dike discovery the white men bitterly disposed toward the owing to their inability to yment. When the Japanese s among the people here unfavorable to them. ilson, witness said he favor on of further immigration, ved that in that event the

imbers here, which would not

Bradburn he said that to his o Chinese had interested ne laws and institutions of He admitted that there ofessional men from Enge unsuccessful in obtaining ere, but if the Chinese and re in the professions there ore. He thought a white live here on \$1 to \$1.25 per ted on that now becau they could not obtain emto the presence of When a man obtained steady admitted, his wages are Chinese laborers naman intended to rer

How do you know that? Anheir manner. Their bones I to China after they die. Well, don't they die here by are overtaken by death. Grant, representing Mr. said the Japanese appeared inclined to adopt European Their clothes were European, eved that eventually the Japanese handicapped extensive as that of the Chi. judged that the better citizens than the Chithey appeared to interest on then adjourned until

From Thursday's Daily.)

t witness before the Royal yesterday afternoon was Ladyman, a laborer, who been employed in the naval eptember until last month, being \$1.75 per day. He tramway company for a eiving \$2 per day. He be rio of Chinese were employed vy yard at \$1 per day. He capitation tax of \$500 was nigrant to every 500 tons of

sioner Munn he gave parof the nature of the Chinese Australia, and stated that read not retarded development The Japanese, he said, were the Chinese. Foley witness described how

of workingmen compelled the cy, wholesale dry goods mer-10 to 14 Chinese manufacturing ng, engaging them through tors. Some of them earned eek, and from 8 to 12' might oximately \$250 per month. ly reason why Chinese were emr for that class of work. He n a better class of work. He he work as well as whitee. If e engaged for the work now be ormed by Chinese,

greatest number of Chinamen he ployed was 25. The women ore than the Chinese. He had le with the Chinese as regards n white contracts than in Chi re was done in the East by probench-Canadians. He

uld Carry on His Industry at Chinese labor, but at present it they were employed.

more white labor would imm here, and he could then carry on ness without inconvenience He was strongly in favor of Chi-exclusion, because he favored givs own class of people the prefer-n employment. He had never obd a desire on the part of Chinese similate the habits of this country. new of no business which owed, its e in the province to the Chinese, the exception of opium manufac

ssioner Munn be stated he

l a capitation tax on the Japan-

He could not suggest any

of restricting them in the event refusal to accept these terms. If

ere no restriction on their num-

ortions as that of the Chinese. If was no possible means of restrict-the Japanese he could not see any

tage to be derived from the ex-

ion of the Chinese—the question

Mr. Foley witness said if the Chi-

n this province were replaced by people the increased demand

d remunerate him for whatever loss sustained through the employment

the Chinese continued to immigrate

thought that Canada will be able to

ught it possible for local manufac-ers to complete in Japanese or Chi-

up trade with China in time. He

markets in time, despite their chesp

Driving Out of White Labor

in large numbers it world result in

e expensive labor.

nme as large

as would restrict their in

Benjamin William Brown, of the firm similar to his own, a class of labor cod by them being difficult to ob-Brown & Cooper, fish dealers, was next witness, who said the Chinese ers affected his business consider-But he believed that the number ere being at certain seasons as ese and Japanese already in the try were sufficient to supply the de The presence of Chinese affected t he had to pay rent, support his gmen detrimentally in Unlimited immigration of Jaand Chinamen would be the wors

that could happen to Canada, as labor would eventually be driven was an injury to the laboring class. He province held views similar to his opinion in favor of restriction of the department, because of being summoned for contravention of the law. his point. He did not believe the capitation tax on Chinese suffi but favored an increase un rtually prohibition. He favored ion of Japanese immigration.

To Mr. Munn he said the Japanese, In summer he procured his flies from the rivers principally. He

for paying more without them in other

ways. If the white people replaced the

ese here he believed his sales would

rted vegetable from San Francisco.

imported quite extensively from

During the winter months wegetables

California. Chinese were the principal

ocured vegetables from white market

ner Foley he said he oh ed to the Chinese because they Detrimentally Affected Business.

would not assimilate the customs of sh his firm had opened another shop, ese competition made them "rustle." procured

Chinese and some from California. families here, and he knew of eight immer many peddlers went to the children of a Chinese laborer on Pan-

as earlier there. stated the Chinese did not to the community.

g the same class of goods as him-itness expressed himself in favor. His real objection was that the white cetion for the workingmen.

cetion for the workingmen.

commissioner Munn he said he

the importation of white labor

Their mode of living, religion and their

They work in English, and rode bicycles.

Their mode of living, religion and their particularly for domestic employing from the could be done they would the government should assin bringing them here. He employis white help steadily throughout the and he had work at times for letter number.

Their mode of living, religion and their recommendation of a few retained their own different racial characteristics were responsible for this opposition to them. He did not believe in restricting them, but thought they should either be allowed here unrestricted or excluded entirely. The only condition under which they should be admitted was that they be for their own seavenging. He did not their own was sewered people paid for their own seavenging. He did not their own was severed people paid for their own seavenging. He did not their own seavenging. The only condition under which they should be admitted was that they be enfranchised. They were as capable of every to convict Chinese of that crime over the city was sewered people paid for their own seavenging. He did not believe in restricting them, but thought they should either be allowed the convergence of a few retained their own manner of clothing.

The mode of living, religion and their responsible for them. He did not believe in restricting them, but thought they should either be allowed the convergence of a few retained their own manner of clothing.

The wrote in English, and rode bicycles. They still wore queues, but with the exception of a few retained their own manner of clothing.

To Mr. Bradburn, the chief said that before the city was sewered people paid for their own seavenging. He did not believe in restricting them, but thought they should either be allowed the convergence of a few retained their own manner of clothing.

In reply to Mr. Munn, he said that on supply the demand for domestic employment.

Chinese were perhaps a necessary evil to some extent. He did not advocate deportation of those nw here, but was aware that the immigration had dimination.

Tax Was Not Sufficient in his opinion. He would certainly call a Chinaman a "sweating" laborer, at though he admitted that from \$20\$ to \$25\$ per mench for a cook was fair salary. Chinese cleared land, but he would not say that they cleared it where a white man could not afford to the laws of this country, and used its courts. They were law-abiding citizens. He objected to the Chinese because they lowered wages, but he had no personal ennity against them. He did not think the assimilation by Mr. Cassidy, he said he believed the laborers should be protected against foreign competition, when there was plenty of labor in the country to supply the demand.

In reply to Mr. Munn, he said that no abiditor is an expecting of the maloof from the this city. Cambling was not as commong the form it. He believed the not ablored the complex of the commission of the requirements of their religion migh tend to keep them aloof from the wind to some gain from it. He believed the one base one gain from it. The presented as case commong the former, the had no abilities to exercise the franchise he was not entities city. Cambling was not exercised the franchise he was not entities city. Cambling was not as commong the former, the had believed the best means to ultimately bring above the commission that the mannity against them. He did not afford to the laws of this centure, and the replaces than common the former's standard the protecting of the protection of the white and ching the protected against froeign competition, when there was plenty of labor in the commissioner estaid to commission to such as a common protection to the chinese was not prepared to reply to make the commission to said he believed the head of the protecting the protecting the protecting the protecting the protecting the prote

The white people would be compensated The second leper had been a cook at the Boomerang in early days, and spoke fair English. Another place that was destroyed was

and women addicted to the habit. He then related an instance in which one out Chinese.

He only knew of one case of intermarriage, a Chinese cook marrying a white chambermaid. The effect of the presence of Chinese upon the labor conditions here was the reduction of wages.
This they could cause through their manner of living. He opposed further Chinese immigration, because he did not any as fifty. Chinese fish peddlers had think a white workingman should have to compete with the hordes of China. think a white workingman should have

that he had to pay rent, support his family and operate his wagons, and the reason why Chinese had improper In reply to Mr. Munn, he said that drainage sixteen years ago was because there were only box drains here then, and as an injury to the laboring class. He died that the Chinese peddlers would satisfied it. be satisfied with 75 cents or \$1 for the day's sales. Among the laboring classes the opinion in the opinion in

In early days there was a war between while not affecting his business, com-peted largely with fishermen. In fact was apprehended that they would time. A fortnight later the other side monopolize this pursuit. He sometimes was destroyed by fre. The white peo-urchased from Indians, Greeks and The white peokeenly. The vices of the Chinese were

Opium Smoking and Gambling. rchased fish from the Indians through- He would not care to make a comparison between the whites and Chinese, asfar as vices were concerned, for both races had them.

Questioned by Mr. Foley, the chief said country.

Mr. Bradburn he said that althis firm had opened another shop. white women indulging in the drug. Chinese laborers in some instances had

dora street. the president of the commission He did not consider competition fair that sometimes he had to import between a Chinese laborer with no family and a white laboring man with a family ty of fishermen to get out, or the of the fish.

to support. He could not prove that the fires mentioned on Cormorant street owed their origin to incendiarism. He he imported vegetables and did not think opium smoking as dangerrom Californía was because the ous as drink. An opium smoker usually went to sleep, or was harmless, but an intoxicated man at times was a menace

such stated the Chinese did not to the community.

Before this city was sewered, in reply to Mr. Wilson, the chief said the general method of disposing of the sewage was by scavenging, both in Chinatown this

and the exploitation of foreign the franchise. In some lines of labor, the building line, they had superseded to protection as a manufacturer white labor—particularly in plastering, which remained uncleaned for months at when they were employed as helpers. a time. He knew Chinese who

double their number.

To Mr. Foley he said that it would take a girl about six months to become sufficiently expert to receive the highest rate paid by him.

In reply to Mr. Bradburn, Mr. Piercy said he thought local girls entered domestic service here. Many he admitted worked in shops and factories. There worked in shops and factories. There were sufficient white girls in the city to supply the demand for domestic employment.

The ply to Mr. Bradburn, Mr. Piercy said he thought local girls entered domestic service here. Many he admitted to the favored the exclusion of the Chinese had been summoned for offences against the Fire Prevention by-law. There had been no serious fires in Chinatown lately. For the Queen's Birthday celebrations, the Chinese of the two alternatives he just mentioned, he favored the exclusion of the Chinese against the Fire Prevention by-law. There had been no serious fires in Chinatown lately. For the Queen's Birthday celebrations, the Chinese of the two alternatives he just mentioned to the favored the exclusion of the Chinese against the Fire Prevention by-law. There had been no serious fires in Chinatown lately. For the gueen's Birthday celebrations, the Chinese of the chiral proposed in the same had no ability to convict Chinese of that crime, in fact it would be difficult, however, to convict Chinese of that crime, in fact it would be difficult to convict the proposed were, to convict Chinese of that crime, in fact it would be difficult to convict anyone.

The Chinese had been summoned for offences against the Fire Prevention by-law. There had been no serious fire in Chinatown lately. For the queen's Birthday celebrations, the Chinese of the chinese had been summoned for offences against the Fire Prevention by-law. There had been summoned for offences against the Fire Prevention by-law. There had been summoned for offences against the Fire Prevention by-law as constituted at times, more different proposed for offences against the Fire Prevention by-law as constituted at times, more

cate the impositions of large of a large of a large of a fish and fruit merchant, who stated that the Chinese competition affected his business considerably. The Chinese pedders sold their goods for prices lower than was possible for him, who paid rent. There were aproximately fitty. Chinese peddlers, none of them to his knowledge being fishermen. They peddled fruit, about two dozen being so engaged. He paid \$25 per month rent for his store, and lived in his sown house. He had been engaged in the fruit and fish business for three years, previous to which he was in the coal business.

There was an improvement in this reply to Mr. Munn he said the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as description of the manner of kiving of the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business. Thee Chinese affected his business very seriously, as they made clothing about as the Chinese affected his business. They considered hit his business.

The Chinese peddlers with his business.

After the Chinese affected his business. They considered hit his obtainess very seriously, as they mad

dass of white people who would patronize a Chinaman, anyhow. under the impression that his goods were cheaper.

Tractions of the regulations.

He had burned 70 or 80 disreputable girls, and this would always be so as shacks owing to their unsanitary condi-

The Chinese were prohibited from voting—few of them were citizens. If they were allowed to come here and compete with the white men they should be allowed to vote. If the franchise was given them it would

Mr. McPhillips, as a member who had signed the request to the clerk, said he had done so without desiring or intending to infringe on the rules.

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Mr. Smith, who had signed the request to the clerk, said he had done so without desiring or intending to infringe on the rules.

Mr. McPhillips, as a member who had signed the request to the clerk, said he had done so without desiring or intending to infringe on the rules.

Chinese here he believed his sales would be increased 25 or 30, and probably 50 per cent. He did not consider the present capitation tax sufficient, and favored absolute exclusion of Chinese. He did not helieve that people who were incapable of fighting for king and country to be capable of exercising the franchise. In reply to Mr. Bradburn witness at the business. For spring salmon the usual price was 12½ cents. He usually purchased it from Indians. He occasionally fasted it from Indians is a consistency for the substance of the first was for men to defend the he country the white he country the white he country the white he occasionally fasted that the Chinese. The present capitation tax was not enough. He believed a workingmen would respond—and not the country the white he occasions. The present capitation tax was not enough. He believed a workingmen would respond—and not the country the white workingmen would respond—and not the country the white he occanionally fast for men to defend the he occanionally fast for men to defend the he country the white he country the

young man induced others to smoke opium, and they became confirmed opium fiends.

As to the Japanese, as far as competition in labor was concerned, he placed them on the same category as the Chinese. But of the two races he preferred the Japanese, who patroniz white establishments more extensively. In reply to Mr. Munn, he said his firm did not manufacture. He could give his opinions on this question from a perfectly disinterested standpoint. The fact that it was to a business man's interest to be popular with the larger class made to difference to him. He favored Japanese exclusion if it was possible, although he considered them superior to the Chinese in all particulars. They should both be excluded, but if the Japanese could not be prohibited, he believed the Chinese should. Of the two evils, the least should be chosen. In reply to Mr. Munn, he said his firm

and Japan their people should be allowed here unrestricted, the day would soon come when the white men would be compelled to leave. He favored a \$500 capitation to reason the chiefer of the state of t pelled to leave. He favored a \$500 capitation tax on the Chinese. As to the Japs, he could not suggest a remedy. If white people supported their own class as they should, busines here would be improved. He deprecated the patronage given Chinese tailors by some of the best classes of citizens of Victoria. He believed that many white girls were disinlieved that many white girls were disindeved that many white girls were used clined to enter domestic employment because it was considered degrading to compete with the Chirese. He could not give an answer as to the best remedy to be applied regarding the question of Jap-

To Mr. Foley he said that at the pre-sent time he believed the Chinese tailors Made More Clothing

than the white establishments in the city. He did not believe the Chinese could be forced to fight for the country. Asked if the Chinese would not do the ork, if the white men went to the war, he replied that the former would reap the benefit, while the latter lost their lives. The country was better without that pursuit which had to depend upon Chinese labor for its existence.

Chinese labor for its existence.

In reply to Mr. Wilson he said the Chinese had driven the Indians, to a great extent, out of the market. The proximity of Chinese exercised a depreciatory effect on property. When they occupied premises the latter were never occupied subsequently by white people.

In reply to Mr. Bradburn, he said the Chinese had superseded the white girls

Chinese had superseded the white girls as house servants. They were also shutting the white women out of occupations such as underwear manufacturing. The Chinese immigration was demoralizing, he believed. amission then adjourned until

Provincial **Parliament**

Refusal to Receive Coal Miners' Petition Creates a Lively Breeze.

House Gives the Afternoon to the

Consideration of Bills in

Committee. Victoria, March 27th. The House opened at 2.15, prayers be

ing read by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Petitions. Mr. Martin presented a petition from

be protected against foreign competition, when there was plenty of labor in the country to supply the demand.

To Mr. Munn he stated he did not advocate the importation of a tariff on all classes of labor.

The next witness was George Gawley, a fish and fruit merchant, who stated that the Chinese competition affected his business considerably. The Chinese peddlers sold their goods for prices lower

The protected against foreign competition, when the stated to obtain suggestions as to a possible solution of the matter. Mr. McCandless was not prepared to reply on this point, pointing out that such a question rested with the authorities at Ottawa, whom he believed were in a better positon to suggest a remedy than himself or other witnesses.

Tho mas Deasy, chief of the Victoria fire department, was the first witness, peddlers sold their goods for prices lower

The next witness was George Gawley, a fish and fruit merchant, who stated the continuous that the Chinese competition affected his business considerably. The Chinese peddlers sold their goods for prices lower

To Mr. Munn he stated he did not advocate the importation says to obtain suggestions as to a possible solution of the matter. Mr. McCandless for about 75 cents per cord. The cost of hauding a consider consider to the witness for about 75 cents per cord. The cost of hauding a consider able distance, however, brought it up to \$2.65. He was questioned further regarding wages paid, cost of wood cut-ting and other details in connection with he had previously taken, that as the \$2.65. He was questioned further regarding wages paid, cost of wood cut-ting and other details in connection with he had previously taken, that as the Ottawa, whom he believed were in a better positon to suggest a remedy than hading a consider.

Accandless was not prepared to reply on the witness for about 75 cents per cord. The cost of hewing to the witness for about 75 cents per cord. The cost of hewing to ensaid the distance, however, brought it up to \$2.65. He was questioned furth to Americans. He opposed it because he wished to be consistent with a stand Midway & Vernon Raily lature at all. As far as the merits of similar to that struck out of the Chilthe bill were concerned, he wanted to kat & Klahini, was omitted. The bill

shacks owing to their unsanitary conditions.

The chief then described a habitation show if there were many Chinese fruit-tensively in this province. He did not know if there were many Chinese fruit-trowns in the province.

To Mr. Foley witness could not say To Mr. Foley witness could not say To Mr. Foley witness could not say To Mr. Foley middle handless the following state of the mainstay of the province of t

69, said that if blame attached to any

The question being put, Mr. Houston

Mr. Eberts-It's only the second read Mr. Martin-Perhaps if the hon. gentle-

ian understands that it is only the se ond reading-Mr. Houston-The hon. gentleman un derstands exactly what he is doing (Laughter.) The Ferry By-law

The Victoria Terminal Railway Bylaw Confirmation Bill received its third reading and finally passed. Queen Charlotte Railway

The House went into committee on th Queen Charlotte Railway Bill, with Mr. Green in the chair. The committee rose and asked leave to sit again, clauses 16

and 18 having stood over. Imperial Pacific. The House resumed in committee the Imperial Pacific Ralway Bill, with Mr. Houston in the chair. On motion of Mr. McPhillips an amendment was made allowing of the building of a branch line to within fifty yards of th northern boundary of the province, and to a harbor on the sea coast of the pro vince. Progress was reported on this bill also.

Chilkat Road.

amendment.

collowing substituted:

Granby Smelting Co. The Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company was committed, with Mr. Garden in the chair. Objection was

taken by Mr. Martin to several section in the bill. Clause 34, providing that all the actions against the company should be commenced within twelve months after the injury which was the occasion of it was sustained, was objected to particu-larly, the leader of the opposition protesting that such special privileges sh not be granted to any company. The clause, however, stood. The bill was reported complete with

was then committed, with Mr. Neill in he chair. The clause empowering the company to purchase, lease, etc., steam-ers and ferries was struck out and the of trash of no account but profit to the Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our "The company may enter into any agreement or agreements for conveying or leasing to any other railway, steamble, transportation, telegraph or telephone company, in whole or in part, the lines of railway or branches, telegraph

vendor Chamberian's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. If was recompended to me by a druggist as the best seeds known. Our handsome catalogue mailed free. Send your name and mention this paper.

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or telephone lines, which the company by this act is empowered to construct and operate, or for an amalgamation with any other such company if lawfully empowered to enter into such agreement, or for forming any traffic or other arrangements with any railway or steamboat or transportation company, the whole upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; provided that each such agree ment has been first sanctioned by twothirds of the votes at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for the purpose of considering the same at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the stock are present in person or represent ed by proxy, and provided also that each

the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council.
"Such assent shall not be signified until after notice of the proposed applica-tion therefor has been published for 30 days in the Provincial Gazette, and also one newspaper circulating in the district in which the railway of the com-

such agreement shall be assented to by

"A duplicate of each agreement refered to in this section shall within 30 days after its execution be filed in the office of the provincial secretary, and notice thereof shall be given by the company in the Provincial Gazette, and the production of the Provincial Gazette ontaining such notice shall be prima facie evidence of the requirements this act having been complied with." The bill was reported complete as mended.

Presbyterian Board

The Presbyterian Trustee Board Bill as committed, with Mr. Hawthornhwaite in the chair. Mr. Brown sugested that the bill being framed on the Ontario one, and having been carefully scrutinized in committee, that it be taken as read. This was done, and the bill reported complete without amendment, Lake Bennett Railway.

The House then went into commi the Lake Bennett Railway Bill, with Mr. Oliver in the chair. It was report-

Midway & Vernon Railway. The Midway & Vernon Railway was taken up in committee, with Mr. Neill, of Alberni, in the chair. Section 19, similar to that struck out of the Chilwas reported complete with amend-

An Exciting Finale.

The Speaker here pointed out that the etition presented by Mr. Martin was the same as had been ruled out by him previous day, excepting that it had been amended and was now addressed the House instead of the government. Hence he could not receive it.

To this Mr. Martin strenuously obected, holding that the petition now being in proper form the House should not question its reception The Speaker then alluded to the alter-

tions in the petition, which was not allowed by the rules of the House. In reply to this, the leader of the opposition referred to a petition presented in the previous session from the mine owners of Kootenay, opposing the eighthour law. The petition was so full of interlineations as to change its sense, and he had protested vigorously against its reception. That objection had been over-ruled by the chair on the ground that the rule was never observed. He had eminded the House at the time that a recedent was being established which vould have to be observed in the future Yet here was a petition, whose amendnents did not alter in the least its sense and the Speaker refused to receive it. He appealed to the House.

Curtis also reminded the Speaker that he had ruled that this section was ullified by custom. The Premier said that the governmen nad no objection to receiving the peti

House the ruling referred to, when the adhered to.

Mr. Brown, amid the vigorous proestations of his leader, moved that the debate be adjourned.

To this the leader of the opposition trongly objected, and said he would denand a division to see whether there was one law for rich people and another

or poor people. The leader of the opposition was now oroughly incensed, and even while the livision was being taken shouted his deiance across the floor of the chamber. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Smith (E. C.), Oliver, Hawhornthwaite, Neill, Martin and Curtis Navs-Messrs, Brown, Munro, Kidd

reen, Houston, McPhillips. Helmcken, unsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison. Clifford, Hayward, Garden, Prentice, Vells, McBride, Pooley, Rogers, Taylor

day, but it was resumed almost immediately, for scarcely had the Speaker left the chair than an excited group gathered round the leader of the oppition, all clamoring to be heard, while the voice of the senior member for Vancouver could be clearly distinguished bove the tumult. The House rose at 5.50.

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HAVE ALWAYS HAD.—Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting p one like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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The Chilkat & Klahini Railway Bill George W. Waitt, of South Gardiner, vendor Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is children when troubled with bad coughs, best seeds known. Our handsome cata-

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CUMBERLAND NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Only a few feet of water are left in he mine. No. 5 fan is drawing well right through from No. 6.

The large 12x16 posts at the bottom of the shaft have been burnt through, was made on Saturday night to get either over or around this, but there was be recovered.

On Saturday night the hospital board let the contract for the erection of an perating room and additional work. James Carthew was the successful tend-erer. The amount to be paid is \$2,275.

THE BEST FRIEND OF THE MOTHER, WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Spring Medicine That Restores Ailing Females to Perfect Health.

MRS. A DAMSON, SAYS I Can Never Say Too Much in Favor of Paine's Celery Compound."

One of the oldest and best edited monthly magazines published in America, in a recent leading article, declares that more than half the revenue of physicians is derived from the treatment of females, and that about one case in every hundred is correctly diagnosed, showing that cures are extremely rare.

The important knowledge gained by women of every age about Paine's Celery Compound and the special suf-Celery Compound and the special suf-fering from ailments peculiar to their sex, as well as from the common ills of sex, as well as from the common ills of Victoria. B. C. 25th March, 1901. life, have made Paine's Celery Com-

pound the most popular and trusted home medicine of the day. In spring time, when woman's nervou strength is overtaxed by home work and duties and the constant demands of social functions, it is then that Paine's Celery Compound shows its invigorating and vitching offects, as the precious medicine. strength is overtaxed by home work and alizing effects, as the precious medicine declare the Casslar Central Railway Com-Mr. Brown intimated that the debate the following debility, languor, despondency, and the debate debility, languor, despondency, and the company's railway to

> Mrs. R. Adamson, Head of Millstream, exercise running powers over and to the Kings County, N. B., says: Kings County, N. B., says: "I feel it a duty to briefly testify re- railway companies and to make such ar-"I feel it a duty to briefly testify regarding the value of Paine's Celery Compound. Since childhood I suffered from sick headaches, neuralgia and constipation. Had attacks once a week which kept me confined to bed. Have been treated by a number of physicians without benefical results. I procured six bottles of Paine's Celery Company.
>
> Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of Janu-

Advices from Lemberg, Galicia, assert that a large number of persons have been arrested in Warsaw, on charges of being spies of the German war office. Those in custody include officers of the Russian army and Col. Sergieff, chief of the Russian

frontier police. AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Seeds because they are always fresh and

Do You Want To Sell

ecasioning a large cave in. An effort All or part of your farm? If so, list your not room to move. The loose earth will of farming lands, and at the present time ve to be removed before the bodies can can dispose of your property if prices are

J. E. CHURCH,

14 TROUNCE AVE.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

CASSIAR DISTRICT. Notice is hereby given that the reserva-tion placed on Orown lands situated in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Lake Mining Divi-sions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

hereby cancelled. W. C. WELLS, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 30th January, 1909

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. IRONWORK, TULAMBEN RIVER BRIDGE.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Ironwork, Tulameen River Bridge," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 6th day of April, for supplying cast and wrought iron to be used in the construction of the above bridge.

The general plan of bridge and full size details of castings may be seen at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C., on and after 27th day of March, 1901.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit made psyable to the undersigned for a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount

with the actual signature of the ten The lowest or any tender not nec accepted. W. S. GORE, nissioner of Lands & Works.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Cassian many nameless ills that come to women be a work for the general advantage of of all ages.

bottles of Paine's Celery Compound which was strongly recommended to me, and after a short time I found that new life and health coming that I so long wished for. Two years have passed and I have not had a return of my old troubles. I can never say too much in favor of Paine's Celery Compound."

WANTED—Bright men and women cannel life and leigh." Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales marvellous. The Queen as girl, wife, mother and monarch. Reads like a romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books on time. Lots of money in it. Send for free prospectus. The Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake Pistrio 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanie road, comprising 51 acres, nearly a cultivated, and good buildings. Fo further particulars apply to John Blaci on premises.

Local Dealers

The best merchants sell Steele, Briggs good. Should your dealer not sell them, send your order direct to us and get the