To Build Smelter At Quatsino

Fine Mineral Showing Creates A Demand For Local Treatment.

Urgent Need of Trails, And Extension of Island Railway Desired.

There is every prospect that another smelter will be added to the two already built on the Island. This was the information given by C. Nordstrom, who, with his partner, G. Lorenson, are staying at the Dominion. Messrs. Nordstrom and Lorenson are the owners of the Teeta group, another very promising property among the many mining claims which are fast bringing Quatsino to the fore as one of the richest camps in the province. The erection of a smelter is now under serious consideration, and should be decided definitely before the end of the summer, as there will be no difficulty in satisfying any smelter company that the Quatsino mines now being worked are capable of producing sufficient high grade ore to keep a smelter running continuously. An examination of the work now being carried on would surprise Victorians. The Yreka, for instance, is working full blast with over 100 men. This mine presents a scene of great activity, and the property without doubt will hold rank with the best mines in the province. The showing on the June group is also of a most gratifying nature, the ore being high grade, running as high as $205 and $206 to the ton, and any amount of lower grade worth from $40 to $50 per ton. The Juno is steadily piling up ore on the dump. A tramway is being put in to transport ore to tide water. On the Teeta group, Messrs. Nordstrom and Lorenson have been tunnelling considerably and crosscutting. They have a quartz ledge running $10 in gold, five per cent. copper and four ounces in silver. The tunnel running in from the hillside tapped the ledge at a distance of 40 feet. The owners of this property are pleased with the showing and will commence operations on an extensive scale about the middle of next month. Mr. Nordstrom will go up to Crofton this morning to see what arrangements he can make with the smelter for treatment of the Teeta ore. Mr Nordstrom states positively that the rapidity with which new properties would be discovered and opened would surprise mining men if the government would assist the district by adequate appropriations for providing better trails. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks presented by difficult trails, there will be many prospectors out this summer, and there is every prospect of properties being discovered fully as rich as the Yreka and the Juno and Teeta groups. What is urgently needed is an appropriation to improve the trail between Hardy Bay and Coal Harbor, to give an outlet to the mining men, who are now dependent on a very inadequate steamship service. Mr. Nordstrom pointed out that capital is deterred from entering this promising field owing to failure to afford the miners any facilities for outside communication. A trail should be put at once through the settlement as the children are under great difficulties in reaching school. Mr. Nordstrom desires that the wants of Quatsino in the matter of trails may be taken up and satisfactorily provided for. It is not fair to the people there who are struggling to demonstrate the mineral resources of Quatsino, to handicap them by denying them adequate means of transportation to outside points. Mr. Nordstrom says that Vancouver is striving to capture the trade of the northern portion of the Island, and that Victoria merchants should not allow the grass to grow under their feet, as he was sure that preference would be shown for Victoria. The extension of the Island railway to the northern end of the Island would open up fine agricultural, mineral and pulp lands, the industry of the Island would be stimulated to a great degree, and Victoria would spring to the front as the centre of supply for all the northern portions of the Island. Mr. Nordstrom from his prospecting experiences is in a position to say that the interior of the Island would provide a sportsman's paradise, which could not be excelled anywhere. There are lakes teeming with fish and the game abound on all sides. Mr. Nordstrom, who has been engaged in developing his mine, and has not been in a position to follow the progress made in the extension of the Island railway to the north, was most anxious to be informed what was being done in the way of surveys and the possibility of the work being pushed to completion without delay, and he regretted that the absence of a strongly entrenched government at the present will militate against the immediate building of the much desired road to the north of the Island.

The steamboat facilities to Quatsino are altogether inadequate. The halibut banks on Quatsino Sound present a splendid opportunity for profitable exploitation. B. Leeson is operating a fish factory at the mouth of Quatsino Sound, but is greatly handicapped by the want of a regular means of transportation. An appropriation for the Hardy Bay trail would provide better mail delivery as the boats on the eastern side of the Island could be brought into service.

THE GAZETTE.

Repeal of Yearly License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands.

In this week's Provincial Gazette a Dominion order-in-council is published containing the repeal of sections 3 governing the granting of yearly licenses to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia, and the substitution of a section providing that so long as the licensee complies with the conditions of his license and the regulations, he shall be entitled to a renewal of his license from year to year while merchantable timber remains upon the area licensed. When a substantial portion of the said area has been denuded of timber, the ministry may dispose of the same under sale or settlement regulations provided that no such disposition shall be made of land immediately contiguous to merchantable standing timber or in such a way as to endanger destruction thereof by fire.

Another amendment is ordered to the effect that the license shall be subjected to forfeiture for wilful infraction of any of the conditions to which it is subject, or any fraudulent return, in which case the Minister of the Interior after three months' notice to the licensee may cancel the license. If the latter disputes the reason given for the cancellation of his license the question of fact involved shall be referred by the minister to the Exchequer Court of Canada for report.

A certificate of registration has been granted to the McKee Consolidated Hydraulic, Ltd., capital $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $1 each. The head office is at Huron, South Dakota, U. S. A., and the headquarters for the province are at Atlin. The time of the existence of the company is 20 years.

The altered memorandum of association of the Laurie Lumber Company, Ltd., has also been registered.

Notice of the assignment of Cory S. Ryder, of Ladysmith, to E. M. Yarwood, of Nanaimo, is also gazetted.

Frank McCabe, of Wardner, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

YOU TAKE NO CHANCES.

All druggists and dealers guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Estimate of Men Employed in Workings and Smelters.

Should the supply of coke continue uninterrupted, in the very short time the mines and smelters tributary to Greenwood will have more men employed than at any other time in the history of the camp. In big mines, in the high grade properties and at the smelters there are now about 500 men employed and as soon as the second furnace at the Montreal & Boston Copper company's smelter is blown in the number will be considerably increased. In addition, too, there is scarcely a day but two or three men are added to the list of those working high grade properties. Unless some influenced from without such as a Fernie strike intervenes, there is every indication that this will be the busiest and best summer in the history of the Boundary.

Following is a fairly complete list of the men employed at the mines and smelters at the present time:

Mother Lode mine	100
B. C. Copper Co., smelter	100
Sunset mine	16
M. & B. Copper Co's smelter	75
B. C. Mine	40
Emma	25
Ore Denoro	5
Morrison	8
Providence	30
Elkhorn	12
Defiance	8
E. P. U.	8
Gold Finch	8
Barbara	4

Besides there are over 50 men employed on other high grade properties where from two to three men are engaged on development work on each claim. In this list might be mentioned Spokane Fraction, Champion, Dynamo Strathmore, Gold Bug and several others.—Boundary Creek Times.

HAVE NAMED COMMITTEES

Executive of the Agricultural Association Getting Down To Business.

A meeting of the executive committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association was held at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The following were present: His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Yates, F. Norris, Dr. Tolmie, M. Baker and Secretary Swinerton. Among other business transacted was the appointing of committees, as follows:

Printing and Advertising—The executive, C. C. Revans and W. H. Price.

Finance—The executive.

Prize Committee—The executive, G. Sangster, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. J. Shopland, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Miss Cameron, W. H. Price, R. M. Palmer and W. J. Pendray.

Hall and Buildings—F. Norris (chairman), M. Baker, L. Goodacre and W. H. Price.

Live Stock, Poultry and Yard—Alderman Yates (chairman), G. Sangster, Watson Clark, Geo. Dean and J. Shopland.

Sports and Attractions.—Dr. Tolmie (chairman), W. J. Hanna, J. Bothwell, Jos. Nicholson and F. Turgoose.

Fancy Work.—Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Cameron.

Minerals.—M. Baker (chairman), Ald. Yates, Dr. Lewis Hall and W. J. Sutton.

Transportation and other committees have yet to be formed.

The prize committee met at the City Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

METHODS OF THE FEDERATION

Extraordinary Demands Made of Those Who Apply For Membership.

Some light is thrown upon the peculiar methods employed by the Western Federation of Miners in securing members, by an examination of the following application blank, which is reproduced in fac-simile:

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
Application Blank.

Union No.....
Name ....
Age ..... Complexion.....
Height ..... Color of Eyes.....
Name and address of nearest relative ....
.....
Have you ever been a member of organized labor? .....
When and where? ....
....
What organization?..... .....
Where have you worked during the past five years?..... .....
.....
Have you ever taken the place of strikers?
.....
Have you ever assisted in putting scab labor in the place of strikers?.....
Have you ever assisted as a Deputy Sheriff, Pinkerton man, or in any manner assisted corporations or individuals to oppose the demands of organized labor?
.....
Our Motto—"Justice to All."

I hereby voluntarily pledge and obligate myself on my word of honor that the above is a true and correct statement in answer to the questions asked, and I further promise to obey all laws and lawful summons of the W. F. of M. that may be now or hereafter in existence.

....Applicant.
Proposed by .....
N. B.—Initiation fee must accompany application.

RESTORE YOUR NERVES.

Get Nourishment Into the Blood and Enjoy the Blessings of Health.

How can it be done?

By using Ferrozone, the King of all tonics.

It quickly builds up run-down people because,—

It contains much more nourishment than you can get in any other way.

This results in more blood being formed—the pure red kind.

Everything you eate is digested and assimilated.

This makes muscle, tissue, nerve.

New force is given to worn out nerves.

Strength? Ferrozone will make you strong, and keep you strong, too.

Ferrozone assists the stomach, and energizes the entire human organism. It corrects improper action of the kidneys, liver and bladder, thus destroying and eliminating all disease producing poisons. Ferrozone is a stimulating tonic that is good for both sexes, and guaranteed to cure Anaemia, Blood Disorders Bowel Troubles, Bad Complexion, Dyspepsia, Headaches and Female Troubles. Being in tablet form, Ferrozone is convenient and easy to take. Let it assist you in finding better health. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

Ferrozone Assures Health.

A TRUE BRAIN FOOD.

must replace the feeling of lassitude and mental tiredness by clearness and strength of mind. Not that it goes directly to the brain, that were foolish. The true brain food must be carried by rich, red blood. If mental fatigue worries and alarms you look not to the brain, but the stomach and assimilative organs. No remedy yet discovered possesses the marvelous brain strengthening power that Ferrozone has demonstrated in thousands of cases. Ferrozone does not stimulate the brain into a fitful glow, but by improving digestion, strengthening the nervous system, stimulating assimilation, giving new strength to the heart, it sends a stream of red vitalizing blood to the brain. Thus it is a true brain food. Ferrozone is sold by all reliable druggists.

Victorian's Trip To the Antipodes

H. E. Levy Delivers Entertaining Address to North Ward Scholars.

Tells of Experiences on Tour Through the Southern Colonies.

H. E. Levy, who recently made a tour through the Antipodes, delivered an address during the past week to the pupils of the North Ward school, detailing his experiences on the tour in an entertaining manner. A report of Mr. Levy's address follows:

Leaving the outer wharf on the steamship Moana on October 18, after a pleasant voyage of seven days we reached the island of Oahu. Our passengers were all up by daybreak, it being generally known that we should make port by that time. We soon sighted Diamond Head, near the entrance of Honolulu Harbor. The morning was bright and clear, and school after school of flying fish put in an appearance, evidently for our edification. Native and Japanese fishing boats were out by the score, making good hauls of their finny prey. We stopped our engines to take on the pilot, and shortly afterwards the Moana was boarded by the health officer. We were lined up on the deck, and all poked out our tongues at the doctor, and showed him the palms of our hands, so that he might see that we had washed them that morning. Everything being satisfactory, he passed us, and shortly afterwards we reached our wharf. While making fast we were amused by a number of native boys in the water, asking us to throw them a nickel; on our doing so we saw the flash of a dozen pairs of upturned soles, and in a few seconds a dozen curly heads popped up from the water, the victor exhibiting the coveted nickel to us and asking for more. Our ship being made fast, we all made for the shore. The first place of interest that attracted our attention was the fish market, a very fine large building. The fish business here is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. We saw a great variety of very fine fish, and were told that there were 400 varieties; I could only count 386, but perhaps a couple of them escaped my notice. We now took the car—or, rather, the car took us—to the Waikiki road, a magnificent broad avenue running through the immense banana plantations; then to the Kapiolani Park, presented by the late princess of that name to the city. From thence the electric car took us up by a zigzag road to Pacific Heights, an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level. The view from this point was truly magnificent and utterly beyond my powers to describe. In the immediate foreground were several very handsome residences belonging to merchants of the city, this being an ideal spot to live, as we found that, while the heat was almost intolerable in the city, here there was a delightfully cool breeze from the sea, charged in its passage with the perfume of thousands of flowers. A little further on the numerous tara patches attracted our notice, looking, with their varied shades of green, like an immense checker-board. From this point we could look down into the Punchbowl, an extinct volcano on the edge of the city, and then the city itself, embowered in its luxuriant tropical foliage. We saw hedges of the hibiscus, with great blooms from six to eight inches in diameter; and another hedge around Punahou College, of the night-blooming cereus, one of the cacti that we so carefully nurse in our houses. This hedge was some hundreds of feet in length and six to eight feet in height. And then, beyond all, the boundless Pacific rolling in over the coral reefs with a mighty sound.

One cannot help noticing the very cosmopolitan nature of the population; the Chinese and Japanese seem to predominate. The Japanese women adhere to their very picturesque native costume, and you may see the nurses, with their little white charges carried on their backs, promenading the town at all hours. The Chinese quarter is of great extent—much larger than ours—with a large number of very fine stores, street after street being occupied by them. Another curious sight is the flower market, where you may see a hundred or more native women squatted on the sidewalks, selling flowers of all kinds and colors; they also sell leys, which are woven garlands of fresh flowers, which your friends compliment you with by buying and throwing around your neck or hat; you may see dozens of people, especially ladies, so decorated on the streets.

Five p. m. and "All aboard!" is the cry, and reluctantly we turn our backs on the city, and once more we turn our prow seaward, and by dusk Honolulu is a thing of the past, except in our memories. The weather being now very fine, we try and relieve the monotony of the voyage by reading, lounging around the decks watching the flying fish, holding evening concerts on the deck, and last, though not least, eating and drinking, which we indulged in several times a day, viz., morning coffee, 6 a. m., breakfast at 8, beef tea at 10:30, lunch at 12, afternoon tea at 3:30, dinner at 6, finishing up with supper at 9:30.

Early morning of the sixth day after leaving Honolulu we reached the Fiji Islands, and after skirting along the coral reefs for two or three hours we came to an opening that admitted us to the harbor of Suva. The town is almost entirely hid by palms and cocoanut trees, the new cable station and the native market buildings being the most prominent. The natives are the finest race, physically, that I ever saw; they looked like groups of bronze statuary, their scanty clothing necessary to a warm climate showing their fine seminude figures to perfection. We saw a great many Hindoos here who had been imported to work on the sugar plantations. The contrast between these small, spindle-legged men and the native Fijians is very marked. These people keep the market supplied with vegetables and fruit, and are very industrious. We discharged considerable freight here, took on some coal and sailed early next morning for Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. On our arrival there, finding the water very low in the river, we tied up near the mouth at a place called Pinkenbah, where there is a large refrigerating plant in operation, shipping frozen meat. Several of our passengers took advantage of the railroad and went on to Brisbane, a ride of about eight miles, the road running for quite a distance parallel with the river. It being a Saturday afternoon holiday, the river was literally covered with white-winged yachts, making a very pretty picture. After looking over the city, we again took cars, reaching the steamer about 11 p. m. Leaving here at midnight, we made Sidney harbor on Monday morning. This is a very fine harbor, said to be the second in the world. Sydney is a very beautiful city of about 450,000 inhabitants. Everything is on a large plan, and shows great prosperity.

We visited the Palace Gardens surrounding the Lieutenant-Governor's residence; also the Botanical Gardens, where there is supposed to be a specimen of every tree in the world; it is beautiful beyond description. We also visited the National Art Gallery and saw some very fine pictures and statuary. A very strange animal that we saw was the duck-billed platypus.

The public buildings, post office, hospital, asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind are all very large, magnificent structures. The town hall is also a very large building, having an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,500 and having the second largest pipe-organ in the world; a free recital is given twice weekly, one of which we attended.

After a four days' stay here, we left on the steamer Warrimoo for Wellington, N. Z., which place we reached after a rather rough passage of four days. We found Wellington a very nice little city of about 45,000 inhabitants. In some respects they are greatly in advance of us. For instance, they have a garbage crematory to consume the city refuse, and though it is surrounded by residences, there is no complaint of any bad smell. They also have splendid wharves and docks, with large steam cranes for loading and discharging vessels with quick despatch. On the other hand, their street cars are drawn by horses; and they have no boys that go around breaking the windows of vacant houses. I told them we could spare a few from Victoria if they needed any.

We visited the museum, and found it very interesting. They have a beautifully carved Maori wharf, or native house; it is about 20 by 40 feet; the carving is very fine, and at this date would cost thousands of dollars. We also saw the skeleton of a gigantic bird (now extinct) called the moa; the head stands about nine feet from the floor. I also saw specimens of the kea parrot, a bird that alights on a sheep's back, and holding on firmly by its strong claws, plucks the wool till it reaches the kidneys, the fat of which it greedily devours and leaves the victim to die. Then there is the kiwi, about the size of our common hen, that lays an egg half as large again as the emu egg. Another remarkable bird is the huiai, a species of woodpecker, who always lives in pairs. The female, having a short, strong bill, bores the hole in the bark or tree; and then the male, whose bill is long and slender, draws the worm or bug out, to be devoured. The plumage is very dark, except the ends of the tail feathers, which are snow-white; these feathers are quite valuable, fetching 10s. ($2.50) each, and the tail is composed of 12 feathers, so you see that if some of you young gentlemen were there, you would find it very interesting to go and trap a few of these birds.

After a very pleasant stay of about two weeks, we took train for Wanganui, stopping there one night and leaving the next morning on a trip up to the headwaters of the Wanganui river. The trip was a very interesting one. On parts of the Wanganui river where it is very rapid we had to be assisted up with a wire cable. The gigantic tree fern along the river, the toi toi grass (resembling pampas plumes), the wild flax, are all very interesting.

We saw a great number of Maoris, and their villages. They are somewhat similar in their ways and habits to our Indians, only much more susceptible to civilization and more intelligent.

Returning to Wanganui, we again took train for New Plymouth, one of the oldest settlements of New Zealand. En route we passed Mount Egmont, a conical snow-capped peak, and as mountains are rather scarce in New Zealand, the people are very proud of this one. Here we saw one of the largest and handsomest parks that we have seen on our trip. It is maintained by public subscription, and there are public collection boxes placed here and there, notifying you of this fact. In this park we saw a black swan setting on her nest—a most beautiful and graceful bird, jet black in color and twice as large as our Beacon Hill swans. After a couple of days' stay we embarked on the steamer Takapuna for Onehunga Bay, thence by rail eight miles to Auckland. The country here shows strongly its volcanic origin, being thickly strewn with volcanic rock and scoriae.

To-day, the first in December, we arrived at Auckland, and found everything very quiet. We went to our hotel and kept quiet too. Auckland is a beautiful city of say 50,000 people.

From here we made several short excursions, notably one to Rangitoto Island, an extinct volcano in Auckland Bay. Though this island is quite large, there appears to be an entire absence of soil, the island being composed of volcanic rock; and yet, strange to say, it is quite thickly timbered, the trees growing through the crevices. The shores of this and adjacent islands are the source of the oyster supply for the colony, the rocks from high-water mark being literally covered with oysters.

The next day we made the ascent of Mount Eden, on the edge of the town. The view of the surrounding country from this point is grand. You may see the ocean on the east and west sides, Onehunga and Auckland bays making deep indentations into the land on either side. The crater of Mount Eden is about 600 feet across and 400 feet deep, the steep sides thereof being covered with wild flowers and grasses, from whence innumerable skylarks rose, and, soring heavenwards, filled the air with their melodious warblings. From the edge of the crater we picked some shells.

Part of our dinner to-day at the hotel were new potatoes and very fine large strawberries, both raised in the vicinity, and this the 10th of December. We visited the Auckland Museum, which is a very fine one. Among other things we saw there was a Maori war canoe, 80 feet long, capable of carrying 100 rowers. The beautifully carved stem of this canoe was about 12 feet in height.

While in Auckland we witnessed the inauguration of the electric tramway. It is a very fine system, and they have 51 miles in operation. The cars, being imported from England, look somewhat odd, but are very nice, some of them being double-deckers.

Leaving Auckland on the 12th on the 6,000-ton steamer Sonoma, of the Spreckels line, for San Francisco, our first stopping place was Pago Pago (pronounced Pango Pango), one of the Samoan group now owned by the Americans. As soon as we dropped anchor we were surrounded by many canoes of natives eager to sell their fruit, shells and curios, in which they succeeded very well. The place being very warm, the natives do not wear much clothing, the men wearing a loin-cloth only, with the upper parts of their bodies and their legs bare except for broad bands of elaborate tatooing. We saw one Samoan dude; in addition to the loin cloth he wore a shoe string around his neck and an old shoe on one foot. He seemed to be a man of some consequence. Physically they are a very fine race of people.

Leaving the island, our next stopping place was Fanning Island, the new British cable station. We anchored some distance from shore and discharged supplies. Whether it was that distance lent enchantment to the view I do not know, but this island seemed to me the most beautiful of all.

From here we proceeded to Honolulu, but as I have described that city already I need say nothing more on that subject. We left Honolulu on the 23rd, spending Christmas Day at sea. We reached San Francisco on the 29th, and after taking in the sights of that city for a week, we left for home, arriving in Victoria on the 12th of January.

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Boring For Coal At Courtenay

The Comox Company Have Now Diamond Drills at Work.

Possible That Another Shipping Mine May be Added to the List.

Boring for coal has been commenced by the Comox Coal Company in the neighborhood of Comox and Courtenay. The services of the Diamond Drill Company of Seattle have been secured for the work. The opinion of many is that under the arrangements now made, it is possible that before long another shipping coal mine will compete in the coal market of the Pacific Coast.

A short time ago an agent of the company paid a visit to look over the ground and make arrangements, obtain title to lands that were required to carry out their objects, and superintend the commencement of operations. The lands of the company lie along the shore of Comox harbor, several miles in extent, and including the villages of Comox and Courtenay. This territory is composed of lands that were Crown granted long ago, and therefore the coal output from it will be exempt from paying royalty.

It is also reported that a large American manufacturing concern is interested in the venture, which assures a ready preferred market for their output. All experienced in coal mining who have inspected the place, are convinced that large coal areas lie below the surface of the stretch of country surrounding Comox harbor, and it is with promising assurances of success that the company has commenced operations.

SENATOR LOUGHEED'S BILL.

In the Senate a proposed law has been introduced which is very much needed in this country. For a year or more this paper has persistently drawn attention to what we believe to be a very grave evil in relation to our industrial development and as affecting the very lives of employees and passengers on the railways; and we are, therefore, pleased to notice that one of the houses of parliament has expressed itself on the question by giving a second reading to a bill to amend the Criminal Code by making it illegal for United States agitators and organizers to come into Canada and commit acts or use language calculated to stir up disaffection and strikes. The bill was introduced by Mr. Lougheed, who comes from Calgary. In moving the second reading, he referred to the continued presence of alien and irresponsible labor agitators in Canada inciting strikes and in some cases paralyzing the industrial life of the Dominion. He made it clear that he was not opposed to organized labor, but he submitted that the advent into Canada of the class of alien agitator against which his bill was directed was a greater menace to labor and to capital in the Dominion than the importation of foreign labor. They knew very well, he said, that certain classes of labor in the United States are becoming very largely tainted through the importation of these anarchistic classes of Southern Europe that have so largely entered into the labor world in the United States. It would look as though Senator Lougheed held the view that the Alien Labor Act, which was passed in the interest of labor in Canada should be put in operation against the importation of international organizers, as most of these labor agitators from across the line are styled. In other words, parliament ought to protect organized labor in Canada against the irruption of men from the United States who come in under the banner of organized labor. Mr. Lougheed would take away the banner and substitute the ban.

There was a unanimity of sentiment expressed in support of the bill. Senator Gibson made a very practical speech in support of it. He gave one instance where a company operating in the county of Hastings, Ontario, had practically been stopped working by order of a union having its headquarters in the city of Washington, and he declared that nearly every union in the Dominion is directed from the United States. He put himself on record as saying that if we had purely Canadian trade unions we would have far fewer strikes. He thought Canadians were competent to regulate these matters for themselves. He did not think that the imported organizer from the United States could deal with a dispute as well as the employer treating directly with his employees could deal with it. He said that no man in parliament was opposed to labor unions, but they should at all events be of a national character, and whatever funds may be taken from the men should be husbanded at least in this country. The whole subject was one,

Senator McMullen concurred in every in his opinion, with which the Senate should grapple. Mr. Gibson made a strong point when he urged that the bill should be widened in its scope so as to make the union as well as the individual responsible.

Senator Macdonald of British Columbia said they had under their very noses at this moment a strike of railway laborers, and they had a United States agitator working up those people and coming to the employers and trying to make terms for them. Another man called Eastcott stirred up all the men on board the mail steamers, the stokers and deck hands, and so on. He characterized these proceedings as an outrage, and he hoped that parliament would take the matter up seriously and do something to stop the evil.

thing that had been said, and declared that it was quite time that some legislation should be passed to put a stop to the never-ending agitation and worry to which employers are subjected by organizations that have their headquarters on the other side of the line. Agitators came across into Canada for the purpose of lecturing, coercing and coaxing organizations on this side to go into strikes and make unreasonable demands. He pointed out that if a United States institution was desirous of crippling a Canadian institution, opportunity was afforded under the present conditions to approach the labor organization, give a wink to the head centre to send over to Canada some agitator who will bring about a strike in the competing industry. By such means, Mr. McMullen averred, they can tie up that industry in Canada, and the United States institution can afford to send over money for the strikers to live on during the strike. He thought this was an intolerable state of affairs, and the Senate could render a public service by passing an enactment calculated to remedy the evil. Senator McMullen went on to say that he was surprised at the attitude of the press upon this whole question. There was not a paper on either side of politics which had independence enough to pronounce openly and plainly upon this question. They were all trying to truckle to the labor classes. Mr. McMullen should be more discriminating in his language. He referred, of course, to the daily press, because Events was not the only weekly paper which took the right view of this question. But even in the daily press Mr. McMullen will find in such papers as the Montreal Gazette sufficient backbone and good judgment to present the case fairly from a proper point of view. Last summer in the month of August a labor union attempted by a strike to prevent the Halifax Chronicle from filling its contracts and issuing the paper. So far from truckling to that organization or being scared by its promoters, the Chronicle proceeded to resist the union. The union supplied a notice to the Herald, which was the chief opposition paper in that city, that if they supplied any type to the Chronicle during the strike, the Herald compositors would be called out also. The Herald coolly proceeded to supply the Chronicle with type, and the men were not called out, either. If Mr. McMullen knows the names of the papers which truckle to the labor unions, he should have the courage to name them from his place in the House, instead of making a broadside statement of a character which, like all sweeping statements, is untrue.

The Senate referred the bill to the standing committee on banking and commerce, where interested parties may be heard. The Senate will not meet again until May 26.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb, or even death when blood-poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic, and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Roman soldier was fed on coarse brown bread and sour wine. The Spanish peasant who works all day and dances all night eats only black bread and onions.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

AS TO STRIKES.

New York Journal.

An important decision on the right to strike was handed down by the Appellate division of the New York Supreme Court on April 9th, to the effect that a labor union has not the right to order its men to quit work when they are in receipt of the wages demanded by the organization, and where there is no attempt to employ non-union workers, but where the only question, over which there is any difference, is a refusal of the employer to recognize the union or its representative. While the present and supreme purpose of organized labor seems to be to force the recognition of unionism upon employers, the decision of the highest court of the state will be regarded as very opportune.

PLACE OF METERS IS NOW FIXED

Council Adopts Recommendation of the Water Commissioner In Its Entirety.

The City Council has decided to adopt the recommendation of the water commissioner and install the 850 new water meters at once in the district bounded by Cook street, North Chatham, Belcher and Rockland avenue. Mr. Raymur's recommendation in respect to the scale of rates has also been endorsed in its entirety. Said recommendation is as follows:

In respect of water supplied within the city limits by meter, to dwellings or residences situated on lots or pieces of land, not larger than 60x120 feet in area:

For each dwelling or residence containing not more than 4 living rooms, 70 cents per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 3,500.

For each residence or dwelling containing 5 living roms, 85 cents per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 4,250.

For each dwelling or residence containing more than 5 and not more than 8 living roms, $1.10 per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 5,500.

For each dwelling or residence containing more than 8 living rooms, $1.40, maximum number of gallons allowed, 7,000.

For each dwelling or residence situated on a lot larger than 60x120 feet in area, $1.40 per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 7,000.

All consumption in excess of the above-mentioned maximum quantities to be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per one thousand gallons.

There shall be no charge for meter rent.

All meters to be read monthly, and the accounts to become due and payable on the last day of each month and to be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. if paid on or before the 15th day of the month next following.

These rates to come into effect on the 1st day of July, 1903.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, blind and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can test and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

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The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly "Colonist" has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

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