The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

TROUBLE SETTLED.

There is a saying that troubles never come singly. We sincerely hope that the converse is equally true, and that the welcome news that the labor dispute at Nanaimo has been settled will be followed by the news that amicable relations have been re-established between the Crow's Nest Coal Company and its employees. British Columbia cannot afford that this year of promise should be darkened at the outset by a dispute which is likely to paralyze the industry of an important section of our province. Surely some means must exist, with rich coal seams and a great and expanding market, to mine coal and produce coke under conditions not burdensome to either capital or labor. There is nothing in the essentials of the situation to prevent a modus vivendi between the company and its operatives being arrived at. The public opinion of this country will visit with its heaviest displeasure the side which is found to be in the wrong, or the side which refuses to approach the question in a conciliatory manner, because that side will have been convicted of failing to recognise the duty it owes to society at large, and of tampering with the very foundations of industrial progress and prosperity. Possibly to some the weight of public opinion may seem a somewhat empty and unimportant factor. But it has been proved over and over again upon a thousand economic battle fields that no capitalist, however strong, and no labor union however arrogant, can afford to neglect it.

WEST YALE ELECTION.

Today the electors of West Yale cast their ballots for or against the Prior Government in the persons of Dr. Sanson, the Government candidate, or Mr. Semlin, the opposition candidate. In a constituency like West Yale, as indeed in all constituencies, a certain number of local issues crop up in a campaign regarding which it is impossible for outsiders to form an accurate estimate as to their effect upon elections. So far as the larger issues go, the issues upon which the Government would be on trial before the whole country, the Government has had infinitely the best of the campaign, and should be victorious at the polls. The campaigning of the opposition has almost entirely consisted of the same perversions and heated personalities which characterized their conduct during the last session of the legislature; the Government's campaigning on the contrary, has taken cognisance of the needs of the country and the practical measures necessary to progress and prosperity. So far as we know purely local issues have been largely in favor of the Government with the exception of one, the force of old association and the general respect in which Mr. Semlin is held, particularly among the older residents. In the newer parts of the district to the South we have it upon the best authority that the Government candidate is absolutely solid. This then is our knowledge of the conditions as they exist. From it we cannot predict who will win, although we know who ought to win. But the supporters of the Government who have been in the fight are confident of victory, and ever since the campaign opened it is noticeable that the confidence of the opposition has steadily declined. So that we may draw the happiest augury of today's result. The returns from the Northerly part of the district will naturally be in first, and will practically decide the election, except in the unlikely event of Dr. Sanson being in a considerable minority.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS

Did the Alaskan Boundary treaty contemplate the appointment as American commissioners of practical politicians who are dependent for their careers upon the votes of people utterly ignorant of jurisprudence, but full of national prejudice. We all know Senator Turner in British Columbia. Many of us knew him before he became a Senator, and respected him as an honest lawyer, an upright gentleman and a good fellow. He became a Senator through the fact that he made a great deal of money out of the Le Roi mine at Rossland and by a judicious mixture of that populistic sentiment and high national feeling which is popular in the West. He has as many pretensions to being a jurist as a hen scratching gravel has to be a gold miner, and his whole mental make up is limited by the purview of his political career, and the environment in which the sentimental furniture of his mind has been evolved. We know nothing about Senator Lodge except that he represents an uncompromising Americanism which limits the rights and privileges of human beings to citizens of the United States. Such men are absolutely unfit to take part in any judicial inquiry where any claim or action of the United States is brought to the bar of equity. A strong effort is being made by the United States at the present moment to steal the Isle of Pines from Cuba upon a special construction of the Spanish-American treaty, similar to the treatment of the British Russian treaty, which casts a lurid light upon American diplomatic methods. Porto Rico and its adjacent islands were ceded to the United States, but Cuba was specially dealt with. It is now set up that islands which from time immemorial have been under the jurisdiction of Cuba were not included because they are not mentioned, and that this island which is an annex of Cuba was really ceded to the United States and should be occupied as United States territory. The New York Evening Post speaks as follows about this latest game of grab:

It is only a mean and underhanded attempt to cozen Cuba out of property which is fairly her own . . . . . The whole thing has a most ungracious look. Its being urged forward now has almost an appearance of spite. Cuba has got on in her independent life better than the wiseacres of our army believed to be at all possible. All their dire prophecies have gone unfulfilled. The island has been at peace throughout all its borders. It has a government which shows every sign of stability. The system of public schools and of sanitation which Americans introduced has been maintained; withal, by economy of administration, the Cuban Government has saved about $1,500,000 of the annual expenditure under General Wood. All this ought to be highly gratifying to us. But we seize the moment to put forward a vexing and unfounded claim, as if to provoke Cuba into some act or attitude of unfriendliness. It is not a generous thing to do. We hope to see the President, with his instinct of fair play, frown upon the whole ill-timed and ill-looking movement, which we believe to be without warrant of law and are certain is without warrant in morals.

MACEDONIA.

The Sublime Porte is to be coerced by a joint representation from Austria-Hungary and Russia into reforming the government of Macedonia. We can see in our minds the Sublime Porte suavely receiving the representations of the two powers, and at the same moment solemnly winking the other eye. Turkey's power to do as it pleases in the Balkans rests upon the secure foundation that the other powers are determined to prevent each other from doing what they please. At the same time they are willing to join hands in forcing the Sultan to do so much to ameliorate the condition of Macedonia as will prevent Macedonia from breaking out into open revolt. But if the Sultan does not choose to do so much, or if the Macedonians take the obvious view that symptoms of revolt and reform will disappear together, then the jealousies of the powers will prevent the matter from being settled except at the expense of a European war, in which Russia, France, Germany, Austria and Italy will all be keenly interested ,if not actually involved. There are three possibilities. One is that the threatened revolt will be averted by reform. The second is that Turkey will be left alone to subdue the Macedonians in time-honored fashion. This is an almost impossible contingency. For Servia and Bulgaria will unquestionably jump into the fray, and as soon as they do, Russia cannot possibly keep out. The third is war, but war not upon Turkey by the powers, but by the powers, one against the other. The Turk is neither a fool nor a coward; the Greek, Macedonian, Servian, or Bulgarian, is generally one or the other, and sometimes both. If an outbreak against Turkey occurs in the Balkan States, they have nothing to hope for unless Russia intervenes, whereas the Sultan has nothing to fear except the somewhat remote contingency that in fighting one another, the powers might annihilate him. In the meantime he is buying Mauser rifles and promising a portion of their pay to his troops. The Balkan States are also laying in munitions of war, and the general expectation is that there will be some exciting tableaux before the month of April is out. Great Britain can obviously not afford to have a row with the unspeakable Turk. There are a great many more Mahometans than there are Christians in the British Empire, and to them the Sultan of Turkey occupies a peculiarly sacred position. A war against Turkey might involve us in the most unpleasant consequences in India and elsewhere. On the other hand to take an active part in supporting the Turkish regime would outrage the deepest feelings of Anglo-Saxon civilization. So we can only hope that Great Britain will stay out of it, and permit the other European nations to make a battlefield of Southeastern Europe if they choose to do so.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

The following article is condensed from a long article in the Monthly Review. It expresses with great lucidity the change which is coming over the daily press in all parts of the world. It says that the modern press is "stronger than the old staid voice of a master." So it is in one sense, but in another sense it is not stronger. The press is now largely a photographic record of events and opinion. It is impossible to do anything in opposition to the press, but not because of the defiance to the press involved, but because of the defiance to public opinion involved. The day is past when the great souled reformer entered the sanctum of the powerful editor saying: "Here is an abuse cut it down;" and the powerful editor replied: "Show us your abuse, it shall be destroyed." He now says something entirely different, "Yes! That is quite an abuse. Well, stir up an agitation. We shall report it, accentuate its points, and bring the remedy into relief. If the public catch on, it is as good as done." This is usually very unsatisfactory to the great souled reformer who proceeds to lecture the powerful editor on his duty until he is politely but forcibly informed that if he wants to preach at people through the columns of the paper he can do so at the current rate of 20 cents a line with "adv." after the period. The newspaper has ceased to be able or to desire to coerce public opinion. It works upon opinion by the method of action and reaction, so that we have what the writer in the Monthly Review very truly calls "the curious spectacle of peoples at once dependent on and dictating to their press, influencing and influenced, judging and being judged by it." But for a proper comprehension of the typical modern newspaper the article is worth reading. It says in part:

In answer to a demand which grew in urgency with the growth of the democratic spirit, there has appeared a new Press, stronger because infinitely more far-reaching than the old staid vox imperatoris. This new form of journalism is, indeed a veritable vox populi, wherein by anecdote and thumbnail sketch, by paint-brush and camera, the public of one country is brought face to face with the public of its neighbor, each forming its opinion of the other, as it forms its opinion of itself, by the stories and pictures with which it is presented. And we have now before us the curious spectacle of peoples at once dependent on and dictating to their Press, influencing and influenced, judging and being judged by it.

Nor do I refer only to the newer daily journals and the cheap weeklies and monthlies. Other papers, once of the austerest type—while retaining special features which brought a special class of readers—are becoming infused with the same popular spirit. And the influence of these organs which still hold out against that spirit is growing weaker, not because they appeal to a smaller class than formerly, but because the other class is provided with a Press which enables it, or should enable it, to gain a clearer, truer view of its fellows abroad, than is to be obtained through accurate but uninviting accounts of diplomatic negotiation and parliamentary debate; things which hold less and less root in the heart and understanding of the people, because the people is gradually coming to settle all questions of diplomacy for itself, by the mere force of national inclination. The ambassador greases the wheels; but treaties are concluded before he leaves his country.

In the continual struggle for daily existence experienced by that vast majority of newspaper readers, the daily journal is taken up as a distraction. Except for those highly intellectual persons who declare that the greatest rest, the greatest distraction for the mind, are to be found in a change of work, there is little attraction in dryasdust political discussion, and the uninspiring enumeration of unfamiliar details. To find interest and beguilement we naturally look for those things which we can judge of by the touchstone of our own experiences and ways of life and thought; and the consequent demand made on our journals is for humanity, stories of everyday life, color, atmosphere. "There is more joy in England," wrote Rudyard Kipling (in "The Light that Failed"), "over a soldier who insubordinately steps out of a square to rescue a comrade than over twenty generals slaving even to baldness at the gross details of transport and commissariat." And a journalist well known in Fleet street, who practised this precept with admirable success, once said to me: "No more blessed facts, my boy. Facts are done for. What we want now is atmosphere."

Perhaps no beter illustration of the power of the people in modern journalism could be found than in the history of the long South African war. . . It would be necessary to go back a long way to find any cry in England so strong, so whole-hearted. For years before the war the popular imagination was inflamed by stories brought home by travelers, of the indignities put on Englishmen in Pretoria. . . . Nor less was it a national feeling which, in the cruel undeceiving that followed the Black Week, urged the people to send out its sons in thousands as volunteers, to set its teeth and "see the whole thing through," while foreigners wondered, and Parisians exclaimed in a burst of involuntary admiration: "On aurait conspue le Gouvernement pour bien moins que ca en France." Only the bravest conviction in Press and individuals could dare to contend with such a current of opinion. It was inevitable that the majority of the popular Press should echo the popular cry. Yet one part at least of the Press, and that, too, the part which, appealing most directly to the least thoughtful portion of the country, should have been most careful to temper enthusiasm, has to answer a very grave charge. Perhaps the Boers were a gross and ignorant people; perhaps the stories of the indignities suffered by Englishmen at Pretoria and Johannesburg were something more than "travelers' tales." It was, nevertheless, a scandal—a thing utterly opposed to all English traditions—that such stories and the abuse which they provoked should go into print. "Love your enemy and hit him as hard as you can," is the old English spirit; vilification of an adversary hurts only him who throws it; he stands self-convicted of warring with a foe unworthy of his steel. "There are some facts," observes Frederic Harrison, "to express which is an untruth;" and were the white flag stories a thousand times correct they ought never to have been allowed to find their way into the daily Press.

The case of the relations of England and Germany, as influenced by popular notions reacting on its journals, presents special difficulties. It may be doubted whether the man in the street has any very clear or uniform opinion about Germany. . . Perhaps we have been inclined to judge of Germany solely through its Kaiser. Recent events have proved that we must correct this notion, even if we have not done so already. It may be urged that, judged by its Press, the German nation is traduced. But it is certain that no Press—even a subsidized one, which is immediately found out and judged at the value of its subsidy—can utter a popular and united cry not founded on deep-laid popular inclination.

The peoples have found a power of whose magnitude they are as yet unaware, and which is only a power for evils when the journals of a nation do not teach it to the extent of this power by the sole means of which they can dispose, namely, by truthful representation in the little things of everyday life. It is impossible to speak too highly in praise of those English dailies and weeklies which have set themselves, no matter at what cost, to check half-truths and sensationalism. . . The Press is to the nation what the governor is to the steam engine, a corrector of irregularities, and an indicator of the speed of the working of the whole. And if the popular section of the world's Press do not check the growing tendency to onesidedness, it will assuredly be found out and rejected for serious work, as the American Yellow Press has been found out.—Abridged from a long and thoughtful article by Owen M. Green, in the Monthly Review.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

The tone of the English press towards the Boundary Commission foreshadows a surrender to the United States just as certainly as growing twilight foreshadows the setting of the sun. The following from the Spectator may be taken as fairly indicative of feeling in England:

"We on this side are naturally delighted at the prospect of getting rid of a tiresome and difficult question which has repeatedly threatened to throw a shadow over Anglo-American relations; but the satisfaction at the prospect of a settlement should be, and we do not doubt is, no less real in America. . . Granted that the Alaskan boundary is finally agreed upon and laid down, Canada will be able to proceed with the development of her limitless natural resources without fear of interruption. Canada is naturally anxious that nothing which is rightly hers shall be lost in the determination of the frontier, but it is impossible to ignore the fact that she is most vitally interested in getting the matter put outside the region of controversy. We sincerely trust, then, that a spirit of hearty good-will and an intention to finish the business once and for all, will inspire both British and the American members of the Commission. Till the Senate has ratified the Treaty the Commissioners on either side will not be appointed, but we may safely presume that one at least of the British members will come from the United Kingdom. That would seem the wisest plan to adopt, for the interests of the Mother Country are vitally concerned in the settlement. . . . . We must ask the Canadians, and especially the statesmen of the Dominion, on both sides in politics, to look at the matter in the broadest possible way, and not, if they can help it, to allow public opinion to drift into the attitude of expecting that, merits or no merits, the Mother Country must stand up for her Daughter-land. The problem must, in our view, be approached in the interests of Canada in the most reasonable spirit, and the Canadians must not expect the British Commissioners to act in any but a strictly judicial capacity. The same spirit must be looked for from the Americans. If the Commissioners on both sides will only adopt such an attitude, a satisfactory solution ought to be arrived at."

The comment naturally occurs to Canadians that Canada is under no disability in developing "her limitless natural resources without fear of interruption." Anyone interrupting Canada in doing so would be subject to consequences of a singularly unpleasant character, and we know of nobody desirous of trying the experiment. Further, if the British commissioners act in a strictly judicial capacity, there would, in the face of the declared intention of the American commissioners to do otherwise, cause a greater ultimate injustice than if they did not. Because the United States would by five to one get all it was entitled to, while Canada by three to three would get nothing.

The fact that the treaty went through the Senate without opposition gave us the greatest concern, for the reason that we can understand no argument which would affect certain United States senators except an understanding that a diplomatic arrangement had been made with Great Britain by which the interests of Canada were to be laid on the altar of the Anglo-American entente. Canadian public opinion is as yet very far from imputing what would be nothing short of treachery on the part of Great Britain to Canada. The thing is so unbearable that the very mention of it strikes us with a nameless fear as to the future of the Empire. But the Saturday Review makes no bones about it. It accuses the British government point blank of what in Canada at least would be considered the blackest kind of treachery. We can only hope that the Review is too prejudiced by its strong anti-United States bias to take a calm view of any question in which the United States is concerned. Surely in this day of Grace it is understood in Great Britain that Canada is herself the paramount "Imperial interest" and that the purchased friendship of the United States would be ill bought at the expense of the heartfelt loyalty and devotion of the Dominion of Canada. The Saturday Review says:

"Seriously disturbed at their own audacity in daring to act in unison with a government of which the United States has suspicions, the directors of our policy are throwing our premier colony to the able diplomacy of the United States as a small pledge of our determination to be friends at all hazards. So little is the English public allowed to know of the real opinion of Canada that we are actually asked to believe that she is delighted at this pitiful abandonment. . . . Even if a majority of the Commissioners found in our favor, which is more than possible from the legal point of view, but not from the political, we do not for an instant believe, from their record, that our present government would have the courage to demand and enforce recognition of such a decision from the American government. . . . It yet remains to be seen what the attitude of the Canadian people will be. It may be such as will not imperil the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but even shake the Imperial connection between ourselves and the Colony. But well-informed Canadians have had an inkling of what was in store and have made up their minds to an unfavorable decision. We regret that we entirely share that anticipation. The three American commissioners will be strongly pro-American, the three British will (with the exception of the Canadian) be of an open mind with a bias against the Canadian case. It will be judiciously impressed upon them beforehand, that for 'Imperial reasons,' it is highly desirable they should settle a vexed question, and the 'quiet life' theory invites acquiescence in faits accomplis such as Dyea and Skagway. Englishmen know and care so much more for what Americans think, or are supposed to think, than they do for Canadian opinion, that they will one day have a rude awakening. Canada believes that she has always been sacrificed and will be again for 'Imperial' reasons to American exigency, and she is beginning to ask if it is really worth while propter imperium imperii perdere causas."

Opening Day Of Convention

(Continued From Page One.)

fort that reforms could be accomplished and that united action was now apparently decided upon. (Applause.) He would be very glad if as a result of the convention something could be accomplished in the way of rendering disputes between labor and capital less likely to happen—referring particularly to the strike now in progress at Fernie.

Concluding his remarks, he again extended a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city of Victoria. Every effort would be made to make their stay a pleasant one. The Pacific and Union Clubs had thrown open their doors to the delegates, and they would be made thoroughly at home there. Occasion would also be taken to give the visitors a drive around some of the beauty spots of the city. His Worship resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The programme of songs and musical selections was then taken up, cigars were passed round and all present settled themselves down for an evening of thorough enjoyment. And they got it. Finn's orchestra was liberal in its splendid music, and some of Victoria's amateur vocalists rendered selections which were specially pleasing. Among those who contributed to the latter part of the programme were Messrs. Harry Ives, F. Richardson, Lt.-Col. Monro, J. Worlock, Wm. Hicks, Booth, George E. Phillips, and the members of the Victoria Glee Club.

During the evening a number of short speeches, profuse in words of appreciation of Victoria's kindness and of the importance of the mining convention, were made by visiting delegates, and a number of local gentlemen. Cheers for Victoria, the Mayor and Aldermen and the reception committee, and the rendering of "God Save the King" brought to a close one of the most conspicuously successful impromptu affairs of the kind ever held in the city of Victoria.

The reception committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the liberality shown by Messrs. Bantly, Behnson, Gold, Schnoter and the Province Company, cigar manufacturers.

THE LABOR DELEGATES.

The Labor Union delegates to the Mining Association convention met in Labor Hall last night to the number of about 24. The only resolution acted upon was one introduced by Delegate J. C. Waters of Victoria, advocated the collective ownership of the coal mines, etc., as the only method of harmonizing the differences between capital and labor as shown by the disastrous strikes at Fernie and Nanaimo, which bid fair to cause great injury to the general public as well as the working class. The resolution was thrown out chiefly owing to the efforts of Chris. Foley, who endorsed the principles, but opposed their adoption. As a result of the resolution's defeat, Delegate Waters said he could not honestly attend any further meetings of the convention, and, therefore, resigned. Much talk took place on the fears that there might be some action taken in opposition to international trades unions at the convention, but no action was taken other than to decide to watch after their interests, and to hold occasional caucuses.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Boundary Big Plans

John A. Manly Says He Has Capitalists Interested in Extensive Scheme.

They Will Expend Millions on Smelter, Electric Power and Railways.

A Year Hence Will See the Entire Project Under Way.

Grand Forks, B. C., Feb. 24.—John A. Manly, of this city, has returned from a trip East. He announces that he has been successful in interesting Chicago and Kansas City capital in a big mining, smelting and railway project, involving the erection of a 2,000 ton smelter at Grand Forks and the expenditure of four million dollars in Boundary district, and the state of Washington. Said Mr. Manley, "Our plans are already matured, but several years will be occupied in their realization. Chicago and Kansas City capitalists have subscribed all the money needed for the proposed enterprises. Work will be started this summer developing two thousand horsepower on the Kettle river, seven miles below Grand Forks. This power will be transmitted by wires to a smelter, which will be erected in the vicinity of this city. The plant is primarily intended to treat custom ores from the Boundary mines and mines on Colville reservation, and will begin operations with an equipment of two furnaces. This plant will be enlarged from time to time as may be occasioned by the opening up of our mineral resources. My associates are willing to invest four million dollars and a portion of this amount will be devoted to mining enterprises and in building railways to sections that do not enjoy transportation facilities.

"I am not at liberty just now to go into details respecting the route of the proposed railways, as we have to obtain certain legislation and other powers. However, a year hence will see the entire project well under way."

Mr. Manley added that he found Eastern people remarkably well informed respecting the mineral wealth of the Boundary, but experienced no little difficulty in overcoming the objections of some of his associates to invest. A number of them dwelt strongly on the two per cent. mineral tax, while others maintained that the uncertainty of mining legislation tended to divert capital from British Columbia.

AWARDED DAMAGES.

Charles J. Hastings Gets Decision Against Le Roi No. 2.

Rossland, Feb. 24.—In the Supreme court sittings here today, Charles J. Hastings was awarded $3,400 damages against the Le Roi No. 2 Mining Co. Hastings was hurt last June by a falling bucket and succeeded in establishing negligence on the part of his employers.

BY ELECTIONS IN THE EAST

Conservatives Recapture North Grey—Terrebonne and Two Mountains Liberal.

Owen Sound, Feb. 24.—(Special)—The Conservatives re-captured North Grey by a good majority from the Liberals today, the latest returns giving Thompson, Conservative, 175 majority, with two or three places to report. The vacancy was caused by the death of Dr. Horsey, Liberal, who had 17 majority at the last election.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—(Special)—Ethier, Liberal, was elected by 175 majority for Two Mountains today. The Liberals also carried Terrebonne, where incomplete returns give Desjardins 240 majority.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Train Men Meet Horrible Death in Train Wreck.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.—As a result of a head-on collision between a Westbound passenger train and an Eastbound freight train last night, four mail clerks were burned to death and several trainmen were more or less seriously hurt. All the injured are in a hospital in Cleveland. It is reported that no passengers were hurt. The passenger train was well filled, and many of the passengers were school superintendents and teachers on their way to Cincinnati to attend a meeting of school directors and teachers in that city. The unfortunate mail clerks were caught like rats in a trap within their cars when it caught fire, and being locked in, were unable to release themselves. The scene of the wreck is but a few miles West of the city of Cleveland, and relief was started out immediately on hearing of the wreck from this city. The injuries to the train crews consisted mostly of cuts and bruises, and are not considered serious. All but two of the cars of the passenger train were destroyed by fire, which probably started from the overturning and explosion of oil lamps in the express and mail cars.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

C. P. R. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Understood Montreal Will Be the Canadian Terminus.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—A special cable from London today says:

"The C. P. R. purchase of the Elder-Dempster fleet is well received here. Mr. Arthur Piers, Canadian Pacific steamships superintendent, has gone to Liverpool to make the necessary ar-

DON'T.

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable.

You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many seeming hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and general debility—many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you.

REGISTRAR WILL RESIGN.

T. O. Townley to Retire From Office and Practice Law.

The rumor has been confirmed that Mr. T. O. Townley, registrar of titles for the district of Vancouver, will resign his position in the Government service and resume the practice of law.

Mr. Townley has been land registrar in Vancouver and in New Westminster for about 15 years. He was first appointed registrar of the New Westminster district with office in the city of New Westminster and upon the erection of Vancouver into a district became registrar here.

Mr. Townley will become the head of the law office of Townley, Weart & Ross.

Distress after eating, belching, and nausea between meals are symptoms of dyspepsia, which Hood's Sarsaparilla always cures.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

NOTICE.

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ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

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John Jameson & Son" ltd.

FRENCH PRUNES

5c. POUND.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

BORN.

NORRIS—On the 20th inst., the wife of F. Norris, Jr., of a daughter.

GOODACRE—At Victoria, on the 20th inst. the wife of L. R. Goodacre, of a son.

MARRIED.

RYE—SORBY—On the 19th inst., at Christchurch Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, William Edmund Hugh, second surviving son of Lewes Rye, Esq., late of Kaipara, New Zealand, to Emily Mabel, third daughter of Charles F. Sorby, Esq., of Rice Lake, Ontario.

CARR — LAKIN — At Christ Church cathedral, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Canon Beanlands, George Sidney, eldest son of George Philip Carr, of Walsal, Staffordshire, England, to Minnie Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Francis Lakin, of Leicester, England, at 4:30 p. m.

DIED.

ALEXANDER—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 20th inst., Walter Leon, infant son of Charles and Ada Alexander, aged 1 year.

SERRURIER—On the 20th inst., at Hochelaga, Rockland avenue, the residence of her son-in-law, Archibald J. C. Galletly, Caroline Serrurier, aged 79 years.

No. 30 Bay street, on the 21st instant, George Petherick, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 64 years.

McBRADY—In Seattle on the 16th instant, Daniel McBrady, the beloved husband of Della McBrady, and brother of Mr. Bert McBrady of this city, a native of Whitby, Ontario, aged 42 years.

FRASER—At the family residence, No. 92 Chatham street, on the 19th instant, Amelia, relict of the late Paul Fraser, a native of the NorthWest, aged 89 years.

BRAYSHAW — David Mark Brayshaw, third son of T. M. Brayshaw, carriage builder, Victoria B. C. Born in Dunedin, New Zealand, August 6th, 1882. died at sea on Canadian-Australian ship Aorangi, Feb. 7th, 1903. Buried at sea, Feb. 8th ,1903.

BREEDERS ATTENTION

The Dairymen's Live Stock Association has been pleased to elect me as its Secretary for the year 1903, and I shall at once arrange for a shipment of breeding stock from the East, and I am now prepared to accept orders and quote prices and give such other information as will ensure getting good serviceable stock at reasonable prices.

It will be my earnest endeavor to give the same satisfaction to the patrons of the Association in the future as I have during the past year. Any person wanting stock out in this car who have already purchased can do so by applying for space on or before the 1st of March. Address all communications to

L. W. PAISLEY,

Secy. Treas. of the Dairymen's Live Stock Association of B. C., Chilliwack.

[L.S.] HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, on Thursday the twelfth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three, at which time, at our City of Victoria, you were held and constrained to appear:

Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three, you meet Us in our Legislature or Parliament of the said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which, in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, the Honourable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and in the third year of Our Reign.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE.
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Private Bill Notice

The time limit by the rules of the House for receiving petitions for private bills will expire on the 22nd day of March, 1903.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 2nd day of April, 1903.

Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after 9th day of April, 1903.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1903

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

EGGS FOR SALE from Barred Rocks, Buff Orpington's and Buff Leghorns: good laying strains. $1.00 and $2.00 per setting. Apply Arthur Stewart, North Dairy Farm, Mt. Tolmie, P. O. 125

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm on Pender island, good house and buildings, water front. Apply E. H., 374 Johnson street, Victoria. 126