Mrs. Wm. Hetrick, Kennard, Washington county, Neb., writes:

"I am fifty-six years old and have not felt well since the Change of Life began ten years ago. I was in misery somewhere most of the time. My back was very weak, and my flesh so tender it hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain under my shoulder-blades, in the small of my back and hips. I sometimes wished myself out of this world. Had hot and cold spells, dizziness, and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time.

"After following your directions and taking Peruna I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick.

Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Appleton, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna:

"For years I have suffered with backache and severe pains in the side. I doctored so much that I became discouraged.

"A school friend told me how very much Peruna had benefited her and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve me than all the other medicine I had ever taken.

"I used it faithfully for two weeks and it completely cured me. I have not had any pains since, anywhere, but feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Barbara Alberty.

Barbara Alberty.

Mrs. D. W. Mason, 502 Dauphine street, New Orleans, La., writes:

"I have been taking your Peruna and Manalin and can cheerfully recommend to all those suffering with the same trouble that I was. I have been suffering for the past two years with female weakness, palpitation of the heart, stomach, kidney and liver disorder, and above all a dreadful cough with smothering spells. I was completely run down.

"After I had taken one bottle of Peruna and a few doses of your Manalin, I could sleep soundly, my heart was better, my cough left me, it acted immediately upon my nerves, and after taking four bottles according to your directions, I was entirely cured of all my troubles.

"I can truthfully say that there is nothing to equal your Peruna and Manalin. I was a different woman after taking the second bottle. It is without a doubt the best medicine in the world. Language fails to express my gratitude for this cure. May God bless you."—Mrs. D. W. Mason.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"The Ills of Life," which can be sent description of all catarrhal diseases

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Debating Estimates

Wearisome Discussion Dragging Its Slow Length Along at Ottawa.

The Duke's Shooting Trip—Telephone Companies and Municipal Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 29.—The quietude of the Easter recess is with us, but the Mondays are to be very brief, and within two or three days more the parliamentarians will be at each other again. From present appearances the budget debate will last until the 9th or 10th of April, as there are some 20 or 25 members who are still anxious to speak. If these gentlemen only realized how little the country wanted to hear them, or hear of them, they might perchance be induced to fold away their notes, and slow away their figures, until some more convenient opportunity. The leading men on both sides have spoken; the subjects of the debate, limited as they were by Mr. Fielding himself, have been threshed threadbare, and even an old-timer like Sir Richard Cartwright had to pound the air for an hour on the census—a subject which had not even been alluded to previously except in a very incidental manner. The discussion on the budget will be the lengthiest one of the session, and when it is disposed of there will be very few set debates. The Conservatives are talking of reviving the Cook charges, which were headed by a Senate committee last year, but little is likely to come of them, because that is already known. That there were some members of parliament prepared to make Mr. Cook pay $10,000 for his senatorship was clearly proven, but as for connecting Sir Richard Cartwright with the transaction, there was no direct evidence forthcoming. The debate on this question will probably last a couple of days.

Mr. Fisher will have several wearisome hours in supply on the census vote. The peculiar methods adopted by this little minister in connection with the taking of the census have left him open to considerable criticism, and if Mr. Fisher assumes, on this estimate, the supercilious tone which he often does in the House, it will be an unfortunate thing for him. The expenditure on the census to date has been over $1,100,000. This is for a period of about 16 months, and as the work will continue for two or three years longer, the total expenditure will not fall far short of $1,750,000, or considerably over $1,000,000 more than it cost the country under the able management of Mr. George Johnson 10 years ago. Of course, it may be urged that this is a "growing time." One often hears this remark. The best that the Grits can do in defending their extravagance is to say, "Well, we have the revenue; why not expend it?" Surely some of the old-time Liberals who gulped down as the pure gospel the protests of their leaders a year or two before they attained power, that the expenditure, which was then $38,000,000, would be reduced by four millions, must now commence to have their faith shattered in the promises of politicians. For the coming fiscal year the expenditure on consolidated and capital account is to be $62,500,000, and within three years the present government cannot be paying out annually less than $70,000,000 or $72,000,000, or double that which the Liberals themselves said it would be, shortly before they assumed office.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

There is one other important matter also upon which the opposition will demand the fullest information before parliament prorogues, namely, in connection with the expenditure on the Intercolonial railway. Maritime province politicians on both sides are more than dissatisfied with the way Mr. Blair has been conducting the government railway system. The road has been stacked up with new officials; there have been frightful expenditures for rails and supplies, and generally there is an enormous increase in every branch of the railway's service owned by the country. Mr. Blair's estimates for the coming year are by no means modest, and before they are passed by the House the minister will have to give the fullest explanation of the proposed increases. The minister has not improved his standing in the House by the speech which he delivered the other day in refusing to permit Mr. Archibald to be called as a witness before the Public Accounts committee.

DUKE'S SPORTING TRIP.

In many respects the members of the present government are liberal enough; in some respects they are the personification of meanness. At the time of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales last September and October, some of the ministers sought to convert the tour into a political auxiliary for the Liberal party. If the Duke had not put his foot down firmly and protested against the undue prolongation of the trip, he would have been taken to pretty nearly every Grit constituency in the Dominion. The Duke, or Prince, as he now is, is a man of the world. Before he reached Canada he and his amiable consort had been traveling steadily for eight months. In Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa and, lastly, in Canada, it was the same eternal round of addresses, handshaking, dinners, laying of foundation stones, and so on. No wonder that after eight months of it, the Prince did look a little bored when he had to face the municipal delegations in Canada. It was with a view to breaking the monotony of the trip that he stipulated for two or three days' duck shooting in the Dominion. The government for the life of them could not see why the Heir Apparent to the Throne should make such a frivolous request as that he might be permitted to enjoy two or three days' rest, as he himself desired. Ministers protested, and had it not been that Lord Minto gave them plainly to understand that the Duke's wishes must be carried out, the duck-shooting expedition would have been lopped off the programme, and Their Royal Highnesses trotted round amongst a few more Grit constituencies in Western Ontario instead. It is said the government therefore washed their hands of the duck-shooting trip, each of the ministers pleading that he did not know a duck from a crow. Accordingly, the Governor-General had to select a gentleman to carry out the arrangements, and in Senator Kirchhoffer His Excellency found probably the very best man in the country. The Senator is a gentleman and a true sportsman. He has a splendid duck shooting reserve in Manitoba, but in order to accommodate the Duke and his party, a new club house had to be erected, new equipment procured, and considerable expense gone to in order to make the royal visitor and his staff comfortable. The expedition was a great success; in fact, the Duke said to many that it was one of the most enjoyable features of his visit to Canada, and doubtless by his frank admission covered himself in the eyes of the gentlemen of the cabinet who know nothing of sport. A Winnipeg visitor was in Ottawa a couple of days ago, and in conversation with a few friends at the Russell, he told the sequel of the affair. Senator Kirchhoffer has never rendered to the government an account of the expenses incurred by him in arranging the shooting quarters, providing the staff, viands, guides, etc., at an expense of nearly $5,000. The Winnipeg man says it is current talk all through Manitoba that the government has given the tip that it is useless to present the bills; that the shooting expedition was not part of their programme, and that they will not bear any portion of the expense. Senator Kirchhoffer is too much of a gentleman to say anything of the matter, and fortunately can stand the expense which he incurred. But, after all, it is pretty small potatoes on the part of the gentlemen of the administration to shirk their responsibility in a matter which properly comes within their jurisdiction. One may well wonder what the Duke would think of some of the small fry of the cabinet if he knew what had been the outcome of his two days' shooting at Poplar Point.

TELEPHONE BILLS.

The municipalities had a field morning before the Minister of Justice this week over the telephone bills which Mr. MacLean and he have introduced into the House. Practically the two measures are the same, the most dangerous clause being that which proposes to give the right to telephone companies to enter upon and take possession of the streets of municipalities without the consent of the municipal corporations. There is a move in some cities for the establishment of municipal telephone systems, and after Mr. Fitzpatrick had heard the representatives present from every part of Canada, the minister decided to have a commission appointed to go thoroughly into the whole question, and to submit a bill for next session.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

There are to be two conferences in London on the occasion of the coronation, one between Mr. Chamberlain and other representatives of the Home government, and the colonial representatives, at which questions of trade and Imperial defence are to be discussed. The other conference is principally between the Canadian and the Australian delegates. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written to Mr. Barton, premier of Australia, suggesting the following programme of subjects for an interchange of views: (1) Closer trade relations between Canada and Australia; (2) improvement of the mail service via Canada between Great Britain and Australia; (3) improvement of transportation facilities, (a) by the establishment of a first-class line of passenger steamers between Australia and Canada, (b) by the establishment of a line of steamers chiefly for cargo purposes between Australia and Canadian ports on the Atlantic, stopping on route at South Africa; (4) consideration of the effect on the Pacific cable scheme of the concessions granted by New South Wales to the Eastern Extension Telegraph company."

You may need Pain-Killer at any time in case of accident. Cures cuts, bruises and pains, as well as all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes; there's only one Pain-Killer—Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

W. C. T. U.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, said: "If there was anything to be said against the working of female suffrage at the other end of the world, I would say it, but there is nothing, in spite of the description of the shocking effects and consequent sweeping away of female suffrage in New Zealand. Female suffrage has come to stay; moreover, it is not only the recognized law of the land in one British colony, but in two. It is true that these two venturesome colonies are young, that they are far away, that they are small, because they are young, it does not follow that everybody is young in the community. Young colonies have their share of old heads, famous historians, great reformers, deep-economists, have paid great attention to the ideas of communities smaller and less populous than New Zealand and South Australia. That being so, female suffrage tried and successfully tried, is worthy of attention even at the Antipodes. There is not an argument urged against female suffrage that was not urged almost as monotonously against female suffrage at the other end of the world. Awful pictures were drawn of neglected babies, uncooked dinners, judicial separation, deserted domestic hearths, and a plentiful crop of divorce suits. Public platforms would be taken possession of by unattractive women wearing blue spectacles, having shrill, high voices, all making unreasonable demands and emphasizing those demands with Gingham umbrellas. Did any of those frightful consequences ensue, not one. The baby, permit us to say, is not neglected, and the important husband finds his dinners are cooked and buttons sewn on. We have yet to learn families are estranged or judicial separations are growing. Women, as a rule, speak little in public when they do. Their manners have not lost their feminine charm in social life; things are much as they were, but their votes have distinctly affected legislation. Laws have been passed, other laws have been modified. Personal results are taking place.

The Hon. J. A. Cockburn, agent-general for South Australia, said he came from a country where the women have had the franchise for some years, and it is strange to be in a country where one's wife has not got a vote. One feels like the man in one of Hans Anderson's stories, suddenly transported back into medieval ages. A bill for the federation of the colonies was one of the most important, and best measures ever presented. It was submitted for approval to the men and women, and the women showed their wisdom by accepting it with an overwhelming majority. The New Zealand bill for an old age pension scheme was largely owing to the influence of the women's vote. A bill has been passed for the better protection of married women. It is little to be wondered at that a reform that strikes a vital blow at the whole social fabric of a nation, is slow in coming. Will there ever be temperance reform until women are voters, if every gallon of whiskey, if every flask of wine, should be taxed a thousand dollars, it would not be enough to pay for the tears it has wrung from the eyes of widows and orphans, nor for the catastrophe of the millions it has destroyed for ever.

Help the women's Christian cause. They meet every Thursday at 3 o'clock at the Refuge Home, Cormorant street.—Com.

LOSS OF FLESH.

If you find yourself falling below normal weight, there is danger. The use of fish oils can temporarily add fat, but will never build up healthy tissues. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food acts through the blood and nervous system, and carries new life and energy to every nook and corner of the body. It regulates the various organs of the body, makes the appetite good, adds healthy flesh, and replaces the tissues wasted by disease. Naturally and gradually this food cure restores color to the cheeks, increases the weight of the body, and thoroughly overcomes disease.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Queen sailed from San Francisco on Tuesday.

The steamer Glengarry, of the Glen line from Victoria for Liverpool, arrived at Suez on Tuesday.

The ship Whitleburn arrived at Port Townsend seven hours too late to save her charter. The Fingal, which like her, is from Table Bay, has not been reported. She has also lost her charter.

A despatch from Cape Beale received by Capt. Grant, of the Victoria Sealing company, enquires if any information has been heard from the schooner Zillah May. The Euclulet Indians, whose fellows were among her crew, had a story that the schooner had turned turtle. The report is as slim as all Indian stories, and is hardly likely to be correct, for the Zillah May was reported safely on the coast a week or so ago by the steamer Queen City.

A. G. Law and Jas. Goodman, both of Vancouver, are staying at the Victoria.

A Glance Backward

What Was Thought Thirty Years Ago of Mainland Railway Connection.

Suggestions in London Paper That Seymour Narrows Be Bridged.

The building of the Canadian Northern railway to the Coast and making Victoria the terminus of a transcontinental railway, gives present interest to an editorial which appeared in the London Morning Post of October 28, 1872, when the settlement of the San Juan difficulty was fresh in the public mind. The article was written by Lieut.-Col. Stewart, R. E. It says:

The damage done to the interests of England—or of Canada, which is the same thing—by the San Juan boundary decision, is to be considered and considered under two heads: first the interruption to the navigation of the British Columbian waters contingent upon war with the United States; and, secondly, the immediate steps that must, or that ought, to be taken to neutralize as far as may be the adverse effects of the decision, and to restore the equilibrium that has been disturbed by it. As to the first, the damage to our interests in the event of war will greatly depend upon the nature and extent of the precautions and preparations which we may in the meantime take for preserving and exercising our military power on the North Pacific. If those precautions and preparations be sufficient, then the possession of San Juan by the Americans would avail them little, for on the outbreak of hostilities we should either occupy the island or neutralize its forces and armaments. The damage contingent upon war might be included in and, so to speak, measured by the precautionary arrangements that should be adopted in the immediate future. What, then, have we to secure, and how is it to be secured? To arrive at the desired conclusions, it is necessary to examine into the peculiar position, conditions and prospects of our territories in the North Pacific. Vancouver Island and British Columbia being now integral parts of the Dominion of Canada, and forming, moreover, the only western outlet and seaport of that colony, must be maintained and protected in a thorough and effectual manner if Canada is to develop her vast central fertile plains and to form the newest and nearest route between Europe and the East—if, in a word, she is to become a great nation rather than a straggling colony. It is needless to remark that Canada, as a weak dependency, would be a constant source of danger to the Empire, and not powerful and sufficient for her own defence, she would not only relieve us of this menacing danger, but would establish that political equilibrium on the American continent which is so greatly to be desired for many reasons. But in order to this development of the power and resources of Canada it is necessary that the projected transcontinental railway shall have as secure a terminus on the Pacific as it will have on the Atlantic ocean at Halifax. Such a terminus it would have had on the British Columbian shore opposite to Vancouver Island. The Island would, as it were, have constituted a huge natural fortification with impassable wet ditches, behind which the terminus would have lain in almost unprecedented security. Now, however, that fortification can be turned. If the Americans convert San Juan into an offensive and defensive naval and military position, the absolute security of the inner waters, and therefore of the terminus, would be lost. The Americans know that better than we do. It is well understood that President Grant attaches the highest importance to the possession of San Juan; and we are told that the Americans generally are more pleased and elated at the victory in respect to San Juan than even in the case of the Geneva Award. Professor Maury's opinion on this subject is well worth noting. He wrote thirteen years ago—"Vancouver Island commands the shores of Washington and Oregon, and whether the terminus of the Northern (American) road be on Puget Sound or at the mouth of the Columbia river, the munitions sent there could be used for no other part of the coast, for Vancouver overlooks them. . . . Vancouver would prevent, for Vancouver commands their coasts as completely as England commands those of France, on the Atlantic. . . . The Straits of Fuca are as close as the Straits of Gibraltar." But the Straits of Juan Fuca no longer be "close" to the Americans. They have now got inside them in a commanding position; and when San Juan shall have been turned into a stronghold the domination by Vancouver Island complained of by the Americans will in a great measure be neutralized—that is to say, we shall lose the advantage and security we should otherwise have enjoyed.

Are we, then, to sit down with folded hands, and, admitting and lamenting the damage we have sustained, do nothing to regain our ascendency? Surely not. We owe it to Canada as well as to ourselves to retrieve the mischief that has been wrought by our blundering policy. But how is that to be done? By taking, for one thing, a lesson from the Tartar of the proverb who was "caught." We have to catch the catcher, to close the Straits of Fuca again, to hold San Juan within our teeth, by establishing a fortified naval station at the southern end of Vancouver Island, to the end that our ships may hold the command of those waters. That is the chief—but not, as we shall show, the only—step to be taken. We have in Esquimalt a magnificent harbor, and we must have a dockyard there for our North Pacific fleet, a fleet which even in ordinary times of peace, must now be represented permanently by considerably more force than at present. The colony has been so anxious, without reference to the San Juan question at all, for the establishment of a dockyard at Esquimalt, that it has, though ill able to afford the expense, offered to share the cost of its construction. We now owe it to the colony to do even more in this way that it asked. But another consequence must seemingly follow from the new condition of affairs set up by the award. The terminus of the railway ought apparently to be at the fortified harbor of Esquimalt, which is to the south or seaward of San Juan. If we may not have the free navigation of the waters between Vancouver and the Mainland, then the railway should come to meet the ships outside the obstruction; and, luckily, there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of bringing this about. Even independently of the San Juan question, it was proposed to carry the railway through Vancouver to Victoria and Esquimalt. But that which formerly was only desirable will now be a necessity. The railway can be taken to a point on the Mainland high up on the Straits between it and Vancouver, where these Straits can be bridged by utilizing an island lying conveniently in them, or passed by a steam ferry. The point of crossing being high up, narrow, and protected naturally by very strong currents—the shores on each side being in our possession—could be artificially strengthened so as to prevent an enemy destroying the bridges or ferry. By this arrangement, the main entrance into British Columbia would be through Vancouver Island, and the damage that the possession of San Juan by the Americans could inflict upon our colonies be reduced to a minimum. If it be said that what is proposed could not be done save at a considerable expense, that must be admitted. But if the damage done to us were merely incidental, or to depend alone on very remote contingencies, there would not be much for us to complain of. The damage is something more than that. Our pockets, as well as our feelings and remote interests, will probably have to suffer for our lack of skill and good fortune. It will be very lucky for us if, by the expenditure of a little money, we can neutralize the effects of the recent award. We should now take the question boldly, and endeavor, cost what it may, to aid Canada in her magnificent design of developing the great country lately added to her, of peopling the continent from ocean to ocean with subjects of the flag of England, of securing to us the shortest of all possible routes to the East, and of establishing a counterpoise to the great power, with which it is difficult beyond measure to live on terms—all of which desiderata would be jeopardized if we allowed ourselves to be squeezed out of British Columbia.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Vessels Loaded for Foreign Ports During March.

Following are the foreign coal shipments from Vancouver Island for the month ending 31st March, 1902:

New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping.

Date.	Name.	Destination.	Tons.
1—S. S.	New England,	Alaska	65
2—S. S.	Isis,	Magellan	300
3—S. S.	Titania,	San Francisco	5550
5—S. S.	Mariposa,	San Francisco	4940
6—S. S.	Saga,	Alaska	64
14—S. S.	New England,	Alaska	79
15—S. S.	Dirigo,	Juneau	204
15—S. S.	Dirigo,	Ketchikan	50
15—S. S.	Dirigo,	Wrangle	100
16—S. S.	San Mateo,	San Francisco	4164
18—S. S.	Titania,	San Francisco	5553
20—S. S.	Tolmina,	San Francisco	6000
22—S. S.	New England,	Alaska	47
23—S. S.	Saga,	Alaska	63
28—S. S.	San Mateo,	San Francisco	4112
29—S. S.	Dirigo,	Ketchikan	75
29—S. S.	Dirigo,	Juneau	52
29—S. S.	New England,	Alaska	50
		Total	31473

Comox Coal.

Date.	Name.	Destination.	Tons.
Feb. 28—S. S.	Wellington,	Juneau	2600
7—Barge	J. C. Potter,	Juneau	1776
7—S. S.	Oriental,	San Francisco	2361
7—S. S.	Isis,	San Francisco	1012
7—S. S.	Independent,	Ketchikan	40
14—S. S.	Victoria,	San Francisco	3212
14—S. S.	Pilot,	Juneau	120
21—S. S.	Wellington,	San Francisco	2437
28—S. S.	Wyefield,	Pt Los Angeles	5182
		Total	18740

Ladysmith Shipping.

Date.	Name.	Destination.	Tons.
Feb. 28—S. S.	Amur,	Vancouver	92
Feb. 28—S. S.	Al-Ki,	Port Townsend	233
10—S. S.	Farallon,	Port Townsend	103
10—S. S.	Edw. Sewell,	Inich	2529
10—S. S.	City of Topeka,	Ketchikan	98
10—Bk.	Santa Clara,	San Francisco	2100
17—Sch.	Nokomis,	Honolulu	782
17—S. S.	Tellus,	San Francisco	3900
24—S. S.	Al-Ki,	Seattle	200
24—Bk.	Antiope,	Kahului	2170
		Total	12,041

Prince Henry (looking about him)—"This is your senate chamber, is it?" Washington Guide—"Yes. Your Highness, I am sorry we have no fist fight between senators to show you today, but if Your Highness will step into the hall in the other wing of the building you will probably hear Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, make a speech."—Chicago Tribune.

LONG LIFE IS INHERITED.

This statement you can prove by investigation. When a person whose ancestors had long lives dies in middle age you can in nine times out of ten trace the cause to disordered kidneys and consequent suffering from Bright's disease, rheumatism, fatty heart or dropsy. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure these fatal and painful diseases as no other preparation was ever known to do. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

LAW NOTES.

Capias on Which E. M. Sullivan was Arrested Set Aside.

In an action brought by Benjamin Wehrfritz against James H. Russell and E. M. Sullivan, lately carrying on business at Atlin as the Atlin Brewing company, an order for capias was made on Wednesday last by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, and Sullivan, who was in Victoria, was thereupon arrested. On an application made before the Chief Justice today, to set aside all proceedings in the action, including the order, the writ of capias only was held bad, and Sullivan ordered to be discharged. The point upon which the decision was given was that the writ of capias itself did not disclose what the nature of the action was.

Authorities were quoted in opposing the application, that whereas the act provided a certain form of writ, yet for a number of years the English practice had been not to insert the nature of the action in the writ itself. Notwithstanding the Chief Justice ruled that the statute must be strictly followed and ordered Sullivan's release accordingly. All the other proceedings in the cause are not affected by the decision. Mr. Edgar Bloomfield, of Vancouver, appeared for the plaintiff, and H. B. Robertson for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Martin sat in Chambers yesterday and disposed of several application as follows:

Foster vs. Gabriel.—The application of Mr. Lawson on behalf of the plaintiff for the taking of certain accounts was granted.

Bank of Montreal vs. B. C. Cold Storage Co.—Application for an order for speedy judgment was dismissed with costs. Mr. Lawson for plaintiffs, and Mr. Gooch for defendant.

Re official map of the City of Victoria—City Solicitor Bradburn moved for leave to file a plan in the Lands Registry office of subdivision of section 23 in the city of Victoria, the motion being granted.

Judge Harrison sitting as judge of the Court of Appeals against assessments, delivered judgment at the Court house yesterday upon the appeal heard some weeks ago of the Marble Bay Mining Co., of Texada Island. By it the assessment of this property, which had been set at about a quarter of a million, was reduced to some sixty thousand dollars, upon which the mineral tax will thus be in the neighborhood of $1,200. Mr. Edgar Bloomfield appeared for the company and Deputy Attorney-General MacLean for the Crown.

Fraternal Visit.—A number of members of the Victoria lodges, A. F. & A. M. on Wednesday evening paid a visit to the Esquimalt lodge of the order. The visitors were entertained by the Esquimalt brethren.

Did Not Leave.—The police still have Blanche Phillips on their hands. The girl did not leave the city as she promised to do when arrested for vagrancy, and as she will not remain in the refuge home the police are in a quandary as to what to do with her.

Farewell At Home.—Miss Mabel Dods, who leaves for Suva, Fiji Islands, tonight, by the steamer Aorangi, gave a farewell "At Home" at the residence of Mrs. T. E. Wood, Caledonia avenue, on Wednesday evening. A most enjoyable time was spent. Miss Dods will join her father at Suva.

Went to Jail.—In the city police court yesterday morning Jack, a Saanich Indian, was fined $25 and $1 costs, or in default, one month with hard labor, for being in possession of an intoxicant. George Thompson, who supplied the liquor, was fined $100, or three months' imprisonment. Neither man paid his fine.

Home For Incurables.—At a meeting of the Home Nursing society, held yesterday morning, the question of providing a home for incurables, was considered. A committee was appointed to confer with those interested, and forward arrangements as far as possible. The regular business was also gone through.

SCHOOL MATTERS IN VANCOUVER

Deputation From the School Board Wait on Minister of Education.

A deputation of the Vancouver city Board of School Trustees, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Murray, J. J. Banfield and R. G. Gordon, waited on the Minister of Education over at the parliament buildings yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Accompanied by Mr. Tatlow, M. P. P. for Vancouver, they were introduced by Superintendent Robinson, and put forward a proposition on behalf of Vancouver relative to the Normal school established in that city.

At present Vancouver is providing three rooms in the Lord Roberts school—out near English bay—for the use of the Normal institute, but with its rapid growth, larger quarters will soon be required to meet its needs. At the same time, through the large numbers coming down from the upper country and the Fraser valley, and through the extra work accruing through its affiliation with McGill university, Montreal, Vancouver is finding the capacity of her present High school building somewhat taxed. At present its eight teachers have over 300 students on their rolls, 50 coming from outside places, and with August next it is expected that the 400 limit will be reached. These will require an extension of the High school accommodations, which Vancouver is now said to be preparing to face. The two needs have led to the proposal which was made yesterday, to the effect that the government take over the present High school building, which has cost about $50,000, for the use of the Normal work, at a nominal valuation, which sum the city would then augment, with a grant of a $100,000 High school. Across the fence from the High school there is the large Central public school, which would thus be very convenient for model teaching purposes.

After hearing these representations, Hon. Mr. Prentice paid a well turned compliment to the interest taken in Vancouver in the work of education. He had long ago recognized how very successful their efforts had been and thoroughly appreciated the efforts of the Board of Trustees in that city in that direction. As to the offer which they were making, it was of course much too important a question to be decided in a moment, but he could see how well it might work out, and would give it his serious consideration.

The committee then retired and left last night on their return to Vancouver.

FATHER DONCKELE'S JUBILEE.

How and Event Was Celebrated at Kuper Island.

They who believe that to try to educate and civilize the Indians is so much labor lost and money wasted, would have changed their views had they been witnesses of the magnificent celebration held at the Kuper Island Indian Industrial school on the occasion of the silver sacerdotal jubilee of the Rev. G. Donckele, principal of that favorably known institution. For two days previous to the great event the ex-pupils began to arrive to participate in the proceedings and to testify by their presence to the grateful remembrance in which they hold him who, for 25 years, has, with unremitting zeal and unselfish devotion, sacrificed himself to the welfare of the Indians. The eve of the jubilee day brought Bishop Orth, who, accompanied by his vicar-general, the Very Rev. Father Nicolaye, and by Fathers Leterme, Van Goethem and Colin, wished to express the high esteem in which he holds the jubilarian; and as a further proof of his appreciation of the Rev. Father Donckele's missionary labors, the Bishop conferred upon him the title of dean. The willing hands of the pupils had gaily decorated the principal rooms of the institution with a profusion of flags, bunting and evergreens.

At break of day the pupils, attired in their neat uniforms, appeared, their faces beaming with happiness and pleasure. For weeks, nay, for months, they had been looking with longing expectation for this day, which would give them an opportunity of expressing in song, in verse and prose their gratitude to him whom they love as a father. The festivities began with solemn high mass. The Rev. Father Donckele was celebrant, the Rev. Fathers Colin, Leterme and Van Goethem acted respectively as deason, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. Father Nicolaye, assisted Bishop Orth at the throne. His Lordship preached a very impressive sermon for the occasion. The music of the mass was rendered by the pupils with great accuracy and precision. The day was spent in general rejoicing; some of the features being a band concert and a baseball match between a team of the present pupils and a team of the ex-pupils, in which the latter carried off the victory. It was, however, the evening entertainment which caused general surprise, and which proved that Indian children can be trained up to a high standard. The whole of the programme was executed with a thoroughness and a perfection that could not be surpassed by white children. The ladies and gentlemen from Chemainus, Kuper Island and Thetis Island, who were present, said that they had come prepared to make a great deal of allowance for awkwardness and mistakes, both in action and language, seeing that the performers were Indians; but that they found that the action was faultless and the English pronunciation clear and correct. Where everything was so well, it would be envious to praise one part more than the other; yet it may be said that the pupil who read the address, read it with such feeling and intonation that everyone knew that she felt and understood what she read. The flag drill also obtained well deserved praise. Following is the programme:

PART I.

Jubilee Tribute.

Orchestra ..... Waho Quickstep
Festal Chorus ..... By all the Pupils
Address ..... Josephine Johnny
Orchestra ..... Best of All
Song and Dialogue ..... Girls
Orchestra ..... Grand March

PART II.

Merry Scenes.

Recitation—Little Hatchet ..... Edward
Song—Mr. Hoolihan ..... Andrew Tom
Comic Dialogue—Shut the Door .....
..... By the Boys
Flag Drill ..... Girls
Tableau—A Free Smoke ..... Boys

PART III.

Echoes.

A Poem for the Occasion—A Traveler.....
..... Daniel
Jubilee Thoughts—Dialogue and Song. Girls
Tableau—Faith, Hope and Charity.... Girls
Orchestra—Red, White and Blue.....
Song—Quartette ..... Boys and Girls
Tableau and Hymn—Star of the Sea.....
..... All the Pupils
God Save the King.

"Blennerhasset," said Mrs. Bilggins, as he was about to start down-town, "can you let me have a little money to run the house today?"

"By the way, Bilggins," said a friend, who dropped into his place of business an hour or two later, "will you go my security on a note for $50?"

"Shortleigh," replied Bilggins, "it is an inflexible rule in my family that I must never do anything of that kind without consulting my wife."

Six men were killed as a result of an explosion of fire damp on Wednesday, in a colliery at Wigan, Lancashire.

A number of men were entombed at Dunfermline, Scotland, this morning, owing to a similar accident.

MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

Among the more recent dividends paid by British Columbia mines are those of the North Star, which last week declared an eighth dividend of 1½ cents per share, and the Rambler-Cariboo, which has paid three dividends of 1 cent per share already this year, or altogether about $138,000. The North Star has now paid in profits to its shareholders $373,000, and recently work which for a time was suspended at the mine has been resumed. Favorable reports continue to be received of the Rambler-Cariboo, another rich strike of 250-ounce ore having recently been reported to have been made at the 800-foot level. In reference to this mine, however, it is certainly worthy of remark that, now that the shares are quoted at a high price, shareholders and the public have no difficulty in securing full information regarding the progress being made; but previous to this none but insiders were allowed to know what was going on. The Ymir Mines, Limited, distributed a dividend in March, the total distribution being thus swelled to $280,000; and the Sunset, a syndicate-owned mine in the Slocan, paid its shareholders a second dividend of $6,000 the other day.

ATHABASCA RECONSTRUCTION.

According to a London despatch, all the negotiations for the re-organization of the Athabasca company have now been settled, and the English shareholders are only awaiting the arrival of the necessary documents from Canada to conclude the matter. Henceforth the company will be entirely under Canadian management, the headquarters being at Toronto. The new board will consist of Messrs. George Gillies, McKinnon, Pearson and P. E. Doolittle, all of Toronto. The English shareholders' sterling shares will be exchanged for 25-cent shares in the reconstructed company, which will be credited with 19 cents paid. The new company will acquire the Venus property, which adjoins the Athabasca, and the two properties will be worked together. On the Venus 18 months' supply of ore has been blocked out, which will be treated by the Athabasca plant. Mr. E. Nelson Fell, the late manager of the Athabasca, holds a very high opinion of the mine, and considers that with the introduction of further capital and the reduction of working expenses, the company should prove to be a dividend-payer. The unfortunate shareholders, however, at the best must lose very heavily on their original investment, as they are to receive 25-cent shares, 19 cents credited as paid, in exchange for their £1 holdings. Meanwhile the Nelson Miner announces that operations are to be resumed on a large scale on the Athabasca, recently reconstructed, at the end of June or the beginning of July. It is now conceded that in the Venus property the new company has ore reserves sufficient to run the ten-stamp mill to its fullest capacity and to provide sufficient funds, for the development of the Athabasca claim.

WINDERMERE ORE SHIPMENTS.

A paper published in the Windermere district of East Kootenay estimates that ore shipments to date from the Paradise, Red Bluff or dropey, Dr. White Cat, Silver Belt, M. T. Fraction and Bunyan mines aggregate 2,385,141 pounds, which, considering present costs and difficulties of transport, is by no means an unsatisfactory showing. The ore sent out for treatment is of a generally high-grade character, that from the Delphine, for example, having a total value per ton in silver, lead and copper of from $74.82 to as high as $149.02.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSIONS.

In view of the representations about to be made to the Dominion government asking for at least a modification of the terms under which the large concessions have been granted the Treadgold company in the Yukon, the opinion of so important a technical journal as the Mining & Scientific Press of San Francisco as to the effect the granting of these powers to the company is likely to have on the mining industry in that territory is peculiarly valuable and timely. It is pointed out by this authority that one of the provisions of the Treadgold concession creates a monopoly of the water supply for mining purposes. Mr. Treadgold and his associates are to bring in to the mines a stated water supply, of 25,000 miners' inches, one-half of which they may have to provide for the working of their own claims, and the other half they are to sell to other mine owners at 25 cents per miner's inch per hour. This price, the Mining & Scientific Press remarks, is out of all reason for the service. For ten-hour water service it means $2.50 an inch. A ten-hour inch of water in sluicing will not work more if anything in excess of 1½ cubic yards, making the water charge to the yard of pay-dirt from $1.50 to $1.75. Even fairly rich drifting ground will not stand such a cost charge for water to wash up the dumps, and it is absolutely prohibitive to hydraulic mining when over-burden has to be washed off to get down to the pay. The effect of the high charge permitted will be to cause the abandonment of all but the richest claims, the abandoned claims becoming at once the property of the Treadgold syndicate. In early mining days of California $1 for the ten-hour inch of water was paid in a few instances to work rich gulch diggings. Later, when hydraulic mining was started, prices for the ten-hour inch ranged from 5 to 15 cents. There is nothing so different in Klondike conditions from those of placer mining elsewhere to justify such extraordinary charges as are fixed by the Treadgold concession. Ditch and flume construction is not excessively costly there, nor is the water season any shorter than in other districts. It is quite interesting to note that as reported the Treadgold concession does not directly mention the quartz mining which is just beginning. The 25-cent price per hour inch of water means, however, that battery water for amalgamation will amount to $2.50 per ton of ore crushed. During the pioneer days of Yukon mining as much as $7 and $8 an hour was paid by claim-owners using a sluice-head of water, but only the very richest claims were able to afford this charge. According to the Treadgold scale, the charge for claims using a sluice-head would be no less than $150 a day—a quite prohibitive price. The effect of the granting of the concession has already been observed in Dawson, and it is stated that the number of re-locations during the past four months shows a considerable falling off when compared with the official returns for the same period of last year.

AN AMUSING STORY.

No one who reads the United States daily papers can fail