

limited revenue of the province would be \$1,902,508, as compared with \$1,035,920.57 actually collected for the year ending 1901. The estimate supposed increase for 1903 of \$290,000 over the revenue for 1901, a large but possibly not an unreasonable sum if it be granted that some collections of arrears will take place.

But the effect of this elimination of arrears is to raise the honorable gentleman's deficit from \$233,550 to \$583,550. So that when he stated the Finance Minister, after taking up his overdraw and paying for the Westminster bridge would be unable to meet the deficit under the present estimates out of what remained of his \$3,000,000 loan, he had stated what was actually correct. As a matter of fact, with the total proceeds of this loan used up the Finance Minister would have a deficit of \$150,000 at any rate on June 30th, 1903.

But if he could congratulate the Finance Minister on his estimate of receipts he was sorry he could not do so in reference to his proposed expenditure. Every item of these exceeded the actual expenditure of 1901 except hospitals and charities, public works and miscellaneous, and with regard to this last he thought the Finance Minister had made a very unwise statement, as he would endeavor to show later.

Civil government salaries showed an increase of \$31,000 in round numbers over the amount paid in 1901. The excuse offered by the Finance Minister does not apply because in 1901 the salaries in land registry offices were charged to the account of civil government salaries, just as they are in the present estimates. In fact this head was one under which he fancied a substantial reduction should be made, and the opposition had a motion on the order of the day concerning the government's action in increasing same. And in this connection he would point out that the increases were made without the slightest regard to system, new officials appearing in the present estimates as obtaining an increase whilst old servants remain as they were, and in some cases were even reduced. He would give the Finance Minister credit for having grappled with, and in a great measure successfully grappled with, two very difficult questions. He referred to schools and hospitals, and he would suggest to that honorable gentleman that he should take up the matter of civil service salaries and place on the order of the day the other two matters. He believed that if this were done a large saving could be effected to the civil service much improved. He would also do away with the present unfair treatment based upon favoritism and nepotism. The same remarks applied to the administration of justice salaries. Here, again there was a proposed increase of nearly \$14,000 over the actual expenditure in 1901. He could not agree with the government's resolution to assist at all the construction of hospitals, a saving which he believed a proper reduction of the civil list would render unnecessary.

He would desire also to call the attention of the House to the large discrepancy between the proposed vote for miscellaneous compared with the actual amount expended in 1901. The amount expended was \$190,016, whilst the proposed vote was only \$137,570, a difference of \$52,046, and in the absence of any explanation he must conclude that the expenditure under that head must be approximately the same, which would increase the deficit to over \$630,000. He must also strongly deplore the proposed vote to buy support on the part of the government, the present opposition. He emphatically denied this and challenged that honorable gentleman to cite instances where money had been uselessly expended in 1901 in public works at the instance of any member of the opposition. The amount actually expended in 1901 was \$754,057. The proposed expenditure for 1903 was \$632,200, a difference of \$22,457, to which, if the construction of the Governor's residence was added, an additional \$10,000 should be added, making a total of \$32,457, which would increase the deficit to over \$660,000, the total reduction under this head in the province at large would be over \$170,000.

And he repeated in the charge that in appropriating this smaller amount of money the opposition members had been unduly discriminated against. The honorable member for North Nanaimo had asked for proofs of this, and he would furnish them. He would do so by comparing the actual amount expended on roads, streets and bridges in 1901 with the amounts proposed to be expended in 1903. The three were:

Government Constituencies.	1901.	1903.
North Victoria	\$ 4,793	\$ 6,000
South Victoria	10,237	8,000
Esquimalt	12,961	11,000
Cowichan	9,117	12,500
North Nanaimo	8,394	8,000
South Nanaimo	14,876	15,000
Cowichan	11,205	11,300
Cariboo	17,273	20,000
Cariboo trunk road	20,913	35,400
East Lillooet	30,000	26,000
West Lillooet	7,074	8,500
W. Kootenay, North Riding	16,925	14,500
W. Kootenay, Nelson Ridg	11,218	18,500
East Yale	50,782	27,250

Seventeen government members are reduced \$18,170, or a little more than \$1,000 each on an average.

Opposition and Independent Constituencies.	1901.	1903.
Alberti	\$ 12,479	\$ 4,500
Nanaimo City	4,964	1,750
Richmond	17,509	8,000
Dewdney	19,746	6,000
Chilliwack	12,516	6,000
Tellico	6,527	7,100
Southwest Kootenay	15,793	14,500
Revelstoke	36,299	14,500
Steen	42,427	16,000
Island	25,985	14,500
North Yale	30,180	12,000
West Yale	24,432	15,000
Westminster (no vote)		

Thirteen opposition members are reduced \$122,061, or over \$9,000 each on an average.

Referring for a moment to his own riding of West Yale he desired to call attention to the fact that there was no provision there, nor for that matter was

there for any other riding for paying road superintendents. That would bring the vote down to about \$9,000, a less amount than was required last year for ordinary repair work. The consequence of this would be that not a stroke of new work could be done, but it would be impossible to keep the existing roads in proper state of repair. The road from Spence's Bridge to Princeton was one of the most important in the province—in fact with the exception of the Cariboo road he ventured to state more traffic passed over it than over any other provincial road. From Granite Creek to Princeton it was so narrow as to render it absolutely impossible for one team to pass another except in a very few places, and yet the distance was about 17 miles. Again in the vicinity of lower Nicola and Otter Valley the road was so soft that a very slight rainfall rendered it impossible for freight teams. The consequence was that for two months in the spring and two months in the fall it was impossible to haul any loads over it, and the people of Princeton and Nicola were during those periods of time prevented from obtaining any supplies. Again the road from Hope along the bank of the Fraser suffered severely each spring. He had laid these facts before the Lands and Works Department and had so far convinced the officials there of the justice of these charges that they had agreed and had promised to recommend that not less than \$13,500 should be recommended as a minimum appropriation for the riding. He believed that the department had so recommended, yet the estimate brought down only showed \$10,500. How had this reduction come about? He understood that members of the opposition had been similarly treated. It was moreover an open secret that these reductions were not the act of the executive at all, but were the result of a caucus of the committee members making up the government. In other words, the government, whilst admitting that the most stringent economy was to prevail, the riding of West Yale was entitled to \$13,500, yet the vote was cut back to that figure, and down that appropriation, as they had been compelled to unfairly cut down the appropriations of other ridings represented by opposition members in order to pay the support of members without which they could not retain office. Here again was demonstrated the disastrous results to the country of having a majority government in power to whom the opposition was not a consideration. He would nothing. There was a small amount of new work necessary in West Yale to serve a most promising mining camp—that of Aspen Grove. The honorable member for East Yale could bear him out in the statement that that camp was sufficiently advanced to demand a wagon road into it. This road would not cost more than \$1,500, yet the request for that small appropriation had been pre-emptorily refused. He would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that last year an appropriation of \$8,000 was made to build a bridge across the Thompson at Savona. It was known at that time that that sum was insufficient and it was understood that a sufficient amount would be voted this year to complete the bridge. But this request too had been refused, and last year's vote was to be allowed to lapse. By putting through the vote last year the government admitted the necessity of the work and quite properly. He would like to know how the government justified their refusal to go on with the work. They had provided for a bridge in Cariboo across the Fraser to Chilcoet at a cost of \$20,000, and he was glad to see this had been done, as it was necessary, but not more than the Savona bridge, and he did not see why a distinction had been made. Last year he had no doubt the members from Cariboo had pressed on the government the necessity for this Chilcoet bridge, yet no provision for it was made. The reason for this discrimination doubtless lay in the fact that whilst the government had two loyal supporters in the members from Cariboo he was in opposition, and unfortunately for the people of Savona the government was not in a position to do otherwise. He would like to point out whilst on this question that the government were compelled to keep up a ferry both at Savona and Spence's Bridge at a cost of \$600 per year for maintenance at each point. Besides this the government were to \$400 to \$600 each and were frequently lost. Three, he believed, had been at Spence's Bridge since 1894. The cost therefore of keeping up these repairs would pay for interest and taxes on the money necessary to build bridges at each point, and the resulting accommodation to the people would be infinitely superior to that at present given by the ferries.

He did not intend to delay the House further with local matters, as he considered he had amply justified the charge that the government had unfairly discriminated against his riding, as well as those of other members of the opposition.

Yet they had plenty of money apparently to retain Mr. Greenshields at a cost up to date of \$24,000, and whilst the House was endeavoring to obtain information of the services rendered for this money the government had failed to give any, and he could only conclude that the only consideration was the retaining the government to negotiate the preposterous railway contract with MacKenzie & Mann, which had been laid on the table.

He wished to emphasize also what had been said by the honorable member for Alberti as to the method adopted of voting the moneys for public works in a lump sum. The House was entitled to know in detail how the money was to be expended. Under the proposed system the government had absolute discretion to dispose of the moneys voted, which he held was a most pernicious principle. Members were sent to the House to put forward the needs of their people. If they did their duty—and he believed all honorable members did—they took care to familiarize themselves with those needs, and having ascertained them pressed them on the

government to the best of their ability. But under the proposed system neither the members nor the people they represented had the slightest knowledge of whether these representations would be acted upon or not. In the event of an election the various sums voted became a huge campaign fund for the government, and in any case the disposition of the money was a matter of patronage in favor of the powers that be.

He thought that the government, having shown an utter lack of candor in the manner of laying their accounts before the House, having proposed to grant immense land and cash subsidies to a line which must be built without such grants when the public accounts showed that the revenue failed to cover the ordinary fixed charges and expenses of government, having needlessly increased the civil list, having wasted money in retainers for the purpose of negotiating an outrageous railway contract, having unfairly discriminated against members of the opposition in the disposition of the appropriations to the detriment of the country as a whole, having proposed to part with the valuable road from Hope along the bank of the Fraser for a nominal consideration, having trampled under foot the provisions of the constitution in the matter of representation in the House, and having by these and other means demonstrated that to them office was everything and the interests of the country nothing, were worthy of the strongest condemnation. Mr. Murphy concluded his speech at 10 p.m. amid applause.

Railway Offers.

Mr. McBridge asked the Chief Commissioner the following questions: 1. How many offers have been received by the government for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway, with names of the person or persons, company or companies offering? 2. What action has been taken in consequence of any such offers? 3. If negotiations are pending, what are the terms of same? 4. Has the government received any offer for railway construction from the Vancouver, Westminster, Yukon & Northern railway? If so, what are the terms of same, and what is the intention of the government in connection therewith?

The Chief Commissioner replied that three offers for the Coast-Kootenay line had been received, one from Maclean Brothers and two from the Olalla Copper Mining & Smelting company, one through John Oliver and one through C. H. Luzzini. Regarding the last question he said the company had offered to build for a cash mileage subsidy from Vancouver to Quenelle with a return of a percentage of gross earnings in lieu of all taxation. The proposition was still under the consideration of the government.

Division.

A division was then taken and the amendment was lost on a division of 15-12, as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Nell, Curtis, Munro, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Helmer, and others. Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Prentice, Dunsmyth, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Mounce, Stables, Hayward and others.

Mr. Taylor was greeted with loud applause. He entered his strong protest against the unusual unfairness shown to opposition ridings and favoritism to this city. He commented on the decrease of the vote for public works in Cariboo. Mr. Turner's policy was entirely different. He read from Mr. Turner's last budget speech, in which he emphasized the necessity of liberality in dealing with public works. Other governments had attempted retrenchment, but had not applied it to public works only.

He criticized the increase of \$10,000 for civil government. Public officials should be paid good salaries, but those salaries should go to those of ability and not to political friends. He advocated civil service reform and examination. He commended greatly the improvement in the Victoria and in some government ridings there had been increases. But in his own riding, for instance, there had been reductions. For instance, the salary of the mining recorder at Revelstoke was cut from \$2,000 to \$1,500. The gold commissioner, on whom the additional work would fall, was reduced from \$140 to \$135.

The Chief Commissioner said the gold commissioner in his district, in his own riding, for instance, looked after the roads and got less salary.

Mr. Taylor—Where is your chief road inspector Mr. Wells? In your district most of the time, is he? Mr. Taylor, continuing, said that while the Chief Commissioner had raised his secretary \$25 a month, Mr. Taylor said Mr. Killean, the Chief Commissioner's road inspector, had been appointed for political services.

The Chief Commissioner warmly repudiated this and said Mr. Killean was appointed on his merits. Mr. Taylor said if that were the case he wondered how it was that almost since the beginning of the session he had found time to sit in the public galleries taking in the debate.

Continuing, Mr. Taylor alluded to the fact that between his secretary and his road inspector Mr. Wells was costing the country \$3,600 more than Mr. Cotton, with no increase of efficiency. He supposed the secretary was indispensable now considering his office in connection with Mr. Greenshields.

He also criticized the appropriation for the fishery commissioner before the matter of fisheries had been adjusted with the Dominion, and of fishery rates commencing. He particularly complained of the reductions in the upper country as compared with the increases in Victoria.

The reduction of the salary of the mining recorder at Nakusp was also a rank injustice. He performed the duty of assessor and of constable. He contrasted this with appointments at Quenelle. The deputy registrar of the land office at Rossland had been cut out, while the Chief Commissioner had again got in his little graft by appointing a deputy registrar of the county court at Peterborough. There was a mining recorder at Windermere who could properly do this work. This was extraordinary, because the Chief Commissioner had refused similar

requests for other districts. The increase in the clerks' salary, the printing bureau and the vote for a plant for the bureau of mines were criticized, as well as the lump sum appropriation for hospitals. He complained of the absence of a vote for the building of hospitals at Trout Lake and Ferguson, where liberal subscription had been made. It became a matter of patronage in favor of the powers that be.

Glaring instances of favoritism in regard to resident physicians were mentioned. Vernon, too, represented by a government supporter, got a high school, while Revelstoke got none, although the average daily attendance at the former was only 131, as compared with Revelstoke's 209.

He reminded the Minister of Education of the vote of \$8,000 for a new school at Revelstoke, which was found insufficient, and of his promise to supplement it.

The grant of \$4,500 for a protection wall of the Kicking Horse river was for the C.P.R., who were capable of doing that themselves. But for Revelstoke, where such work was necessary, there was no money. Fired by interruptions by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Taylor accused that gentleman of having roads and trails built through his own district which were not required.

The failure of the government to complete trails they had partially constructed, thus wasting the money expended, and the failure to provide for a subsidy toward a steamer on the Columbia river also came in for sharp criticism from Mr. Taylor.

Questions Answered.

During the afternoon Mr. Curtis asked the Chief Commissioner the following questions: 1. Why have not crown grants for the \$96,458 acres said to be earned by the Columbia & Western Railway company for section 33 been issued? 2. When is intended to issue crown grants therefor? Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: "1. Because up to the present time no agreement has been arrived at with the company determining what lands should be allotted. 2. As soon as the location of the lands is defined."

HOLLYWOOD ARRIVES.

Delayed by Bad Weather—Transferred Supplies to Heatherfield—Thirty Days' Gale.

Beautiful weather until reaching the Horn and tempestuous weather from there on is the report of Captain Landis, of the British barque Hollywood, which arrived from Liverpool on Saturday night. Off the Horn a gale was experienced, which lasted thirty days and buffeted her about in a wretched manner. A few sails were carried away and some other minor damage was done, but otherwise the vessel rode out the gale in a splendid manner. Nothing but unfavorable comments were heard of her voyage, and for this reason the Hollywood made a rather slow passage. She was 175 days on the trip.

When 31 days out from Liverpool, in 11 S and 32 W, the British barque Heatherfield was then 100 days from port, and had run short of provisions. The Hollywood was applied to for supplies, and being obtained both vessels proceeded on their long voyage.

The Hollywood has a large general cargo for Esquimalt, Victoria and Vancouver. She will land between four and five hundred tons of supplies for the navy at Esquimalt. She also has for the naval village the roofing intended for the new coal shed now in course of erection. The vessel comes consigned to R. P. Bittell & Co.

Another arrival on Saturday night was the German barque Antigone, Capt. Hockelman, 27 days from Santa Rosalia. The vessel is bound to Chemainus for lumber.

HANDS AND FEET SWOLLEN.

A Serious Condition of a Well-known Woman Whom Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets Cured.

Mrs. Joseph Young, Division street, Welland, Ont., says: "I have suffered from backache and kidney trouble for four or five years. At times I could move my hands they were so swollen, and my feet the same. Going upstairs hurt my back so I thought I would die, and my breath grew awful short. I tried almost everything with no relief. Black specks floated all around and my eyes were very bad. The pain ran from the small of my back to the base of the brain. I could not sleep lying on my back. I went and got a bottle of Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets and they have been a great boon to me. They are just splendid. I can see to thread a needle and the pain in my head is about gone. All the feeling of cracking and creaking in the base of the head is gone, and the back comfortable. The old spells that came on any time, night or day, are gone and I feel like living again. I can work now with comfort and go upstairs fast with no trouble. I am only too glad to recommend them to everyone. I used to be afraid to turn over at night and could not sleep, and now I am not afraid at all and can sleep well."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are the newest and most effective remedy for backache, kidney weakness, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, gravel, rheumatism, specks floating before the eyes, kidney weakness of children and old people and all urinary troubles. Price 50 cents a box at all druggists or by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto, Ont.

Baby's Own Tablets

Quickly cure Colic, as well as Constipation, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Simple Fever and the other many illnesses that the little ones suffer from.

Mothers, do not be afraid of this medicine. There is not a particle of narcotic substance used in it—See the official analyst's guarantee printed herewith.

All children take the Tablets readily, and, crushed to a powder or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. You can be sure, too, of a prompt relief and a very speedy cure.

What One Mother Says.

Mrs. H. G. Hutchison, Dryden, Ont., says:—"My baby was a terrible sufferer from severe colic, indigestion and unsettled stomach. I gave her doctors' medicine and everything else I was told would help her, but they all failed to cure her. I was advised to get Baby's Own Tablets, and I am glad to say that before I had given her half the box she was a different baby altogether. I would not be without the Tablets now for anything, as I think they are the best medicine in the world for little ones. I would advise all mothers to keep them at hand in case of emergency."



A Guarantee.

"I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in Montreal. My analysis has proved that the Tablets contain no opiate or narcotic; that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant; that they are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure."

A. L. HURST, M. L. C. (M.D.), Public Analyst, Province of Quebec.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them post paid at 25c. a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

STAND IN ABEYANCE.

Government Promise to Take no Action Respecting Foreshore Rights This Session.

A large deputation of canners waited on the government again to-day in respect to what action the latter proposed taking in regard to the granting of foreshore rights. The interview took place at noon. All members of the executive were present, and the result of the conference proved very satisfactory to the canners.

Speaking of the interview H. Bell-Ising said this afternoon that canners had no desire to make political capital out of the matter. All that they sought was that the government would do what was best for the industry as a whole. They found the members of the executive now prepared to do this, and knew the opposition were with them. They were promised that no fishery bill would be dealt with this session, and were given to understand that the applications already in for foreshore rights would, for the time being, not be granted. This is as the canners desired. From the start they sought that action in the premises would be deferred by the government, pending the settlement of the fishery question between the province and the Dominion, especially in regard to the usage of the traps. The deputation having received such satisfactory assurances no enquiries were made as to the motives of the government in opening the first place the foreshore rights to application.

The names of those on the delegation are as follows: H. Bell-Ising, T. I. Wilson, J. E. Macrae, A. Ewen, T. Alexander, R. Welsh, N. H. Baul, W. B. English, R. Macpherson, R. J. Keir, T. R. Smith, T. A. Kirk, Mr. Deville, S. A. Spencer, W. H. Wadhams and R. C. McDonald.

CHEMAINUS NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. A. J. Thurston and Miss Bonnie May Page, two of the most popular young people of Chemainus, were united in holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Mr. Tompkins in the presence of the relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride looked bewitching in a beautiful dress of white silk organdie, laid over white silk, with white roses in the corsage. Miss Barbara Smith, of Nanaimo, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Eric Skoldstad acted as best man. After the ceremony a very dainty wedding dinner was partaken of. The happy couple left by the evening train on a trip to Portland and the Sound cities, where their honeymoon will be spent. The presents were numerous and costly, and the young couple carried with them the well-wishes and congratulations of the entire community. The groom, Mr. Thurston, has for years held a responsible position with the Victoria Lumber Company, in this place. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Page.

The German ship Ostara, American barque Senoma and the American ship Star of Benzal are loading lumber at the mills here. The American schooner King Cyrus, now on the Sound, is also clearing to load at Chemainus.

Pittsburg, May 4.—Mrs. Kate Soffel,

the wife of Varden Soffel, of the Alchemmy county jail, who figured in the sensational escape and recapture of the Bible brothers last January, was called into court this morning and entered a plea of guilty to the charges of aiding and abetting in the escape of the prisoners. She will be sentenced next Saturday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following applications were disposed of in Chambers this morning before Mr. Justice Irving:

Bank of B. N. A. vs. Robert Ward & Co.—H. B. Robertson, for plaintiffs, applied to strike out counter claim, on the following grounds: An order for trial by special jury had been granted; when striking the jury, the sheriff refused to allow the assignee of the Earle estate, who is a party to the counter claim, to be represented and exercise his right of challenge, the Juries' Act making no provision for more than two parties to an action challenging names when drawn. Consequently the assignee could object to the counter claim being tried by jury, and the trial of all issues could not be had at one time.

A. P. Lorton, for defendants, opposed the application. The jury had already been struck, and he submitted that plaintiff had no ground for complaint. His Lordship said he could not solve the difficulty arising from the lack of provision in the act, and as the jury was already struck would allow the question to be raised at the trial, and therefore dismissed the summons with costs. A. C. White appeared for the assignee.

Re estate of Esther Riley, deceased—F. Higgins obtained probate of will of deceased. Cunningham vs. Appleyard et al.—J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff, moved for an injunction restraining defendants from building upon certain property at Port Eslington. D. M. Rogers, for defendants, applied for adjournment to permit of affidavits from Port Eslington being received. His Lordship granted the injunction, reserving liberty to defendants to move to set same aside at any time.

McKay vs. Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.—The question of security for appeal to Supreme Court of Canada by plaintiff came up again, and was ordered to be brought before Mr. Justice Drake, who had heard previous applications in same matter. W. M. Gibbs for plaintiff, J. H. Lawson, Jr., for defendants.

Re Clayport Fishing Co.—His Lordship delivered judgment on the petition for leave to pay fishermen's wages in priority to other claims, which was argued before him yesterday, holding that under the new interpretation Act the fishermen had ceased work one day too soon to be entitled to priority, and dismissing the petition with costs.

The Full court in Vancouver adjourned at noon to-day. The list of appeals is not yet half finished, but owing to the opening of the assizes in Victoria, Kamloops and Nelson on Tuesday next, the appeals not disposed of at the present sittings will have to stand over.

They are having trouble in Vancouver over the estate of Thomas Dunn & Co. B. V. Bodwell, K. C., applied on Wednesday last on behalf of one of the creditors of the estate for an injunction to restrain the assignee from completing sale of the assets to Wood, Vallance & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., until after a meeting of creditors had been held. The matter was not decided.

then, E. P. Davis, K. C., who acts for the assignee, obtaining an adjournment.

The following applications came up in Chambers this morning and were disposed of by Mr. Justice Irving:

Nell vs. Nelson Electric Co.—A summons to strike out part of statements of defence was stood over by consent, to come up on one day's notice. A. S. Dumbleton for plaintiff, J. H. Lawson, Jr., for defendant. Olsen vs. Downes—On summons for directions, a consent order was made that \$4,000 be paid out to beneficiaries, L. Cresse for plaintiff, R. H. Pooley for defendant.

Re Rither Proprietors Co.—H. G. Lawson applied under the Bills of Sale Act for an extension of time for registering a debenture trust deed. An extension of one month was granted, order to be advertised for one week.

Chicago, May 5.—With the utmost pomp and magnificence, Sam Moy, the late mayor of Chinatown, has been borne through the streets of Chicago and his body laid to rest in Ross Hill cemetery. One hundred thousand Chicagoans did honor to Sam's memory, either through friendship or curiosity, and probably no other funeral in the history of the city with such a conglomeration of color setting, weird music, discordant noises and fantastic funeral rites. Deputations from New York, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Boston, and other Chinese headquarters in the United States vied with one another in doing honor to the dead chief.

Constitutional Treatment For Cancer

Supersedes the Old, Dangerous, Painful, and Frequently Fatal, Surgical Operations.

It has long been recognized by eminent men that the method of treating cancer by operation, whilst painful in the extreme, has likewise been attended by frightful results. Many surgeons now hesitate to perform an operation for this disease, while some who are acquainted with the merits of our Constitutional Remedy for cancer do not hesitate to recommend it as the most effectual treatment they know of for this disease.

Our remedy searches out the cancer poison in the blood, neutralizes and destroys, removes every trace of the cancerous tissue and builds up and strengthens the entire system. If you wish to know more about our pleasant home treatment for cancers and tumors, send two stamps to Wood, Vallance & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., until after a meeting of creditors had been held. The matter was not decided.

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We've Been Working

A long time on making this reputation of ours, and we've accomplished a great deal in that time. Every year we add to our accomplishments, and this year we are pushing harder than ever. Bit by bit we have increased our standing, and are anxious to show you to what extent we have succeeded.

DELTA BUTTER, per lb. 30c.
DOCK BEER, 2 bottles 20c.
SALUBRIOUS COCA, 10c. 10c.
CHERRY JAM, 1 lb. jar 10c.
SWEET SALAD, bottle 10c.
SHRIMPED WHOLE WHEAT, per lb. 10c.
TABLE PEACHES, do 20c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., GASH GROCERS.

TO-DAY'S SELECT

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Belyea Decided to be met. Or, Graham as The 19 De

The