

## A "COURAGEOUS" GOVERNMENT.

"I made him run, the coward—but he couldn't catch me," says the hero, in one of the well known popular plays. It must have been this particular brand of courage which the News-Advertiser had in mind Thursday when in discussing the School Bill that paper states that "we believe a majority of the provincial taxpayers view with approval the courage the government has displayed in dealing with the question."

The brand of heroism which is required by a government to transfer the expense of education by an act of parliament, from its own shoulders to those of the people, who have no redress, is one which is met with usually in comic opera and there alone. If it is to be accepted seriously as a badge of fortitude, we are compelled to admit, that judged by this new standard the McBride government is the most heroic administration, as well as The First Conservative Government, that British Columbia ever had.

The organ of the President of the Council further holds that the government might have justified inaction in connection with the Education Bill, owing to the obvious assessment measure of last year whereby the burdens of the people were greatly increased. But even this did not deter these valiant men. Having worked up their courage to this extraordinary degree we may expect still further manifestations of it in the future. Doubtless the Dyrking Bill is another outward and visible sign of the prowess of the Premier. Think, too, of the courage of the Attorney-General who journeyed all the way to London and enjoyed himself so well without doing anything to justify it. Other ministers have shown their valor in equally effective ways in wasting the people's money, and compelling them to pay high for the delights of living under their benign rule. Macaulay is out of date. It should read: "Watch where you see me bleed the land for pillage, power and pride, And let your slogan ever be, 'The valor of McBride.'"

## THE REAL OFFENDERS.

The delegates from Matsqui Prairie who are now in the city, have issued a letter specifically denying the statements in the government press that they were deceived by the original owners from whom they purchased their lands, as to the liabilities attaching thereto on dyking account. The delegates entirely exonerate those from whom they purchased the land. They say: "We desire to tell you in the most emphatic way that the new settlers of Matsqui were not misled by the seller of the land as to the liability of the land for the dyking charges."

That point being settled, and the fact remaining that there was deception practised somewhere, it remains to be shown who were responsible for imposing these men into a position which they now feel to be intolerably burdensome. The Colonist declares that it is unfortunate that they should be placed in this position, let the fault lie where it may. However, it is quite sure that the fault does not lie with the present government.

Let us see what the settlers themselves have to say on that point. In the statement to which we have alluded occurs the following:

"At the meeting of the Matsqui delegation with the Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, this question was raised by one of these gentlemen, and the settlers, of whom there were fifteen present, assured the questioner that they were not misinformed by the seller of the land, Mr. Cruickshank. On the contrary, he had told them that the authorized expenditure was \$106,000, and that this sum was being expended."

"That they had called the attention of the Premier and Chief Commissioner when those gentlemen visited Matsqui last year and addressed a public meeting of the settlers, to the fact that charges of the excess of the value of the works were being placed on the land, and the Premier and Chief Commissioner had assured them that they would receive lenient treatment and even-handed British justice."

"We claim that it is all the settlers of Matsqui want now."

In other words, the Premier and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who are now the chief apologist and champion respectively of the unjust dyking bill, are the ones who deluded the Matsqui men last fall into the belief that their serious condition would receive fair consideration and "even-handed British justice." That last phrase was used by the Premier, we feel sure. It has the true McBride ring. It was indefinite, elastic, high sounding, and to a politician of the stamp of both the Premier and his chief counselor, the Chief Commissioner, meaningless. It would not denote any member of the House, or any one who habitually has business with those two particular ministers. But the pathetic part of the whole thing is that the Matsqui settlers, having old-fashioned ideas about the honor of men in public positions, and faith in any assurances made by ministers of the crown, were thoroughly "buncoed." It must have been a rude awakening to these gentlemen the other day when they sat in the galleries of the House and noted the absolute indifference of the government side to the whole question, as evidenced by the empty benches to the right of the Speaker at most throughout the whole debate.

There is a moral in the incident for

the people of the province at large. It proves what a penalty certain of our people have to pay for the doubtful honor of doing business under the McBride regime. The "jolly" tactics of the Premier are sometimes harmless, and are usually a subject for smiles. The present instance illustrates what a real menace they are to the welfare of British Columbia.

## BRITISH JUSTICE.

The expedition, and the relentlessness of British justice have both had a recent exemplification—one local, the other of the plains. The conviction yesterday of Joseph LaPlante in the local police court, and his sentence to a term of ten years, was a good illustration of how justice should be dispensed and of how efficiently it can be done even in the petty courts of our land. The promptness with which LaPlante was dealt with would have delighted the heart of even such a thorough administrator as Inspector McCuskey of New York.

The other case in point is that of Chas. King, who was found guilty at Edmonton the other day of the murder of his prospecting companion, Edward Hayward, at Slave Lake. Nothing in the fictitious police stories of Conan Doyle exceeds in thrilling interest, the story of the pursuit and capture of this criminal. His crime was committed in the far and silent north, in a land he evidently regarded as a wilderness, peopled only by Indians whose impassive faces spelt to him only stupidity. His companion's remains were buried in a huge fire, certain of his effects and his bones were submerged in a neighboring slough, and King proceeded on his way in the full belief that he had effectually concealed his crime. But the observation and cunning of the Indian, coupled with the thoroughness of the Mounted Police officers, linked an unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence, of a crime for which King will hang in May. The ashes were carefully sieved, the morass dragged, and with the evidences thus obtained the criminal was tracked into the wilderness whence he emerged under the escort of the incomparable police of our west.

The influence of this sort of thing is so far-reaching that its full effect can scarcely be estimated. The lawless elements which obtain at some points south of the international boundary line are duly impressed, and the chief of the tribe which assisted in the arrest of the criminal who in his day had seen men butchered like sheep within sight of Edmonton has lived to see the whole resources of civilization exerted to avenge the taking of one human life.

## NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Public attention has been so engrossed with the rapid making of history in the Far East, that ominous signs of trouble in northern Europe have almost escaped attention. The interview with Dr. Naansen, the explorer, in to-day's dispatches will have the effect of diverting the scrutiny of the continental powers to some extent at least, from Manchuria to the shore of the Baltic.

The crisis in the political relations between Sweden and Norway is developing with an impressive rapidity, and according to the latest reports there is something more than a possibility that it may result in war. Although the existing trouble is of long standing, it first became acute a few weeks ago, when King Oscar the Second, upon the plea of failing health, but really, as it is supposed, because he had grown weary of a difficult and thankless task, abdicated in favor of his son.

One of the first acts of the Duke of Wernmala, thus constituted Prince Regent, was to send a communication to the committee of the Storthing which had the controverted questions under consideration in which, after urging the members of that committee to keep the welfare of Norway, and that only, before their eyes, he went on to express the opinion that the welfare of Norway depended upon the maintenance of the union with Sweden, and he therefore urged the committee in emphatic terms to take no action by which that union would be imperilled. This advice seems to have been resented as an unwarranted interference on the part of the sovereign with Norwegian affairs, and the resignation of the Norwegian ministry has precipitated a situation whose issue remains in doubt.

A somewhat close analogy is thus presented to the complication at Budapest, which is causing the venerable Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary so much concern. What the Norwegians want is to dissolve the actual union between Norway and Sweden and to become independent. So far as has been shown they are willing that the Bernadotte family, of which Oscar the Second and the Prince Regent are the actual representatives, should continue to furnish them with rulers, but in all other respects they desire and seem determined to insist upon a separate government. They especially want to have their own consular and diplomatic service, and while the Swedes are willing to concede the first, they have so far indicated a disposition to retain full control of the foreign relations of the dual kingdom.

They argue that this is necessary upon the ground, that if the diplomacy of Norway were directed from Christiania instead of from Stockholm there would be a danger of such concessions being made to Russia as would consti-

tute a most serious menace to Swedish autonomy. This apprehension is not without some basis, as it is a fact that Norway has already made a sympathetic response to Russia's advances, and no one doubts that the present anti-Swedish agitation has been largely fomented by Russian agitators. Indeed, there was a time when the Norwegian Nationalists were actually advocating a union with Russia as affording the best means of escape from Swedish predominance. The demonstration of how Russian promises are kept which has been furnished by the experience of Finland has rather dashed their enthusiasm for a Russian alliance, without, however, serving to reconcile them with the subsisting regime.

An amicable settlement of the dispute is much to be desired, and it may be promoted by the circumstance that the Swedish Crown Prince, known as the Duke of Scania, has lately become engaged to the Princess Victoria Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught and niece of King Edward. The English have always been regarded by the Norwegians as their friends, and this match would be recognized by them as a guarantee against the extension of German influence over the peninsula, which is one of the possible developments they have always feared. Such famous peace-makers as King Oscar and King Edward ought between them to be able to find some satisfactory solution of the problem which has presented itself.

President Roosevelt has been talking on race suicide again to a convention of Washington women, and while to some of his sentiments there may be objections raised, the following is worth attention by the people of every country:

"In the last analysis the welfare of the state depends absolutely upon whether or not the average family, the average man and woman and their children, represent the kind of citizenship fit for the foundation of a great nation; and if we fail to appreciate this we fail to appreciate the root morality upon which all healthy civilization is based.

"No piled-up wealth, no splendor of material growth, no brilliance of artistic development will permanently avail any people unless its home life is healthy, unless the average man possesses honesty, courage, common-sense and decency, unless he works hard and is willing to go to fight hard; and unless the average woman is a good wife, a good mother, able and willing to perform the able and greatest duty of womanhood, able and willing to bear, and to bring up as they should be brought up, healthy children, sound in body, mind, and character, and numerous enough so that the race shall increase and not decrease."

The case of the old lady said to be indentured, who is being carried back and forward between this port and San Francisco because of the refusal of the port officials of each place to permit her a landing, is so pitiful that we are surprised that some solution of the difficulty has not been reached. If the old lady is a British subject, as has been stated, the case is one which the British consul at San Francisco should take up promptly. The rule forbidding the immigration of paupers is a salutary one, and the officers at this port are to be commended for their vigilance in its enforcement, but the case in question is such a pathetic one that the difficulty should be overcome in some way. The effects of treatment such as is being undergone by this aged lady on her health, and possibly her life, are terrible to contemplate.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg today to the effect that beer, matches and government officials are to be taxed one per cent. (the latter on all salaries over \$300), should be full of suggestion to the financial experts of this province, who are seeking with microscopes for things tangible and intangible on which to levy impost. True a state of war does not exist in this province, but if the old axiom that things equal to the same thing are equal to one another be correct we are just as badly off, for the McBride regime can fairly be described as something with which Gen. Sherman declared war was synonymous. Why the Russian government, however, propose to class the necessities of life, such as beer and matches with luxuries like government officials is not quite clear.

Word comes from Chilliwack that the people there are much incensed against the government over the proposed dyking legislation. The Chilliwack Liberal-Conservative Association has passed a resolution condemning the first Conservative government British Columbia has ever had, and it will now be in order for Attorney-General Wilson to read all the Conservatives of Chilliwack out of the party.—Nelson Tribune.

Another caucus secret has leaked out. It is that Chief Whip Taylor of the government forces is to be censured for having Messrs. Macgowan and Shatford to leave the caucus room without their muzzles.

From the statements of the members of the Matsqui deputation now in the city, Colonel Prior is not the only British Columbia Premier who has engaged in the gentle and diverting pastime of "pulling their leg."

In Germany policemen on duty can stop children in the street in school hours and ask them why they are not at school. It is suggested in England that that be made the law there.

## PRESIDENT CASTRO IS STILL HOSTILE

## NO IMPROVEMENT IN VENEZUELAN SITUATION

Adopts Menacing Attitude Towards the Cable Company—France May Be Forced to Take Action.

Paris, March 25.—1.05 p.m.—An official dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says President Castro, who was absent from the capital during the recent supposed amelioration of the situation, has returned to Caracas and has manifested strong hostility against American and French interests. His attitude, it is added, is particularly menacing against the French Cable Company.

It is premature to say what steps France will take, as the information has just been received and the officials have not yet had an opportunity to consider it. However, it is likely that their action will depend upon President Castro putting menaces into effect by the acts against the company or the forfeit of its concession.

No orders for warships to be held in readiness have yet been issued or are contemplated for the present, but there seems to be a growing impression in official quarters that the presence of a war ship in Venezuelan waters might exercise a salutary influence.

The official dispatch adds that President Castro's declaration to arbitrate the American demands was accompanied by a refusal to hold any conversation on the subject.

The French company have received advice practically to the same effect. These indicate that President Castro's influence will probably induce the court to render final judgment on the Asphalt Company's concession early next week.

It is the unofficial opinion that the attitude of President Castro against both American and French interests makes the moment opportune for some exchanges of communication between the two governments towards eventual action along similar lines.

## THE DOMINION FAIR.

Earl Grey Will Meet Number of Indian Chiefs and Their Tribes.

New Westminster, March 25.—The request of a number of Indian chiefs to have the privilege, with their tribes, of visiting the Dominion Fair, which was forwarded by Mayor Kearney to Ottawa, has met with His Excellency's favor. In a letter to the mayor, Lord Grey thanks the corporation of New Westminster for what he styles "a most tempting invitation to open the national exhibition on September 27th, and requests that his sincere pleasure at being requested to meet the Indians of British Columbia at that occasion be conveyed to them. He expresses the desire to see as many of them as possible assembled, and to thus demonstrate their loyalty to His Majesty the King.

Mayor Kearney estimates that 12,000 Indians can be assembled.

## WILL STEADY SHIPS.

Hamburg-American Line Will Test the Invention of Otto Slick.

Berlin, March 23.—The Hamburg-American line is building a new steamer at the Vulcan Iron Works, Stettin, which will be fitted with an invention of Otto Slick, an engineer of Hamburg, which it is expected will reduce the rolling of vessels at sea to a minimum.

It consists of a massive balance wheel mounted in such manner as to counteract the shifting of the centre of gravity of the ship. The invention hitherto has only been tested in connection with models, but the steamship officials are so convinced of its utility that they are advancing money and building a vessel for a trial which will take place in July. Naval engineers regard the invention as likely to be one of the greatest use to warships in adding to the stability of the gun platforms.

The government of the Netherlands intends to take vigorous measures to secure release of the five Dutch sailors illegally imprisoned for seven months in Venezuela.

## THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLES

## IS DISEASED KIDNEYS AND THE CURE IS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Suffered in a Chair for Two Summers—What She Says of It.

St. Malachie, Que., March 24.—(Special).—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back, and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, excruciating way. She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Mrs. Kinsella speaking of her cure says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

## THE MAIDEN TRIP OF TURBINE LINER

## THERE IS COMPLETE ABSENCE OF VIBRATION

Old Travellers Scarcely Able to Believe That Vessel Was Ploughing Through the Sea.

New York, March 25.—A London dispatch, dated Saturday, to the Herald upon the new turbine vessel Victorian, begins:

"Fine weather. Turbines working smoothly. No vibration. Now 50 miles out at sea."

This message, sent by wireless telegraph from the new Allan liner Victorian, was received yesterday at Mallowhead on the Irish coast.

"When the ship arrived at Mallow yesterday en route for Canada," telegraphs a correspondent, "it was stated that though on the previous night she had encountered a strong northeast gale and choppy sea, the passengers slumbered peacefully in their berths. So quiet was the Victorian that she might have been at her dock."

"The absence of vibration, both fore and aft, so astonished the old Atlantic travellers on board that many gazed persistently over the side to see if she was really moving through the water with a speed of either 17 or 18 knots. There was scarcely a perceptible tremor through the ship."

## New Anchor Liner.

Glasgow, March 25.—The new Anchor line steamer Caledonian sailed on her maiden voyage to New York today. She has on board about 1,000 passengers.

## JAPANESE IN CHINA.

Agents Are Settling in Various Parts of Empire, Winning Good-Will of Chinese.

Berlin, March 25.—A letter from Peking, published by the National Zeitung today, gives the results of an inquiry into Japanese political action in China. The writer says that Japanese agents in various lines of business are penetrating into China settling in every important place in the empire, devoting themselves to their calling in life, whether as teacher, editor or trader, and to winning peacefully the good-will of the Chinese for Japan. The method most often used is the founding of newspapers printed in the Chinese language and friendly to Japanese aims. These try to influence the provincial governors and petty government to employ Japanese teachers in the schools and especially to place Japanese military instructors in charge of the Chinese troops.

In addition Japanese Buddhist monks have begun to arrive in China on semi-political and semi-religious errands. They review in its reports of the Chinese Buddhist organizations and have acquired control of several monasteries over which the Japanese flag is floated. The monks have established Buddhist chapels and organize congregations. Their declared aim is to unite the various Buddhist sects in China. The Buddhist monasteries in Canton have already placed themselves under the protection of the Japanese flag and have become branches of the Great Pan Yuan Thue monastery of Tokio. At Swatow (province of Kwangtung) Japanese monks have rented a temple over which the Japanese flag has been hoisted, and they already have 800 followers.

HOW DR. VAN STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS GIVE INSTANT RELIEF. They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach distress coming on—sufferers have proved it, the direct remedy known that will give instant relief from indigestion, flatulence, gas, and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 35 cents.—06.

## DOMINION NEWS.

Fatal Results of Accident—Bank of Montreal Buys Business of People's Bank of Halifax.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Alex. Hargrave, manager of the Western Packing Co., Wolsley, N.W.T., was thrown off his horse on Thursday afternoon, alighting on his back on the sidewalk. This morning a hemorrhage set in and he died before medical aid arrived. He leaves a widow and two children.

Taken Over. Halifax, March 25.—The Bank of Montreal has purchased the business of the People's Bank of Halifax. It has a capital of \$1,000,000 and 27 branches.

Another Report. Halifax, N. S., March 25.—The People's Bank of Halifax is to be absorbed by the Bank of Montreal in a few days. The paid-up capital of the bank is \$1,000,000, the reserve fund amounting to \$440,000. The par value of shares is \$20. The People's Bank has twenty-seven branches.

A Miscampered Dying. Toronto, March 25.—Andrew Miscamper, ex-M. P. P., and chief Conservative organizer for Ontario, is dying with typhoid fever.

Sworn In. Quebec, March 24.—Hon. Mr. Tassier, former Speaker of the legislative assembly, was sworn in as minister of agriculture this morning.

## THREE DEAD.

Two Men Shot—Murderer Ended His Own Life.

Drain, Ore., March 25.—Herman Shooks has shot and killed E. Cooper and Paul House. Shooks then shot himself, dying almost instantly.

Cooper suspected Shooks of having sought his life previously and accused him of the attempt. Shooks became enraged and seizing a shotgun killed both men and himself.

## MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The purchase of a controlling interest in extensive coal masses in the Telqua valley by the Grand Trunk Pacific is regarded as of great importance to this mining section, which is considered as one of the richest in British Columbia. Not only is there abundance of coal, but as mentioned in these columns previously there are rich deposits of copper. The proximity of these deposits of copper and coal, if they prove as rich as is now indicated, will lead to the establishment of refining works in the near future in the Telqua valley. It is now proposed to construct a tunnel up the Telqua or Zymoetz river from the Skeena to this mineral section. The estimates this year are reported to make provision for this. At the present time the only means of reaching the country is by going up the Skeena to Hazelton, and then up the Bulkley valley. The trail up the Copper river would afford a direct route, and give opportunities to get to work earlier in the spring and continue late in the fall.

## Prosperous Year.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company at Toronto a few weeks ago it was shown that the available balance amounted to \$2,315,727. From this sum the directors have paid four dividends of 2 1/2 per cent. each, making 10 per cent. for the year, and amounting in all to \$347,807. The company also reserved the sum of \$1,764,000, representing the amount derived from the premium on calls on stock, and have carried forward \$208,920. The income of the company during the year over the previous one amounts to \$1,000 tons, and the coke exported shows an increase of over 78,000 tons. During the year there has been spent on improvements (not including those of subsidiary companies) the sum of \$254,000 as against \$180,000 in the preceding year. The Crown's Nest Pass Electric Light & Power Company, and the Morrissey, Vancouver & Victoria Railway Company are subsidiary companies, formed for the purpose of taking care of some of the auxiliary projects. The capital stocks of these are owned, practically exclusively, by the company.

## Cariboo Is Promising.

At the first meeting of the Cariboo Consolidated, which is the result of the uniting of the old Cariboo-Consolidated Company and the Gold Lands Corporation, a very encouraging state of affairs was announced. The meeting was held in London, England, on February 22nd with Lieut-General Sir James Bevan Edwards, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B., presiding. In opening his remarks he said: "I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the success of the amalgamation of our two companies. I may inform you that the debentures were paid off by a large sum of money, and the remaining shares have been over applied for, the result of which is that we have something like £200,000 additional capital."

He outlined the work which had been done at the mines in which he called attention to the fact that development work had been kept well up. The B. C. Review in its report of the speech quotes Sir James as saying:

"Making allowance for our being able to work both up and down the channel, and also that we should start with probably 800 feet of channel dry and ready to work, it would not be safe to work out the channel at a greater rate than 4 feet a day. As the channel should yield 1000 per foot, and if it continues to do so our prospects for the future cannot be considered otherwise than most encouraging, especially as we have five miles of old channel in our Lightning Creek. To work this length of channel will require at least three or four more shafts, and I think the recent accident to our machinery should teach us a lesson, which is, that as long as we rely on a single shaft, we shall be always liable, either from accident or not being able to keep the development well ahead of the workings, to be obliged to close down for an indefinite period, which could not be otherwise than most detrimental to the position of the company. With only

## FOR THOSE WHO BET.

Steamer Chartered to Carry People Desirous of Making Wagers on Horse Races.

New York, March 23.—If the persons who have chartered the Mount Desert use her as a floating gambling resort outside the state's jurisdiction, as has been reported, they will meet with no opposition from the authorities.

This statement was made to-day by Capt. Seely of the Federal steamboat inspection service. He said that the Mount Desert had fulfilled the requirements of the law in every way and that was no affair of his as to what purpose she was used under the circumstances.

It is said to be the intention of those who have chartered the Mount Desert to take on board persons desirous of wagering money on horse races, run outside the three-mile limit, to which the court's jurisdiction extends, and sell pools on the races at Washington, New Orleans and other tracks. It is said that the results from the tracks will be communicated to the steamer by wireless telegraph. The Mount Desert is owned by the Eastern Steamship Company of Portland, Maine.

Tickets for to-day's cruise were put on sale at the Battery during the forenoon. The sale was public and the tickets were frequently announced to the crowd which stood around that no gambling will be permitted, as the boat will be run as a straight pool room. He said that all state room doors will be kept open, and that no games of chance of any sort will be permitted.

The police captain commanding the harbor guard said today that he could guarantee only there would be no violation of the law inside the three-mile limit.

Captain Leonard, of the Indian medical staff has invented a useful instrument for cases of snake bite, which are so common in India. It consists of a small lancet mounted in a hollow handle, which is filled with permanganate of potash crystals.

one shaft to rely upon, we should be like a vessel on a lee shore, riding to a single anchor, so that when a gale came she might at any moment be cast on the rocks. As soon as we reach the producing stage from our present shaft, I think it would be wise to drop another anchor, and, as soon as possible, a third—in the shape of a second and third shaft, and so place our company in safety and its business on a sound commercial basis, which it has never so long as we have to rely upon a single shaft. These additional shafts would greatly increase our profits, and allow us to maintain a constant output of gold, and work out the channel at a definite rate.

"When I first visited Cariboo in 1902, the company was in a position which to say the least was by no means encouraging. Its capital was fast melting away, and no definite results were within sight. The question was, what could be done to save it, including, of course, the interest which the Gold Lands Shareholders had in it. We had numerous drifting, hydraulic and dredging properties scattered about the country, and hardly any of which we felt justified in working, and for these we were paying heavy rentals. It was absolutely necessary to decide at once upon the best course to pursue, and in this Mr. Bailey gave us great assistance and valuable advice. The result was we decided to take in hand and work the properties in Lightning Creek, and by doing so we stand now, I trust, on the eve of making a great success. Mr. Bailey, who has been our local manager, working under the direction of Mr. Thompson, the consulting engineer, was appointed engineer and manager, and the favorable position we are in to-day is mainly due to him. He has had very hard work—night and day for the last two years, on a salary which must be considered very moderate for so expensive a place. His position has latterly become worse, as he has had to break up his home and send his wife and children to the States, thereby adding largely to his expenses. I mention this because I feel sure the board will have the cordial and unanimous assent of the shareholders to giving him a substantial increase when we reach the producing stage."

## Interesting Number.

The March number of the British Columbia Mining Record, under the editorship of E. Jacobs, of this city, contains a vast amount of information relative to mining in this province. Among its contents are reports of the annual meetings of the following companies: B. O. Standard Mining Co., Ltd.; Consolidated Cariboo Mining Co., Ltd.; B. C. Ltd.; Crown's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd.; Imperial Development Syndicate, Ltd.; International Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.; British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd., and Le Roi Mining Co., Ltd.

There is in addition the report of the Yukon Territory for the year 1903-4, an account of the Canadian Mining Institute, the Provincial Mining Association executive meeting, and the Associated Gold and Silver Miners of Canada. An excellent article on the development and progress of East Kootenay and the mineral output of Canada also find a place in this number of the Record.

## Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute held in Montreal last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—George R. Smith, M.L.A., Thetford Mines.  
Vice-Presidents—For Nova Scotia, Thomas Chandler, New Glasgow; for Ontario, Dr. L. Goodwin, Kingston; for Quebec, Dr. Frank D. Adams, Montreal.  
Secretary—H. Mortimer Lamb, Victoria, British Columbia.

Treasurer—J. Stevenson Brown, Montreal.  
Council—For Nova Scotia, Charles J. Coll, Stellarton; for Ontario, Dr. W. B. Robb, Amherst; for Ontario, Dr. A. E. Barlow, Ottawa; and A. B. Wilmott, Sault Ste. Marie. For Quebec, E. T. Hooper, Montreal; J. Goulet, Quebec; and Harry J. Williams, Danville. For British Columbia, R. R. Hedley, Nelson.

## Out on the Bleak Prairie

EXPOSED TO COLD AND WET, A MAN-TOBA MAIL CARRIER FINDS A BLESSING IN

DR. SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SE-KEEN)

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE. PSYCHINE CURES.

HUGH WYLLIE, MAIL CONTRACTOR.

When thousands of outdoor men of city and country use Psychine at this season of the year, you would be hesitate to use it. If you suffer with coughs, colds, catarrh of the head, throat or stomach, chills and fever, malaria or any of the many ills common to cold, wet weather or run-down constitution, use Psychine (Slocum).

I am a mail contractor, and every winter and change of season I suffered severely from coughs and colds, being much exposed to cold and wet. Needless to say I used doctors' prescriptions, but they did not relieve me. I also used numbers of remedies, but the cold still clung to me. Eventually my lungs became affected, and it is only through the prompt use of PSYCHINE that I am well today. Psychine is the best remedy for preserving health and building up those weak and run down through exposure or overwork. Yours, etc., Hugh Wyllie, Glenora, Man.

Psychine is pronounced Slocum. For sale by druggists at \$1 and \$2 per bottle. For further advice, information or free sample, write or call Dr. Slocum, Limited, 170 West King street, Toronto.

The resignation of Donald of Kamloops the year ago, and peace has been accepted.

B. I. Short, of Vancouver, is interested in fishing trap at Clonfert in the Times some time ago. Mr. Short had the point mentioned, and expressed himself as desiring to establish a point mentioned, endeavoring to interest and, it was understood, met with success. Mr. Short is staying at

TOO MANY PEOPLE CATARRH—It strikes all, develops with a force, does. Dr. A. Slocum is the radical cure that the disease means, prevent its development, don't give relief to the

## CRASHED OF HO

## GEORGIAN LO STORM

She Carried Three And Six Em

The E. & N. Co. belonging to Mackenzie and operated by Mainland principality, came to grief of Wednesday night vessel was en route Union.

Owing to the parted from the transfer being drifted on to the apd. On board machinery and all of which were lost. The machinery of Union Colliery Co. Joseph Hunter, E. & N. railway, day. He said he was a son of all the fact. He knew the lost. The approach he