## ROVINCIAL HOUSE

position Fight Supply is Checked by the Adverse Rulings of the Speaker.

Day Spent in Citing Reasons Why Supplies Should be Witheld for the Present

Injustice of the Present System Representation Discussed By Several Members.

Victoria, March 15.

The speaker took the chair at 2 lock. Prayers by Rev. W. L. Clay dr. Sword presented a petition from Hirschell Cohen for a private bill to prporate the Portland and Stikine lway Company.

Mr. Hunter presented the twenty-ourth report from the private bills ommittee as follows: That your com-attee have considered petition No. 12, the patition of the Dancar-Lardo Railway Company, and find that the standing rules have not been complied with, inasmuch at the time of publishing notices had not wholly expired before the time limit for the deposit of copies of the petition and notices with the clerk; but as the proposed bill is presumably in the public interest, your committee is of opinion that the rules should be suspended, so as to admit of the bill being introduced, and beg to recommend the same accordingly. The report was Company, and find that the stand-

lie presented a petition from all and others, residents of asking for \$1,000 to be exstreet improvements in the The petition was decla-er, as it called for the ex-

notic money. the speaker delivered the the manner in which Mr. bating the motion that the

committee to report a re-March, upon the question 'That I do now leave the the house do resolve itmmittee of the whole to

notion "That supply be ler Majesty?" a debate tion being taken that the debatable under rule 95, English standing order 54 of supply and ways and e set up as soon as the to the speech from His Lieutenant-Governor is is rûle has never been fol-ctice has grown ctice has grown up, ever ation, of combining two distinct matters in one rethe house passes the ie crown it expresses its

grant supplies. This con-ith it assent to the cready out of which all quesmust originate. Hence ental motion, not debat-of which no notice is resed creating the commit-See May, 254, Rule 95, ing Order 54. See also rd, 1348 (1887). The latresolution refers to some-The committee are an only be introduced by st be referred to a com

whole for consideration. refore, to Rule 96, if the take cognizance of any committee of the whole, that there could be no ny matter coming within budget, but it is not beand cannot be so brought nittee reports favorably e granted,' and the matdisclosed by the bur-would reduce the ble discussion to narrow ly question, it seems to has to consider at pre-Is the present an oppor-consider the question be granted?" and as debatable, except where led by the rules to the find no authority affect tion of the general rule er rule 96, I must decide overing that point will

nited as before stated." to debate the He said that he would me to go into committee said that before the ques vas taken up it was comdiscuss where to come from.

called Mr. Sword's atfact that no such mo-the house and could not precedence the house was

reply said that it would and upon what was con-retant question. The fact rs of the government did

gain called Mr. Sword's be brought before the

e then ensued between the .d Mr. Sword as to the man-which the debate could proceed. reasons why the house should not go into committee to report the resolution.

The speaker replied in the affiormative and Mr. Sword accordingly moved the following amendment: "That before condering the question of graptics. d finally asked the speaker i idering the question of granting a sup-v to Her Majesty, all bills that it is posed to introduce, bearing on the jects touched on in His Honor's ech, or any other important mea-

ires, should be first submitted to the nent was not an amendment, but

ot relative at all.
Mr. Sword said he understood the speaker had ruled that it was competent for the house to discuss whether supply should be granted or not. The speaker replied in the negative, e repeated that only the particular obection to going into committee at once ould be debated. The amendment offered by Mr. Sword would cause a dis-cussion of the whole business of the pro-vince. He therefore did not consider it

Mr. Sword to state his reasons why the house should not go into committee of supply. Mr. Sword accordingly had offered an amendment in which he stated that it was the desire of the house that the measures intimated in the speech from the throne should first be brought down. There were only a few measures referred to—the redistribution bill, the V V & E railway bill and one or down. There were only a few measures referred to—the redistribution bill, the V. V. & E. railway bill, and one or two others—so that the scope of the debate would really be very limited. The reasons given by Mr. Sword were very cogent reasons why the committee should not be formed until such time as the measures mentioned were brought down. He thought that there could be down. He thought that there could be no objection to the amendment in that the scope of the discussion upon it would be very limited. Before the amendment was offered there was no limit to the debate. He held that Mr. Sword's amendment was upon the lines of the speaker's ruling. The only objection that could be raised was that the government did not want to have the mat-

ernment did not want to have the mat-ters mentioned discussed.

The speaker informed Mr. Williams

that it was the prerogative of the government to withhold its policy until it considered the time opportune.

Mr. Sword admitted that this statement was correct, but it should not be forgotten that the house had the right to say that until such legislation was brought down it would refuse to consid er the matter of supply. The house was quite within its right to refuse to grant supply until it knew the policy of the government upon such matters as the government admitted that it had a pol-

ernment was to dictate its own policy or whether the house should dictate its

Mr. Sword repeated that the contention of the opposition was that until a certain portion of the government's policy was developed, the members of the opposition would decline to assist in the

matter of suppply.

The speaker held that the proposed amendment was an intination to the government that it should disclose its whole policy. He again ruled it out of

Mr. Forster ventured the opinion that the speaker was wrong. He pointed out out that the government claimed to have a policy on certain matters and the opposition merely wished that the sup-ply be delayed until they were informed of the government's policy upon such

questions.

The speaker repeated that it was the prerogative of the government to set its own time for developing its policy. The government considered the present an opportune time for going into committee of supply, and not for the development of its general policy.

of its general policy.

Mr. Kennedy replied that it was one of the prerogatives of the house to withhold supplies until certain grievances, were redressed. If the house considered that certain grievances should be re-dressed it was justified in taking every means in its power to prevent the gov-ernment from taking any preliminary step towards securing supplies.

The speaker replied that such would

be in order when the house went into consideration of supply.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that it was an extraordinary thing for the member for Dewdney to ask for a decision of the speaker and then proceed to discuss it. He held that the house should either account of the speaker and then proceed to discuss it. accept of reject the decision of the speaker. To follow out the practice of

business of the house.

Mr. Williams replied that if such practice constituted obstruction tactics no one had obstructed the business of the house more than the premier him-self. No member of the house had de-voted so much time to the discussion of the speaker's rulings as had the premi and it was only yesterday that he had to call attention to the lack of respect shown by the premier for the rulings of

Mr. Sword then announced that as the speaker's ruling could not be discussed without taking an appeal from it, he would be obliged to appeal for that pur-

pose.

The speaker then put the question "shall the chair be sustained," and while Mr. Sword was getting upon his while Mr. Sword was getting upon his feet to debate the question the government members shouted assent. Mr. Sword protested that the motion was debatable and said that he proposed to debate it. He said that the ruling of the speaker appeared to have narrowed the debate down to the question whether or not the house should go into committee at once or not. That being

committee at once or not. That being the case he had moved an amendment which the speaker had ruled out of or-The members of the opposition wished to know the policy of the sov-ernment upon the matters mentioned in the speech from the throne. Hon. Mr. Martin took a point of or-der on the question "that the chair be sustained" and that further debate was

not in order. The speaker replied that he had not taken the nay vote upon the question.

Mr. Sword protested that he had taken an appeal from the speaker's ruling for the sole purpose of discussing the ruling, that the motion was open to dehate, and that so soon as the speaker. debate, and that so soon as the speaker had put the question he had risen to his feet, and that he proposed to debate it.

Col. Baker replied that no debate was in order.

tion could not be discussed until it had formally put by the speaker. honorable members shouted "aye" when the motion was formally rend over by the speaker, such action should not deprive the mover of the mo-

Mr. Sword insisted upon his right to discuss the motion. He ventured the opinion that the members of the house would not wish to prevent discussion. would not wish to prevent discussion upn so important a matter.

Mr. Semlin also protested against shutting off the debate in such a manner, but the question was put and the chair sustained. The members of the opposi-tion voted in favor of the appeal of Mr. Sword and the government members voted against it, Mr. Higgins voting with them. The division was as follows: Yeas:-Huff, Smith Mutter, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Higgins, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Irving, Braden, Mc-Gregor-19.

Nays:—Sword, Kennedy, Ferster, Mac-pherson, Kidd, Vedder, Williams, Sem-lin, Cotton, Graham—10. The question that the house go into committee was then put and carried and Mr. Hunter was called to the chair, The resolution that supply be granted to Her Majesty was then put.

Mr. Semlin asked whether the motion was subject to debate. Whether the

should be granted or not.

The chairman replied that he thought in order.

Mr. Semlin in reply contended that the members of the house could discuss the tention to the fact that he had asked question and speak upon it as often as

house had got to the point where the matter could be debated whether supply

got its supplies through there was no security against its adjourning the house at once if they saw fit. The refusal of supplies was the only means the house house had of insisting upon the performance of its whole duty by the govern-

ment.

Col. Baker repeated his opinion that such was an extraordinary course for the opposition to take. They actually attempted to dictate to the government should bring down its measures. There was acthing extraordinary in the necessity for a redistribution measure was brought down distribution measure was brought down south Nanalmo South Nanalmo South Nanalmo South Nanalmo South Nanalmo distribution measure was brought down

every four years.

Mr. Kennedy contended that there was an excellent reason for the course which had been decided upon by the members of the opposition. The house had every reason to believe that some of the measures mentioned in the speech from the throne might not be framed in accordthrone might not be framed in accordance with the best interests of the public. The most important matter was the question of redistribution. All members of the house knew the abortion which the the government had produced four years ago. For this reason he thought that house was justified in asking that the new redistribution measure be placed before the house worted. supplies. The vote for supplies was the only lever which the house had for force-

only fever which the house had to refer the government to do anything which the house thought should be done.

Mr. Semlin protested that there was no attempt being made to dictate the government's policy. The government had outlined certain legislation in the speech from the throne and the members of the opposition wished to delay the voting of were laid before the house. He then moved an amendment to the motion which made it read "that supplies he not quoted now." This was seconded by Mr. Williams. supplies until the measures intimated

Ir. Williams.
Mr. Forster in speaking to the amendment denied the statement of Col. Baker that there was no urgent matter before the house or the province. He claimed that there was a very urgent matter in that for many years certain portions of the province had been refused just representation in the house. He said there were several districts which had been practically disenfranchised. All districts nominally, had representation and sent members to the house, but compared with members to the house, but compared with other districts one half of the voters were without a proper voice in the government of the province. The question had been called to the attention of the government so often that it had lost its novelty. On Vancouver Island, districts with half the voting population of other districts, sent two representatives forthe house, while the more populous districts sent but one. The effect of this was that three-fourths of the people in the district which was discriminated against vere practically deprived of their representation in the house. He wanted to know whether such was not a sufficiently serious question. It was such a quesknow whether such was not a sufficiently serious question. It was such a question which had lost to the empire of Great Britain its greatest colony. Mr. Forster contended that when the members of the house knew that there was a government in power which had refused for several years to do justice to every district, it was quite proper that the house should take it up. When the government refused to do justice to such constituencies their representatives had the right to say that before supplies were again granted that the government should be obliged to do justice. He said that May showed that this power had often been exercised for the purpose of

elling the government to redress

certain grievances. Mr. Sword intimated that there were other matters than the redistribution question. He said that the members of the opposition wished to know how the government proposed to carry out the policy outlined in the speech from the throne with respect to the provisions to be made for railway connection with the Klondike, and how far the negotiations in regard to the Boundary Creek railway had progressed. He thought that both of these matters were of great importance. Mr. Sword repeated that until the house was informed how the government proposed to carry out the promises contained in the speech from the throne the opposition did not intend to grant any stipply.
Mr. Macpherson agreed with Mr. Sword. He reminded the house that a year ago supply was granted in the middle of the session, and after the supplies had been granted important measures were brought down and rushed through the house. He predicted that the same thing would happen this season when the government got its supplies passed. He said, from papers which had been brought down to the house there was the intimation that the house there was the infimation that the government had entered into some agreement with the Stikine and Teslin Lakerrailway company. He considered that the house should be informed of the details of such agreement before voting supply. Mr. Macpherson repudiated the statement that the tactics of the opposition were keeping back the business of the country. He said that the government's action in failing to introduce any ment's action in failing to introduce any of the government measures until the of the government measures until the supplies were granted, was responsible for any delay. Mr. Macpherson then commented upon the circumstance that the government would probably follow its usual custom and ask for liberal supplies. plies—that in view of the approaching elections the government would make the sual attempt at bribing the electors with their own money.

Col. Baker rose to a point of order, claiming that Mr. Macpherson was imputing motives to members of the gov-

Mr. Macpherson said that it was necessary to impute anything. The fact was so apparent that anyone could see it by reading between the lines. Upon the subject of redistribution Mr. Macpher

and not the people.

Mr. Graham said that the people of his listrict considered it very important tha the government measure in conection with the N. V. & E. railway should be brought down before the supplies were granted. He was also very much interested in the government's policy with respect to the question of redistribution since it had been stated that the government intended to cut his district up and place a part of it in a new district which would have the action would be contrary to the wishes

nd the interests of those concerned.

Mr. Kennedy dwelt upon the necessity of receiving some information respecting the policy of the government upon the question of redistribution. He gave some figures which he said had been compiled figures which he said had been compiled from official documents, and stated that as at present constituted the 12 members of the opposition represented 11,873 enrolled voters, of which 8,250 votes were cast, and the 21 government members 11,362 enrolled voters, of which but 8,047 votes were cast at the last election.

Hon. Mr. Turner denied the correctness of the figures and said that the 21 government members represented 17,562 ernment members represented 17,562 voters and the 12 opposition members

13.478 voters.

taken the total voting strength of th constituency, which was the only fair comparison. He gave the following table

Bast Lillooet
West Lillooet
Nanaimo City
North Nanaimo
South Nanaimo
Victoria City 

sition members an average of 687 voters. From the above figures Mr. Kennedy worked out some very interesting com-parisons which illustrated the injustice of

the present system of representation.

Messrs, Kidd, Williams and Semlin also spoke again upon the amendment.

Mr. Vedder expressed the opinion that there were many more important matters which claimed the consideration of the consideration. house before the estimates. The supplies which the government desired the house to pass would not be required before July 1st, whereas many important matters required immediate attention. One of the matters which the government of the matters which the government should take up at once was the matter of providing for the dyking of the lands of upper Chilliwack. This would be done if the government intended to carry out the promises it had made in this respect. The matter of considering the supplies could be taken up at any time, whereas it was important the dyking arrangements be made at once as the waters of the Fraser would not wait upon the convenience of the government. If some thing was not done the people would be forced to realize that the government's promises of assistance were merely empty election promises. He also desired the government to discuss its railway policy which very seriously affected the people on the south side of the river. Mr. Ved der concluded by demanding a fair system of representation which would pecognize that a man on the mainland was as good as a man on Vancouver Island. After some further debate the question was put and the amendment was de-

Mr. Sword then proceeded to move an raised a point that the motion was not open to further amendment or debate. Messrs. Semlin, Williams and Swore protested against this and asked for the ruling of the chair.

Chairman Hunter held that the point of order was well taken and that the question should be put forthwith. An appeal was taken to the speaker but he upheld the chairman's decision. The motion that supply be granted, and

that the committee rise and report, was then carried. The resolution was reported Hor Mr Turner moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Martin, That this house will

on Monday next resolve itself into committee of supply. Mr. Sword moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Semlin, To strike out the words "Monday next" and substitute "Friday, 25th inst."

The amendment was negatived. The original question proposed and resolved in the affirmative. Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of all papers, petitions and correspond-ence during the present year relating to "log scaling."

"log scaling."

Mr. Riffiet presented the eighth report from the railway committee, as follows: We have considered bill (No. 26) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Yukon Railway and Navigation Company." The committee recommend that the words "or from such point in British Columbia capable of being made an ocean port as may be designated by the Dominion government, under the provisions of the contract entered into between the said government and William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann, and dated the 25th day of January. A.D. 1898" be inserted in the of January, A.D. 1898" be inserted in the preamble after the word "channel," in the fourth line, and also in section 15 of the bill, after the word "channel," in the fourth line of said section 15. Subject to the above, the committee report the pre-

The rules were suspended and the report The standing rules and orders were sus pended and the twenty-fourth report from the private bills committee was adopted. On motion of Mr. Helmcken, private bill (No. 31) intituled "An Act to Incor-porate the Kootenay Lake, Duncan River and Lardeau Rallway," was introduced and read a first time and referred to the

amble proved, and submit the bill with amendments. The report was received.

AN EPIDEMIC OF COLDS. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Proves the Good Samaritan to Thousands of Sufferers in the Present Epi-demic—George E. Casey, M.P., is one of the Many Who Knows of Its Good,

ness. What to do to secure relief in the present epidemic is the question that thousands are asking. Colds this season attack the throat and head and there is nothing gives relief so quickly in every such case as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. George E. Casey is only one of fifty others of the house of commons and senate who have tried this remedy. bers and bear testimony of its undoubted

UNITED STATES SECURES WARSHIPS. onfirms the report that the warships Mazanas and Admiral Breu have been sold to the United States government. The contract will be signed to-day, and the Brazilian officers and orew on board the Manza-Mr. Kennedy said that it would be im- nas will return to Brazil by the possible for the premier to assail his fig- steamer sailing to that country. nas will return to Brazil by the next mail

Little and the Market

Law-Abiding Citizens Aided by Military Put a Stop to Gambling and "Surething" Games.

The 101 Against 317-H Bean, Miner Murdered on the Skagway Trail.

The Bark Canada Beached at Skagway -The Corona Again Afloat-Condition of the Trails.

The law -abiding citizens of Skagway have, according to the news brought down by the steamer Islander this morning, taken advantage of the presence of the two companies of United States infantry to place their city on a respectable social standing. On Tuesday last they banded together and, backed by the military, closed all the gambling houses and stopped all "flimsy" and "sure thing" games in the city and on the trail. They posted notices early in the day announ ng their determination and ordering the ing their defermination and ordering the Soapy Smith gang to stop their operations. As can be imagined the gamblers did not close until compelled. The games went on until four o'clock, the hour at which the committee ordered them to cease, and then the soldiers made their rounds and closed each place. The gambling element were much entaged at gambling element were much enraged at this treatment and threatened all man-ner of things, but seeing their weakness compared with the soldiers, did not attempt anything. They were still more emaged shortly afterwards when the citizens committee of 101 members issued the following proclamation: WARNING.

A Word to the Wise Should Be Sufficient. All Confidence, Bunco, and Sure-thing

Failure to comply with this warning Failure to comply with will be followed by prompt action. "101."

Skagway, March 8, 1898. On seeing the warning, Soapy Smith and his crowd of toughs held a meeting and after many fiery speeches, in which threats of all sorts were made against the "101," the following answer was

ANSWER TO WARNING.

The body of men styling themselves 101 are hereby notified that any overt act committed by them will be promptly met by the law-abiding citizens of Skagway and each member and HIS PROPERTY will be held responsible for any unlawful act on their part, and the law-abiding citizens of 217 citizens. and-order society, consisting of 317 citizens, will see that justice is dealt out to its full extent, as no Blackmailers or Vigilantes will be tolerated.

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE.

The gambling tables were still silent when the Islander sailed, and from appearances likely to remain so, as the lawabiding people, aided by the military were determined to obliterate the social evil existing there.

News was also I of a murder on the Skagway trail. H. Bean, a miner, who left this city a short time ago for the gold fields, was found dead seven miles from Skagway, having been shot by some person unknown. murderer must have sprung upon him from ambush and placed the revolver close to his face when he pulled the trig-ger, for the features of the unfortunate man were torn, blackened and burned by powder. The body was discovered shortly after the murder was committed, for it was still warm. In a belt worn by dead man \$300 was found, and his pockets with his papers, among which was a miner's license procured at the customs house in this city, was \$33.50 in different coins. It is believed at Skagway the deceased was murdered by some person or persons who had robbery as their object for the crime, but were startled before they could steal the money for which they had ruthlessly slain their victim. A search is being made for the culprit or culprits, but when the Islander sailed no trace had

when the Islander salled no trace had been discovered.

The Canada, carried away from Skagway in a storm and abandoned by her crew, has been safely beached on the flats at Haynes' Mission. She had aboard 850,000 feet of lumber, thee hundred tens of coal and three hundred tons of merchandise. The boat has been libelled. It is just possible the vessel libelled. It is just possible the vessel will be saved, but she will no longer be

useful as a sailing craft.

A large bark discharging at Skagway ran ashore during the gale on Thursday last, but was not seriously damag-ed; it was thought she would be floated

at high tide.

The vessels at Skagway on Thursday last were the George W. Elder, Rosalie, Cleveland, Lucille, Canada, Shirley and what was left of the Whitelaw. The Lucille was discharging the supplies of the relief expedition, which since her departure has been abandoned.

The steamer Corona has been patched up sufficiently at Kennedy Island to stand the voyage, and has been taken to the Standard cannery wharf at the Skeena, where she is awaiting the tug to tow her down. She would been able to come down under steam, but her boiler split owing to long

The trails are said to be in good condition, and a number of men are going

in. The Dyea trail, from the scales to the summit is in a very remarkable condition. The constant travel has worn a groove in the snow several feet deep and about four feet wide. Down this the men slide with their oil coats tucked about them and make good time.

From Sheep Camp to Stone House the snow has worn off in places exposing the rocks. In a little while, unless more snow fells, need horses will be well to snow falls, pack horses will be used to advantage over this part of the road.

Men who have just arrived in town speak of the flag at the summit, and say that those who refuse to pay their duty at that point are promptly turned back. It is stated that upwards of 6,000 people are between Dyea and the lakes, and are moving on A miner who returned to in good order. Skagway over the Skagway trail shortly before the 1s-of the men on the trail, tents, caches, etc. He counted 520 tents, 420 eaches. passed 125 men drawing sleighs, 227 horses and sleighs, 16 oxen and 40 dog

teams with from three to eight dogs in each team. He was compelled to stop two hours on the summit while the caravans moved past. Two shooting accidents are reported from Dyea. Boss Starner was killed through the accidental discharge of his revolver on Saturday last, and on Monday Deputy Marshal Quinlan received a ball in his leg from the discharge of his

rado. The deputy marshal, although in considerable pain, is recovering.

The name of the town of Bennett has been changed. The rising burg is now known as Portage City. There is a regularly elected town council, and an arbitration committee which settles all disputes arising out of lot jumping and the like.

Northern Notes.

Allex. McClain, a prominent business man of Skagway, was sandbagged in front of his house on Broadway on Sunday night by an unknown footpad. He recovered and gave chase to his assailant, but failed to overtake him. Skagway citigens raised \$700 for a hospital fund in a few hours.

Freight is being packed from Dyea to the summit for seven cents a pound. The trail will soon be available for pack horses

The Searchlight, hitherto published at Juneau, has removed to Skagway.

A board of trade has been organized at Skagway; E. O. Sylvester is presi-

It took three men 70 days to convey 3,000 pounds of freight from Dyea to Lake Linderman.—Skagway News.

The Islander will sail again for the north to-morrow evening with 350 pas sengers from Victoria and Vancouver.

DR. GALEN AND HUMOURS. Seeing that he died about 1,700 years ago, we can forgive the great Galen for not being quite up to date in physiology. As the physicists of his day believed our environment to be composed of four ele-ments—fire, air, earth and water, so the doctors believed the human body to con-tain four humours—blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. They held a man's disposition to be regulated by the amount and quality of these several humours. Excesses of bile produced the melan-choly, and of yellow bile the bilious, tem-

peraments, so called. Too much of one or the other of these humours, or a vitiation of them, was, in the opinion of the ancient mediciners, the cause of acute disease. Hence their practice of frequently purging and blood-let-ting. There was both sense and logic in it, too; as modern doctors admit, when

driven into a corner. But when Galen taught that the liver was headquarters for the blood in the body, he was a bit on one side of the mark; yet that the liver is headquarters for a lot of trouble and pain is evident And all other objectionable characters are notified to leave Skagway and White Pass road immediately, and to remain away.

liver to remember that it does a tremend-ous deal of work, and does it amazingly well, so long as it gets anything like fair treatment; but when either the owner of a particular liver (or his ancestors

er of a particular liver (or his ancestors for him) overloads and overdrives this faithful servant, he not only finds he has humours, but very bad and cranky humours, at that.

That is what happened to Mrs. Hamer, who says: "Eight years ago I began to suffer from liver complaint. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had much pain and fulness around the chest and sides.

"I suffered excruciating pain from the passing of gall-stones. About every

passing of gall-stones. About every three weeks I was attacked with this agonising trouble, and what I suffered with it is past description.

"I consulted several doctors, who prescribed for me, but their medicines aforded only temporary relief.
"Year after year I continued to suffer,

and came almost to despair of ever being fre from the disease.

"In January, 1894, I read about cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup, and determined ought by the Islander | medicine, and after taking it a short time

> ing to use it I was at length completely of the painful ailment, and enjoyed good health. "I have strongly recommended this markable remedy to my many friends, who have benefited by employing it when in need of medicine. Wishing others to know of what has done so much for me, I consent to the publica-tion of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) R. Hamer, 52, Catherine street, Burn-greave road, Sheffield, May 5th, 1897."

One of the offices of the liver is to ex-crete the bile acid, the bile pigment (or coloring matter), and other materials. One of these is a product of nerve waste, and goes by the musical name of cholesterine. Now, when this operation is arrested, and the bile stagnates, bile sand is apt to form in some of the small ducts or passages and gets carried into the gallbladders. Then, as the sand grains grow by accretion, they manufacture the gallstones which gave our correspondent such terrible pain. They are very hard to dislodge, and sometimes it is necessary to resort to surgical means to do it. But the thing to bear in mind is, that gall-stones are a symptom of biliousness, and that biliousness is commonly a result and symptom of the stomach complaint we know of as dypepsia, or indigestion, in a chronic form. In curing this painful and dangerous malady, Mother Seigel's Syrup begins, as it should, at the begin-ning (the stomach), and never rests until all the affected organs are set right.

One more word in your attentive ear.

Mind your digestion. Don't let your
stomach remain in a disordered condition. On the first signs of it, take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Then you won't be bilious, and will know no more of gall-stones than good old Galen, M.D., knew of the

Blarney Stone. ORDERED TO THE FRONT. Three Batteries of Artillery Transferred From Kansas to the South.

Junction City, Kan., March 12.—Orders were received at Fort Riley this afternoon at 4 o'clock ordering the three batteries of artillery at this post to the Battery B of the fourth artillery, Captain Anderson, goes to Fortress Monroe; battery F of the fourth, Captain Taylor, goes to Savannah, Ga., and battery F of the firth, Captain Riley, to New Orleans.

The orders are such that it will compel movements of these batteries to their new station not later than Wednesday of next week. Major Randolph, who is in command of the artillery post at Fort Riley, has not been ordered elsewhere. There is great excitement here and at Fort Rile Telegraphic reports stating that the treeps are already enroute are enormous. Chicago, March 12. — Quartermaster-General Lee of the army, department of the lakes, is making arrangements to transport batteries of artillery now at forts in the West to the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico.

To-day the Western railroads having

headquarters in Chicago and St. Louis and other Western cities were invited to make proposals for transporting batteries of artillery from Fort Riby, Kan., to Fortress Monroe, Va., another from Fort Riley to New Orleans, Lag and a third from Fort Riley to Sanamah, Gal Each battery consists of five officers, sixty-five men, fifty-seven horses, four guns with calssons, battery forges and camp-equipage, and will require one Pullman car, two tourist sleepers, three palace stock cars, and three freight cars.

Each battery is to be run, men, horses, guns and property, together in one train of one or more sections. The equipment revolver, the trigger having caught in must go through from the initial point his pocket. The remains of Starner without change and will be ready to leave will be sent to his home at Onroy, Colo- Fort Riley by noon of the 16th inst.

## ANCE AND RUSSI

Preparing to Confront Gr Britain in Force in the Far East.

Fleet Mobilizing-Fever ctivity Prevails at all Arsenals.

March 16.—The Aurore to that the French fleet is b for mobilization, adding activity prevails at all the ar ship yards, which are wor o'clock at night. uing, the Aurore says: northern squadrons at C ready for immediate depart

it appears, are being sw the night at Cherbourg for of their compasses. finally asserted that orders for the necessary number Secon year students are midshipmen, and all admi en instructed to arrange to r vithin 24 hours after being

Aurore explains that the mob ort of Russia by a naval de in the Far East.

R.'S BIG PLA

Monster Ocean Liners to plant the Present Line of Empresses.

Latter Vessels Will Run Australia-Fast Atlantic Line.

al, March 16.-While in ir William Van Horne is r have made the following n an interview: C.P.R. expects at an early

three big ocean liners abou the Teutonic, and place the between Vancouver and When they are seady it to utilize the boats now tween these ports for pas: reight service between Vanc ustralia. When this is do ine will be established be c and Halifax and Liverpoo the time of passage to 3½ P.R. will be able to take a Euston Station, London at Yokohama without in to any other line. Thi him to any other line.

MURDER OF JOEL

of the Assassination African Millionaire. March 16.—The Cap ondent of the Daily Mail, that the name of the mu Volf Joel, the tru trust as shot in his office on Mg last, is Von Voltheim, sa s reported to be the same supposed body was found last year, bound with rope last year, bound with rope cerwards turned up serving in the Cape Police at Vre loel and Mr. Strange, his eccived Von Voltheim in a room. All three had circumstance explained by that the meeting was not that the meeting was not one. The first shot is en fired at Von Volthe as Von Voltheim tried to the volter. Von Voltheim Mr. Joel, the bullet enter sing almost instant death were afterwards fired. staff rushed in and Von Vocared after a fierce strugg motive for the crime was attempt at blackmail. Von tempt at blackmail. V £3,500. Being a revolver from a The bullet entered Mr, and he fell to the grow

The murderer assuicide, but failed. E RESULT IN QNTARI , March 16 .- All recoun tions are now conch t is to leave things as t expectations aroused for hat the Liberals would lo d subsequently that the ( he case of West Elgin Vest Huron and Ottawa, ally conceded that things they are.

E OLD DRESSES NE Dyes the Simplest and

Way of Home Dying. reat Superiority Over All is of Home Dyeing—A Te kage Will Color From Pounds of Goods—Color Not Wash Out in Stron

the kind of dyes used. Dyes, if the simple di package are followed c special dyes for cotton a and mixed goods, as used for woolen, there chance of failure. Dyes are very sir ise, and by using a stick while in the dye bath, of soiling the hands. For and fastness no oth hether for home use or equal the Diamond. discoveries are used in they are guaranteed and fastest of all know solid colors will not gest soapsuds, nor exposed to the sunli nd Dyes once, and o make old and faded ns, coats, etc.,

> TING IN PHILIPPI March 15.-An official of ila says that 500 insi killed t Balinao. Troo to the relief of the garr