Letters Patent JLES

ollowing Reasons:

nother's milk. eadily and digest it perfectly. r's milk. re it for use. every other infant food has failed

EEF CO, MONTREAL

ound it; members will squirm when the ision bell rings, and they will swallop or pride and keep the bribe.-Winni Nor'Wester.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES e Views of the Toronto Mail on the Sealers' Claims.

The latest phase of the Behring Sea pute has its serious side. Our neighs passed the necessary law regulating ling according to the terms of the ard, and were particularly anxions t Great Britain should follow their mple. The imperial authorities were ite willing to act, but the measure they roduced exempted from the penalties prescribed all sealers who had left port or to the passage of the restrictive islation. Washington has taken the ound that the exemption is a violation the understanding, and has fought for elimination from the projected statute. e official representations on this point re no doubt been courteous enough, the press of the United States has clared war more than once, and, on per, at least, Great Britain has been rally swept out of existence. One of curiosities of the periodical literature, , indeed, of the political oratory of Republic, is the haste with which endly nations are, on the slightest proeation, assailed and conquered. It s only a few days ago that a distinshed senator urged that England uld be brought to her knees before cle Sam as a punishment for the obnacy of her capitalists, who, on selfish unds, decline to accept the bimetallic ndard. A faction in the United States. aposed of philanthropists of a new spes, want to unload silver upon the rld at a great profit to themselves. gland declines to aid this fraud, for h it is, upon the working public. She of course, sefish in protecting her peo-At all events, she is not sufficiently elfish to sit still and be robbed. tinacy aggravates the silver faction. the senator who speaks for the disointed speculators declares that Engmust be brought down. The Beh-Sea difference was a good deal more matous than the silver issue while it ted, for some of the journals in the ited States practically obliterated John Threats gave way to actual vioe on paper and the old gentleman ered as he has never suffered before.

t although thoroughly dereated by the tors from the Atlantic to the Pacific. gland has continued to do business at old stand, and her statesmen have hed through the legislation as it was ginally drafted. Now, that the meas-is understood more clearly than it s a week ago, the press of the United tes must regret the conquest, and ght to be ready to return the Queen crown. The fact is that the law is full accordance with the Paris award, that while it does not require the hment of sealers who have passed into the Pacific prior to the passage, loes impose upon the British vessels the western seas the duty of warring sealing captains of the nature of the after which warning non-observance lead to the infliction of the penalties. very remarkable international departis this Behring Sea regulation act. United States claim to own the seals here is England using her navy to tect the alleged property of a nation ch on paper so frequently assails and eats her. But the evidence of good which the measure affords is nothnew. It cost England \$100,000 to p the Canadian sealers out of Behring during the pendency of the modus Under the treaty submitting question to arbitration, the United tes was to pay this \$100,000 if the ard went against that country. Letore gland knew what the result would be, voluntarily withdrew all claim for the ayment of all this money. But she

Fans of the Orient. A frivolous fan Of festive Japan Unfolded its wonders to me.

no other part of the world is the an article of so great importance as the east: this is not alone due to the nate, which makes it a necessity for oling the air," but to the especial sigcance attached to it as a symbol of hority, and in some cases as an em-

not abandon the compensation that

ue on account of the illegal seizure of

adian vessels in the Behring Sea from

6 onward. That money has yet to be

l, and the wonder is that the restrict

law was passed before it was handed

m of royalty. he origin of the open fan, which the anese call uchiwa and the Chinese , is lost in the mists of antiquity. Chinese claim that it was brought use in the Celestial Empire by a who came to the Dragon Throne C. 2697. Where it came from they ot state, but we find it mentioned in literature of the ancient Egyptians Assyrians, and specimens have been umed from their buried cities. The ly Greeks must have become accused to its use, as we find various re entations of it on vases and other cles of decorations belonging to them. torians disagree as to its origin, as as to the date thereof. Some claim the wings and tails of birds made first fans; others that the leaves of s made the original cooling appara-Feather fans are certainly of ancient , but it is not at all improbable that whose inventive genius fashioned vns of fig leaves, made use of the ad leaf of the palm for "moving the and cooling herself."-Laura rr, in April Godey's.

OUT-AND-OUT PROTECTION

Col. Prior's Heroic Stand Against the Advance of Free

Awful Consequences to Follow the Kemoral of Protection.

Ottawa, April 14 The division on Sir Richard Cartwrigat's amendment to the budget was reacted between one and o'clock this saorning. The amendment, putting it briefly, was a declaration ment, putting it briefly, was a declaration for a tariff for levenue purposes only and for freer trade relations with the United States, and especially Great Britain. For the first time in many years representative of the province of Britolumbia took part in the discussion subject in the house in which all e people are incrested. I don't think same thing would be said since Mr. Shakespeare was at the house; certainly not since the law, Mr. Gordon brought the Chinese question. By the way, the present members seem to favor that of immigration. At any rate, let Col.fl Prior speak. Here is what he said before the adjournment of the house this meraing. He was the last speaker: Mr. Prior-I trust that hon, gentlemen

will pardon one who holds the humble position that I do in this house if I take up the time of the house at this late peiod of the debate and of the night, and I promise that my remarks will be short. e have heard speeches from hon, gentlemen representing constituencies in every province and in every section of the country; and in these speeches giving forcible and able voice to arguments of every description for and against protection and free trade. We have been asked, sir, to believe, on the one hand, that Canada is in a prosperous and flourishing condition; that trade 's good; that her people are contented and happy, and that only under a policy of pr noction can she continue in her su : 25sful We have also, on the other hand, been asked to believe that Canada is at a standstill; that her treasury is depleted; that her trade is stagnant; that the manufacturers of the country have been making colossal fortunes at the expense of the farmer and the mechanic; that misery and starvation is found throughout the land, and that the only panacea for this pitiable state of affairs is the inauguration of a free trade policy. Sir, I have listened to these arguments with great interest, and I may say with great espect. The gladiators in this political arena have hurled defiance across the floor of the house and have called upon their henchmen to stand firm to their principles and by their party. Sir, I was proud that I belonged to Canada when I heard the magnificent speeches

made by hon. gentlemen on the floor of this house. Sir, after these champions have exhausted themselves in expatiating upon the graces and beauties of their lady loves, it would be presumptuous in me to think of saying anything new or anything even that would interest hon. entlemen here to-night. But I do think that it is right upon an occasion of this kind, an occasion which, I may say, I consider one of the most momentous that has occurred for a long time, that every hon. gentleman should rise in his place and in a few words state what his convictions are in regard to the trade policy of this country. I can longestly say, after listening attentively to the arguments that have been presented, that I am, if possible, more than ever er an out and out protectionist. In my humble opinion, not one single argument as been advanced by hon, gentlemen opposite that should convince me in the slightest degree that the affairs of this country would be in a better condition under a free trade policy than under the policy we have at the present 'ime', Not one argument have hon, gentlemen opposite made use of that has not been combatted, aye, simply pulverized, by the speakers on this side. I have the honor to represent a constituency in the pro-vince of British Columbia, and I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that if it was not for this policy under which we are fortunately carrying on the affairs of this country, there would be hardly a manufacturer, hardly a me chanic who would be making the decent living he is at the present time. I may be wrong, but this is my firm conviction and not only is it my conviction, but seems to have been the conviction of the people of British Columbia, if we may judge by the results of the classions or the last fifteen years. I noticed one thing with regard to what gentlemen opposite have said during this debate, and that is that they have argued as to how the tariff affected certain interests and

certain localities, losing sight of the fact that we have only one tariff, and that it must do for the whole country, therefore necessarily there must be a large measure of give and take between the different provinces. Sir, I am proud o say that the average British Columbian is a large-minded and liberal-minded man. It may be that the vastness and grandness of the country in which be ives impresses him and expands his ideas. But, be that as it may, though ne thinks that his first duty to himself and his family is to look after his cwn individual success, still he knows the more he is called upon to do; he knows that if we are to build up this country and make a nation of it such as we have a right to expect it will become, he and every other man in Canada must help his fellow-citizens and all must stand together from one coast to the other. It must be that under a protective and equally under a free trade or any other tariff some individual or some one industry may suffer. There is no tariff that can be framed by the ablest statesman that ever lived or by the man with the most experience in such matters that can give exactly equal rights and advantages to each individual and each indus try in a country of this size. Hon. gentlemen will perhaps know that the people of British Columbia pay large sums the treasury in the way of customs and other duties. But, though they pay these large sums, do hon. gentlemen opposite think that these men believe they would be better off under a free trade policy? No, sir, not for a single moment. hough they pay about three times as

making two or three hours' speeches, will imitate the man who could not get much per head as the Ontario man, still all they ask is that they should have a and equitable return made to em in the shape of useful and neces-The people of British Columbia ought public works and subsidies. They to know whether they are rightly reprethat in a new country like this; a sented by the speech of Mr. Prior or not. country of great possibilities; aye, of great certainties, before the country can They ought to know better than

SLABTOWN. ake its proper position industries must be built up and fostered and the natural Itch cured in 30 minutes by ford's Sanitary Lotion. This never Sold by Geo. Morrison. resources of the country now lying dor-mant at our doors must be made use.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Sir, do hon. gentlemen opposite believe

that in a new country like British Co-

tries of the cities and towns, what be-

same articles brought from the North-

west and Manitoba. But if you were

to open the country under free trade

the British Columbia farmer would be

literally swamped by the products that

would be brought across from the Ameri-

can side. Even at the present time large,

quantities of these products are brought

and sold at prices at which the British

articles in the new tariff. However, it

is not a subject that I can deal with

return to it when we get into committee.

cannot say that trade is prosperous in

British Columbia, nor indeed in Canada.

countries any more than in countries uu-

der protection? There is a general stag-

it is more than that, it is simply in a

deplorable condition. In a weak moment

cial chaos from one end of the country

guished forges; you meet with ruined

merchants; you hear of the crash of fall-

ing fortunes that men are losing from

day to day. But most pitiable of all it

is to see the large army of unemployed,

with their wives and families, tramping

through the silent streets of the cities

Sir, Mr. Joseph Buchanan, of New York,

has published a somewhat elaborate pa-

per showing the numbers of unemployed

n the United States. He puts the num-

ber of adult males in the United States

at 13,000,000, of which 6,000,000 are

1,000,000 are proprietors of various man-

ufacturing establishments, thus leaving

6,000,000 wage earners. Of these 6,000,-

000 he says there are at the present time

2,390,000 out of work. Is not that a

ingmen all over the world are slow to

learn, but in the end we generally find

Artemus Ward, I do not care to prophesy

once to say that the first opportunity the

people of the United States have for pro-

which can only be compared to a bliz-

they know they have got it. In conclu-

have heard it, as I am told the incident

took place somewhere in their country.

and there was a great deal of excite-

ment among those present. One candi-

ems that there was a very hot elec-

mployed in agricultural pursuits and

er. You see silent

myself.

now look at them.

lumbia, if we were not for the protective policy, we could carry on and build up the industries we have. At the present time we have large iron works, and shops that are struggling along for a bare existence. It is all that they can Notes From the Columns of the Upper Country Press. (Inland Sentinel.) Two parties of prospectors fitted out this week for the North Thompson.

J. Genelle's saw mill at Tapper Siding do to pay a dividend on the capital. We is running at its full capacity. Considerable lumber is being shipped to points have sash and door factories; we have rice mills, where the rice is brought from east and west. China and cleaned and prepared for the

It is likely that work will start on a consumer; we have spice mills, vinegar works, breweries, and many other smuller industries which employ large nunerates the Columbia river at Revelstoke, before the summer is past. R. Marbers of men who are earning good wages, though the proprietors cannot manage to pole, supeintendent of the division, and make more than a decent profit. But H. J. Cambie, engineer of the division, soppose the protection should be taken have gone up to obtain further data with from them, what would be the conse- a view to preparing the plans.

quence? Every one of these industries, A week ago as a box car came into so far as I know, I am sure would be Kamloops from the coast, it was found forced to close up. The influx of goods to be open and inside was a man who from the American side would fill the bad stolen a ride from the Mission. He had stolen a ride from the Mission. He market, and instead of our own people was placed under arrest for breaking the being engaged in manufacturing these seal of the car in transit and was sent to goods, these men who are now happy jail by G. C. Tunstall, S. M., for 35 and have steady work would be out of

days. employment, and in a short time would be wanting the necessaries of life. Sir, hen, gentlemen on either side of the house have paid great attention to the farmers of this country. Now there is no pected to be running by May 10. body has a greater respect for the farmer than I have, no one better aware of the has the contract for bringing down 10 than I have, no one better aware of the fact that the farmers are a large mawhich will be ready about May 15. The jority in the country. But surely other steamer will be 84 feet over all, and

men should be protected as well as the capable of carrying a large cargo. farmer. If you do away with the indus-Relying on the expectation that the may be obtained as readily as such rights mining bill would pass the legislature as are now obtained for mining purpose comes of the home market for the pro- it was introduced, two or three prospectduce of the farm? The home trade is, ors left Kamloops believing they would by a long way, better for the farmer of than the export trade. The farmer of work on their claims before next year. British Columbia particularly must be a Now the exemption clause has been trict of terms of the county court at protectionist. At the present time the struck out, and their friends are afraid prices of many of his products are kept they may unknowingly forfeit their down and ruled by the prices of the rights.

> other places merely for election purposes, and afterwards consigned to the journalistic bone vard.

Mr. Saucier has just received a letter from le Bouthelier, of Montreal, who was across—the duty being paid upon them qut to British Columbia two years ago, and who now has a colony of 16 well-to-Columbia farmer could not make un do farmers from France, who tion not 25 per cent. of the traders and ish Columbia. They would take only manufacturers of that province would from 50 to 100 acres each, but would culbe in business. I said at the beginning of my remarks that it would be presumptuous in me to take up the time of to make arrangements to be taken the house in trying to voice arguments around the country in the new steamer. that have been put forward by abler They expect to be in Kamloops before men than myself, but still I think I was

right in rising and giving utterance to my convictions. I may say that I am rather morning from Savona, bringing with him a sack of copper ore and cinnabar. He with his partner, S. McCartney, bought a copper claim seven miles from Savona, sorry that the government has seen fit to make such large reductions on some and during the past few weeks he has here, and I shall have a good chance to been sinking a shaft there, which is now 16 feet down, all the way going through a body of rich ore. The partners intend to go on developing the claim. Mr. Allan But is it prosperous anywhere in the Is it prosperous in free trade reports that the cinnabar claim at Savcna is under bond for \$36,000, and meanwhile it is being developed. Men are ennation of trade all over the world, and gaged driving a tunnel to strike the vein, it is due to causes that I do not think so that hoisting will not be required. Col. Christopher is on the ground and one the ablest and most experienced financier can explain any better than I can of his partners has gone to New York If we look to the south of us to raise money to take up the bond and we find that trade there is also slack; further develop the mine.

(Golden Era.) Fred Bowman's train got in with potathe voters of the United States gave up their allegiance to a policy that has made them the envy of the world, and toes from Tobacco Plains and Charles demains the practice of appointing non-Chapman's boat also got in. The latter residents to official positions in interior reports the Kootenay river very low. Go into the manu-The Rev. N. Coccola is holding a misfacturing towns in the States and see the sion at Windermere. condition of affairs. It is simply finan-

> amongst the Indians. The hon, provincial secretary will short- dissenting votes y visit his constituents here. The glove contest on Saturday night st between two men named Cuffe and Donaldson caused considerable excitement in town. Hon. F. W. Aylmer, J. , was chosen by the contestants as an partial referee and to further show the public that it would be a fair night they promised to donate all the gate money to the Golden Hospital in the event of the referee declaring the fight to be a fraud, so as to make this sure Mr. Harry Connacher, the honorary secretary of the hospital consented to collect the encrance noney. Cuffe gave Donaldson a smash

under the ear in the third round that

made him claw grass. Cuffe was declar-

most deplorable state of things? Work-SOUTHERN WEST KOUTENAY. that their judgment is correct. Like Mr. Hume Chosen as Candidate-The Platform Adopted. unless I know, but I will venture for

A representative convention was held

ed the winner.

at Nelson to nominate a candidate for nouncing their opinion upon free trade at the representation of the southern divisthe polls the party now in power will be | ion of West Kootenay in the legislature. swept out by a wind of popular disfavor Delegates were present from Kaslo, Nelson, Ainsworth, New Denver, Three which can only be compared to a sk the zard. Sir, I ask this house, I ask the people of Canada, to take warning by verton, Toad Mountain and Rykerts'. them and to stick to a good thing when The platform adopted was as follows: Whereas, the men that upbuilt the Dosion, I may be allowed to tell a little minion of Canada were not of one reastory, and as it has a moral I will tell tivity, and if a healthy patriotic sentiit with a purpose. Hon, gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces may perhaps ment is to prevail, and only by the growth of such a sentiment can Canada take a place among English-speaking nations, the responsibilities of government must be entrusted to men of known tion being waged in some portion of the capacity and not to men who by accident Maritime Provinces, and at a certain of birth imagine themselves rulers by meeting the feeling rose to a fever heat. divine right. Therefore, be it resolved First. That we hold as reprenensible the practice of appointing non-residents date got up and made a magnificent to official positions in interior districts. speech and was cheered to the echo. and we maintain that all offices, where When the other candidate came forward practicable, should be filled by residents in a trembling state of excitement, he of the district wherein the official perlooked around on the sea of faces, gesforms duty. ticulated and grabbed at his throat,

but he could get nothing out. At last he managed to blurt out: "Boys, it's all Second. Special and private legislation not only consumes too great a part of the time that should be devoted to the conhere, but I can't get it out!" Well, sir, sideration of public measures, but it the moral of that story is that that candidate was elected. Now British Columleads to practices that tends to lessen bia members come a long distance, and confidence in the integrity of the legisla they have not the privilege, as you all tive assembly, and through it an insiduknow, of being able to run down to their ous poison is disseminated that in time homes every week or two; and therefore they naturally get a little irritable and organism of the body politic; therefore, a little impatient as the days go by to we favor the enactment of general laws see the end of the session. Well, sir, that will reduce to a minimum special I trust that hon, gentlemen who are legislation and do away with private legthinking, after this debate is over, of islation altogether.

Third. The interests of the province were not safe-guarded in the agreement it out, and they will not only do us a between the government and the Nagood turn, but they will also make their kusp & Slocan Railway company, and the policy of the government in pledging the credit of the province, in order that speculative companies may, profit thereby, is to be condemned. that Fourth. After making provision for the running expenses of the government, expenditures should be confined solely to

roads and other works that are for the

free use and benefit of the public-at-large, leaving to private enterprise the construction and operation of railways and other undertakings for the use of watch

the public are required to pay.

Fifth. The speedy adjustment of the differences between the province and the Dominion, to the end that the land within the railway belt along the Canadian Pacific be thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the province; the will be an equitable contract between the province and the settler, eliminating all discretionary powers of the chief comissioner of lands and works; also amiding it so as to permit the outright purhase of small tracts in all unsurveyed

nountainous districts. Sixth. The timber lands of the province should be held in trust for the future needs of the people, and not handed over, under long leases, to speculative nill owners as a saleable asset.

Seventh. The development of the mining industry should not be hampered by legislation that makes the procurement of title to surface rights impossible; that evies unequal taxation on working miners; and that makes it difficult to compel delinquent co-owners to pay their share of assessment work; therefore, we favor the repeal of sections 8 and 45A of the Mineral Act and a revision of the rections relating to mining partnership.

Eighth. The passage of an act where by water rights for any specific purpose under the provisions of the Mineral Ninth. The establishment of a land registry for Kootenay district.

Tenth. The holding in Kootenay disshort intervals; extending the power to issue capias to registrars of county courts in districts in where there are no resi-It is curretly reported that papers will dent judges; and the passage of an act debts in courts composed of justices of the peace.

Eleventh. The extortions to which la borers on railway construction and other works are compelled to submit, through the issuance of time-checks, is alike liscreditable to the men who profit by such practices and the government that make no effort to render such practices impos sible. The issuance of non-negitiable time-checks should be made a punishable offence, and the issuance of negotiable time-checks should only be allowable under a law that would safeguard the rights of the party to whom they

Twelfth. Contractors and sub-contracors on railways should have a means of getting speedy redress from unjust classification and unfair measurement of work by the appointment of an official arbitrator who shall be a practical en-Thirteenth. The government is to be

condemned for the passage of a redistribution act that is not uniform in its provisions, and by which representation neither based on population, voting strength nor contributed revenue. The following resolutions were offered and adopted without discussion except as to the one in reference to the gold commissioner of West Kootenay, Mr. Tuck

of Kaslo, held that it was lowering the dignity of the convention to refer in uny way to particular individuals, and that the convention had already given expession on the question at issue by the adoption of a section in the platform con districts. Mr. Ardeil, of Silverton, also agreed with Mr. Tuck. Mr. Houston, of Nelson, spoke in favor of the resolution, There is a good deal of sickness as did Mr. Bigelow, of Nelson, The resolution was adopted with but two the bones of the lower arm so badly shat-

blamed for keeping in office in West Kootenay a gold comfissioner who is not competent to perform the duties of the

office. Resolved, that the attention of the gov ernment is called to the necessity of having paid constables stationed at points on the international boundary line like Rykert's and Waneta.

Resolved, that it is of the utmost importance that trails and wagon roads b built to connect all mining camps in West Kootenay with transportation coutes that are open the year round. Resolved, that the nominee of this conention be required to pledge himself to do his utmost to carry out the views expressed in the resolutions adopted by this convention, and that each delegate to this convention make every effort to secure the election of the mominee of the

onvention. Resolved, that the lands embraced within railway grants should be immediately surveyed in order that they be open to

Resolved, that the people living in the valley of Kootenay river between the lake and the international boundary line and those living in Fire Valley on the west side of Lower Arrow lake are justly entitled to mail facilities, and that we deem it a duty to urge that postoffices be established at Rykert's custom house and at a central point in Fire Valley.

John Houston and J. Fred Hume, of Nelson, and R. F. Green, of Kaslo, were nominated for legislative honors. The first ballot stood: Hume, 15; Green, 10; Houston, 1. The nomination of Mr. Hume was then made unanimous. Nelson Miner.

The Le Roi is now open to the depth of 200 feet, and the ore is richer at the 200 foot level than at the 100 foot. David B. Bogle has, of his own free will, undertaken to see that Captain Fitzstubbs is out of office as gold commissioner within six months. George H. Keefer, one of the contractors for the work of putting the Nelson

Hydraulic Company's ground in shape, was in from Forty-Nine Creek this week, and took out four additional men with a view to hurrying the work along. The Hall Mines road, which for son ime has been impassable, has been put in shape again, the snow being shovelled down to the old sleigh bed. There is

plenty of snow from the edge of the tim-

ber to the mine. The repairing of the road came none too soon, as supplies were becoming short. A load of powder was taken up on Tuesday. It is reported that the Silverton and Fisher Maiden, situate on Four Mile Creek, have been bonded by J. C. Davenport for \$30,000; \$2000 cash, \$8000 in sixty days, and the balance in twelve

G. Dozois has brought down in his scow some 40 tons of gold quartz ore from the O. K., which is now loaded on cars at Northport for shipment to Tacoma. The returns from the smelter will

the building and betterment of wagon be eagerly looked for. The Nickel Plate mine has been sup-

plied this week with engine and boiler

of the work, as last year, but a new suendment of the Land Act so that it perintendent has been appointed to succeed Mr. Little, resigned. Mr. Alexander, president of the company, will ar-10th, and is expected here soon thereaf-

Work has been suspended on the Liz-zie C., the tunnel being in now some 300 feet. There has been about \$400 worth of work done on the property now, but until there is some stir on the hill this summer nothing further will be done this The air in the tunnel is becoming bad and when operations are commenced again the first work will be to connect the shaft with the tunnel and

drift along the vein. The furnishings of the Victoria hotel were sold on Monday under an execution for arrears in rent amounting to \$619. Deputy Sheriff Robinson conducted the which was well attended. Duncan McDonald, the owner of the premises, had an agent present who bought everything offered with but few exceptions. The furnishings, which originally cost in the neighborhood of \$3000, brought but \$550. Of this amount but \$26 worth of

property got into outside hands.

H. St. John, manager of the Idaho Mining Company, was brought before Sti-pendiary Magistrate Sproat on Monday afternoon for a hearing on the charge preferred against him of converting to his, own use the sum of \$400, the property of George W. Hughes. Defendant's counsel applied for a remand for eight days which was granted, and applied for bail, be started shortly in Chilliwhack and that will allow the collection of small which was also granted, being \$900 in St. John's recognizance and one screty for \$800 of William Nivens.

> MAULED BY A BEAR. A Tennessee Hunter Gets Into Close Quarters.

Johnson City, Tenn., April 20.-A mountaineer named Jere Sands had a terrible conflict with a bear in Greasy cave yesterday morning. The animal had been entrapped during the night, and Sands came upon the scene he went directly up to the bear before making an effort to shoot it. He was standing a few feet away when the beast made a surge, broke his fetters and was upon him in an instant. Before the surprised hunter could get his gun in position the bear seized his left arm in its crushing jaws. The weapon dropped from the mangled arm and a battle of death began. In a moment the mountaineer was in the dread embrace of his antagonist. They fell to the ground in the struggle which ensued, and rolling over and over they dropped off a ledge of r ck-a twelve foot sheer fall.

The bear happened to fall underneath, and during the momentary shock which followed the half dead man managed to draw from his belt his hunting knife, which fortunately had remained undisturbed, and plunged it with all the little strength he had left into the animal's neck, severing the jugular vein. This ended the battle.

The bear soon loosed his hold and died. leave the scene of the struggle. tinued absence caused his friends to go in search of him. They found him the upon his shaggy victim nursing his man-

gled arm. tered that the brave fellow will probably Resolved, that the government is to be lose that member entirely. The bear was one of the largest ever killed in that re-

> HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENTS. A Professor Attempts to Cure Patients at the Asylum-Tests Fail.

Prof. J. W. Sutherland, hypnotist and nind reader, called at the provincial asylum for the insane, says the Columbian, and asked to see the medical superintendent, Dr. Bentley. The doctor granted an interview, in which the professor stated that he was possessed of certain powers of hypnotism whereby he had been enabled to give great relief to many people suffering in mind and body. He had not made a scientific study of hypnotism, he said, but the power came to him in some unexplainable way, and the peculiarity, was that when by means of his undefinable powers pains in other people were relieved he subsequently suffered the same pains, but in an increased degree. He asked Dr. Bentley's permission to exert his influence on some of his patients, feeling confident he could cure disease of the brain in any whose

will was not stronger than his own. Dr. Bentley has necessarily made hypnotism a study, and though he does not practice it himself was willing to give Prof. Sutherland an opportunity to bene fit any of the patients, with a view of ascertaining the results from a scientific point of view. Not wishing to bear the whole responsibility, the doctor invited several other medical gentlemen to be present, and ten o'clock this morning was fixed for the test.

The professor arrived at the asylum this morning shortly after the hour fixed and no time was lost in beginning opera tions. Dr. Bentley, Dr. DeWolf Smith, Mr. Phillips, the steward, and a member of the press were present. Prof. Sutherland asked for a patient with lighter hair than his own, and one with auburn locks was brought in. This man is suf fering from religious mania. For eral years prior to his brain giving way he had been studying religious works. and finally became crazed. He is now under the impression that he was sent to institute a new religion.

The patient was placed in a chair, and submitted willingly to the professor's di rection. A more childlike and bland subject could not have been selected. Suth erland first made a few light passes over the patient's temples, then from the fore head back, and then over the sides of the head again. These passes were con tinued for several minutes, when, no effect being apparent, the professor threw off his coat, called for a glass of water and wetting his hands, redoubled his efforts to place the patient under hypnotic influence. Half an hour's hard work failed to accomplish the desired end, and the operator gave up the attempt and asked for an easier subject. Dr. Rentley suggested to the professor that he might walk over to the recreation

Dick's Condition Powders Fattens Horses and Cattle

grounds and choose for himself. Accordingly the whole party went over, for hoisting and ventilating. The lowest assay from this property yielded \$105 per ton; a trial carload of ore returned \$83 per ton from the Butte smelter.

The Kootenay Valley Reclamation Co., The attempt on this subject, however. The attempt on this subject, however, The Kootenay Valley Reciamation Co., has commenced work for the season. They will employ from 25 to 30 white men and about 40 Chinamen. George A. men and about 40 Chinamen. George A. They will employ from 25 to 30 white men and about 40 Chinamen. George A. Keefer is the chief engineer in charge in the science as he had been led to believe by his conversation. Sutherland said he could hypnotize the man in, probably, three or four hours, but the docrive in New York from England on the tor evidently thought life was too short. and declined to allow the tests to proceed further.

> LOST A FORTUNE. \$200,000 Worth of Ambergris-A Cook's Lost Opportunity.

Harry T. Read, who was reported by the Columbian to have thrown away as worthless a mass of ambergris valued at \$200,000, was at the time acting as cook on board the steamer Capilano, which was under charter to the Westminster Fish Company, to ply between West minster and Queen Charlotte Sound, carrying halibut. While in Queen Charotte Sound waiting for fish Mr. Read took one of the ship's boats and went for a pull. While paddling about he brought the boat alongside a mass of yellow stuff, the peculiar smell of which attracted his attention, and with the aid of a gaff he got it aboard and took it to the Capilano, where it was got on deck. Everybody on board had a look at it, but no one knew what it was, and on the next day on the homeward trip, while off Goschen island, the captain took an axe, cut it in two and threw it overboard. The weight was fully two hundred pounds, and as the value of ambergris is \$65 per ounce, the "throw cost Mr. Read over \$200,000. That it was ambergris there appears to be no doubt Mr. Read and his friends are endeavoring to get a steamer to go north and recover the fortune so unluckily thrown away.

Muntreal, Sent 4th To the public-In my practice, and in the capacity of veterinary editor of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, I have had occasion to test the merits of "Dick's Horse and Cattle Medicines." found them so thoroughly reliable that I have prescribed them in hundreds of cases, in all of which they have proved highly satisfactory. R. W. GRAHAM.

FOES OF DAVIEISM.

Surrey, Delta and Chilliwack Marching Shoulder to Shoulder.

New Westminster, April. 20.-Large and enthusiastic opposition meetings were held in Surrey and Delta yesterday, at which delegates were chosen to the Del-ta riding convention for the selection of a candidate to run against the government. Over one hundred electors were present at the Delta meeting, which was the most enthusiastic ever held at Ladners. Thomas McNeeley presided. Ninetenths of Delta is going opposition, and the rest of the riding is solid to a man. There is a big split in the government camp at Chilliwack, and McGillivray, the candidate selected by the convention to oppose Kitchen, is to be deposed at the eeting to-morrow.

The bear soon loosed his hold and died, but his slayer was too badly hurt to leave the scene of the struggle. His continued absence caused his friends to go in search of him. They found him the victor, covered with blood, and pillowed upon his shaggy victim nursing his mangled arm.

The flesh was terribly lacerated and the bones of the lower arm so badly shat-

See that horse?



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