. Donaldson, Herbert Smithson and Miss Murray.

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HUDSON'S BAY CO. Sole Agents.

DIED. JOHNSTON—At New Westminster, on Feb. 26th, J. B. Johnston, aged 47 years. O'CONNOR—At Vancouver, on Feb. 26th, Martha O'Connor, aged 70 years.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

My Boyhood Days in Victoria

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood. When fond recollections presents them to view!

As I stated in my experiences in San Francisco in the early fifties, and in consequence of the loss of my father's vessel, near Alberni, we came north to Victoria after gold was discovered in British Columbia.



N. W. CORNER OF H. B. FORT WITH BASTION-OAK TREES GROWING ON BASTION SQUARE.

when Victoria was settled by them only. It was said at the time that you might get anything at the stores, from a needle to an anchor. This might well have been true, for it was the repository of all the company's goods, for supplying their servants with all their necessities.



WEST SIDE OF H. B. FORT ALONG WHARF STREET, FACING THE HARBOR.

Fort street, to above Douglas, where we resided for two years. Fort street looked very different to what it does now. The road was composed of boulders, which, being round, made rough riding on, and so muddy, too! Try and imagine it.

Jug corner, running up for three or four blocks. Where the Brown Jug now stands was a large orchard and garden, surrounded by a whitewashed fence, which ran along Government street to Broughton, taking in the whole block eastward.

The company's bakery, where we got our bread, was across Fort street, on the site of the Five Sisters block, and was a log built house, whitewashed. I think part of the bake house was to be seen in late years in the rear of a carpenter's shop on Broad street, also I think the baker himself is still alive, and named James Stockham.

There was a good story told of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the price of flour and bread, during the gold excitement, which reflected great credit on the chief factor of the company. It was said that a scheme was concocted to corner all the flour in the country (in trust) by some enterprising citizens across the border; and the company was approached by these gentlemen, who proposed to them to buy their whole stock of flour for that purpose.

After we had got settled in our new home the question of sending me to school was discussed, and easily settled, for it was Hobson's choice. The Colonial school, as it was called, was on the site of the present Central school. It was the only one I can think of except Angela college, and maybe a private school. There was a fee of \$5 a year charged, payable quarterly in advance.

After we had left Blanchard street, the way to the school was by pathway through the woods. The country around View and Fort streets, up to Cook, was

very swampy, and covered mostly by willow and alder trees. In fact there was a small swamp or lake on View street, where there was good duck shooting in winter. When I went to the Colonial school in 1859, it was taught by a young man named Kennedy, whose father was Dr. Kennedy, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and whose brother was in the same service. Some months later he resigned and his successor was an Irishman named W. H. Burr, whose temper was quick, like my own, and although he tried to make me a good scholar, I am afraid I did not do him or his teaching justice, and remember two good beatings he gave me, far better than the useful knowledge he tried to inculcate.

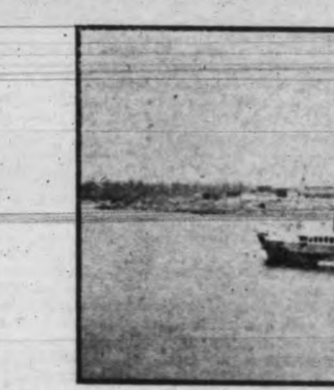
It was thus: Our school might aptly be termed a mixed one, for it consisted of boys and girls, who sat together. This arrangement just suited me, for I was fond of the girls. There were white boys and black boys, Hebrews and Gentiles, and rich and poor, and we all sat close together to economize room. One day a dispute arose between a white boy and a black boy, and ended in a fisty encounter. I was mainly instrumental in bringing it about, and backed my man until the sponge was thrown up by the white boy's friend. Mr. Burr heard of the occurrence through the boys not reporting at

when the school next morning, and an investigation by the master revealed my part in the affair. I was sentenced to be flogged for aiding and abetting. This was announced in the morning, and to be carried out in the afternoon. My friends collected around me after school and various kinds of advice was given me, as to how I should act under the

trying circumstances. After the consultation was over it was decided that I should put on a pair of old gloves, inside out, as it was supposed the cane would not hurt as much that way, and it being dusk at 4 o'clock when we broke up in winter, the master might not see the difference in the color of my hands. I was on hand at fogging time, against the advice of some of my friends, who advised me not to show up. Mr. Burr laid on the cane on my hands, and at first I did not feel it much, but after about half the whipping was given, it got unbearable, and I could not hold out any longer, so I bolted, was stopped, knocked down and eventually I got under the scots and desks, which were followed by the irate master, and hit on any part that was exposed to view. Mr. Burr did not

afternoon drives, and it may be imagined how we boys enjoyed them. We continued friends to the last, and years after I worked like a heaver when he was elected a member of the legislature for Victoria city. And he was godfather to my eldest son, who was named after him. I have still a handsome book given me by Sir James at the last break-up of school before I left.

Sylvestra Layzell, now Mrs. O. C. Hastings, and her sister Lucy, now also married, and Sarah Pointer, now Mrs. Carter. I had nearly forgotten Ned Buckley, who left here for the States and became an actor of some note.



H. B. CO. STEAMER BEAVER, ANCHORED OFF THE H. B. WHARF-THE FIRST STEAMER TO CROSS THE PACIFIC.

give up until he was tired out, and I was glad to take advantage of this fact and get out, and off home, a much wiser if not a better boy. I got little sympathy at home when I told them that I had been whipped for causing a fight between a white boy and a black boy named White. My next whipping was interrupted by the master's wife, who frequently interfered, and by her pleadings for the culprit and offering to go bail for his future good behavior, got him off with lighter punishment. I shall always think kindly of Mrs. Burr, for if ever there was a good, kind-hearted woman it was her. Mr. Burr often went to auctions, and before going appointed a monitor, who had full charge during his absence. One day during his absence all hands vacated our desks and proceeded to the vegetable garden, which contained a good assortment of all kinds, and as boys are known to be over fond of raw carrots and turnips, especially if stolen, we were soon at work digging up our favorite vegetable. After peeling with our jackknives we might have been seen sitting on the fence and school porch eating as only boys can eat. In the midst of our vegetarian feast the lookout announced the distant approach of the master, and then there was a scattering of the boys, as half eaten carrots and turnips were thrown away, and we regained our seats in school looking as innocent as lambs. Then Mr. Burr ap-

peared on the scene. Mr. Burr must have seen us, but was too good-hearted to let on to her husband all she knew. I have said the school was reached by a trail through the woods, and very pretty the woods looked in summer. The school and grounds were surrounded by spreading oaks, which covered that part of the city, or country as it was then called, and it was under these trees we sat with the girls and ate our lunch, or rested in the shade after our innings at ball. Wild flowers, that now are found miles away, were found there in profusion. We children always took our lunches, it being considered too far to go home for the midday meal.

Many will remember the old school house which was pulled down to make way for the present Central school. It was built of square logs and white washed, and was occupied by the master and his family. The school proper occupied only about a third of the building, and was a large room extending from the front to the back of the building. Of the old boys and girls who survive those early school days I can think of these: Judge Harrison, John Elford, of Elford & Smith; Theophilus Elford, of Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, and Mr. Anderson, of Saanich; the Toimie and Finlayson boys; Edward Wall (late Erskine & Wall); Ernest Leigh (son of the late city clerk, now of San Francisco); and John and Fred Meerey, also of San Francisco. Of the girls there are Sarah Allatt, now Mrs. J. W. Wrightworth,



INSIDE VIEW OF H. B. FORT, FEBRUARY, 1859. THE GATE OPENS ON FORT STREET. THE BUILDINGS ON EACH SIDE WERE USED FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCES. THE BELL TOWER IS PLAINLY SEEN.

afternoon drives, and it may be imagined how we boys enjoyed them. We continued friends to the last, and years after I worked like a heaver when he was elected a member of the legislature for Victoria city. And he was godfather to my eldest son, who was named after him. I have still a handsome book given me by Sir James at the last break-up of school before I left.

Our Bathing Excursions. We now and then hear complaints by prudish people of the boys bathing on Victoria Arm, on Deadman's Island and elsewhere without a full bathing suit. What would they say to the boys of my time bathing in Nature's suit only, and that on the waterfront from James Bay bridge all around to the Hudson's Bay Company's wharf? We bathed there at all times, and to our hearts' content, and never was exception taken to it by the authorities, or in fact by anyone.

Use is second nature, and I suppose that accounted for it. Have any of my readers ever seen Deadman's Island (the island opposite Leigh's mill), when it was covered with trees and shrubs? Well up these trees were corpses of Indians fastened up in trunks and cracker boxes, but mostly trunks, the bodies being doubled up to make them fit in the trunk, and then suspended like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth. There were also some Indians buried in the shallow soil, and surrounded by fences, and again boxes of corpses were

filled one on top of the other. This island was a favorite place of the school boys, as a rendezvous for swimming, and many a summer's afternoon and Saturday I spent there in the good old days gone by.

I shall now relate an incident of one of these expeditions to the island by myself and three others. I can remember the names of only two of the expedition of that Saturday, and I might say that they were my school fellows of the Collegiate school, which occupied the site of Mr. Ellis's residence on Church Hill, and was afterwards burnt down. I left the Colonial school in 1860, and transferred to the Collegiate school, which was conducted as a church institution. Rev. C. T. Woods was principal, with Rev. Reese, Cantab Williams, and Messrs. Vincent and Palmer, French and drawing and music, as the full staff. Well, about the Deadman's Island affair. One Saturday afternoon in midsummer four of us, one being Robt. Branks, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Powell; Wm. Galley, Jas. Estall, the fourth I cannot now remember, hired a boat at Lachapelle's, near James Bay bridge, and made for Deadman's Island. We enjoyed the luxury of running about the island like the savages on Robinson Crusoe's island, then dived into deep water, swam around for a time and landed to dry and warm ourselves at a fire we had made for that purpose. All boys know that a fire is indispensable to swimming and bathing.

While squatting on the ground around the fire the idea struck me that by the way the wind was blowing it would not take much encouragement for the fire to take hold of some of the boxes of bones, which may have represented an Indian chief, his wife or child. I then proposed that we accidentally on purpose "set fire to the whole lot." After a council of war it was finally decided to carry out my suggestion, as a grand wind-up of our day's outing. Time after time we dived off, swam around till tired, and then came ashore to dry ourselves at the fire. This is the exact routine of these present swimming expeditions of these present times, and will be to the end of all time. We got tired of it at last and dressed, preparing to go home, when the subject of the firing of the Indian corpses was again discussed. Should we do it or not? Robert Branks was with me all right, but one boy was fearful of the consequences.

"The chief and all the Indians on the Singshish reserve would soon see the fire and would be after us." There was something in this, for there were hundreds then, where there are now dozens, and it was risky.

After each had said his say, we put it to the vote, and it was carried three to one that the fire take place. We set fire to a lot of pieces of broken coffins at two separate places alongside a pile of boxes or trunks of bones. Then we made all haste to get aboard our craft, up sail and away. We had barely reached the bottom of Johnson street to the Indian reserve, when the fire could be seen plainly as having been a success, from our point of view. So much so that we made greater haste to get to the boat-house. We lost no time in settling up for the boat hire, and making the best of our legs in getting home. The paper next morning was early sought for, and with fear and trembling too. There was good reason for fear, for the paper gave an account of the affair. The Indians had made complaint to the police, and they were searching for the culprits. I was afraid to go out at all, much less to go to school, and every knock at the door made me start. I at last confessed to my parents my share in the business, and it was decided that I must "lay low" for a few days, and lucky it was for me I did not get what I deserved, a good whipping as my mother said. The quartette of boys kept their counsel, and we escaped a visit from the police.

Some time later we visited the island to see the result of the fire, and found that all traces of the burying ground had

vanished, the surface of the island being swept clean, not a trace of boxes, bones or trees, and it has remained so till this day.

The Expeditions to Hillside Farm. In the absence of Chinese market gardens, and the kitchen garden now attached to most homesteads, we had to go to a distance for our vegetables. It took us the best part of a day to go to Hillside Farm for a sack of assorted vegetables. Several boys would start together for this trip into the country. It is astonishing how the absence of streets or roads lengthens this distance, and so it was then. We started after breakfast and took our lunch, going across country by trail, each with a sack, which was filled by old "Willie Pottinger," the gardener, for a shilling. Very good and fresh they were, and very cheap this was considered. With our loads we started for home, and the further we got from Hillside the heavier the vegetables got, and therefore the more stoppages we made to rest. At last Fort and Blanchard streets were in sight, and we were home again, tired out and hungry as hunters.

"The Hudson's Bay Fort Again." The last I remember of the fort was during the contest brought on by the burning question of the day, namely, Union and Tariff vs. Free Port. The Mainland represented Tariff and the

Island Free Port. Should we join with the Mainland with a tariff or remain Free Port. The hustings was erected in the fort, and the pros and cons were discussed by the rival candidates. I took part, although too young to vote, and worked day and night for my friend, Amor De Cosmos, who was in favor of union and tariff, and we won the day too. So ends the reminiscences of a Victoria school boy in the pioneer days, and hoping it may bring pleasing recollections to the old school boys to-day, who may care to read the memoirs of one of their number.



THE COLONEL (From the Depths)-LET'S BURY THE HATCHET, DAN. LET'S BURY THE HATCHET.

Island Free Port. Should we join with the Mainland with a tariff or remain Free Port. The hustings was erected in the fort, and the pros and cons were discussed by the rival candidates. I took part, although too young to vote, and worked day and night for my friend, Amor De Cosmos, who was in favor of union and tariff, and we won the day too.

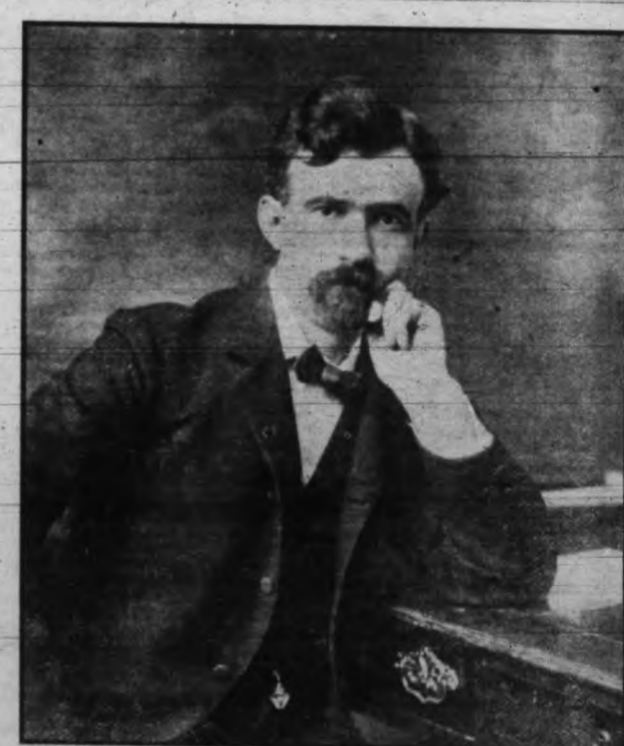
So ends the reminiscences of a Victoria school boy in the pioneer days, and hoping it may bring pleasing recollections to the old school boys to-day, who may care to read the memoirs of one of their number.

A LAND OF MYSTERY. There are at this moment only three living Europeans who have ever been in the centre of Arabia—that is to say, in Nadsjel, in the heart of the land—and two of them were Englishmen, said D. G. Hogarth in a lecture on Arabia in London. He only knew three living Europeans who had ever gone to Mecca and come back alive to tell the tale. This was all the more remarkable when they remembered the history of the country, and that its influence upon the whole of the old world had been, and still was, immense. It was the centre and well-spring of pure Semitism; it originated the third of the three great Semitic religions. It might be held to have originated Judaism and determined the character of early Christianity.

acquired the property, which justifies his boast that "like every other great politician, am now the proud possessor of a personal organ."

Mr. Ross was an alderman of the city of Greenwood for four years, and during the recent provincial elections organized the Liberal party in twelve constituencies of Kootenay.

The Liberal candidate is a native of a county to which British Columbia owes much of its population—Bruce. He was born in 1870. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, and will be an able champion of sound Liberal doctrine in the approaching fight.



DUNCAN ROSS, Liberal Candidate For Yale-Cariboo.

interested in the choice of the Liberals or Yale-Cariboo in connection with the approaching Dominion campaign, for Mr. Ross, who will bear the Liberal lance in that fight, was formerly a resident of the city. He came to this province in 1890, and taught school for four years, quitting that profession to take up journalistic work on the Times. From the Times Mr. Ross went to Greenwood, which has ever since been the base of his journalistic and political activities. He purchased an interest in the Round Bay Creek Times in 1897, and later on

The Children's Corner

Scenes From Canadian History.

No. 18.



It is a day of rejoicing in the little city. Banners wave and cannon boom from the fortresses in welcome. Met by a train of priests and officers, the new-comers, an elderly woman of noble bearing, with her youthful and beautiful companion, accompanied by three young men, walk proudly, kissing the soil of Canada.

Answer to last week's scene.—The arrival of Governor Charles Huault de Montigny, 1636.

The Two Kings.

A powerful King once lay very ill in his palace. So sick, indeed, was he that the court physicians had quite given up all hope of his recovery. Bidding the monarch, therefore, to prepare himself for his approaching end, they retired into an adjoining room in order to add up their tremendous bill.

The poor King, thus left by himself, felt very desolate, and tears rolled down his cheeks as he reflected how little his power and wealth could avail him at this juncture. Overcome by these melancholy thoughts, he could not help exclaiming aloud:

"How willingly would I not give my kingdom to be freed from this malady!"

As he uttered these words a tall, pale stranger, in a black cloak, appeared from behind a thick curtain and said:

"Tell me, O King, whether you are in earnest in saying this thing, for if you speak merely in jest I will go from whence I came."

"Who are you?" said the King.

"The stranger smiled slightly, and bowed.

"Who or what I am matters nothing," he quietly replied. "It is sufficient for you that I offer you your health in exchange for your kingdom. Do you care to make the bargain?"

"With all my heart," returned the dying man, "for without my health I should most certainly lose my crown in any case."

"Then rise," said the stranger, holding out his hand for the King's assistance. The touch of the mysterious stranger seemed to fill the other with fresh life, so that he was able to jump out of bed quite nimbly, and before he had reached the dressing table the King felt as well as ever he had before. He instantly prepared to don his royal robes and to fix his heavy golden crown on his head, when the man in black stopped him with a gesture.

"Remember that we have now changed places," he said. And with these words he quickly took off his black cloak, which he put round the King's shoulders, whilst he himself took possession of the crimson mantle and golden crown. When he had assumed these he sternly bade the real King to depart from his presence. And he looked so grim that the unhappy monarch was glad to escape from the palace as quickly as he possibly could.

Once outside, however, he passed to ask himself what he should next do.

"How shall I get food and shelter," he wondered, "since none now will know me in my disguised raiment? I fear that if I tell them my story they will only laugh at me for an impostor."

As night was drawing on, however, and as he felt very hungry besides, he decided that he would risk calling upon one of his chief nobles in order to ask his help for a little while until he had formed his future plans. Alas, it turned out as he had expected, only worse, for the servants of the big house drove him away with hard and insulting words.

That night he slept under a hedge in the country, and the next day he spent in wandering about in search of berries, since he was half-starved. The following morning, however, he was fortunate enough to meet with an old miller, who happened to be driving home from market, and him he stopped to ask for help.

"For perhaps," said the forlorn King to himself, "where the rich have denied me help, the poor more charitable."

The good old man immediately took pity on the stranger. "As it chances, I have just lost my handy-lead," said he, "and if you care to take his place you are welcome to do so." The King joyfully ac-

cepted his offer, and jumped into the cart to be driven to the miller's home.

The work of the mill was very hard, indeed, for all day long the former monarch was employed in carrying sacks of flour from one place to another, until his back ached with the exertion. The fare, too, was exceedingly coarse and he had to eat, while the miller slept on a wooden board. Nevertheless, because the miller was kind and did his best to make the young man happy, the King for a time was able to bear his changed life with some degree of comfort. Then gradually he became sad and melancholy, and at last, the young man came to his employer and announced his intention of leaving the mill.

The excellent old man was greatly grieved when he heard this, and immediately asked to know the reason.

"I cannot tell you, for I do not think I know it myself," replied the King. "I only know that I must leave you or else remain miserable."

"If you will stop with me," said the miller, "I will adopt you as my son, for truly I have grown to love you as my own child during the time you have been here." And he begged so hard that at last the disguised King consented to remain. So he became the miller's son, with two suits of clothes and a pipe of tobacco to smoke on the holy day. But at the end of another six months he again came to the old man and said that he must depart. But the miller said:

"My son, why must you leave me thus? Ever since I adopted you, and I ask only that you give me your affection."

"Then the King said:

"Father I must tell you the truth—which is that I am pining for my old life. Whereupon he told the miller his entire story, adding, "Somehow—I know not why—I feel that I must go back and ask to be placed in my old position as King—yet although this may mean my death the next day."

In vain his adopted father pointed out the folly of this proceeding.

"Nevertheless, I must depart," said the monarch, sorrowfully.

So he packed his knapsack—in which he did not forget to include the stranger's black cloak—and took leave of his new parent with many tears.

After a long journey he reached the capital city of his native kingdom, when he at once made his way into the presence of the new Prince. The pale man was sitting on the throne, wearing the jewelled crown and crimson robes, and surrounded by a band of courtiers. Boldly, but to his astonishment, no sooner had the other caught sight of him than he sprang forward to meet him with every sign of rejoicing.

"Take back what you have given," he cried, and return me my black cloak, for I am sick to death of courts."

And so saying he eagerly tore off his royal robes and put the secret into the miller King's hands. When he had done this all the people recognized their old Prince again, and welcomed him with immense joy. Then the pale stranger, who was tired of being a King, disappeared, and was never heard of again.

"500 PEOPLE BADLY BENT" have in effect used these words in speaking of the curative qualities of South American Rheumatism Cure—"My legs were crippled"—"My hands were distorted"—"My joints were swollen"—"My back was bent double"—"My pain was excruciating"—"Bedridden for years." This great remedy has been the heaven-sent agent that worked a permanent cure. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—130.

THE PLAYMATES.

By H. E. Doe.

I shall always see, through the coming years, Unfaded by time and undimmed by fog, A picture on memory's wall, I seem, Of a bright-faced boy and a great black dog.

I shall see them playing their games of "Catch," 'Neath the orchard trees; yes, over and over.

I shall hear the tones of that childish voice, As it calls in glee, "Come, Rover, Rover."

I shall see the gleam of the boy's bright hair, All mingled with curls of glossiest jet, As the tired head rests with childish grace On the arched neck of his faithful pet.

I shall see the face so winsome and sweet, I shall hear the voice so merry and glad, That said to me, "Hattie, I love him the best Of anything I ever had."

TEN LITTLE TIN SOLDIERS.

Ten little tin soldiers lay all in a row, Stretched out on the nursery floor, Just where they could see with their sharp little eyes,

Through the crack that was under the door.

Their captain had left them all for the night, And said, as he crept into bed, "If anyone tries to come into the room, You must fire and shoot him stone-dead."

The hours went by, and the ten little guns Were aimed at the crack near the door, When all of a sudden the crack stretched and grew, And somebody opened the door.

Bang! bang! went the guns—the soldiers all fired, But nobody seemed to be dead; Instead they all heard a soft kiss in the dark, "Good-night, dear!" a loving voice said.

Then all the ten soldiers shook badly with fright, And whispered low one to another, "How lucky it was that our guns were so small! What if we had killed Tommy's mother?" —Youth's Companion.

THE JACK RABBIT'S JOKE.

There was a Jack rabbit that lived on the plains, He was a fine rabbit to see; There came a small saddle who carried a gun.

He said, "There's a rabbit for me." But the jackie he rose and he stood up so tall, That the laddie was frightened away.

And the rabbit he rolled on his back and laughed, And he flapped his long ears as he lay. —Arthur Ward.

DAISY'S ADVENTURES.

Daisy was a very lucky little girl, since she had a whole farmyard full of pets to amuse her all day long.

Every morning after breakfast she would go out to feed the chickens in the outhouse, after which she would walk round the garden followed by Tibby, the old gray hen. She and Tibby were great friends, and were nearly always together, the bird following Daisy all round the grounds, and into the house, too, sometimes. It used to be rather funny to see her warming herself in front of the kitchen fire, as she would sometimes do when the weather was cold. Then Tibby would accompany Daisy when she went to visit her other pets, these being a large white, blind rabbit and a tame black jackdaw. I am sorry to say that Tibby and the jackdaw did not get on at all well together, so that Daisy and the rabbit generally had to act as peace-makers whenever the two birds met.

One morning Daisy and her mamma were sitting at breakfast, when the mamma said:

"I have lost my gold locket and chain, and I am quite sure that I left it on my dressing table. I wonder if you could find it for me, Daisy?"

Of course Daisy at once said she would do her best, but although mamma and the little girl, and nurse, too, looked as carefully as they could, no locket and chain could they discover. This made Daisy very sorry, especially as she saw how grieved her mother was at the loss of her trinket, and so she went out into the garden that morning feeling very sad, instead of being merry, as was usually the case.

When Tibby saw this the motherly old bird looked quite concerned, so that Daisy very soon told her all about the missing ornament. "If I could only get it back," added the little girl, "I would willingly give up all the birthday presents I am expecting next week." And I think this was very nice of her, especially as she had been promised a kitten and a big doll, besides a new bicycle, which she liked best of all.

The hen looked very thoughtful on hearing the story, but although she said nothing, Daisy quite understood that the bird would help her if she could.

When Daisy saw her father that evening she went up to him very quietly, and said: "Please, daddy, will you bring mother another locket and chain instead of getting me the bicycle you promised. I want very much to give it to her on my birthday."

And father—who was looking very pleased at getting something promised, so that Daisy felt glad again. "After all," she said to herself, "it is very nice to be seven years old, even when one is doing without a new bicycle."

After this three days passed by very quickly, but on the fourth morning when Daisy went into the yard, Tibby ran up to her, very excited about something, and kept running on in front of its young mistress and looking back each minute to see if she were being followed.

"I wonder what she wants?" said Daisy to herself, and a little amused, as you would have been if you had seen how funny the old bird had suddenly grown. She followed the hen to the end of the garden,

where Blind Rabbit and Master Jackdaw were, as usual, together, pecking about. Directly the jackdaw caught sight of Tibby he began at once to be over polite in his own language, since this was his way of making himself disagreeable to the hen, who, of her part, was rather touchy, and could stand no nonsense of any kind. The poor old rabbit, rather rudely placing himself in front of the quarrelsome jackdaw as Daisy and the hen approached, but his motive was good, as Daisy well saw. So she dropped a piece of sugar into his outstretched paws as he stood erect—which was the one little trick he knew. Meanwhile Tibby commenced, violently to scratch the earth near her with her claws.

At first none of the others noticed what she was about. Presently, however, with loud cries of rage, Master Jackdaw darted down from his perch on the branch of a neighboring tree, and, chattering angrily, made his way up to the spot where the hen was speaking the truth—that one morning, if it hadn't been for Daisy—who followed him quickly—I think he would have been decidedly rude to the old lady. It is certainly not pleasant to be pecked—even by birds of quality.

Tibby, however, was clucking more loudly than before, so that Daisy could not help catching sight of something before her which was glistering on the upturned ground. Stooping down, she could scarcely contain her joy, for there, hidden cunningly in the mould, was the identical locket and chain which had been lost.

Full of wonder, she picked up the recovered treasure, whilst Tibby stood by, overjoyed, and the jackdaw looked half angry and half ashamed of himself. The poor old rabbit, of course, didn't know what it was all about, and waited there helpless, until his friend began to explain things. It would appear—as if, as the jackdaw said, and I have no reason to doubt that he was speaking the truth—that one morning, whilst flying from tree to tree, he caught sight—through an open window—of some glistering object on a table. As he had already heard Daisy speaking of her birthday, he innocently thought that here was a chance to make her a nice present. So, without thinking it any harm, he simply hopped into the room and picked up the ornament, and then, as he was going for safety—so he told Blind Rabbit—he buried it in the garden until the birthday should arrive, contenting himself each day with digging up his treasure and looking at it for a little while.

Meanwhile Daisy, who felt even too much excited to speak Jack at all, ran into the house, where with great delight, she got her bicycle after all, but I am afraid she never quite understood why her pet stole the necklace, which, I think, is rather a pity. However, the blind rabbit knew all about it, and he and the daw Elephant appear at the seven-everything becomes suddenly quiet, and you would never believe that the young monkeys were capable of playing tricks or of throwing nuts at each other's heads—as they are rather fond of doing in play-time. Mrs. Elephant, as a rule, is good tempered, but on such occasions she becomes terribly angry. Then she bellows, and when she does that the whole forest shakes, the leaves on the trees falling to the ground, and the sleeping serpents in the green hollows waking up and wondering what on earth it is all about.

Yes, it is a terrible thing to see an elephant in real temper, and if she is frightfully angry an elephant schoolmistress, forgetting how small the children are, will sometimes tear up a whole tree by the roots, trunk and all, to serve the purpose of a birch-rod. But, of course, all the monkeys then hide themselves away, so that really she doesn't do so much damage after all.

Rather a funny thing happened at one Jungle school that I know of. The teacher of it had once been in a menagerie in England, but somehow or other had got back to the jungle again. Ever after, however, she was immensely proud of her visit to civilized countries, and was always using a little bits of English in her conversation. And that made the monkeys rather cross, as of course they had never left the jungle themselves and did not know any language except their own. Then she would try to be fashionable by wearing the very latest fashions and things, so one day a mischievous monkey determined to play a trick on her. The schoolmistress elephant had just bought herself a fine new box to wear round her neck, and this she would keep on her desk all the morning.

The monkey, however, succeeded in getting the box, and hiding it amid some ferns. Then he persuaded a snake friend of his to coil himself on the table in its place, and it really looked exactly like a box. After school was over Mrs. Elephant put on her bonnet as usual, and, as she was very short-sighted, she walked very carefully round the desk.

Then she went out into the jungle, and the naughty monkey followed close behind. As the schoolmistress walked alone, no doubt feeling very proud of her nice new ruffie, she suddenly found it grow tighter and tighter round her neck, until at last she thought she was going to choke. Very much frightened, she bellowed out for help, and the monkey had only just time to get out of the way when a

THE POLAR BEAR.

He was the first boat that I called on; in fact, it was so very cold the day I chose for my visit that I thought it seemed quite reasonable to begin with him. But, dear me! it was freezing, standing still outside the door and then my coat, you see, wasn't so warm as his lovely, thick, white one. And the Polar bear really seemed pleased to see me, and bowed in his "benish" way—which was rather a clumsy one—behind the bars of his cage, as he remarked in a breezy sort of way: "Hail! Aunt Alicia, is it? Well, I'm glad you haven't forgotten your big nephew at the Zoo!" Fancy being "aunt" to a bear! Isn't it ridiculous? "Here are the season's coldest greetings to you!"

I remarked that our greetings were usually "warm"; but he answered, rather contemptuously, that in his part of the world that was how they put it.

"Ah! you should just see my Polar palaces," he was grand; I can tell you—made out of a huge iceberg, so cold and big and blue; and didn't I sail the Northern sea 'in fine style'? Besides, there were the ice mountains!"

"Ice mountains?" I interrupted; for I thought he was trying to deceive me with some of his "travellers' tales."

"Yes, rather. Where do you suppose we do our hunting? For that's how we spend our time—hunting and swimming."

I expect I looked a bit unbelieving as I murmured: "Fancy you being able to swim!"

"Swim! I should just think I could. Why, we Polar bears are the champion swimmers in Benst-Land, and have taken the gold medal each year since it was first awarded. Unfortunately, however, there's no room here." And the bear wiped away a furtive tear of regret with his great paw as he spoke. "Yes, the sea's our special element, and we are quite at home in it. As for my diving—well, you should just see me take a 'header' after a fish, till up I come again with it in my mouth."

But here I stopped him going on. "Well, you see, Aunt Alicia," he resumed, apologetically, "we bears should starve if we didn't eat the seals, for there are no 'stores' or 'butchers' shops in the Arctic regions."

I didn't quite know what to say, for of course I couldn't contradict him, but I made up my mind that, later, I would hear the seals' point of view in the matter. Meanwhile the Polar Bear looked quite sad, as if he were thinking of old associations. "Yes," he murmured, as if to himself, "no butchers' shops in that great lone land! And it is lonely, I can tell you; miles and miles of ice and snow and crackless wastes, where no man's foot has trod; all of it our very own, where the stars shine out in this cold, clear sky like diamonds, and no sound disturbs the charmed hush of those long spells of twilight that brood over the silent world." Evidently the Polar Bear was absorbed in his reminiscences.

"If all sounds to me rather gloomy," I said.

"Oh, but we have our own illuminations," he answered; "the 'Northern light' or 'aurora borealis.'"

I felt rather smugged, for not having seen them I couldn't venture an opinion.

"Now, is there anything else you would like to know?" he asked gruffly.

"Well, do you think you could sing a song?" I ventured.

The Polar Bear was instantly seized with a violent fit of coughing. "The fact is, I'm awfully sorry. I've got no voice; a cold in my throat has left me quite husky—that's the proper thing to say when you're asked to sing, isn't it?"

"You silly old bear," I exclaimed, "just as if we expected Polar Bears to do the proper thing, 'so 'tune up.'" And this is

PUTTING BABY ASLEEP.

If baby is restless or sleepless do not give him any medicines to make it sleep. These medicines always contain opiates, and you are merely drugging the little one into temporary insensibility—in fact you are placing his life in peril. Restlessness and sleeplessness is usually the result of some trouble of the stomach or bowels, and if this is removed the child will sleep naturally, and awake bright and healthy. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and the mother has a solemn assurance that the medicine contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Louis Reville, Gawas, Ont., says: "My baby suffered from colic, cried a great deal and was very sleepless. After giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared and through giving him an occasional Tablet since, he has always been healthy, and is now a strong, rugged child. No mother should ever be without the Tablets in the house." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any dealer in medicine, or if you write to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., the Tablets will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box.

Between London and Birmingham, a distance of 113 miles, there are 19 down and 17 up trains, the fastest time being two hours. From Liverpool to Manchester there are from 13 to 17 services with London, the fastest trains taking 3 1/2 hours for the 153 1/2 miles from Manchester, and 3 hours 55 minutes for the journey of 201 miles from Liverpool. The 401 miles between Euston and Glasgow are covered in 8 1/2 hours, there being eight trains a day for the down and seven for the up journey.



The Old Homesteads.

Historic Monuments to the Thrift of Our Ancestors.

It is as natural for us to love the trees, the meadows, the old homesteads, as it is to want food and drink. Our ancestors built well when they erected those old mansions, the walls of which are in many cases as firm and good to-day as they were one hundred and fifty years ago. Our ancestors lived more simply lives than we do at the present day. They lived closer to nature. They lived in the sunshine and out of doors. As a rule they ate simple foods and easily digested them. To-day the American people eat fast, eat unwholesome foods and are shut up in dark and close offices, shops and ill-ventilated rooms. Nature provides us with all we need for life if we only can take advantage of the good air, sunshine and eat good fruits and vegetables. Nature also provides the remedy for ill-health and stomach troubles in its roots, herbs and barks. Some forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, now chief of staff to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found that certain herbs, roots and barks, when made into a concentrated extract, helped in the assimilation of the food and purified the blood. This "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce makes pure rich blood. Every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. The reason many patent medicines fail in curing disease and eradicating poisons from the blood is because they contain large quantities of alcohol. Dr. R. V. Pierce never believed in the use of alcohol for a medicinal tonic, as he found it shrunk up the red blood corpuscles, and although it might give temporary benefit, it did no last good. Any one can easily prove that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol by simple distillation. Therefore do not permit the dealer to persuade you that he makes something better, or knows of something "just as good," for it is almost certain to contain alcohol or narcotics, and will not do you the lasting good which this "Discovery" of Dr. Pierce is sure to do.

"Thousands of people have given their testimony as to its merit, and lack of food permits us to publish a few of the many letters received every day from those who have tested its merits. The reason they speak so highly of it is because it supplies the needed strength to the body to throw off a cold—to prevent catarrh, pneumonia or consumption. By its nourishing qualities the body is filled with renewed vitality and for the weak—some poor suffering woman—to recover from sickness it is the safest tonic one can take."

"I would be ungrateful indeed," writes Mrs. J. M. Kiziar, of Murfreesboro, Ark., "should I not do all I could to assist you in your great effort to relieve the suffering. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be the means of helping some poor suffering woman to find relief, as I have done. Words fail to express my gratitude to you and to the Faculty of your Institute for the relief from the great suffering I so long endure. I consider my cure almost miraculous. Six years ago my health began to fail. I took many different kinds of patent medicine, was treated

by two or three different physicians but steadily grew worse. Had almost given up in despair, when I decided to try Dr. Pierce's medicine, as a last resort. I learned that he invited all the sick and suffering to consult him, so thought I would write and place my case in his hands. He kindly answered my letter advising a course of his medicine. I sent for Dr. Pierce's book, the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read it carefully as I could. My disease was so complicated I had but little hope. I was suffering from inflammation and congestion of stomach and liver, piles, ulceration of womb, also prostrated, congestion and irritation of ovaries. At the time I commenced treatment with Dr. Pierce, I was greatly emaciated, complexion pale and sallow, eyes lifeless, and sick and tired all over. Would have weak spells so I could hardly move hand or foot. All the nourishment I could take was a little milk and cracker—even then I would suffer untold agony. Did not dare take a drink of cold water. Had a dreadful headache

all the time; back ached so I could not rest day nor night; pain in side under shoulder-blade and in back of neck; had a ringing or roaring in ear, night-sweats, chilly sensations and hot flushes, also palpitation of heart, and menstrual derangement. Hands and feet were cold and felt numb or 'asleep.' By the time I had taken one bottle each of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' I felt some better, my head and stomach did not pain me so much, and, as I persisted in the treatment, one-by-one my aches and pains disappeared. Now I can eat anything I want and can do the housework for a family of six. I now enjoy better health than for several years past."

"When first I commenced taking your remedies," writes Mr. E. F. Cingmarrs, of 533 Penn avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., "I had been for four months under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city for catarrh and stomach trouble, rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you and stated my case, and after receiving your instructions I followed them closely. After taking five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve, and decided to continue the medicine and observe your instructions regarding hygienic treatment. It is now nearly six months since I commenced your treatment and I can say that I am well and never felt better in my life. Am very grateful to you for what your medicine has done for me."

"Nine or ten years ago my health became very poor, and in 1892 was so far gone that good doctors pronounced my case the worst they had ever treated," writes Mr. Harvey Phipps, of Florence, Ala. "I had acute stomach trouble, liver complaint, catarrh, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I finally took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and in a few days noticed a decided improvement. When I had used three bottles of the 'Discovery' I was a new man; could eat mince pie for supper, go to bed at seven p.m., and sleep until seven a.m."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent on receipt of stamps to pay for mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, 21 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

CLOCK THAT KINDLES FIRE.

A Device Which is a Blessing to Early Risers.

An automatic fire kindler, the operation of which is regulated by an ordinary alarm clock, will doubtless appeal to every person whose duties include getting up early to start the fire in the kitchen stove, says a writer in the New York Evening Post.

With this new contrivance installed in the house, it is necessary, upon retiring, simply to assemble the fuel in the stove or any receptacle, connect an attachment to the clock, and set the latter at any required hour. When the alarm sounds a fulminate is lighted, which, communicating with an inflammable substance in the stove, range, furnace, or grate, immediately starts the fire. By the time the householder or servant is up the fire is burning briskly, and the water is boiling.

It is claimed that these new devices may be so set that they will start fires whenever wanted, and thus have a home thoroughly heated before the occupants stir from their beds.

From the back of the clock used in connection with the automatic fire kindler extends a shaft on which is mounted a rotary friction disc or pulley, the periphery of which is milled or otherwise designed to create friction when rotated in contact with a relatively stationary member. By the operation of a pivotal arm, a lug and spring and other attachments in connection with the rotary disc, this entire external mechanism is set in motion when the alarm is released.

Instantly a fuse, with an easily ignited fulminate at its end, and held in place by a slot opening against the friction wheel, is set afire. The flame, properly confined within the metallic slot, travels instantly over the fulminate strand, which is saturated with a free burning ingredient. The clock may be set on a nearby shelf, or on the back of the stove, or a furnace project-

tion. As even a small and cheap alarm clock may be utilized and as the tube incased fire strand may be safely controlled, that part of the problem is very simple. Moreover, any kind of kindling substance ordinarily used may be utilized. The fuse may be employed merely to ignite paper under the regulation kindling wood fire, with coal or cedarwood on top. In such cases the action is similar to that of a match, or, rather, several matches lighted simultaneously, and burning longer than ordinary matches.

A Bristol carrier bought for £20 a horse, advertised as being very quiet and capable of drawing a load of a ton. The first and only time the horse was put in a van, 29 men could not make the animal move. It was found to be lame, in all four legs. Arthur Phillips, the dealer who sold the horse, was given six months' imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences.

Billiards is decreasing in popularity in France. The number of tables in use has decreased from 90,000 in 1880 to 80,000 at present.

Turned the Tide

IN HALF AN HOUR AFTER MR. LAVERS TOOK THE FIRST DOSE OF DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART HE WAS ON THE ROAD TO PERMANENT RECOVERY.

"I was under treatment with some of the best physicians in London (England) for what they diagnosed as incurable heart trouble. I suffered agonies through pain about my heart, fainting spells, palpitation and exhaustion. As a drowning man grasps at a straw, I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. The first bottle relieved me greatly, and when I had used two bottles all the symptoms of my heart trouble had left me."—A. Lavers, Collingwood, Ont.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Eczema, Scab, Itch, and other skin diseases.

The Perverse Husband And the Parcel

BY J. J. BELL, AUTHOR OF "WEBB MACGREGOR, IN LADIES' HOME JOURNAL"

"There's a parcel for you, Jack," said the Angel, as she entered the study. "The postman handed it in just now."

"Thanks," said I, laying it at my side and returning to the evening paper. "And letters?" I inquired casually.

"Just one from mother. She wants us to go to town this day week. But, of course, we can't, when your friend Mr. Haddock is coming. How long do you think he will stay?"

"Shouldn't think he'd be able to spare more than a couple of days. I expect he'll want to go fishing most of the time."

"It's queer how so many literary men delight in fishing. I fancy it's because they lead such an uncertain existence generally," remarked the Angel.

"Oh, but Haddock isn't really a literary man," said I. "He's a publisher. Still, he's an exceedingly nice fellow, though I dare say you could make him even nicer."

"Don't be silly, Jack. Besides, I don't suppose I shall see much of him."

"He won't need to see much of you to be charmed, dear," I observed tenderly.

"Will you never grow up?" she asked, laughing.

"Ladies first," I returned. "But seriously, my elder chum, Haddock, is coming here to talk business—at least, he's coming to listen while I endeavor to convince him that I can make his fortune."

"I'm sure you will, Jack," she said kindly.

"I'm sure I shan't, dear, unless he happens to be in a perfectly serene frame of mind. You are my only hope."

"But, goodness me, Jack! what can I do?"

"Make him feel happy and pleased with himself. Remember how you bewitched old Uncle Moses, who's as cranked as old Charlie was, till his wife stopped praying for death to end her sufferings?"

"You do exaggerate, Jack! I'm sure I did nothing extraordinary for your uncle."

"Well, I don't know what you did; only you might repeat it for Haddock's benefit, and—"

"Aren't you going to open your parcel?"

"Oh, there's no hurry. As I was saying, you—"

"All right, Jack, but I must write to mother at once. And then we'll have supper. Do open your parcel, like a good boy. Perhaps it's something nice. It looks like a box under the brown paper. What do you think can be in it?"

"Haven't the vaguest notion. But I dare say it will keep."

"Well, I must fly to my letter-writing. But I really think you should open it, Jack."

"Why, what's the hurry?" I inquired teasingly.

"Oh, because—well, I always open parcels the moment I get them."

"So you do, dear; but then, I'm different. Somehow, I haven't the slightest desire to open this parcel."

"You're so silly, Jack," said the Angel in a pitying voice.

"Run away and write your letter," I returned. "I'm wearying for supper."

"I shan't be long," she said, as she left the room. A moment later she reopened the door and peeped in her head. "Jack, do open the parcel. I'm dying to know what's in it."

"I never encourage curiosity in any way," I returned severely. "Run away, little girl."

As a matter of fact I was quite curious to learn what the parcel contained; but the spirit of perversity was upon me, and I decided to leave the opening until after supper.

"Well, what is it in?" inquired the Angel when I entered the parlor half an hour later.

"Don't know," I returned carelessly.

"Well, I never!" she exclaimed, but did not refer to the subject during the meal.

Afterwards, I went forth on our customary stroll in the park, and on a sweet, warm, July night, and for a while the Angel made it sweeter with her cheery chat, but presently she became silent and thoughtful.

"What's amusing you?" I asked, observing her face unusually solemn in the lamplight of a gig that whirled past us.

"Oh, nothing," she replied briefly. "I was only wondering—"

"About what?" I asked encouragingly.

"Never mind. It doesn't matter."

"Like to go home now, dear?"

"Perhaps we'd better turn, Jack."

So we retraced our steps and reached our abode after a somewhat silent journey.

"Coming in for a smoke?" said I, holding open the study door. The invitation was, of course, a mere form, but I've employed it for the better part of a year now, and it comes on as naturally as a "good morning." Moreover, it contains a suggestion of chumminess, and—but no matter.

We had not been sitting long in the study when the Angel called my attention to the parcel on the small table at my elbow.

"Like me to open it for you, Jack?" she asked.

"Don't bother, dear," I returned.

"It's no trouble," she said, rising.

"On second thoughts," said I deliberately, "I don't think I shall open it till to-morrow."

"Oh, Jack!"

"In fact, I don't see why I should open it at all. I don't know the writing, or the postmark is of some village I never heard of."

"How stupid you are!"

"Well, dear, can you give me any reason why I should open it?"

"Why, because it's a parcel, Jack."

"That's an obvious enough fact, but it's no reason."

"Oh, dear, you do try me! But just let me shake it, and perhaps I'll be able to guess what's in it."

I permitted her to carry out her suggestion, but no information resulted.

"Let me make a wee hole in it, Jack."

"No, indeed! Wait till to-morrow or the next day," said I.

"I believe you'll get up the middle of

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles

HOW IT HAPPENED.

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"Now, my boy," he said, as he returned to his seat, rubbing his hands in a satisfied fashion, "now we'll discuss that little affair of ours, and get it settled."

And two hours later "that little affair" was settled in a way more pleasant than I had dared to anticipate.

When our guest had retired for the night a private funeral ceremony took place in the back garden.

"I didn't like to open the box," remarked the Angel as she shaded the candle with her hand.

"No, just as well you didn't. We'll bury it as it is," and I popped it into the hole I had dug and flung in the soil.

"Well, that's all," said she, when the ground was flat again. "Aren't you coming in?"

"I say, dear," I stammered, "I'm awfully sorry I made such a mess of it all."

"She laughed softly. "I think it was all splendid, Jack. You see, I guessed it was fish at the very first, and I thought I would just let you earn your own punishment by opening the parcel at the end of a week. Of course, until to-night I never dreamt of Mr. Haddock having anything to do with it. Oh, it was lovely, Jack!"

"I suppose I deserve to be laughed at," I said ruefully. "But really, I'm not enjoying it at all."

"Poor old Jack! It's all buried and done with now. Let's go in the house and have a smoke."

Just then a puff of wind extinguished the candle.

THE WARRIORS OF THE SEA.

Up goes the Lytham signal! St. Anne has summoned hands.

Knee deep in surf, the lifeboat's launched abreast of Southport Sands!

Half deafened by the screaming wind; half blinded by the rain

Three crews await their coxswains, and face the hurricane.

The stakes are death or duty! No man has answered "No."

Lives must be saved on ronder on the doomed ship Mexico.

Did ever sight look blacker? did sea so blue before?

Did ever women's voices wall more piteous on the shore?

Out from three ports of Lancashire that night went lifeboats three.

To fight a splendid battle, manned by warriors of the sea!

Along the sands of Southport brave women held their breath.

For they knew that those who loved them were fighting hard with death.

A cheer went up from Lytham! the tempest tossed it back.

As the gallant lads of Lancashire bent to the waves' attack.

And girls who dwell about St. Anne with faces white with fright

Prayed God would still the tempest that Dark December night.

Sons, husbands, lovers, brothers, they'd given up their all.

These noble English women heart sick at duty's call.

But not a cheer, or tear, or prayer from those who bent the knee.

Came out across the waves to nerve those Warriors of the Sea.

Three boats went from Lancashire, but one came back to tell.

The story of the hurricane, the tales of ocean hell.

All safely reached the Mexico, their trying place to keep.

For one there was the Rescue, the others in the deep.

Fell in the arms of victory, dropped to their lonely grave,

Their passing bell the tempest, the requiem the wave.

They clung to life-like sailors, they fell to death like men.

Where is our roll of heroes? When in our story? When?

Have Englishmen been braver, or fought more bravely?

With death that comes by duty, to the Warriors of the Sea!

One boat came back to Lytham its noble duty done.

But at St. Anne's and Southport the praise of death was won!

Won by those gallant fellows who, bent men's lives to save,

And died there crowned with glory, enthroned upon the wave!

Within a rope's throw of the wreck the English sailors fell,

A blessing on their faithful lips when ocean rang their knell.

Weep not for them, dear women, cease wringing of your hands,

Go out to meet your heroes across the Southport Sands.

Grin death for them is stingless, the grave has victory!

Cross arms, and bear them nobly home, brave Warriors of the Sea!

When in dark nights of winter, fierce storms of wind and rain

Howl round the cosy homestead and lash the window pane!

When over hill and fore tops we hear the tempest roar

And hurricanes go sweeping from valley to the shore;

When Nature seems to stand at bay, and silent terror comes,

And those we love on earth the best are gathered in our homes!

Think of the sailors round the coast who, braving sleet or snow,

Leave sweethearts, wives or little ones when duty bids them go!

Think of our sea girl! Island! a harbor, where alone

No Englishman to save a life has failed to risk his own!

Then when the storm howls loudest, pray of your charity

That God will bless the Lifeboat and the Warriors of the Sea!

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MR. BRYAN IN RUSSIA.

(Mr. Bryan and Tolstol talked for fourteen hours.—Associated Press Dispatch.)

It was near the end of the moments and historical fourteen hours session. Four old Tolstol waggled his jaw and his eyes began to get glassy.

"Bill," he said weakly, "I'm all in!"

"Aw, say!" said Mr. Bryan regretfully. "I'm just good and started!"

"I know," said poor Tolstol, "but you are a young Boy Grant and I a feeble old man. I can write things as long as the champagne; but you can say them. You see, Bilbovitch, my gifts are of the brain, while yours are of the tongue. I am sorry, but it can't be helped!" and he took a drink of kumiss.

"I'll give you a little conundrum to cheer you up, Bilbovitch," said Mr. Bryan blithely. "Why—"

"Mercyvitch!" gasped Tolstol. "Not thatvitch, Bilsky! I am an old man-ovitch and not so strongovitch as I used to be! Pass me—"

"Put, TUT, TUT!" said Mr. Bryan pleasantly. "Why is a Nebraska Populist like a man who raises bearded wheat?"

Then he leaned forward and regarded Tolstol with a delighted smile.

Tolstol sat and stared like a hypnotized bird gazing at a snake. "I give it up!" he moaned feebly. "Do with me what you willvitch!"

"Because one has straw in his whiskers and the other has whiskers in his straw!" Water! Helpvitch! Run for the doctorvitch! Dear Count Tolstol has swooned-ovitchvitch!"

The servants ran in and put Tolstol to bed. Mr. Bryan went sadly away and the great fourteen-hour talk-toss was at an end.

"It isn't every man who knows when he is well off." "No; but lots of us know that we are not."

"Grace, can you tell me what is meant by a cubic yard?" "I don't know exactly, but I guess it's a yard that the Cuban children play in."

"He-Funny, isn't it, how we men get bald-headed and you women don't? She-I don't think it's strange. You know we never get to be old enough for that."

"So you feel you cannot marry him?" "Yes, I am fully decided." "Why, don't you like him?" "Oh, I like him well enough, but I can't get him to propose."

"The Helms—Am I the only girl in the whole wide world you love? He—No, dear; but you are the only girl I know who could afford to marry me."

Fair Painter—I hope you don't mind my sketching in your field? Farmer—Lor no, missus! You keep the birds off the seed better'n an ordinary scarecrow.

"Didn't your old employers recommend you?" "Oh, yes!" "These words should have been enough." "It was. They announced me as the best man they ever turned out."

Wife—I have been thinking I ought to give you a birthday present, Harold. Husband—Oh, very well. Just write down what it shall be, and I'll buy it on my way out.

There are to-day no women fewer than three Duchesses of Wellington. The widow of the second Duke—who was, in her day, a famous beauty, and great favorite of her famous father-in-law—the widow of the third Duke, who was son of Lord Charles Wellesley, and the reigning Duchess.

The question has often been raised as to which is the largest house in England. We believe that Westworth, Lord Fitzwilliam's, where there is now a large house party, still holds the pre-eminence, which Drummery is believed to be entitled to in Scot-

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THE SUPERLATIVE.

The Superlative—"I have looked over the whole field," said the young author, "and the only thing that pays in a good sense."

"Wrong again," said the philosopher.

"What pays better?" said the author.

"A bad novel," said the philosopher—Life.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE.

With eyes that are open, just keep on a—groping!

The end of your tunnel may yet be afar;

But daylight's ahead of you, shame on the dread of you!

To-morrow may witness the rise of your star.

But while you are fighting and Hope's torch is lighting

The path leading whither your dreamings have flown,

Remember: Each man should share other folk's troubles.

But none has a right to have cares of his own.

The man who will listen with grief drops a ghin.

While friends all huddle up with their burdens of woe,

Who says, "never mind it—though lost, you will find it!"

That man will have friends, wheresoever he may go.

But let that same fellow, in tones that are mellow

Discourse of his own little woes—he's alone;

It's every man's job to share other folk's troubles.

But never to have any cares of his own.—Baltimore American.

ANSWERED.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Gilt.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

Pat—"Aragh, now, but railways are a mighty fine invention, anyway." Friend—"I shouldn't have thought you could see meek to admire in them, Pat, seeing that you lost your leg in a railway accident."

Pat—"Faith, an' didn't I get £200 damages? Begorra, if it had only been my head, O'd have oved the loine."

Miss Julia Valliere Was Terribly Afflicted With Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Miss Julia Valliere, Dorchester St., Montreal, tells of her happy experience with Paine's Celery Compound as follows: "I think it my duty to advise you of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was terribly afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and I could not do work of any kind. I tried a vast variety of medicines, but all proved failures; I also spent much money with doctors, but never got any relief. I took the counsel of a friend, and used four bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, with the result that I am now perfectly cured. I think it the best remedy in the world."

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q.

AN EXPENSIVE DAY.

The extra day in February, 1904, means a good deal to national finance. The French budget commission has discovered that the one day will add to the expenses of the war office for next year a sum of nearly eight hundred thousand francs, which will all be expended in rations for the men and forage for the horses. When all the various state departments are separately considered, the net amount runs into several millions of francs.

THEY CURE MEN AND WOMEN TOO

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS KEEP UP THEIR GOOD WORK IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Christopher Bishop Tells How His Wife and Brother Were Brought Back to Health and Vigor.

Clark's Beach, Nfld., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Among the splendid cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills in Newfoundland is that of Mrs. Christopher Bishop, of this place. The story of her sufferings and cure is told by her husband as follows:

"My wife suffered for three years with a weakness in the lower part of her back followed by a shivering causing weakness. Her legs were swollen from her knees to the feet and she had a pain in the left side just under the ribs.

"Two doctors attended her, but failed to cure her, when she decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. The results were wonderful, and now after using five boxes the swelling and weakness are gone and the pain is gone with them.

"My brother too suffered from a heavy pain in the back and four doctors failed to give him relief. Eight boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made him a new man."

If you don't cure the pain in your back by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, it will grow into something worse—Dropsy or Rheumatism or Bright's Disease.

The conductors of the Glasgow street cars rode in 500 tons of copper coils last year, representing \$3,500,000. Little wonder car conductors take on tired feeling by night.

The High Prices Engraved Visiting Cards

Heretofore asked for

Have acted as a barrier against their general use, and often decided the consumer to use printed or written cards instead.

We have made arrangements whereby we are able to supply the engraving for this class of work

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The cost for the printing is not more than the ordinary type card.

Send for a sample card and prices.

J. B. GRANT

LITHOGRAPHER,
CAMBIE ST., VANCOUVER,
B. C.

NOTICE.

A reward of \$150 each will be paid to any person who furnishes information which will lead to the arrest of Wong Lam Yuen, Wong Hung, Wong Sam, and Wong Suen, who are charged with the murder of Man Quon at Victoria, B. C., on the 21st January, 1904.

J. M. LANGLEY,
Chief of Police.

NOTICE.

The reward of \$1,000 offered for information that would lead to the finding of David Ferguson, dead or alive, has been withdrawn this day by me.

J. M. LANGLEY,
Chief of Police.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by me to the Board of Licenses, Commissioners, at its next sitting, for the transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail in the "Omineca" Saloon, situated on Government street, between Johnson and Yates, to James Hogg, of this city.

Dated this 22nd day of Jan. 1904.

J. BARRETT.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EPHRAIM CHAMPOUX, DECEASED, INTERSTATE.

Take notice that, pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake made herein the 19th day of February, 1904, John Hercules Nelson was appointed administrator of the estate of Ephraim Champoux, deceased, intestate, late of the Hotel Metropolitan, in the City of Seattle, Washington, United States of America.

And take notice that all creditors of the said deceased are required on or before the 17th day of March, 1904, to send to the undersigned, post paid, particulars of their claims duly verified.

And notice is hereby given that said administrator will, after the said date, proceed to distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of creditors of whose debts and claims he shall then have received notice, and that he will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts or claims he shall not have received notice.

Dated February 17th, 1904.

J. K. NELSON,
Care Eberis & Taylor, Solicitors,
30 Langley St., Victoria, B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual, and the Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free mineral certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$250 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital. A free miner having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lot or vein. The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the claim may be extended or renewed for another year, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre, one additional day allowed. Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of the royalty on the sales not exceeding five per cent.

Placer Mining, Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—The mining claims generally are of two square entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. On the Saskatchewan River claims for either bar or bench, extending to a depth of 100 feet and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends to a depth of 100 feet of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where stream power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be located.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have or who may receive entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to a high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, and shall pay \$100 per mile for first year, and \$50 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent, collected on the output of the dredge, and \$10,000. Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Leases of five miles each may be granted to a lessee for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed in its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from the date of the lease, and shall pay for each five miles \$100 per mile for first year, and \$50 per annum for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of a mining recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of one mile in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet each, together on the output of which no royalty shall be paid.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one acre of land, each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and from mining recorder's office, claims in partnership by filing not exceeding a fee of \$2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of the output of the claim. A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by survey, or may be defined by publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Hydraulic Mining, Yukon Territory.—Locations suitable for hydraulic mining, having a frontage of from one to five miles, and a depth of one or more miles, may be leased for twenty years, and the same ground has been prospected by the applicant or his agent; it is found to be unsuitable for placer mining, and the same ground is hereby leased to the applicant at the rate of two and one-half per cent, on the value of the gold shipped from the Territory each year. Operations must be commenced within one year from the date of the lease, and not less than \$5,000 must be expended annually. The lease excludes all base metals, quartz and coal, and provides for the withdrawal of unoperated land for agricultural or building purposes.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory, are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected, an area of 640 acres. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the right-of-way, and such other land as may be determined, will be sold to the discoverer at the rate of \$1.00 an acre, subject to royalty, and the same may be specified by order-in-council.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Sept., 1903.

JAMES A. SMALT,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

NOTICE.

Revised Statutes, Canada, 1886, Chapter 62, and Statute 52, Victoria, Chapter 13, PROPOSED DECLARATION OF LAND AT THE PORT OF VICTORIA.

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 62, and the Statutes of Victoria, Chapter 13, signed by Her Majesty the Queen, and approved by the Governor in Council for the reclamation of certain foreshore and submerged lands adjacent to or abutting on Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, Block A, Harbor Estate, Victoria, B. C. A plan of the said proposed works and a description by notes and duplicates thereof have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and a copy of the same has been filed with the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., 17th February, 1904.

J. SIDNEY MINTON LEIGH.

A Great Balkan Fighter

(By A. G. Hales, in London News.)

"This by a sure hand to Sofia, if it please God, and after that by the train to London, which is one of the seven miracles." So says my Oriental servant. "If it please God" is his favorite formula, for it covers many things—his laziness amongst other matters. Protected by that formula, he eats and drinks to-day anything and everything of mine he can lay hands upon on the principle that it may please God to make him fast to-morrow. On the same far-reaching principle he commenced to inhale desolation into my store of native tobacco. Then the East and West met, and there was trouble.

Whilst I was at Sofia a cruel, cold, wind sprang up, chilling me to the nerve centres, and for a time earth and sky were joined by never-ceasing sheets of water. At evening I had a splitting headache. Half-an-hour later there was not an inch of my body that did not feel as if it had been in a dynamo accident. I knew the signs. Sometimes these chill come to me, and then it is not good for a man. So I sent for a physician and he bled me into a close carriage and drove me to the mineral springs near by, and I was given over to the tender mercies of a son of Egypt. Hot water bubbling up from the soil was imprisoned in a stone bath, and into this I was dumped and kept there until I was well high cooked. But the effect of the mineral in the almost scalding water was marvellously soothing to my aching body. A woman quietly robed came into the little room and arranged some soft white linen on a kind of couch, and went out again, whilst the man who had been in charge stood by the side of the stone bath with nothing between him and nakedness but a slender loin cloth. He folded his arms on his bare chest and leant against the wall whilst he took the temperature of the water from time to time with his bare feet. Suddenly the sweat burst out of my head, forehead and face, and continued to pour over until I was dripping. The man who had been in charge of the bath, and who had been in the room for some time, came to my bedside and the nasty dry soreness in my mouth and throat ceased. Considering that I was nearly cooked and mineralized, the brown-skinned man beckoned me to rise. I tried to do so, but the pains in my joints kept me where I was. So he came down and lifted me up, and, wrapping me in many folds of cotton, left me to sweat the chill out.

A Quick Cure.

Later on I was dried and cooled off gently. Then the brown man turned me upon my face and, going to my heels, searched with deft finger for the nerve he wanted. When he found it he allowed it all over my body. I have sampled the masseur in Europe, in England, in Africa, Australia and elsewhere, but he was always a child to this brown man with the wooden face, who never smiled, never frowned, never hurried, and never left off until he had satisfied himself. They put me into my clothes, limp and sore and weary, wrapped me up like a mummy, drove me home to my hotel, and put me to bed. No food would they give me; nothing but a cigar and a flask of their wine, as I lay, snug in bed—and when I awoke at dawn I was nineteen years old, and ready for a foot race. Hungry—I was never so hungry in my life. Not an ache, not a pain, no sign of soreness or of stiffness. I was a boy again, and the long drive that lay in front of me was as a picnic, a pleasure outing. That drive, my certes, shall I ever forget it!—There was wine in the wind in the early morning. Have you ever seen the sun get up in the East lands? If not, throw your business behind you when this war is over and come out here. The people will welcome you; they want to know Englishmen, they want to build up a trade with England. There is a trade to be done here that is worthy of the serious attention of our merchants and manufacturers. There is hope some day to see the port of Varna crowded with British shipping. We should stand close up to Bulgaria. We should, if only for selfish and commercial reasons, help the Macedonians to free themselves from the rule of the Turk. Then there will come prosperity and a big trade—trade which, if we are wise, we will not let pass quietly into German hands.

Pictures By the Way.

Southern sea make our course right in amongst the mountains. The roads are rugged enough to terrify a mountain mule. Every now and again we had to get out and climb, for the stout-hearted ponies find it hard enough to drag an empty vehicle up that winding way. The population is scattered and sparse. Here and there where the soil lies richly in little patches in the mountain clefts a peasant is to be seen tilling the earth with a plough so old, and of make so ancient, that it must be like to those used in the land of Egypt when Joseph was ruler. Great wooden, shapeless things, these ploughs, drawn by a couple of clean-limbed mountain steers, small of stature, gray of color, quick of movement; a breed peculiar to the country. The peasants are big, fine men for the most part, broad of shoulder, loose of limb, strong and manly, good workmen I should say, and good fighters if need be, but inclined more for peace than for a brawling, warlike life. In the valleys one sees the girls and women tending little flocks of black sheep, with here and there a white one, or a drove of pigs or a nice little group of cattle, sometimes the gray Bulgarian cattle or jet-black buffaloes. With the women are always droves of large dogs, something like small Newfoundland dogs. Very fierce are those fellows. They leap up and front a stranger with bristling hair and bared fangs, and a word from the women would send them at us headlong. They are used to protect the sheep and cattle from the wolves that are plentiful in the mountains in these little-frequented parts, and to take care of the women and children in the absence of the men folk. Bold, strong and fierce, they are protectors not to be despised. The women are never idle; whilst they tend their flocks and herds and keep an eye on their babies—and babies seem as plentiful as pickled cucumbers—the mothers work with deft fingers at little spinning machines they carry with them wherever they move. On one end of a short, narrow band of wood they fix a clump of wool which they have spun from the

sheep and washed themselves. Taking a strand of the wool between finger and thumb, they twist it deftly into thread, and attach the thread to a rude spindle which they keep spinning with remarkable dexterity. The wool-holder they carry by placing one end under the arm. The wool that feeds the thread is drawn from the clump with a motion of finger and thumb that is similar to that they make use of when milking their sheep. I like to see them milking their sheep. It is a funny sight and full of novelty. A girl goes down upon her knees, and with a little jar catches the thin-looking milk she squeezes from the small udder. She is trained to the process, stand still with legs far apart, and bodies stretched out. I ask for a drink, and find that though the sheep's milk is not so strong to look at as the milk of the cow it is strong enough in taste. Much cheese is made and used in the country from this milk, and it is not to be despised. The sheep is a remarkably useful animal to the Bulgarian peasant. Its wool they spin. It is not good wool as Australians understand the term. It has a hairy rather than a silky feel to the fingers, due, I fancy, rather to a want of knowledge in the matter of crossing breeds than to anything else. Wool as good as any in the world ought to be grown here. When the sheep is lit it produces wool, milk, butter and cheese; when dead its pelt is converted into coats or women's jackets for the winter. The pelt is tanned, and the wool is turned inside towards the human body. The mutton fetches in the market thirty centimes a kilo—they reckon everything here on the French system. Beef fetches the same as mutton, and pork brings sixty centimes a kilo, being far the dearest.

The women do a lot of work. They spin the thread that makes the clothes they wear, they fashion the clothes themselves, and they do much light work in the fields. They seem happy and content, and are as healthy as their own cattle. They are not pretty, but have good eyes, always, or nearly always, black; nice black hair, good teeth, strong shoulders and well-developed busts. But their cheekbones are too high, their mouths too hard and square, their brows bent too much for beauty. Only the better class wear stockings; the others go barefoot, kicking on and off their clumsy wooden clogs as necessity demands.

Where Men Straighten Themselves.

As the day wears on the heat of the sun and the stiff climbing over loose rocks reminds me that I have grown fat and stout in England, and my mind flashes back to a grizzled old mountaineer who tells me that before long I shall be as lean as a working bull; if I am only half as wiry I shall be well content. Now we top a mountain; the track winds in and out like a great white rope that has become uncoiled and goes sprawling down the mountain side, and the valley unwraps itself to my gaze, a lovely sight. Great towering hills rise up on every side, wild, unbroken, and the future homes of many people yet unborn! The black soil of the valley produces its abundance everywhere, and yet it is not so long since the husbandmen let the grounds lie almost untouched, growing just enough to subsist upon, because of the exertions of the Turk. Now Bulgaria is free, but the people have not forgotten; they never will forget the days of their bondage. I look into the valley, and I see men and women working contentedly, happy in the knowledge that no hand of raiders can come clattering down the mountain passes, to burn, pillage, outrage and murder. Men straighten themselves at the sight, and women smile in our salutations. We rest our horses and have a look at the fields. They grow tobacco here. The plants are about two feet high, and old men, children and women are employed to strip off the leaves from the plants, which is done twice a year. The tobacco plants yielding two crops per annum. When the leaves are plucked, they stretch them through the thick membrane which runs down the centre, and hang them in rows about twenty feet long against a wall in the sun to dry. It is most excellent tobacco, and grows so readily here that its production is cheap. Fair quantities are exported to Austria, and some American traders are now on the scene, but so far I have not heard of any English firms operating here. Yet I am positive that a most hearty welcome would be extended to any good British firm who would deal direct with the growers. It is merely a suggestion which I throw out to our merchants.

Girls do most of the sorting and sampling; yes, so far I have not seen a cigarette in the mouth of any woman, nor have I seen a single boy puffing out smoke, but the men are very fond of the weed. Wandering about I note a group of a dozen girls standing knee-deep in a running brook, so saunter across to a tobacco field to have a look at what they are doing. They eye me shyly enough as they stand there, with their "coats kindled," as my friend McGahagan would term it. I note that their legs are brown and their feet broad; that is the fruits of going to work in the open with boot or stockings. By and by they go on with their work. They are treating flax for spinning. A couple of women come along with large bundles of it on their heads; they toss it down as if it were hay. Some girls pick it up and brush it with a wooden mallet on a flat stone. Others pick up heaps of the bruised flax and whip the water with it with all their force, raising and bending their bodies with every stroke. It is hard work, and I can easily understand now why most of the women are so well developed from the hips upwards. By and by, when the flax is dry, they will take it indoors and find employment for the old-world spinning wheels, but that is a matter for another day.

A Man Who Made History.

The owner of the plantation has sent for me to come and sit under his vines and break bread with him. They are very good to a Daily News war correspondent, because of the memory of McGahagan, that old-time giant of the press, whose mantle I pray for so earnestly. So I go and sit beneath the climbing vines that cover the rude porch, and eat

peaches and brown bread and grapes and walnuts, and drink tea in the Russian method, without milk, and almost guiltless of sugar, served scalding hot in quiet, thin glasses. We talk of war and the days of McGahagan, and by and by my host brings me a portrait, the portrait of a man who helped only a few months back to make history. Years ago we had heroes who fought for England's liberty, and we teach our boys to reverence their names to-day. So it is now with this young Bulgarian people. Yesterday they were vassals of Turkey, and neither man nor maid was safe from either death or outrage. It is not like that now. Bulgarians are in the thick of the fighting wherever the Macedonians are at work for liberty, and one of the greatest of the many great men who have laid down their lives for this noble cause was Todor Saef, a Bulgarian naval officer who two years back resigned his commission in his country's navy and took up arms for the insurgents.

Todor Saef was only a lieutenant in the navy, but a real "handy man," which seems somehow to be a gift of the sea to the world over. Quickly he made a name for himself. Wherever Todor Saef was there trouble sprang up for the Turk like the grass in a garden plot. He was placed in charge of the arsenal, and from that moment he was a thorn in the side of the infidels. He swept around their outposts, and cut off their communications. He took their supplies, both of arms, ammunition and food. He harried them ceaselessly, never resting, never tiring. One day he would be menacing a post strongly held by the Turk; the next he would make an attack many miles away, having crossed by forced marches through mountain passes during the night. He was indomitable in courage, tireless in service, and as resourceful as a Zulu chief. His fame rang through the land; a savior had arisen for Macedonia, that was the cry. Volunteers flocked to his banner from all sides, and all summer and spring he made the Turks know the weight of his hand. If a village was left a smoldering pile of debris, with old men butchered on their hearth stones, it was Todor Saef who rushed from some unexpected quarter to wreak vengeance on the raiders. If crops were burnt and cattle driven off, it was he who went to the rescue, and won back the gear or took other goods to make up the loss. If he was great as a fighter in guerrilla war he was greater as an organizer. He gave his brain to the cause during the winter, when the snow blocked all the mountain passes, and he had planned in the snow he carried out in the sunshine.

Had Saef lived until to-day he would have been one of the leaders of the Macedonians. But one night, whilst he rested with a little company of men in a tiny village, a traitor stole out and told the Turks that the man they hated was resting close by. A terrible price that traitor paid later on for his treachery. The Turks made a ring of steel around the village, and waited. Todor Saef came out with his band at the dawn, and the hidden rifles spoke, and the leader and the band knew they had been betrayed. Fighting like a tiger, he tried to break through that ring of steel, but each time he was forced back. He set all his wits to work to fool his foes, but they would not be beguiled, and at last, in a wild rush for freedom, he fell fatally wounded. His men had fought with splendid valor up to the time of his fall; but when he went down they became mad with wrath. The villagers, too, were frantic at the fall of a man so dear to their cause. They armed themselves as best they could, and fought a desperate fight. So heroically did they make the charge home that a gap was made in the Turkish ring, and four men, carrying the dying chief, went on their way, whilst the rest fought the Turks for eleven long hours, holding the enemy off whilst the chief was borne to a place of safety. It was heroic, but it was useless. They split their blood in vain, and the traitor had led his band to battle. He died of his wounds at the dawn, and the cause of freedom in Macedonia staggered for a little space of time under the shock of his death.

THE PARIS REPORTERS.

The behavior of the English reporters in the House of Commons contrasts very favorably with that of their confreres in the French Chamber of Deputies, if we may accept the testimony of M. Othan Guerin. In an article on "The Storm Centre of French Politics," in the current number of *The Century Magazine*, he says:

"The press gallery seems to enjoy special privileges. The reporters behave as they please; that is to say, very badly. They shout, laugh, interrupt the orators, or discuss among themselves the topics treated on the floor. As their voices are drowned in the noise made by the House, and their manifestations are not easily heard, the President and Deputies feel obliged to ignore them, and very often let pass many foolish pranks in which that young and somewhat uneducated body is wont to indulge. When they are wearied by a speech, they cry out 'Cloture' as the deputies do to shut off a speaker. They greet speakers whom they dislike with groans or laughter. They make, at the top of their voices, and in a disrespectful manner, remarks about the lawmakers down below. I remember, in the press gallery of the Senate, a reporter who, as he entered, used to cry out the famous phrase of a speaker of the Revolution, 'President! d'assassin, je demande la parole!'"

WAISTCOATS.

At last the admiralty have come to a decision on the great waistcoat question. With mess dress officers are to wear the white waistcoat at present worn only with full dress and white mess dress—a garment designed for warmer climates than our own. The plain blue evening waistcoat is to be worn with mess and dress uniform of both kinds. In future both blue and white evening waistcoats are to be made with a plain roll collar. The present pattern may, however, be worn until a new uniform is purchased, but the gold braid must be removed at once. What is the object of making such a change? Alterations as this? Surely naval uniforms could be "simplified" and men left alone.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Neither Hindus nor Japanese will ever willingly sleep with their heads to the north.



REARING CHICKENS ON THE FARM.

There is every indication that there will be a great consumption of poultry in Canada this year. The demand for every class shows a striking increase during the last few years. F. C. Harv, chief of the Dominion poultry division, does not believe it possible for the farmers to rear, for at least five years to come, more utility-type chickens than can be sold with profit on the Canadian markets alone. Moreover, commission merchants in Great Britain can handle profitably at least \$1,000,000 worth of our poultry yearly.

It will pay almost every farmer to improve his flock before the breeding season begins. The old fowls should be culled. There is a greatly increased profit in breeding from utility-type specimens rather than from common farmyard stock. It is preferable to select eggs for hatching from a breeding pen of the best ten or twelve hens and one cockerel rather than from the larger number of laying hens on the farm. As a general rule, the eggs that are incubated on the farm are the eggs from the poorer layers. A utility-type Plymouth Rock cockerel should be bought and placed at the head of the breeding pen. At great improvement will be noticed in any flock of farm fowls by crossing with the Plymouth Rock.

The eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 60 degrees). The chickens should not be hatched later than the middle of June. May hatched chickens are preferable. It is quite possible for almost every farmer to increase the number of chickens reared with little extra labor.

Sitting hens should not be allowed to hatch chickens in any place they choose about the farm buildings. They should be in one pen, set apart for this purpose. The nest boxes should be made without a floor and placed around the sides of the pen. Two or three shovels full of earth should be thrown into each nest box and a hollow space scooped out for the eggs; the earth should be covered sparingly with straw. A board is required in front of the nest to confine the hen at will. This nest will give out-loud conditions in an indoor pen. The sitting hen should be thoroughly dusted with sulphur to kill the mites. All of them should be fed on whole grain and grit, and watered at the one time. The hens should be placed on the nests and closed in when feeding. It is advisable to start several hens together. The infertile eggs can then be tested out on the ninth day and one or more of the hens removed.

There is a great loss in farm-reared chickens, caused by the mother hen having her liberty. The hen wanders through the wet grass; the chickens follow her and become chilled and the weaker ones die. This loss can be prevented by confining the hens in a brood house. It is more satisfactory to have a large brood coop that will be a shelter during inclement weather. A packing box of three or four feet can be used for the floor. The box is reversed (open end on the ground) and an opening one foot high is made across one side of the box against the open end. Two one-inch by two-inch cleats are nailed on the two ends of the box at the ground; the cover or floor is retained in size so that it will slide in on these cleats. This allows the floor to be removed for cleaning. The box should be covered with tar paper to make it water-tight, and there should be a 10x14 inch pane of glass in the front. This glass should slide in cleats for ventilation. In front of the one foot opening in the ground there should be a grate 17 inches high covered with laths. This form of coop will house safely one hen and 30 chickens. The number of coops is thus reduced. The hen and chickens should be placed in a grass field. This will reduce the mortality due to the chickens being reared on infected ground around the farm buildings. A number of cases have been reported to the poultry division of chickens and turkeys dying because of feeding on ground previously infested by diseased fowls.

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Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. Sun. Southbound.	
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Victoria	8.00	12.00	Victoria	2.00
Shawinigan Lake	10.30	14.45	Shawinigan Lake	4.30
Duncan	11.00	15.02	Duncan	5.00
Ladysmith	11.17	15.10	Ladysmith	5.05
Nanaimo	11.25	15.20	Nanaimo	5.10
Esquimalt	11.33	15.30	Esquimalt	5.15
Ar. Wellington	11.55	15.50	Ar. Wellington	5.35

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Time Table in Effect January 31st, 1904.

Leave Victoria	Arrive Vancouver	Leave Vancouver	Arrive Victoria
7.45 a. m.	2.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	3.15 p. m.	9.30 p. m.	4.30 p. m.

For tickets and information apply to

K. J. BURNS, 75 Government Street, Traffic Manager.

SIDNEY & NANAIMO TRANSPORTATION CO., LTD.

Time Table Taking Effect 30th Nov., 1903.

Victoria & Sidney railway train leaving Victoria at 7.45 a. m. connects at Sidney with steamer "Iroquois."

Monday, for Nanaimo, calling at Pier Island, Fulford Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Galiano, Gabriola.

Wednesday and Saturday, round trip through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Galiano, North Pender, Saturna, St. Pender, Moreby; returning, arrive Victoria 6 p. m.

Thursday, for Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Misquavet, Burgess Bay, Maple Bay, Crofton, Vesuvius Bay, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis, Gabriola.

For further information and tickets apply to Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. Market Building.

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Will keep up a continuous Mail, Passenger, Express and Freight Service between White Horse and Dawson in connection with the daily trains from and to Skagway and the ocean steamship lines between Skagway and Puget Sound, British Columbia and California ports.

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FOR San Francisco.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M. Queen, Feb. 28, March 4. City of Puebla, Feb. 28, March 4. Umattila, Feb. 13, 28, March 14. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M. Cottage City, Feb. 12, 20, March 11, 25, and every fourteenth day thereafter. Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers as sailing dates.

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