e To Be satisfactory

Authorities Satisfied the End Is Not Yet By a Long Way.

of Security Now Per- Official Circles as to Outcome.

pinion That Lamsdorf onestly in Favor of Peace.

rsburg, Feb. 1.—In spite of ed hope of the Russian au- that the present crisis will pass pacific solution of the Russo- negotiations will be rendered, nger concealed that Russia is prepared for eventualities. mobilization of the Manchu- ves was announced.

been known for months that s been steadily strengthening and navy in the Far East to preparations which Japan was king.

available warships were des- the Far East, and the last which left the Mediterranean go, is now nearing its destina- ly, but surely, it was neces- Russia's preparations should with those of her diplomatic

The feverish activity of Ja- the last few weeks naturally the distrust of her ultimate and the Russian authorities pushing their precautionary with more vigor. It is under- six or seven military trains been going East over the ad, and the charters of some oes for the Pacific have been ecause the water route was too slow.

thorities now feel that the s secure should Japan reject the Czar is making to avoid ts of Russia's reply probably mitted to the Czar tomorrow. ated Press is assured that it cific and should "lead" to a the Associated Press' in- iterated what he said a few "We have conceded much al- we were ready to concede some things we cannot grant. andpoint the Manchurian as settled by Russia's circular e powers recognizing all the eaties. Why should Japan re than other powers?"

sian papers today agree that guarantees covering Man- permission for Japan to hern Korea, making a closed Sea of Japan, are impos-

Feb. 1.—One of the highest officials in London, who has ately acquainted with every tail of the Russo-Japanese up to the present, made ng statement to the Associat- this evening:

convinced that the delay in ussia's reply is not for the enabling the Russian govern- ake further preparations for that Count Lamsdorf is hon- t to bring the matter in dis- amicable settlement. The y means that a final struggle y. The peace and war Russia. The peace party hand, that have the peace party, the crux of the s Russia's assurances re- inese sovereignty over Man- other points Japan may rtain modifications, but unless n assurance, binding and regarding Manchuria, Japan off the negotiations and adopt safeguard her interests. Ja- erely anxious for peace not reports to the contrary, ssia gives the very reason nce asked for, there will be erwise peace cannot be main-

MINING GRAND FORKS.

ing Town Endangered by rk of Gold Seekers.

Y. T., Feb. 1.—The town Forks is being undermined of gold. The town stands as originally claim No. 6 very, Grand Forks has a of 500. The town has a lined with business houses, of lots on which they stand ggling under their own build- of yellow metal, and are ss.

FELLER WINS IS MINING SUIT

Court Reverses De- gainst Copper Trust cGinnis Case.

ont., Feb. 1.—The Montana rt today reversed the de- ge Clancy, in Butte, in the it of John McGinnis against & Montana Company. This which caused the shut-down amalgamated properties in summer.

involved the injunction is- trict Judge Clancy against mated Copper Company's voting stock in the Mon- y. The decision is very and far-reaching. The only t McGinnis is a private in- has no right to maintain inst the Amalgamated Com- siness in Montana and t as to whether it is such action is only main- e state, but under the evi- cords show the Amalga- t Company is neither a monopoly. That under the tana one corporation dare ly as an individual stock corporations, and that the gainst public policy. House identally discussed, and its ty upheld. The case is further proceedings not in- ith the Supreme court e bill 121 was passed in stoed by Governor Smith ds that it was a corpora- then passed over the gov-

The law gives corpora- t to acquire stock in other to vote it. The decision the Boston and Montana Supreme court does not aring. Remittare of the t will not be voted on days. In the meantime nnes, it is said, will ask g.

ley, speaking at the London ted that unless Canadian ven favors by Britain, Can- to American overtures. as not unbounded faith in plan, but it was the only

PEG'S BOARD.

eb. 2.—H. W. Hutchin- president of the Winni- Trade at an annual meet- and B. L. Johnston, vice-

Provincial Legislature

Premier Replies to Questions Regarding Government's Railway Policy.

Nearly Whole Afternoon Occupied Considering Items of the Estimates.

Victoria Mayoralty Enabling Bill Introduced and Committed.

Feb. 1st, 1904.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow:

By the Hon. Mr. Wilson—Bill (No. 48) intituled "An Act to amend the County Courts Act."

By Mr. McNiven—Bill (No. 62) intituled "An Act Respecting the Incorporation of Labor Organizations."

By Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Bill (No. 63) intituled "An Act Respecting Railway and Steamship Transportation in certain Cases."

By the Hon. Mr. Green—Bill (No. 64) intituled "An Act respecting the Official Map of a portion of Comiaken District."

By Mr. Oliver—Bill (No. 66) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Elections Act.'"

By the Hon. Mr. Wilson—Bill (No. 59) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Counties Definition Act.'"

By Mr. J. A. Macdonald—Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Legal Professions Act.'"

By the Hon. Mr. Wilson—Bill (No. 65) intituled "An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries." (For prevention of many fraudulent practices, which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury.)

MOTIONS.

Mr. Murphy moved the following resolution: That an order of the House be granted for a return of all cases for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 tried by justices of the peace or magistrates in Barkerville, Quesnel, 150-Mile House, Soda Creek, Lytton, Clinton, Lillooet, Ashcroft, Yale and Nicola, for offences against the Indian Act, whether the accused in each case is a Siwash or not; the cost of these cases individually to the province; the return of fines to the treasury; the amount of fines imposed; the imprisonment imposed, and whether the prisoner paid fine or underwent imprisonment; the cost of taking the prisoner to Kamloops, or the cost of detention in the gaol of the locality.

Mr. Paterson moved the following resolution: Whereas the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will open for settlement a large area of this province, be it resolved, that this House is of opinion that it should be of advantage to this province if an arrangement could be made with the railway company to permit of an officer of government accompanying each survey party for the purpose of reporting fully on the natural resources of the territory through which the line will pass.

The Premier said the motion was out of order, as it would entail considerable expense. Not a few survey parties would be out and to send a government official with each would be expensive. With the spirit of the resolution he was in accord.

Mr. Paterson was glad to hear the Premier was in favor of at least the spirit of the motion. He believed a great deal of money could be saved to the government by adopting the proposed plan.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Murphy asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What amount of money, if any, was expended by the government during the past year in the construction of a dam across the outlet of Long Lake, situate about four miles from the city of Vernon?

2. What was the object of such expenditure, and on whose recommendation was it made?

3. Has the government been notified of damage having been caused by said dam to property bordering on said Long Lake, and, if so, is it the intention of the government to compensate the parties whose land has been damaged?

4. If not, why not?

The Chief Commissioner replied:

"1. $1,065.52.

"2. To prevent damage to the city of Vernon. On Mr. Price Ellison's recommendation.

"3. Yes, if the claims are found to be just.

"4. Answered by No. 3."

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions:

1. What was the cost of sending specimens of fruit to the agent-general in London?

2. In what state did those fruit specimens arrive in London?

3. Who packed the said specimens?

4. What was the cost of transportation for the said specimens?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"1. From 1st July, 1902, to 31st December, 1903, cost of fruit and packing, $85.94.

"2. In good order.

"3. The specimens in jars by the department of agriculture; 12 boxes of apples by F. R. Stewart & Co., Victoria, and T. G. Earl, Lytton.

"4. $116. This is approximate, the amount having been included in the freight bill along with sample cases of fish, in which the charges on fruit are not separately shown."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mr. Macdonald interrogated the Premier as to his railway policy, and asked if he proposed to bring down measures of that kind.

The Premier was not in a position then to give any definite information, but hoped within one or two days to be able to relieve his hon. friend's mind with an announcement. The government had by no means lost sight of the matter. As to Mr. Macdonald's anxiety about this matter being delayed until after supply had been granted, he could only say that, as far as the railway schemes at present under consideration, they could not be affected by the results of the vote in supply.

Mr. Macdonald persisted in his attempt to provoke a definite statement from the Premier. He accused him of merely repeating his promise of ten days ago; it seemed to Mr. Macdonald that the people of the province wanted to know what the government intended to do toward opening up the country with railways.

The Premier declined to take Mr. Macdonald seriously; it was sometimes the opposition's policy only to kill time. Had he done his duty he would have brought up this matter in the early part of the session, and obstructed business until he got his information. His stand was inconsistent; he could not believe him to be sincere. The government had no desire to withhold information regarding railways. The next day or the one following he would be in a position to give the House and country a definite statement as the railways.

Mr. Macdonald continued his argument on the same lines and deprecated the placing of blame upon himself for, as he alleged, accepting the Premier's own word.

ON SUPPLY.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved adoption of the resolutions of the committee on supply. Carried. The second reading of the same was then moved.

Mr. Macdonald again called attention to the widespread dissatisfaction throughout the province with the mining department and with the provincial mineralogist. The matter had been the subject of resolutions passed by many various public bodies, especially as to the unsatisfactory manner in which the provincial mineralogist examined districts and made his reports. Often he visited only the inferior and less-known properties of a district and condemned thereupon the whole district—"turned down the whole district," was Mr. Macdonald's language. Thus, negotiations for development or sale were put an end to to the great damage of the province. Some of the resolutions condemned in strong terms the alleged conduct of the provincial mineralogist. There must be some foundation for such resolutions when the people of the district in public meeting assembled pass them unanimously. Only about six months ago at a branch of the Mining Association of British Columbia in the Similkameen a resolution was passed severely condemning the provincial mineralogist for an unfair and misleading report about the mining properties in that district. Could this be proved, he for one would not support a grant to the bureau of mines to help in carrying on such business.

The Premier said this was no new subject to him; he had for years heard such complaints, it was impossible to prevent idle specific complaint. He was the highest salaried official under government; he had been in office seven years, having been appointed under the Turner government. He was of the opinion that this matter should be most carefully handled by the legislature. Only the other day a man from Kootenay made bitter complaints against Mr. Robertson, but who when asked to put his complaint in writing, would not do so, and had not done so. Mr. Robertson stood very high in his profession, not only in America, but in the United Kingdom. The government would not desire to continue any official in office whose work was not giving satisfaction. It would be a most serious thing, however, to dismiss such a man without the best of evidence. It would be, also the height of folly to abolish at the present state of things in British Columbia, the office of provincial mineralogist.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, the Premier said the mining man from Kootenay had complained that Mr. Robertson had not properly examined the new Poplar Creek mining district. If members of the opposition had any definite charges to make they could formulate them, and he assured them that they would be carefully investigated.

Mr. Brown (Greenwood) pointed out the need of an additional inspector for the Mainland, and asked that one be appointed as soon as possible.

The Premier in reply to Mr. Henderson who had ironically suggested that the office of Premier and Minister of Mines be separated, said he thanked that gentleman very cordially for his kindly solicitude for his mental and physical health.

Mr. Oliver asked that some one be employed as deputy minister of agriculture, who would not require any subordinate to wash his dogs and take them out for a walk; nor to do his "chores."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said that having already fully replied to these insinuations of Mr. Oliver, he had no more to say at that time.

Mr. Macdonald denounced the surveyor of taxes for the assessment bill, and proposed that he should be discharged on account of it. The person who could produce such a bill should not be longer retained in the government service. That official should have been sent to Harrison Lake and kept there where he could no no harm; thereby the province would have been the gainer. Mr. Macdonald indulged in a general attack on the bill, and a further personal attack on the official supposed to be responsible for the bill. He protested against the appropriation in the estimates for the salary of this official.

Mr. Henderson spoke "sarkastik" on the same lines, recommending Mr. McKilligan as a suitable scapegoat for the administration.

Mr. Paterson believed the surveyor of taxes had not had a free hand at drawing the bill.

Mr. Munro thought that if he had had a free hand in drawing the bill he ought no longer to be retained in the civil list.

Mr. McInnes regretted that the government had not appointed an assistant to the government agent of Ladysmith, where the work had grown quite beyond the powers of any one man to attend to. He defined the multifarious duties of the official, and urged that a permanent assistant should be appointed there.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow understood the constables were not overworked at Ladysmith, and could put in some of their time assisting the government agent. If it were found necessary to appoint a permanent assistant it would be done.

Mr. McInnes objected to constables working in government agents' offices, and said that the constables in that district had their hands full.

Mr. Parker Williams said he understood that the outside work of the government agent at Ladysmith was being done by the government agent at Nanaimo.

Mr. McInnes complained that the government agent's assistant at Alberni had been dismissed, and said this was even worse than the case at Ladysmith. It was a very large and rugged district. If he went to the northern parts of the district he could him four or five days, so that a permanent assistant was absolutely necessary there. The government agent and his assistant had no easy time of it at Alberni; both had worked overtime. The Conservatives of the district were the strongest advocates of a permanent assistant, or at least plenty of temporary assistants.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow could see no reason why the provincial constables in these districts should not render assistance. Constables who were able to do clerical work could be appointed. Alberni had received for some years more than it had paid into the treasury.

Mr. McInnes spoke of the enormous size of the new electoral district of Alberni. Now the government agent at Nanaimo City would have absolutely nothing to look after but Nanaimo City, practically nothing. Formerly he looked after the district of North Nanaimo. The Nanaimo agent's salary was $130 a month, while that of Alberni and Ladysmith were $95 and $100 respectively. He was not advocating the cutting down the salary of the Nanaimo government agent, who was a capable official of long standing.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the government would attend to those matters at the first suitable opportunity.

Mr. Drury pointed out discrepancies in the cost of the New Westminster and the Nanaimo offices, saying they were cities of similar size.

The Premier explained that the Westminster office dealt with a considerably greater number of duties than that performed in Nanaimo and other cities of about the same size. A great deal of the business done at Westminster was of a county character, and had been taken away from that place since it was founded.

Mr. Oliver did some special pleading for Mr. Johnson of the New Westminster office, describing him as "the man whom knows" in that office. He had been repeatedly ignored for promotion. He asked for early recognition of Mr. Johnson's services.

Mr. Wells argued that the two offices at Wilmer and Windermere should not have been amalgamated, but that the salaries should have been increased.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow, in reply, read a letter from the inspector of government offices for that section, recommending the amalgamation of the two offices on various grounds, economy amongst others; he showed that the office at Wilmer was not only expensive, but practically unnecessary.

Several other opposition members complained of certain details of the bill regarding their own districts, and were satisfactorily answered by the ministers. Mr. Henderson threatened to have a division on the item for offices in Omineca and Cariboo if the government would not give an assurance of improvement in this regard.

The Premier in reply, said the government had this matter under consideration. From all reports, however, the business of 1904, 1905 would be very greatly augmented, owing to the proposed construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It was expected that there would be a very large influx of settlers, prospectors and miners into that country. For this reason it had been decided to keep on the Omineca office.

Mr. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that the vote for the government office at Omineca be reduced by $500. Lost.

Mr. Macdonald passed a general criticism upon the alleged want of economy in the government's estimates, and was replied to effectively by Hon. Mr. Tatlow, who pointed out that $20,000 had already been saved on the civil service; the charges for temporary assistance had been most carefully considered.

Mr. Henderson diverted the House with a few anecdotes, by the way illustrating the vagaries of J. P. justices, who he commended by the hon. member for Richmond to examine the Book of Genesis to find out that he was dealing in ancient history.

Mr. Drury spoke at considerable length on the juvenile reformatory and blamed the government for dismissing the former superintendent, who had brought charity and philanthropy into his work amongst the unfortunate lads.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the services of the gentleman referred to had been dispensed with because they were found to be unnecessary.

Mr. Drury asked if the government had done anything regarding the compensation of coroner's juries?

The Premier replied that the government had considered the matter and decided to look into it further. He would give a more definite statement shortly. The case of the Clallam was not likely to occur again in a lifetime. The government recognized that to establish a precedent for paying coroners' juries would be a somewhat serious matter, as it would add considerably to the cost of inquests to the province.

Mr. Henderson moved the further consideration of the estimates be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker declined to accept the motion because the hon. member was paired and had therefore no right to make any motion.

Several opposition members disputed the ruling, saying that a pair disbarred a member only from voting. He could, they contended, exercise every other parliamentary function except the vote.

The Premier said the Speaker had given his ruling and it must be sustained. There only recourse for the opposition was to appeal.

On being put to the vote the motion was lost on the usual division.

Mr. Macdonald discussed at some length the expenditures for appointment of special constables.

Hon. Mr. Wilson explained that the vote was asked for only for special contingencies. Some promiscuity had been noted in the appointing of these officials in the past but there would not be any in the future. He hoped the vote would commend itself to the House in view of the circumstances.

In reply to Mr. Henderson, Hon. Mr. Wilson dealt with the expenditures for the administration of justice, and said that if Mr. Henderson's suggestion was adopted there would have to be small jails scattered all over the country, and that would mean an enormously increased expenditure. The transport of prisoners was not a constant permanent expense, such as stuffing these jails would be. The opposition could rely upon it that the government would not incur any more expense than was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Henderson complained of irregularities in the vote for remuneration of sheriffs. Mr. Oliver also expatiated very fully upon the subject, mentioning a number of instances that seemed to him to show disparity.

Mr. Oliver moved that the vote (No. 88) be reduced by $400.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said the whole opposition attack seemed to be levelled at the sheriff of Okanagan, one of the largest districts in the province. He has to appoint deputies in various places, and the county court judge is very particular that they shall be deputy sheriffs and not constables. Taking all the circumstances into consideration he could not see why this vote should not be passed as it stood.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) continued the debate at some length. He said the sheriff of Rossland had been dismissed for political reasons. The sheriff of Nelson, with less instruction than the sheriff of Okanagan, had as large a district and had to appoint deputies too.

Mr. Oliver's motion was lost.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved that the further consideration of the estimates be adjourned. Carried.

VICTORIA MAYORALTY BILL.

The Premier presented a message from His Honor, accompanying a bill regarding the election of Mayor Barnard of the city of Victoria.

The message and bill were referred to committee of the whole forthwith, Mr. Cotton in the chair.

The Premier explained that the bill was to validate the election of Mayor Barnard and all his acts up to the present date. He did not think there could be any opposition to this bill, as Mayor Barnard had already transacted some exceedingly important business of a non-contentious character.

The committee rose and reported the bill. Report received. Bill read a first and second time and committed, Mr. McInnes in the chair.

Following is the substance of the bill:

Whereas, at the municipal elections of the city of Victoria held on th eleth day of January, 1904, George Henry Barnard was a candidate for the office of Mayor, and was declared by the returning officer at the said election to have been duly elected:

And whereas doubts have arisen as to whether the said George Henry Barnard was qualified to be a candidate at the said election, by reason of the firm of solicitors of which the said George Henry Barnard is a member, at the request of the solicitor for the corporation of the city of Victoria, having agreed to supply and having supplied to the said corporation copies of certain documents relating to land in which said corporation is interested, in consideration of the sum of $19.50:

And whereas it was unknown to said George Henry Barnard that the said firm had agreed to supply or had supplied such copies as aforesaid, and no money has been paid by said corporation to said firm of solicitors in respect thereof:

And whereas since the said election the said George Henry Barnard has acted, sat and voted as Mayor of the said city of Victoria:

And whereas it is in the public interests that all acts, matters and things heretofore done or executed by the said George Henry Barnard and purporting to have been done by him as Mayor as aforesaid should be validated:

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. All acts, matters and things heretofore done or executed by the said George Henry Barnard, and purporting to have been done or executed by him, as Mayor of the said city of Victoria, since the 14th day of January, A. D. 1904, are hereby declared to have been legally and validly done or executed, notwithstanding any of the matters hereinbefore recited.

2. That said George Henry Barnard is hereby exonerated, freed and discharged from all penalties or forfeitures which may have been incurred by him in respect of matters hereinbefore recited, under any of the provisions of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and it is hereby declared that no such penalties or forfeitures shall be hereafter incurred by said George Henry Barnard by reason of the said hereinbefore recited matters; and this Act may be pleaded in bar of and as a discharge of any action now pending or that may hereafter be brought against the said George Henry Barnard for any alleged violation of the "Municipal Clauses Act," in respect of said hereinbefore recited matters.

The Premier moved to amend section 1, to change the date from January 14th up to February 1st. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The report will be considered and the bill read a third time and passed tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 6 p. m. until 2 p. m. today.

LE PETIT CRYSTAL.

Reopening of the Old Orpheum Theatre Draws Large Houses.

The Orpheum Theatre, or the "Le Petit Crystal," as it is now called, was crowded at each performance last evening, the occasion being the re-opening. The theatre has been entirely remodelled and is now first class in every respect. The performance was a splendid one, as the following programme shows: Illustrated song by Miss Lena Harvey, "My Dear Old Jersey Home." The views for this song were very pretty. George Campbell the tramp juggler, made a great hit. His juggling and club swinging is simply splendid. Cassion and Harvey, the Australian singing and dancing duo, are very clever. Their song, "Tell Me, Dusky Maidens," and the English Top Boot Dance in Hungarian military costume, pleased the audience immensely.

The three Renos, grotesque comedy acrobats, performed some wonderful contortionist feats, the swivel at the close of the act being unique. The moving pictures were excellent and the pianist, Mr. George Walsh, gave some very artistic selections. The scenery was fitted up by A. G. Grant. Mr. George W. Boyd is the new manager, and his first performance shows that the theatre will be run on strictly first class lines.

JOHN ALEXANDER'S VISIT TO VICTORIA

Elijah the Restorer Caused a Mild Sensation Here Twelve Years Ago.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Some twelve years ago there landed at Victoria from a ship then just in from Australia a chunkey little Scotchman. He was draped in clerical black and wore the white choker or tie common to his cloth. It was given out that he was a Congregational minister in search of a church. In manner and speech he was brawlingly aggressive. His eyes were bright and restless, his hair and beard long and slightly tinged with grey, his legs short, his body long and round, giving evidence of a fondness for good living. His height was about five feet two, just the same as Napoleon the Great, he self-consolingly remarked in alluding to his stature. He had with him a wife and two children, a boy and a girl, and his financial position was, to say the very least, straitened. He lectured or preached once or twice during his brief stay. His remarks were personal and vituperative. He plunged at once into the politics of the province and, with an impudence born of what seemed to be ignorance, he attacked the Lieut.-Governor for inviting Theodore Davie to his council board as attorney-general. Some of Mr. Davie's opponents had "loaded" the lecturer, who stayed at a cheap hotel, and he made a tremendous ass of himself. He did not attract a following here. No one liked his appearance or his ways, and in the course of a few days he gathered his family about him and departed for other climes. The rumor from Australia was no other than Dr. Dowie, now known as "Elijah the Restorer." From the impecunious, itinerant preacher of twelve years ago, he has become one of the richest men in America. He controls a community of many thousand followers, and is an absolute monarch, so to speak, in all things that concern his sect. He owns a city, rides in a carriage with a coachman and footmen, and lives in a luxurious house. A few weeks ago an attempt was made to throw him into bankruptcy. A receiver was appointed, but the officer was almost at once withdrawn, for it was shown that, while the debts of the community are less than a million, the actual available assets are $11,000,000!

Dowie claims that he is Elijah the Second, John the Baptist, he says, was Elijah, although he did not know it, for when asked the question he replied: "I am not." Not satisfied with his three appearances, Dowie promises to come again in fine character of Elijah. Within the next hundred years, perhaps inside the next twenty or thirty years, the millennium is to recall Elijah to the earth. "I expect," said the Zionist prophet to an interviewer, "to come down to this very spot of earth where I stand." If he finds that unworthy people have got possession of his ideal city he will say: "Just get out. I am John Alexander Dowie come back to my own."

"But it is not yours. You went away to heaven," they may object.

"Yes, but I gave you a lease of this land for eleven hundred years, and you have to obey the covenants of the leases."

So says Dowie, "I will take possession of Zion again. It can be done under the lease. There is not a judge that will not uphold that lease. There will still be work for willing hands to do in this new state. If any of you think you will lie down by the River of Life and have the fruit drop into your mouth and have perennial molasses, the Lord have mercy upon you. You are worse than asses to believe that God Almighty will let us loaf in Heaven alongside the River of Life, drinking and guzzling in everything that is good." Such is the public conversation of Elijah II. He is now on his way to Australia with a retinue of retainers.

MURDER IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Lucien Bernard, alias Parisien, was this morning charged with murder by a coroner's jury for having stabbed and killed Pierre Carpentier on Saturday night.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

You Cannot Rely On Imitations

When Threatened With Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia or Serious Lung Troubles, Be Sure to Get the Genuine

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

For generations the value of turpentine as a remedial agent in all affections of the bronchial tubes and lungs has been well known.

It remained for Dr. Chase to so combine turpentine, linseed and half a dozen other ingredients as to not only make a wonderfully successful medicine, but also one that is so pleasant to the taste as to be sought for by children.

The sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is more than three times that of many similar remedies. The result of this success is a host of imitations.

When attacked by coughs and colds which threaten to reach the lungs and prove serious; when awakened by children with croup coughs, gasping for breath, you cannot afford to trust to imitations.

Mr. John Pollard, Echo Bay, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled last winter with a very bad cold, which was beginning to settle on my lungs. I was so hoarse that I could scarcely speak, and had a nasty hacking cough, which I could not get rid of. One bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cured me, and I can heartily recommend it."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is sold by all dealers at the advertised price, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as large) 60 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

Farmers' Sixth Annual Convention

Important Meeting of Delegates From Various Farmers' Institutes Yesterday.

Matters Are Discussed and Resolutions Adopted Meet Today.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The sixth annual convention of the Central Farmers' Institute began yesterday morning in the agricultural department of the Provincial buildings, the farming and ranching communities being thoroughly represented, the following delegates being in attendance:

W. F. Stewart, Richmond; A. H. Peat, Metchosin; Geo. Deans, Victoria; W. N. Shaw, Nanaimo; H. Clensby, Lillooet; W. J. Brandrick, Burrard; J. Dilworth; J. T. Collins, Islands; A. Venables, Okanagan; H. Harris, Langley; A. Urquart, Comox; J. Metcalfe, Maple Ridge; J. G. Halpenny, Alberni; S. Wilson, Chilliwack; N. T. Baker, Kent; J. A. Morrison, Matsqui; D. Matheson, Spallumcheen; W. H. Ladner, Delta; J. Hagill, Mission; H. Boyd, Surrey; V. D. Curry, Kamloops, and J. McCallum, Salmon Arm.

The afternoon session commenced at 2.30. Before getting down to business, Mr. Stewart, of Richmond, moved a resolution that Mr. Maxwell Smith, fruit inspector; Mr. Goesnell, immigration commissioner; Mr. Palmer, freight rates, Comr, be invited to attend the convention. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. V. Currie moved a resolution asking that a veterinary surgeon be appointed for the upper country, explaining that the two present provincial veterinaries lived most of the time in Victoria, and that it was almost impossible for them to cover all the ground thoroughly. He explained to the meeting that, as they were regularly importing very fine stock into the country, they were running a great risk in not having a more perfect system of general veterinary work. Mr. Currie cited several instances showing how impossible it was for the present veterinaries to arrive in different parts of the upper country. Mr. Matheson rose to second the motion, and paid a high compliment to Dr. Tolmie, saying that he was a man who they all knew was thoroughly conversant with his work, and his lectures had been very interesting, but Mr. Matheson pointed out that the territory was far too large to be covered by the present force.

The question of the government supplying powders was then taken up by the session, and a resolution was proposed asking the government to provide powder for the settlers. An amendment was afterwards moved, seconded and unanimously carried, asking the government to allow the settlers 25 per cent. on the cost of the powder as a bonus. Storekeepers in the various districts to have the power to charge the government with 25 per cent. of the cost and the settlers (who must be known to be bona fides) to pay the balance. This amendment caused a lengthy discussion in which nearly everybody present took a hand. The amendment was moved by Capt. Stewart, of Richmond, and seconded by J. W. McCallum, of Salmon Arm.

The committee appointed to consider the address of the superintendent, then reported, as follows:

Your committee agree with the suggestions of the superintendent as to secretaries making more voluminous returns.

Your committee would suggest that the institute secretary's attention be drawn to the need of appointing a paid canvasser to secure members in scattered districts and that the directors of such institutes, where able, should canvass their districts. This has been done with great success in some parts of the country.

Your committee beg to suggest in regard to local speakers that exchanges be made between the districts of the Islands and the lower Mainland, and between the different portions of the Mainland, and that individual institutes get as many local speakers as possible.

We are glad to see that the institutes at Delta and Salmon Arm have been rehabilitated and are now prospering.

We would recommend that the spring meetings be held during March and April.

We would recommend that the officers of institutes be guided by local conditions as to holding morning, afternoon or evening meetings.

Notwithstanding the province having to bear a share of the expenses of judges' wages, we think it to the interest of the province that the system should be continued, and would recommend that arrangements be made with the judges of the fall shows to devote a certain amount of time each day to an exhibition of judging stock.

We trust that the government will pass into law as soon as possible the proposed bill relating to pure seeds.

We trust that the government will take steps to have the nuisance of wild horses and scrub bulls done away with.

We regret that the report has not been able to be printed, and we also hope that the supply of literature will be increased during the coming year.

We are glad to see that the encouragement given by the government has been taken advantage of by the establishment of creameries throughout the province.

We agree with the suggestion of the superintendent as to licensing nursery stock dealers, whereby the purchaser will be protected.

We approve of the government placing a weighing scale in the Cariboo district with a view to protecting the seller of cattle, providing a small fee as charge to defray expenses.

The department of agriculture being a most important one, we feel that the deputy minister should have adequate assistance for the dessimination of information.

We beg to recommend the adoption of the report and express our appreciation of the work of the superintendent.

P. H. WILSON,
ARTHUR VENABLES,
V. D. CURRY,
Committee.

The report was discussed, received and the committee discharged.

It was then moved by J. W. McCullum, and seconded by Donald Matheson, "That the institute recommend that an act be passed and enforced to prevent scrub bulls from running at large east of the Cascade range at all seasons."

An amendment was moved by J. A. Morrison, and seconded by J. A. Hargist, "That this institute recommend that an act be passed and enforced that nothing but pure-bred and registered stock (bulls) be allowed to run at large east of the Cascade range." This was carried, only those members representing the institutes east of the Cascade voting.

On the subject of co-operation, the following was proposed:

"Resolved, that this meeting feels that good work has been done in the past year in co-operation, and that the interest in this important matter be further allied by earnest work on the part of the members of this meeting."

Mr. Matheson spoke at length on this motion, giving the following interesting statistics of the local association:

Car loads shipped between August 28th, 1903, and 28th January, 1904—Apples and pears, 7 cars; vegetables, 33 cars; feed, 4 cars; hay, 20 cars; miscellaneous, 390 cars; business for the year, $14,755.00; expense and losses, $1,056; per cent. of cost on volume per dollar, 7.16 per cent. Fifteen cars have already started this month. The resolution was unanimously carried.

A discussion arose regarding the advisability of getting more help from the government at Ottawa for experimental work. Mr. Palmer, Dominion freight rates inspector, in a few interesting and well-chosen remarks, pointed out that the Dominion government could not do very much more in this particular line for British Columbia, but that they were doing quite as much for us as any other province. He suggested to the convention that they should draft a resolution to the government asking to have some provincial land set aside, so that they could not only work together for the encouragement of experimental work, but could, and should, try and start an agricultural school, an institution that was badly needed in this province for the training of young men in general agricultural work. Mr. Palmer pointed out the good work the Ontario government had done in this line, and the work that was now going on in Manitoba, where the government were now setting aside large tracts of land for purposes of this kind. A committee consisting of Capt. Stewart, Mr. Curry, Mr. Brandrick and Mr. Dilworth were appointed to draft a resolution to the government on Mr. Palmer's remarks.

On motion of Capt. Stewart the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

MONTH'S WORK AT ORPHANS' HOME

Arrangements Made to Improve Sanitary Facilities—Donations Acknowledged.

The regular monthly meeting of the ladies' committee of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home, was held yesterday afternoon at the city hall, there being present Mrs. F. W. McCulloch in the chair and Mesdames C. A. McTavish, E. Crow Baker, Toller, Wm. Munsie, D. P. Pickard, W. H. Higgins, G. Carter, L. A. Van Tassel, N. Shakespeare, J. Hutcheson, W. Berridge, W. Denny, Andrews, E. V. Mugridge and Miss Perrin.

After the disposal of routine business and the approval of monthly accounts of $128.88, the president reported that the general committee were proceeding vigorously with an effort to secure proper drainage for the institution; also that Architect Thomas Hooper had kindly undertaken the preparations of complete specifications for improving the internal sanitary arrangements, which would be completed at an early date.

An application for the admission of two little girl now in the home was received and referred to the standing committee to fill up the vacancies.

The reception committee reported having approved of the admission of two small boys.

Miss Perrin and Mrs. N. Shakespeare, the visitors for January, in their report, stated that all was going on satisfactorily and the health of the children had been good; also that they had been unable to obtain firewood for less than $3.50 per cord. They also suggested the advisability of arranging, if possible for an entertainment for the children at the home one afternoon in each month.

Mrs. W. Denny and Mrs. D. P. Pickard were appointed visitors for February.

The matron reported the receipt of the following donations which were acknowledged with thanks:

The ladies of the I. C. C. Club, 2 yards fine table linen, 1 dozen pairs boys' long stockings, ½ dozen pairs girls' stockings, 3 boys' reefers, 5 Jersey sweaters, 4 pairs girls' shoes; Mrs. Hutcheson, 6 teaspoons, 1 butter knife; Mr. Chartesworth, 1 copy London Graphic Mr. E. J. Hewlings, 35; Mr. J. W. Mellor, $5; Mr. D. Sprague, 1 case coal oil; Mrs. Farrell, 2 pumpkins; The Ladies Basketball Club, per the Misses Gonnason, bread, cake, cold meat, pie and oranges.

Omitted from the Christmas list—Mrs. Goodacre, 2 boxes oranges; Etheldred and Edythe McElhinny, 11 fancy stockings filled with candy; Mrs. Church, 141 Cadboro Bay road, clothing; Mrs. Stones, 204 Yates street, 12 bottles jam and 10 loaves Dominion Bakery, 3 loaves sponge cake; Friend, cake and sandwiches; Mrs. Henderson, Belcher street, Clothing; Mrs. Van Tassel, picture books for children; Mr. Huggett, reading matter for children; Times and Colonist, daily; Mr. F. F. Hedges, stove.

CLALLAM INQUEST AGAIN ADJOURNED

Short Session Yesterday Morning and Adjournment Taken For one Week.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Clallam inquest was continued at 2.30 yesterday morning.

Bert Esnouf, a waiter on the boat some four months ago, was the first witness called. He said he remembered seeing days before the accident calling the attention of other waiters to a funny scraping noise. They went outside and found that the rudder was hard a-starboard. For his own curiosity he examined the rudder, and noticed cracks in it which showed plainly.

Thomas Morris, a passenger, was the next witness called, but outside of the fact that he remembered seeing one boat some two hundred yards away with people in it, and that he had helped to save some men out of the third boat launched, he had little to say.

Before taking evidence the coroner addressed the jury saying that he was surprised to hear outside that one of the jury had already expressed his opinion publicly on the matter now under investigation.

Juror Marcon asked the coroner for his authority, who refused to speak further on the matter.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., informed the coroner that letters had been received from both Capt. Roberts and Mate Donley, who, he expected, would be on hand to give evidence on Monday. However, he could not yet say positively as to their being here, but that there would be some witnesses on hand at that date. The inquest was then adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Dr. Wood's

Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.

Price 25 Cents.

The Mining Association

Local Executive Chooses Delegates to Represent Victoria at Convention.

Citizens Will Be Asked to Assist the Branch In Entertaining