PROTESTS USELESS

The Cabin Passengers on the China Have to Submit to the Regulations.

They Greatly Hampered the Doctor by Refusing to Leave the Ship.

Dr. John Davie, chairman of the provincial board of health, to-day paid a visit to the Dominion quarantine station at William Head. He fully endorses the steps which have been taken by Dr. Watt, superintendent of quarantine, to prevent the introduction of smallpox from the Empress of China. The cabin passengers who have been doing so much protesting, holding indignation meetings, etc., have greatly hampered Dr. Watt. In the first place they refused to submit to any of the doctor's orders, one of which was that they should leave the ship. As they refused to leave the vessel Dr. Watt was unable to thoroughly fumigate her, which of course makes it necessary to detain her longer than would otherwise have been necessary. To-day, however, the passengers showed signs of giving in to the inevitable, and they were all vaccinated and with their baggage will be disinfected. When this has been done and the ship has been fumigated some of the quarantined ones may be allowed to go. Dr. Davie said it would take a medical man to thoroughly understand how this discrimination could be made, how some of the passengers could be released and others would have to be detained for the full fourteen days. He explained, however, that a person who had been vaccinated, say three years ago, was vaccinated eight days before the arrival of the ship here, as were all the passengers on the ship, and was vaccinated again to-day, would not be as liable to infection and could be released sooner than a person who had never before been vaccinated or who had not been vaccinated for many years before the operation was performed by the doctor on the Empress. All the Chinese and Japanese will remain in quarantine for the full fourteen days. Dr. Davie, like everybody else who has visited the station, states that it is not properly equipped. The accommodation for the Chinese and Japanese is all right, but the building for the cabin passengers has never been completed. Many telegrams have been sent to Ottawa, and even to London, in the endeavor to secure the release of the Empress and her cabin passengers, but the Ottawa authorities simply replied that Dr. Watt was to use his own judgment in the matter.

To artificially bleach the hair will destroy its growth; but if the hair inclines to grayness, assist nature to arrest it with Hall's Hair Renewer.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

DISAPPEARED.

John Ross is Supposed to Have Taken His Own Life.

Yesterday afternoon it was reported to the police that John Ross, an old man who has been working at Joe Levy's restaurant on Government street, was missing, and since then, although a most thorough search has been made, no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. His friends are of the opinion that he has committed suicide, as he has threatened to do so quite frequently of late. For some time past he has been very erratic and despondent; in fact he was under the impression—judging from remarks he dropped while working in the restaurant—that he was a burden to his friends. He worked at the restaurant during the night. He lived in a room above the restaurant, and although the room has been ransacked thoroughly nothing has been discovered that will throw any light on the subject. About two weeks ago he was heard to remark that he had a loaded revolver in his room, and he would use it on himself soon, and quite frequently he has told his friends that he "would make a hole in the water." No notice was paid to these remarks.

He was last seen on Thursday morning, when he left the restaurant about nine o'clock and was seen shortly afterwards on John street, Rock Bay, going towards Point Ellice bridge. He has gone over this route very often lately, although he is not known to have any friends in that district. The police and his friends think that the old man has committed suicide.

Ross, who was an old man of 70 years of age and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, was, when last seen, wearing a hard hat, a blue coat and light striped pants. He had a fair complexion with gray hair and whiskers. He has been on the Sound and in Victoria for the past thirty years, and for a time he was steward on the old George E. Starr, whence he went to the Northern Pacific steamers, acting on them in the same capacity. A search will be made of Victoria Arm in the vicinity of where he was last seen, as that was where he most probably made his threatened "hole in the water."

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROSSLAND ROBBERY

Ed. Johnson Arrested in San Francisco on Suspicion of Being Implicated.

Supt. Hussey Left Last Evening for the Bay City,—Collins' Connection.

Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police left for San Francisco by the steamer Walla Walla last evening, he having received information yesterday afternoon to the effect that a young man giving his name as Ed. Johnson had been arrested in the Bay City, charged with being implicated in the robbery of Challoner, Mitchell & Spring's jewellery store at Rossland on February 24th. As stated in these columns a few days ago part of the jewellery was discovered in the Northern Pacific express office at Spokane, being in transit from Northport to San Francisco. The package was addressed to J. D. Green, 17 Grant avenue, San Francisco. The police of San Francisco were requested to look out for Green, and as a result the man giving his name as Ed. Johnson was arrested. Johnson claims that he was never in British Columbia and that he knows nothing of the Rossland robbery. He is nevertheless being held pending the arrival of Superintendent Hussey at San Francisco.

From information gathered by the police there seems to have been a number of men connected with the robbery, if not directly, at least as assistants of the principals in distributing the stolen goods. "Cuckoo" Jim Collins, recently arrested for a robbery at Sacramento which he committed in Denver in 1896, as related in last evenings Times, seems to be the chief of the gang. He was in Spokane shortly after the robbery and went from there to Astoria, where he pretended to be training for a foot race. Those Astoria sports who knew him and knew that he was wanted in Denver, did not disclose his identity, as they expected to profit by the "foot race" he claimed to be arranging for. One morning Collins received a telegraphic money order from "Soap" Smith, a notorious crook, who was then in Spokane. This is supposed to have been a part of the proceeds of the sale of the diamonds stolen from Challoner, Mitchell & Spring. The day after receiving the money Collins left for Sacramento, where he was arrested for the Denver robbery. The police seem to be well on the track of the thieves.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

In compliance with a resolution of the legislature, Hon. Col. Baker yesterday presented a return relating to the sealing industry. It consisted of a certified copy of a report of a committee of the executive council approved by the Lieut.-Governor. It is dated February 3, 1897, and states as follows: "On a memo. from the attorney-general, dated January 15, 1897, referring to the uncertain conditions of the sealing industry, so far as relates to British Columbia, which are the result of restrictions imposed under the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration; and calling attention to the danger which exists of further and more stringent regulations being adopted:

"The committee of council observe that such action as appears probable as the outcome of an agreement between the Dominion government, through the government of Her Majesty, and the government of the United States, would practically destroy the sealing industry in this province, and jeopardize the financial position of a large number of persons whose interests are involved.

"The committee call attention to the fact that the present regulations have seriously affected the sealing industry, and that in consequence of the restrictions imposed thereunder, the catch of the season of 1896 was 55,677 skins, as compared with 73,614 in 1895, and 91,474 in 1894. This falling off, coupled with the low prices prevailing in the London markets, has resulted in great loss to the owners of sealing schooners and all concerned. The two best months to catch the seals on their way north, those of May and June, are closed by the law, and the month of July, which is one of the best in Behring Sea, is also part of the closed season. These and other restrictions are ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the seals to breed, precautions, however, which, even if necessary in the interests of seal life, are useless so long as the present destructive methods are permitted at the breeding places on the islands.

"The committee point out that the present regulations are in many particulars arbitrary and excessively severe, and that, instead of increasing the restrictions, any negotiations on the part of Her Majesty's government should be, in the opinion of the committee, in the direction of their modification and for provision against the hardship and loss of the fleet arising out of the seizures on merely suspicious circumstances or for technical violations of the law."

The committee go on to give the example of the Aurora as a case of hardship, and submit that in cases of such technical violation the officers in charge of the British ship in Alaskan waters should be notified and a preliminary investigation take place, and instead of ordering the schooner to Victoria immediately order her to report at a date after the sealing season, thus obviating the serious losses to owners that occur under the present regulations.

The committee then gives details of the number of schooners employed and the amount of money they represent to their owners in Victoria, and conclude as follows:

"The committee recommends that the inadvisability of agreeing to further restrictive regulations be strongly urged upon the Dominion government, and also that any further negotiations on behalf of Canada should be in the direction of their material modification, whereby the sealing industry of British Columbia may be placed upon a more secure basis. The committee recommend that a copy of this minute be, if approved, forwarded to the secretary of state for Canada."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

MINING COMPANIES

Notice of the Incorporation of Eighteen New Companies in Yesterday's Gazette.

Branch of the Western Federation of Miners Organized at Rossland.

But eighteen mining companies were incorporated during the past week, according to the notices published in last evening official Gazette, a small number compared with previous weeks since the commencement of the mining boom. Of these companies three are distinctly Victorian. They are the Gold Bar Mining Company, with a capital of $100,000, the incorporators of which are: James Edward Martin, Arthur Everton Belfry and James Murphy; the Kimberley Mining & Milling Co., $1,000,000, A. J. McLellan, Lawrence Goodacre and Moses McGregor; and the Lardeau-Trout Lake Mining Syndicate, $500,000, George D. Scott, Kate Scott and F. Hilbert.

Another organization recently incorporated that is of interest to miners is the Western Federation of Miners. It is incorporated under the Benevolent Societies' Act, the trustees being the following residents of Rossland: William Gibson, Robert Brannack, Denis Lynch, John Kennedy, Thomas McGoldrick, John Riley, James Cusick, Edward Welch, Thomas Stephenson, P. J. Holohan, John McDonald. The objects of the society is: To provide for the education of the children of members until they shall have attained the age of sixteen years; to provide, by means of contributions, subscriptions, donations or otherwise, a fund or funds, out of which to relieve the distress and needs of the members; to provide means to promote social intercourse amongst the members and mutual happiness, mutual and moral improvements, and rational recreation; to provide such other matters as the said society may determine that are in conformity with the provisions of the recited act.

The full list of new mining companies follows:

Derby Mining Company, Nelson, $1,000,000.

Falls View Gold & Silver Mining Company, Kaslo, $300,000.

Gold Bar Mining Company, Victoria, $100,000.

Gold Fields of British Columbia, London, $3,000,000.

Harrison Black Diamond Company, Vancouver, $50,000.

Hope Mining & Milling Company, Vancouver, $500,000.

John E. Redmond Mining Company, Grand Forks, $1,000,000.

Kekionga Mining & Development Co., Rossland, $1,000,000.

Kimberley Mining & Milling Co., Victoria, $1,000,000.

Lardeau-Trout Lake Mining Syndicate, Victoria, $500,000.

Lodestar Gold Mining & Development Co., Rossland, $1,000,000.

Menominee & Marinette Hydraulic G. M. Co., Menominee, $600,000.

North American Mining Company, Buffalo, $500,000.

Shamrock & Thistle Mining Co., Vancouver, $100,000.

Silver Hill Mining & Milling Co., Spokane, $1,000,000.

Slocan Lake Prospecting & Development Co., Rossland, $150,000.

Slocan-Lemon Creek Mining Co., Rossland, $1,000,000.

Walla Walla M., M. & Smelting Co., Walla Walla, $300,000.

The name of the Carnduff Mining & Development Company has been changed to the Slocan Gold & Silver Mining Company.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bald Mountain Mining & Development Company will be held at Golden on May 25th. A meeting of the Lanark Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company will be held at Vancouver on May 26th.

PROTECTIONISTS PLEASE NOTE.

Free Trade England Continues to Enjoy Increased Prosperity.

London, April 29.—The chancellor of the the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read the budget in the house of commons to-day. The balance of account for 1896-97 shows the expenditures £101,477,000, leaving a surplus of £2,473,000. The chancellor of the exchequer, who was heartily cheered, added that the national debt had been reduced during the year, and that the total value of British trade during the last financial year was £738,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent. He dwelt upon the increased prosperity shown by this more than by the beer drunk and the tobacco consumed.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, referring to the £200,000 set apart in the budget estimates for strengthening the British garrison in South Africa, said this sum was for a war policy in South Africa which the opposition was determined to resist. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, denounced the Liberal leaders remarks as being "pernicious, dangerous and unpatriotic."

Sir William Harcourt accused Mr. Chamberlain of trying to arouse a war feeling and using in all his recent statements "exasperating language calculated to excite feelings of radical hatred in South Africa, which, however," he added, "thank God, have failed."

Sir William Harcourts remarks met with cries of "Oh!" Continuing, he said the policy of the secretary of the secretary of state for the colonies, intending to create a racial war, was defeated by the good sense and feeling of the people of Cape Colony, and he pointed to the adoption of the recent conciliatory motion in the parliament of Cape Colony as being a condemnation of this war policy, adding that he was happy to say the peaceful policy was supported by the government of Cape Colony. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, here entered the house, and, amid cheers, Sir William Harcourt remarked: "In the presence of Mr. Chamberlain, I repeat that it was a defeat of an utterly unjustifiable attempt to excite ill-feeling.

JAPANESE ARE MAD

A Good Deal of Excitement in Honolulu Over Rejection of Asiatic Immigrants.

Japanese Official Newspapers Full of War Talk—Grave Complications Have Arisen.

San Francisco, April 29.—Advices from the Associated Press correspondent received by the Doric from Yokohama this morning says the Japanese government is aroused over the refusal of the Hawaiian government to permit the Shinshui Maru immigrants to land, and has ordered warships to Honolulu to enforce what the Japanese emigrants chose to consider their rights.

The foreign office instructed Hiogo Kenrcho at Kobe on the 9th inst. to stop deporting emigrants for these islands at once.

Grave complications have arisen, according to Japanese official newspapers, over the action of the United States government in sending the Philadelphia to Honolulu. The Japanese official organs claim that the cruiser has been sent as a menace to the Japanese government and is significant in that it foretells the annexation of the islands to the United States.

The Kokumin is of the opinion that this refusal of the Hawaiian authorities to let the Japanese emigrants land is merely the first step towards affiliation or amalgamation with the United States. It says further that the Japanese government is opposed to the union, and that it has been definitely decided to send warships to Hawaii, and that the minister for the navy select the vessels for the service from those in the standing squadron in the near future.

The Yohiuri remarks that the Shinshui Maru should be sent back again under the escort of Japanese warships and the landing of the emigrants demanded, and should the demand be refused, Mr. Shimura, the Japanese minister, should be instructed to open strong negotiations. It is also suggested that the Japanese government demand compensation from Hawaii.

The Japanese official papers are full of war talk such as this.

The Chuwo states that a telegram has been received by the Japanese government to the effect that England has sent an intimation to the United States government that she objects to the intended annexation by the latter to the Hawaiian republic.

The Sekino Nihon says that a series of telegraphic communications are at present passing between the United States legation in Tokio and the United States government, and is of the opinion that they relate to the refusal of the Hawaiian government to permit Japanese emigrants to land.

Advices from Honolulu dated April 20th say:

The United States cruiser Philadelphia has been here for four days. It is now quite certain that Admiral Beardslee has not come to Honolulu clothed with executive power to execute a special mission for his government. Had he come to annex the islands or to reseat the ex-Queen on her throne, he certainly would not hoist his deck awnings, set his painters to painting his ship and with his officers accept the hospitality of friends on shore. Forecasters of future events reason thus, and have concluded that the Admiral has come here under orders which carry him no further, and that he must await fresh orders by the next steamer before proceeding on his mission. When the Mariposa left the coast it was rumored that president McKinley was about to take the initial steps toward making the island a part and parcel of the United States. The story went that he was preparing a message to congress urging immediate annexation of the islands, and that it would reach congress within a few days after the sailing of the Mariposa. There was no doubt, it was said, that congress would take the president's view of the matter, and that an annexation bill would be put through with a rush. The next step would the appointment of a minister to Hawaii, who would come here and consumate the deal. There is a leaning on all sides toward the theory that Uncle Sam has sent the big cruiser here at the request of acting minister Mills to protect citizens of the United States and their property in case of trouble with the Japanese government over the refusal of the government to permit Japanese emigrants to land here. Minister Shinamura practically admitted in a recent interview that he had sent a request to his government for a warship to protect the rights of her citizens on the islands. It was immediately after the arrival of the news in the United States that the Philadelphia was ordered to prepare for sea. At that time it was expected that a powerful Japanese man-of-war would arrive here first, hence the dispatch of the Philadelphia. Meanwhile Admiral Beardslee maintains a discreet silence whenever the subject of his mission is broached, laughs at theories and takes as prominent a part in social pleasures as his duties and dignity will permit.

The Japanese tramp steamer Kinai Maru arrived from Yokohama on the 9th with 582 emigrants. Upon examination it was found that only 133 of the men were entitled to land. The vessel departed on the 19th with 449 rejected laborers. During the vessel's stay in port six cases of smallpox developed at the quarantine station. The patients are rapidly recovering, and will be returned to Japan as soon as they are able to travel.

The United States steamer Petrel arrived on the 13th from San Francisco via Honolulu. She reached the latter port thirteen days from San Francisco. Within a few days the Philadelphia will be the only war vessel in port. The British gunboat Wild Swan will leave for the South Seas tomorrow. The Petrel sails for the Chinese station about the 26th, and the Marion expects orders by mail on the 27th. There has been some talk of sending her to Samoa, but her officers think she will be ordered to Mare Island for overhauling.

The Baltimore is expected to arrive within the next three months to relieve the Philadelphia.

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That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

More cases of sick headache biliousness constipation can be cured in less time, with less medicine and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

NEW COMPANIES ACT

The Select Committee Have Materially Altered the Bill Introduced in the House.

Registration Fees Increased—Only British Companies Can Be Licensed.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented to the house yesterday the report of the select committee to whom was referred the Companies Act. It will be remembered that the attorney-general introduced an act for the incorporation and regulation of joint stock companies and trading corporations at the beginning of the session. The bill met with many criticisms, and it was decided to refer it to the following committee for revision: Messrs. Eberts, Helmcken, Rithet, Sword and Cotton. The committee held several meetings, and as a result of their deliberations, the Companies Act has been materially altered. Some of the most important amendments made by the committee are here given.

The "Interpretation" is redrawn and new clauses are inserted from the 1897 Ontario Act. In fact the committee used the new Ontario Act largely for the purpose of amending the bill. The committee have added to the bill a new part relating to the extraordinary powers of companies under this act. Under this part have been grouped the extension of powers of companies under the modern imperial acts and the extraordinary powers conferred on mining companies. The number of persons who may form themselves into a company for any purpose within the scope of this act has been reduced from seven to five.

The new condition taken from the Ontario act has been imposed "that each subscriber to the memorandum of association shall be the bona fide holder in his own right of the share or shares for which he has subscribed in the memorandum association."

The following new sections have been added from the new Ontario act:

27. Every contract, agreement, engagement, or bargain made, and every bill of exchange drawn, accepted, or indorsed, and every promissory note and cheque made, drawn, or indorsed on behalf of the company by an agent, officer, or servant of the company, in general accordance with his powers as such under the regulations of the company, shall be binding upon the company; and in no case shall it be necessary to have the seal of the company affixed to any such contract, agreement, engagement, bargain, bill of exchange, promissory note, or cheque, or to prove that the same was made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed, as the case may be, in pursuance of any regulations, or special resolution or order; nor shall the party so acting as agent, officer, or servant of the company be thereby subjected individually to any liability whatsoever to any third party therefor.

(a.) Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorise the company to issue any note payable to the bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money, or as the note of a bank or to engage in the business of banking. (New.)

28. The directors of the company shall not declare or pay any dividend when the company is insolvent, or diminishes the capital thereof, but if any director present when such dividend is declared, forthwith, or if any director then absent, within twenty-four hours after he has become aware thereof and able so to do, enters on the minutes of the board of directors his protest against the same, and within eight days thereafer causes such protest to be published at, or as near as may be possible to, the head office or chief place of business of the company, such director may thereby, and not otherwise, exonerate himself from liability. (New.)

29. No loan shall be made by the company to any shareholder, and if such loan is made all directors and other officers of the company making the same, and in any wise assenting thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the company for the amount thereof, and also to third parties to the extent of such loan with legal interest, for all debts of the company contracted from the time of the making of the loan to that of the repayment thereof; but this section shall not apply to a building society, or to a company incorporated for the lending of money. (New.)

The committee have also amended the part relating to the management and administration of companies. They have imposed a condition that every company under this act must have a registered office within the province. More stringent provisions have been inserted for the protection of members.

In the part dealing with licensing and registration of companies, the committee have entirely redrawn the provisions. No company unless otherwise provided for by any act can carry on business until licensed, and the right to get license is restricted to British companies.

The provisions in the bill relating to banking have been struck out.

The committee have increased the fees to be paid for registration of joint stock companies. For registration of a company whose capital does not exceed $10,000 the fee has been increased from $10 to $25.

For every $5,000 of nominal capital, or part of $5,000, after the first $10,000, up to $25,000, the fee remains the same, $5.

For every $5,000 of nominal capital, or part of $5,000, after the first $25,000, up to $500,000, the fee is increased from $1 to $2.50.

For every $5,000 of nominal capital, or part of $5,000, after the first $500,000, the fee is increased from 25 cents to $1.25.

The following new conditions of registration have also been added by the committee.

For registration of any increased capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per $5,000 or part of $5,000, as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.

For a license to or registration of any extra-provincial company, the same fees as are payable for registering a company.

For registration under this act of any existing company, the certificate of registration whereof is issued pursuant to section 56 hereof, in lieu of the fee of $10 prescribed by section 5 of this act, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such company in respect of its original registration.

For a license to or registraiton under this act of any extra-provincial company already registered in this province as a foreign company, the fee is $10. And in addition thereto, if the license or certificate of registration under this act is issued pursuant to section 56 hereof, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such extra-provincial company in respect of its original registration in this province.

For a license to an extra-provincial insurance company under section 125 of this act, the fee is $25.

For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum of association, the fee is $1.

For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar, the fee is $1.

The following table will show how the fees recommended by the committee will work:

Capital.	Fee.
$ 10,000	$ 25 00
25,000	40 00
50,000	277 50
1,000,000	402 50
2,000,000	652 50

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