

we should be like riding to a single gale came she cast on the each the produce shaft, I think another anchor, a third—in the third shaft, and in safety and its commercial basis, so long as we have shaft. These ad- greatly increase to maintain a and work out definite rate.

Cariboo in 1902, position—which to no means encour- suits were within suits, what could be of course, the ad Lands Share- had numerous dredging prop- the country, which we felt and for these needs. It was decide at once to pursue, and in great assistance the result was we and work the Creek, and by I trust, on the success. Mr. local manager, section of Mr. ing engineer, was manager, and the he has had very day for the last, which must be ate for so expen- tion has latterly as had to break his wife and chil- by adding large- mention this be- ward will have the him a substantial in the producing

number. of the British ord, under the of this city, con- of information re- province. Among of the annual ing companies: B. Co., Ltd.; Consoli- iding Mining Co., as Coal Co., Ltd.; Sydnicate, Ltd.; the Coke Co., Ltd.; per Co., Ltd., and

the report of the year 1903-4, an Mining Insti- tution Association, the Associated tion. An excel- lopment and pro- and the mineral and a place in ected.

ing of the Canadian in Montreal early wing officers were year: Smith, M.L.A.,

Nov Scotia, Glasgow, for win, Kingdon, Adams, Montreal, mer Lamb, Vic- venon Brown,

Scotia, Charles J. Measner, Sydney; erast, For Ontario, tawa; and A. B. arie. For Quebec, rell; J. Goulet, Williams, Dan- umbia, R. B. Hed-

the prairie AND WET, A MAN- IER FINDS NG IN

CUM'S HINE SI-KEEN)

CHINESE CURES. L CONTRACTOR. outdoor men of this city at this season of the year to use it, as, colds, catarrh, stomach, and many ills com- of run-down con- (Si-keen).

and every winter I suffered severely being much exposed to colds, catarrh, and many ills com- of run-down con- (Si-keen).

CRASHED ON ROCKS OF HORNBY ISLAND

GEORGIAN LOST IN STORM ON WEDNESDAY

She Carried Three Cars of Machinery And Six Empty—Tow Line Parted.

The E. & N. transfer Georgian, be- longing to Mackenzie Bros, Vancouver, operated between the Island and Mainland principally in the coke busi- ness, came to grief in the big wind storm of Wednesday night. At the time the vessel was en route from Ladysmith to Union.

Owing to the rough weather the tow parted from the steamer Mystery, and the transfer becoming unmanageable drifted on to the rocks of Hornby Island. On board were three cars of new machinery and also six empty cars, all of which were lost with the transfer. The machinery was consigned to the Union Colliery Company.

Joseph Hunter, superintendent of the E. & N. railway, was seen on Fri- day. He said he was not yet in possession of all the facts relating to the accident. He knew that no lives had been lost. The approximate loss in property he could not give.

The Georgian and her consort, the tug Mystery, are both registered here, the barge having been built for the Skagway trade during the Klondike excitement. She was designed to carry cattle north, but was not engaged for long in this business. For one or two seasons she was laid up in Victoria harbor. The present is not her first accident. She appeared once before in these waters with a load of brick. She was a monster craft of her kind, with no house on deck to prevent a sea from washing clear over her.

The mystery, too, is also familiar to local shipping men. In such a storm as raged on Wednesday night, when the wind at intervals reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour, she could do little with so unwieldy a craft. The steam- ship may be described as medium sized, between the tug of the Sadié type and the deep sea towing boat.

A Vancouver dispatch to the Times, referring to the accident, says: "The vessel is a total wreck. The loss amounts to \$12,000. The cars will be saved."

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

List of Appointments Just Gazetted—New Companies Incorporated.

Last week's Gazette contained the follow- ing appointments: **Herbert James Cave**, of Vancouver, to be a survey public works and for the province of British Columbia. **R. Ford Verlinder**, of Victoria, M. D. D. S., to be a member of the British Columbia board of dental examiners, in the place of Dr. Richard Nash resigned. **Eugene Croten**, of Roseland, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme court, for the purpose of acting under the "Provincial Elections Act," in the Rossland city electoral district; such appointment will expire on the 31st Decem- ber, 1905.

Roderick Angus Nicholson, of Greenwood, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme court, for the purpose of acting under the "Provincial Elections Act," in the Greenwood electoral district; such appointment will expire on 31st Decem- ber, 1905.

Hugh Irvine, of Spence's Bridge, to be a license commissioner for the Ashcroft license district, in the place of James Bay. **Stephen Hamilton Hoskins**, of Kimberley, to be a clerk in the office of the government agent at Cranbrook, from 1st April, 1906. **John Cochrane**, of Victoria; F. C. Stear- man; and Henry Holgate Stearman, of Vancouver, to be members of the board of examiners under the "Pharmacy Act" for the year 1905.

The following have been appointed commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme court for the purpose of acting under the "Provincial Elections Act" in the electoral district in which they reside: **Vancouver**—P. N. Smith, C. H. Macaulay, R. B. Ellis, R. B. Parks, Hilson Keith, H. F. Ross, Albert Larville, E. E. Johnston, John Bennett, Thomas Anderson, J. R. Tiffin, R. G. Clarke, M. S. Rose, W. J. Orr, Thomas Duke, Harvey McNabb, Frank Humphrey, J. A. Tomlinson, W. H. Wood, W. W. Davis, W. R. Owens, T. R. Rich- arson, G. D. McKay and E. H. Boyd. **Richmond**—Albert Nye, A. E. Kealy, W. Oliver and M. B. Wilkinson.

The following companies have been incor- porated: **Bulkeley & Taylor** Coal Com- pany, Ltd., capital \$1,000,000; **Confiden- tial Power Company**, Ltd., capital \$50, 000; **Ladysmith Hardware Company**, Ltd., capital \$25,000; **Standard Furniture Com- pany**, Ltd., capital \$50,000.

The resignation of Donald Justice Mc- Donald, of Kamloops, as a justice of the Peace has been accepted.

B. I. Short, of Vancouver, is in the city. He is interested in the establishment of a fishing trap at Clover Point, as announced in the Times some months ago. Last year Short had the proposed site inspected, and expressed himself as satisfied with the feasibility of establishing a trap of the type mentioned. Since then he has been endeavoring to interest capital in the pro- ject and, it is understood, his efforts have met with success. While in the city Mr. Short is staying at the Dominion.

TOO MANY PEOPLE DAILY WITH CATARRH.—It strikes one like a thunder- bolt with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Pow- der is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't daily with Catarrh. Ag- new gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents.—Dr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE PREMIER WILL GIVE SOME REDRESS

He Promises to Modify Dyking Bill to Meet Popular Demand—Resents Interference.

Victoria, March 28rd.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. Sweet.

Refuses to Retract.

Before proceeding with the business of the afternoon, Hon. R. F. Green took occasion to refer to a statement made by Mr. Oliver a day or two previous. He said that Mr. Oliver had said that he (Mr. Green) had stated to Robert Ken- nedy that the bill relating to the dyking assessment would be submitted to the people interested before being introduced into the House.

He had received a message from Mr. Kennedy, unsolicited by himself, saying that Mr. Oliver's statement was incor- rect. Mr. Green thought Mr. Oliver should therefore retract what he had said.

Mr. Oliver said: "All the reply is that I stand by the statement I made."

Coal Mines Act.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regula- tion Act, with J. N. Evans in the chair.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite introduced an amendment to the bill so as to provide that the general penalty clauses of the act should apply to violations of the rule against working longer than eight hours a day underground.

W. W. B. McInnes wanted an assur- ance from the government that the penalties would not be greater than under the present law.

"This assurance being given, Mr. Mc- Innes said he had no objection to the amendment, as it was then a perfectly innocuous measure."

J. A. Macdonald thought provision should be made so that an employee who inadvertently remained at work a few minutes over the time should not be sub- ject to the penalty. At present the mag- istrate has no choice but to in- flict the fine of \$25. He also suggested that it would be better to make viola- tions of the sections of the act passed last year offences against the General Act.

The Attorney-General said this would simply result in the disallowance of the act by the Dominion. The province had no power to enact legislation specifying that this was "an offence against an act."

Mr. Macdonald took exception to the stand taken by the Attorney-General. He said the province had the power to use these words, and showed that in a bill introduced by the government this ses- sion these very words had been used. His omission to make certain breaches an offence against the act had in the past resulted in the dismissal of cases taken here.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite then amended his motion so as to make it more specific by applying the general penalties to the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act of 1903.

This was carried.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite then proposed the following preamble:

"Whereas by the 'Coal Mines Regula- tion Amendment Act, 1903,' chapter 38 of the statutes of British Columbia, passed in the session of 1903-1904, provision was made limiting the employment of persons underground to eight hours in every twenty-four hours."

"And whereas doubts have been ex- pressed as to the application of part 3 of revised statutes of British Columbia, chapter 138, being the 'Coal Mines Regula- tion Act,' to amendments of the said act."

"And whereas it is expedient to settle such doubts."

Mr. McInnes said he did not think it thought these penalties in the bill. He did not know that it could be said that doubts had been expressed as to the general penalties applying. On the contrary, the Attorney-General had said that he thought these penalties in the bill. This was really a refection upon the Attorney- General. (Laughter.)

The Attorney-General said that he saw no objection to the proposal. It could do no harm.

Mr. McInnes said that if it was pro- posed to enact legislation which could be described "as doing no harm," the legis- lature could find work for six months.

The preamble passed and the bill was reported.

Supreme Court Bill.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, with R. Hall in the chair.

In discussing the proposal to fix the deposit by the appellant in the Full court at \$200, W. J. Bowser took exception. He held that it was better to leave the matter in the hands of the presiding judge, as at present. He instanced a case like the Hopper vs. Dunsmuir ap- peal. The cost amounted to thousands of dollars. It might be a hardship to limit the deposit to \$200 in such a case. The deposit in that instance had been re- mained at the customary sum of \$150, however, because of the recognized ability of the parties to pay.

J. R. Brown said that no hardship ap- peared to be likely to follow the intro- duction of the rule. He thought it would be better to have a settled amount fixed. Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Bowser had consulted the lawyers and judges. This was, however, a rule which concerned litigants, and not lawyers and judges. In Ontario an appeal was al- lowed to the Divisional court free of cost. From the Divisional court to the Court of appeal a hearing was had on the deposit of \$200, or if by bond the amount of \$400. He favored the pro- posed amendment to the act.

The proposal of Mr. Bowser that the committee rise was defeated.

Mr. McInnes moved an amendment to the section to put the deposit at \$500. He contended that the deposit in an ap- peal to the Supreme court at Ottawa

was \$500. The cost of taking such an appeal to Ottawa differed little from that to the Court of Appeal in this province. He therefore favored making the deposit the same.

The amendment was lost.

The bill as introduced, fixing the de- posit at \$200, then passed the commit- tee and was reported.

Dentistry Bill.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Dentistry Consolida- tion Act, Mr. Bowser said that the object of the bill was to permit of the Dental Association collecting an annual fee of \$5 from its members. This was in line with the decision of the Dental Association at its annual meeting.

The bill passed its second reading.

Railway Amendment.

The bill to amend the B. C. Railway Act, introduced by Mr. Macdonald, passed its second reading.

E. & N. Bill.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite, rising to a ques- tion of privilege, asked the Attorney-Gen- eral if he was aware of the fact that a bill had been introduced into the House of Commons by Ralph Smith which seriously affected the rights of the prov- ince to tax the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway lands.

The Speaker thought this should not have been asked in this way. It was a subject of which due notice should be given.

The Premier said the government was only too glad to give any information on the subject.

The Attorney-General said he had seen a copy of the bill, and had already taken occasion to protect the rights of the province. He had written to the min- ister of justice in the matter.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that section 2 of the bill introduced at Ottawa clearly gave rights to avoid taxation on the B. & N. Bill.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know of the Attorney-General if this proposed legis- lation at Ottawa put the province in any worse position than at present?

The Speaker said the Attorney- General should not be asked this with- out notice.

Mr. Macdonald said he would not have asked it, only the Attorney-General had he looked into the bill and taken note of it.

The Attorney-General said he did not say he had looked into the bill.

Mr. Macdonald returned that he had presumed that the Attorney-General had not written on the subject without go- ing into the bill.

Coal Tax Act.

The bill to amend the Coal Tax Act was committed, with Price Ellison in the chair.

The bill was reported.

Horticultural Bill.

The bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act was committed, with W. G. Cameron in the chair. It was amended so as to include hops in the provisions requiring inspection.

The bill was reported.

Premier on Dyking Bill.

Continuing the debate on the Dyking Act, Premier McBride said that the government was not in league with the land speculators, and none of these knew any- thing of the character of the bill before it reached the House. He contended that Mr. Munro was inconsistent in his stand. That gentleman had en- dorsed the vote for \$100,000 additional to the \$155,000 for the Chilliwack dykes. (Hear, hear.) from Mr. Munro.

Mr. Munro had approved of the expendi- ture by Mr. Turner. Reading from the reported speeches of Mr. Munro on that occasion, it was found that the member for Chilliwack advocated that the people interested should have a voice in the expenditure of the money.

The Premier excused himself for mak- ing personal attacks upon Mr. Oliver and Mr. Munro, because he had been jarred by listening day after day to charges being made against himself. He described the resolution of Mr. Oliver as a gold brick. What the member for Delta proposed was impracticable. It was impossible to adequately classify land speculators and actual settlers. Such legislation would lead to all kinds of difficulties.

He had personally spent hours and days in conference with Mr. Wells in trying to solve this question in previous years. The present bill was the first at- tempt to settle it. The government was taking up work which had been largely carried out by previous governments.

The dykes had cost about \$1,000,000. He had gone into the public accounts as found that in 15 years the Fraser valley, independent of the city of Vancouver, had expended \$4,000,000 on it. This section of the country had been dealt with very generously. He endorsed every word of praise uttered by Mr. Munro for the men coming into Matsqui.

He referred to the case of Mr. Gallop, who had introduced many settlers into the dyking districts at a loss of money. Mr. Oliver would show no mercy to such as he. In Pitt Meadows he instanced the case of W. H. Gray, D. McLean and Mr. Keefer, who had spent large sums on these lands. Mr. Oliver would sell these out.

Mr. Oliver objected, saying that many of these would come under the classifica- tion of settlers. Mr. McLean had been one of the earliest settlers on the land.

The Premier said he would like to see Mr. Oliver dealing with this question.

"So," would I," returned Mr. Oliver. (Laughter.)

Going into the proposal of the Chief Commissioner, the Premier said that he was contended to assess \$300,000 of the cost of the dyking upon the people of the province. He would like members of the House to see the hardships endured by settlers in the timber tracts before talk- ing about the hardships borne by those within the dyking districts.

The Premier continued to represent that because Mr. Munro endorsed the expenditure of \$1,000,000 additional on the Chilliwack dykes, that now he was inconsistent in protesting against this bill.

Mr. Munro turned the tables very readily by asking the Premier how he characterized his own action when he supported increased expenditure on the dykes in Dewdney at that time, and now renounced the charges by about one-half.

All he was contending for was the same treatment for Chilliwack, as for the dis- tricts of Dewdney. Instead, the bill pro- posed to reduce Dewdney about one-half and increase Chilliwack by double.

The Premier said that he had received

delegations and letters from Chilliwack. Mr. Ashwell wrote that if this bill passed it would mean political death to him- self (the Premier). That was not very encouraging reading. (Laughter.)

Following this, the Premier announced that he would say that before the bill passed some redress would not be given. (Opposition applause.)

In Matsqui it was estimated that the dykes were worth \$100,000. They had cost \$135,000. The Chief Commissioner proposed to write off \$75,000. It was, therefore, proposed to ask for the pay- ment of \$110,000 and \$43,000 extra for maintenance charges.

In Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows and Coquitlam the proposal was made to wipe out an amount to reimburse those affected by the floods of 1894, when the dykes proved useless. In Pitt Meadows heavy expense was necessary in dyking. If it cost \$70 on acre to drain the Delta lands, it would cost \$150 an acre for Pitt Meadows land. If settlement was wanted there better treatment would have to be afforded.

Chilliwack lands were rich. The dis- trict was prosperous. It was only called to pay 79c. an acre under this bill. In Maple Ridge, Coquitlam and Pitt Meadows heavier expense was necessary to redeem the land. These were more sparsely settled. They were, therefore, entitled to better treatment.

The cost of maintenance in Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows and Coquitlam would be very much larger than in Chil- iwack.

The Chief Commissioner, the Premier said, had in no way acted in league with the land speculators. His intention of the government was, at a later stage of the bill, to submit some suggestions which would ameliorate the conditions. (Applause.)

The Premier in explanation cleared up some misrepresentations of the Premier. He pointed out a number of instances where the Premier had not kept to the facts.

The Premier said he apologized for any unparliamentary language, but in general he had been correct in his references to Mr. Oliver.

On motion of Mr. Hawthorthwaite the debate was adjourned.

Bill Withdrawn.

The bill to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation Act was withdrawn.

Unclaimed Money.

In moving the second reading of the bill relating to unclaimed money deposits in the treasury, Hon. R. F. Green ex- plained that the object was to write off from the books of the province a large number of unclaimed balances. Some of these dated back to 1858. He proposed to write off the balances up to ten years ago.

The bill was committed, with J. D. McInven in the chair, and reported.

The House then adjourned.

Victoria, March 28th.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. Sweet.

Highways Bill.

The report on the bill to establish and protect highways was adopted.

Horticultural Act.

The report on the bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act was adopted.

Game Act Amendments.

The House again went into committee on the bill to amend the Game Protec- tion Act, with Stuart Henderson in the chair.

Hon. F. J. Fulton introduced an amend- ment to permit of the shooting of game by placer miners in unorganized districts. The amendment carried.

J. F. Garden proposed to apply the same rule to surveying parties.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite objected on the ground that surveyors were paid good salaries and should not be allowed to turn their work into a hunting excu- sion.

The amendment of Mr. Garden's also passed.

Dr. Young proposed that north of the 55th parallel of latitude it shall be un- lawful to shoot or destroy duck (of all kinds), grouse, including ptarmigan, from March 30th to November 15th.

This was carried.

Mr. Oliver moved as follows: "It shall be unlawful to hunt for, kill or wound, or to shoot at, or take by means of traps or any other device, any of the animals of kinds mentioned in the act during the whole of the Lord's Day, commonly called 'Sunday,' and any violation of this section shall subject the offender to the penalty provided for killing game during the prohibited season."

W. J. Bowser took exception to this as being out of order, being beyond the scope of the bill. It was not introduced on the second reading and therefore could not now come up.

Mr. Fulton said it was really a Sunday observance act. The Supreme Court of Canada had decided that that was a question which rested with the Dominion only to enact. This bill would probably be disallowed if this section was allowed to be inserted in it.

Chas. Munro congratulated the Provin- cial Secretary upon taking the stand that he did, that the Lord's Day should be observed. He recognized the constitu- tional difficulty, however, in the amend- ment.

Parker Williams thought all days were the Lord's. What was right on one day could not be wrong any other day. He said that he noticed that there was no proposal to stop the working of mines on Sunday.

Mr. Oliver could not see that the argu- ments of the Provincial Secretary ap- plied to this amendment. If the province could enact a close season for certain kinds of game it could also do it for one day a week. The game laws of nearly every other province had sections similar to this.

The Provincial Secretary explained that the decision of the Supreme Court of this subject had been given only re- cently. The laws of the other provinces were passed long before this decision was given.

Mr. Bowser was opposed to the amend- ment as it would threaten the bill with

disallowance at Ottawa. This would be construed as nothing else but a law on Sunday observance.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that he did not go shooting himself on Sunday. He objected to attempting to make people moral by act of parliament. That had never been a success. He did not believe in having the church dictate as to what should or should not be done. It would end in an order that all should go to church.

The amendment was defeated.

H. E. Tanner moved to make it illegal "to kill any game bird or animal pro- tected by this act between one hour after sunset on Saturday and one hour before sunrise on Monday."

Mr. Tanner, in support of this, said that the farmers were entitled to one day's rest. At the present time hunters made it very uncomfortable for farmers by the incessant shooting.

The Provincial Secretary said that this was precisely the same amendment as had been voted down previously. It was Richard Hall said if this amendment to enforce a license had been carried it would have prevented these "small boys and reckless lawyers" from going out shooting. (Laughter.)

The amendment was lost.

J. E. Brown moved in favor of limit- ing the number of deer which might be killed to three instead of ten. This would result in checking the extermina- tion of the deer.

Hon. Mr. Fulton thought the amend- ment of last year would cover this.

Mr. Brown said he would raise the number which might be taken to five in- stead of three if the amendment would be accepted in that form.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite opposed the amendment. The great difficulty was to enforce the law. The government had taken the right course in appointing game wardens.

Dr. Young thought that the present bill gave ample protection to deer. If the laws were enforced the extermina- tion of game would cease.

The amendment of Mr. Brown was lost.

Mr. Brown then moved to apply the enactment of last season respecting Van- couver Island to all parts of the prov- ince. This was the provision which pro- hibited the killing of deer except for food and against the sale of deer or deer skins.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite endorsed this as the proper course to pursue.

Dr. Young opposed such a radical measure as this. It would deprive people of their property which might be obtained very cheaply.

Mr. Brown said it was absolutely nec- essary in order to protect the game.

Hon. R. F. Green did not think this amendment was necessary.

Hon. Mr. Fulton proposed to leave it over for the present, which was acceded to.

Question of Privilege.

Hon. R. F. Green, on a question of privilege, explained that he had in reply to questions put by J. A. Macdonald some days ago made an incorrect state- ment. He explained that he had said that a case taken by Sir Hilbert Tun- per relative to an application for lands on Karen Island had been lost. This was not quite correct. The application of Sir Hilbert had been withdrawn, he found. Practically the statement he had made was correct.

Railway Policy.

By message a bill was introduced to

\$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weak- nesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of Canada for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weak- ness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair