

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates that were submitted to the Legislative Assembly yesterday have been very carefully drawn up. It is no easy matter to make a calculation of expenditure that will please everyone. A great many say that the Government must be economical, that they must spend less money and that they must keep taxes down. But when the critic comes to details he finds the business of retrenchment by no means so easy as he believed it to be. Improvements are wanted here, there and everywhere; necessary services must be kept in an efficient condition; and the interest on the public debt must be punctually paid.

A very considerable part of the expenditure is regulated by statute. This part of it cannot be meddled with. Shall we spend less on our roads and bridges? The economist is asked, No, that would hardly do. The fact is the country is continually wanting new stretches of road and new bridges; and the roads already opened must be kept in good repair. He, if he is thoughtful and intelligent, will see that as the development of the province depends upon its having roads and plenty of them it will hardly do to starve the road service. Then, how about education? Can the appropriation for education be cut down materially? Now that the cities contribute largely to the education of the children of the citizens the Government is chiefly concerned with the education of the children in the rural districts. Well, the schools must be kept up in those districts. People will not settle in the Province if they find that no provision or an insufficient provision has been made for the education of their children. It is well known that one of the chief inducements for settlers to make this Province their home is the certainty that provision is made for the elementary education of every child born within its limits. It will not do just now, at any rate, to cripple our system of public education. Something may be done in the matter of cutting down salaries, but not so much as a good many people imagine. The Government must make ample provision for the administration of justice and for the enforcement of law. The prosperity of the Province in a great measure depends upon its maintaining the character it has earned for being a law-abiding and law-respecting country; and the laws cannot be enforced unless good men and plenty of them are employed to enforce them. The Government might lessen its grants to public institutions, charities and hospitals, but the saving effected would not be large and retrenchment in these directions would not be popular or for the good of the Province.

We think that we have said enough to show the reader that it is not so easy or so practicable or prudent to cut down the expenses of government as many people who do not think a great deal about what they say, or inquire very closely into the working of the Government, imagine. This province is in a peculiar position. It is the youngest of the provinces of the Dominion. It has vast resources, but nearly all of them are only in the first stage of development. It is the interest and the duty of the Government to give those who are building up the Province every possible facility to do their work. To do this requires the expenditure of large sums of money, but the expenditure, though it will pay in the end, will produce no immediate or direct return. Is the Government for that reason to call a halt in the work of development? Is it to refuse to open up this or that section of the Province and to give those who settle in it the advantages they expect and require, because some years may elapse before that section yields a return for the money spent upon it? We do not think so. The policy which the present Government and previous Governments have pursued has been a wise one. They did not measure their expenditure by the present revenue producing power of the Province. They saw that the Province has a great future before it, and they considered it good policy to a certain extent to draw upon that future. They did not look upon that as an indication of bad management if the year's revenue did not balance the year's expenditure. They considered it good economy to increase the Province's revenue-producing power, and the event will, we are quite satisfied, prove that their policy was the best one that under the circumstances could be pursued.

This policy, we are free to admit, has its dangers and its temptations, and the present Government are showing that they are not deaf to the dictates of caution and prudence. But it can be enterprising without being reckless, and progressive without being extravagant. The Government which is able to make an intelligent estimate of the capabilities of the Province and which will regulate its financial policy according to that estimate is the one under which it will surely and steadily advance on the road to prosperity.

Dr. Thomas McDavid, of St. Paul, is paying British Columbia's Capital a visit.

THE WRONG WORD.

We hear a great deal about "coercion" in these days, and those who use the word wish to be understood that the people coerced are necessarily badly used. If a man is coerced to vote for a candidate whom he does not like like the coercion that is then used is tyrannical. But if a man is coerced or compelled to pay a debt, or to perform the conditions of a bargain, or to fulfil an agreement which he has voluntarily entered into the coercion is good, and necessary; in fact society cannot get along without it. In such cases the compulsion is not generally called "coercion." If the word coercion as it is used in connection with the Manitoba school question means merely that the Government of Manitoba is to be forced to do what the province has voluntarily, in the most solemn and the most binding of all agreements, covenanted to do, no one would dream of saying that the coercer deserves to be blamed or reproached. But though this is really the case the word is used as if the attempt were being made to compel Manitoba to do what the province has not bound itself to do—as if force was being used unnecessarily and unjustifiably.

When a judge declares that a man must pay the sum which he has bound himself by a note of hand to pay, no one says that there is anything wrong in the coercion which he threatens, or, if he decides that a contractor must act up to the contract he has entered into or he must pay damages, no one dreams of condemning the judge as a tyrant because he coerces the contractor. It must, then, be admitted that it altogether depends on how coercion is applied whether it is an act of tyranny or a justifiable and a necessary use of power. By the way in which the word "coercion" is used by the opponents of the Government it might be supposed that it invariably signifies an abuse of authority. But it does not. When it is used to describe what is done when an individual is forced to do what it is his duty to do and what he ought to have done without the use of force, moral or physical, it is either misapplied or it conveys the idea that the compulsion used was legitimate and necessary. Those who understand the Manitoba school question know that it is both mean and dishonest to apply the word "coercion" in a reproachful sense to the proceedings which the Government have taken in that matter.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The Boston Commercial Advertiser, commenting upon the question, "Has the newspaper lost its moral sense?" selected for discussion by the Nineteenth Century Club, says: "This is much too sweeping a query. It would be quite sensible to ask if the bar or the medical profession or the great body of instructors in our institutions of learning had lost their 'moral sense.' There are corrupt lawyers, dishonest physicians and depraved school teachers. But no intelligent person thinks of challenging the morality of their professions because of this fact. It is equally irrational to utter broad charges against the profession of journalism."

There are many newspapers which are conducted on vicious lines, which habitually sacrifice truth to sensationalism, and which come as close to positive indecency in relating and distorting the events of the day as they can venture without incurring the penalties of the law. But these deliberate offenders, taken together, constitute only a small minority of the total number. And in at least nine cases out of ten their conduct ultimately discover that salaciousness and mendacity are far less profitable than cleanliness, accuracy and faithful public service. The newspapers which exist with unimpaired vitality and influence for decade after decade are those that stand for the better sentiment of the American people, that pay special attention to the interests of the home, and that consistently uphold the enforcement of law and the obligations of morality.

What the Commercial Advertiser says of the newspapers of the United States is also true of the newspapers of Canada. The fittest survive. The sensational and scurrilous journals either die or reform. The Canadian public will not tolerate for any length of time a paper whose sole stock in trade is indecency or scurrility. The Advertiser asserts that "the press is to-day more potent in moulding public opinion than any other agency;" and it quotes the Rev. Robert S. McArthur as saying that the newspaper "is a necessity of modern civilization;" that it "is the public school of the millions, the academy, the university, the theological seminary." The Advertiser declares that "this is undeniable." Is it?

NEWCASTLE, March 21.—Early this morning fire broke out and almost destroyed the Chandler block, causing a loss of \$25,000. Ten businesses are burned out. This is the second disastrous fire for this town inside of two months. The insurance is light.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The firm of Haines, Luedeking & Co., manufacturers agents, have assigned with liabilities of about \$35,000.

HALIFAX, March 21.—At a meeting of Liberals of this city Benjamin Russell, Q.C., and Michael E. Keefe were nominated as their candidates.

LINDSAY, March 21.—The inquest on the body of James Agnew, brutally murdered here on Tuesday night, was opened last night and adjourned until Monday, after some evidence had been tendered to connect the lad Carney, prisoner, with the crime, but by no means conclusively.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Matsqui Dyke Improvements—Mining Development at Similkameen—Operations at Alberni.

Nanaimo's Sewerage Improvements—Works on Mudge Island—Business at Vancouver.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 20.—At a mass meeting called by petition to the mayor to-night, the following resolution was passed: Moved by Colonel Faulk Warren, seconded by J. C. McLagan, and Resolved that we, the citizens of Vancouver assembled, express approbation of the policy adopted by Hon. J. H. Turner and his colleagues, in declining the proposal made by the promoters of the British Pacific railway, as embraced in the correspondence recently laid before the house, which, if accepted to, must have ended in financial disaster to the province.

Further, this meeting desires to impress upon the government its belief that British Columbia is not in a position to bear increased financial burdens in the way of taxation and any attempt to make to enlarge the burdens already being carried by the taxpayers will prove to be detrimental to the interests of the province.

Jack Ellwell, of Ducks, was in this city on Monday and Tuesday in connection with the deal being made by the Swan Lake Mining and Development Company and a Scotch syndicate. Mr. Craven is expected to arrive here about the middle of April.

Messrs. Wright and Pelly have located the Close Call and Old Tom on the point of the arm of Okanagan lake. These two ledges are probably the most promising prospects that have been struck about here. The quartz is similar to that from which Mr. Jordan's \$85 assay, being a galena and copper-bearing rock carrying gold. The ledges are from six to eight feet wide. Four men are now working on the claims and the owners expect to report very shortly.

The municipality of Spallumcheen has thus far displayed commendable enterprise and progress in the matter of reclaiming waste lands. In addition to the proposed scheme of extending the Deep Creek ditch to Okanagan lake and thus draining the Greenhouse and Kettle meadows, the municipality is now draining a large area of swamp lands by the clearing out and straightening of Bennett creek.

MIDWAY.

(From the Advance.)

R. L. Casston of Keremeos paid Midway a visit on Wednesday, and passed on to Rossland and Trail. He goes to Rossland to arrange for supplying fuel to the camps, and will commence driving as soon as the trail is in a fit condition to pass over it and there is some fuel along the route.

The people of this section are deeply interested in the reports being circulated to the effect that the Canadian Pacific, of Michigan City, is constructing a boat at Wenatchee to ply on the Okanagan river between Osoyoos lake and the Columbia. The boat will be able to navigate the Okanagan during the lower stages of the water, and will be fitted up with a pumping apparatus, designed to pump sand and gravel up from the bed of the stream and to be used for placer mining.

It is reported that Mr. E. J. Hickey has taken for himself the Seattle claim on the north fork of Kettle river, owned by Mr. R. Clark, who it will be remembered refused last summer to bond the claim to Mr. Hickey for the sum of \$8,000. By many it is looked upon as a similar case of claim jumping to that on the Roderick Dhu, but it is not as yet known upon what grounds Mr. Hickey bases his claim. The Seattle is a very valuable property and therefore will not be readily given up by its owner.

Captain Adams will operate the Mount Adams mine in the Slokan district this summer, and will ship ore to the smelter from there. The mine is owned by Adams claims will soon be joined to the list of shippers from that district.

Word comes of a remarkably good find of free gold quartz on the south side of the Kettle river, between Midway and Rock creek, the discoverer being Mr. W. E. Conkle.

Large bodies of ore are known to exist at the head of Curlew and San Poil creeks, but whether of high or low grade has not yet been determined. Work will soon be started on the Cordick claim in Summit camp, as Captain Adams has Mr. Cordick, after whom the claim is named, on the way out to the East, who will put a force of men to work as soon as he arrives. A shaft 60 feet deep was sunk on the Cordick last fall, and this will be carried to a greater depth, the bottom of the ledge proven by crosscuts and drifts.

There is some talk of the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Company bringing in diamond drills this summer to prospect their properties recently bonded in Greenwood and other camps.

The locators of the Le Fleur claim on Fourth of July creek are quietly developing the property and are taking out some very rich looking ore. The ledge is some eight to ten feet wide, traced for a long distance, and the ore has been found to contain silver varying from 20 to 100 ounces to the ton, and from 10 to 50 per cent. copper, with some gold.

C. L. Thomet and R. Wood have just let a contract for the sinking of a 75 foot shaft, 5x7 feet, on their North Star claim in Long Lake camp, to J. C. Miley. This work, added to that already done, will develop the property to a depth of 92 feet. The North Star, which is upon the same vein as the Gold Drop, located about twelve months ago, is a particularly promising property. The ore runs well, and is shown in the body of soft, silty sandstone, and is of a high grade, and wherever exposed oxidized. The owners have also let another contract for the running of a tunnel 100 feet long upon their Lake View claim, which when completed will prove the claim for a distance of 135 feet, as a 25-foot tunnel was run last fall. The

be shipped here without delay. It will be put into operation on Mudge Island. The municipal council have withdrawn the advertisement inviting tenders for the preparation of a sewerage plan for the city. It is the intention to make several alterations in the specifications, which may take a few weeks to complete.

It is reported that Dunsmuir's East Wellington colliery, of which W. Chardler is overseer, has struck eight feet of coal in the level running from No. 3 shaft down the valley. The coal at present is somewhat soft, but is expected to harden as it opens up.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, president of the Consolidated Mineral Hill (Alberni) Company, has left for Alberni. He intends to immediately put on a full gang of men and push the work of development with the utmost dispatch. Adam Ross, for many years connected with the Wellington collieries, will have charge of the work.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Jim Cameron, who returned Monday from a prospecting trip on the west side of Okanagan lake, reports having made a good find, and judging from the samples he shows he has struck it rich. Messrs. Hooper and Creight have gone into camp on the commonage near Mr. Birnie's ranch on the west side of Long lake. They intend prospecting in that vicinity, some very promising ledges having been located thereabouts.

The Vernon Gun Club are advertising in Washington and California, pending for live mountain quail for breeding purposes.

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lake View is located upon the west side of Long Lake, and is the claim from which the fine specimens of telluride ore were taken which caused so much comment last year, as it was understood to be the first instance on record in which in Canada this metal had been found in its pure state.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Sentinel.)

Robert Stevenson, well known as the principal figure in the Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company, of Granite Creek, in the Similkameen country, came in on Tuesday morning. During his stay in the East he completely reorganized the Stevenson Company into what is henceforth to be known as the Granite Creek Mining Co., Ltd. This company has been registered under the Dominion joint stock companies act, with a capital stock of \$150,000, subscribed by Eastern Canadian capitalists. Last year something like \$24,000 was spent on the property and the first monitor will be turned on in good pay gravel May 1, and by July 2 two more will be in operation. There is abundant water of the ledges is ample. The gravel is well mixed with sand, very free and easy to work, so that the returns for this year are expected to pay 50 per cent. on the investment.

Shuswap merchants report very favorably on the number of furs secured so far, and as the Shuswap are just returning from their hunting grounds they expect to be busy for the next few weeks.

MINING IN OKANAGAN.

Important Ledges of Gold Bearing Quartz in the Vicinity of Vernon—Five of the Principal Groups.

(From the Vernon News.)

Within the past few weeks, to the west of the city, small ledges of comparatively high grade gold bearing quartz have been discovered, carrying gold from surface assays of from \$10 to \$166 per ton. The general direction of the ledges is northeast and southwest; dip to the northwest. The formation runs north-west and southeast and dip to the northeast. To the south of the city granite is the country rock; coming north, belts of schist and slate are encountered, with blow-outs of lime formation.

The principal group of claims are the Bon Diable, the Swan Lake, the Larkin, Camp Lefroy and Camp Morden. The Bon Diable is situated on the B X ranch and is owned by Messrs. Costerton and Simmons. Large blowouts of grey quartz, mineralized with iron pyrites and carrying free gold in quantities of from \$6 to \$8, are met with on all the claims of this group. Two shafts, one fifteen and the other twenty-five feet, have been sunk, but the most development has been done by the B X creek in cutting through an immense ledge of grey quartz, which assays \$8 per ton.

The Swan Lake group consists of some seven claims situate to the east of Swan lake and owned by the Swan Lake Mining and Development Co., of which Mr. W. J. Armstrong was the organizer. A large belt of gold-bearing quartz, assaying from \$1 to \$13 on the surface, cuts through the group, northeasterly. A shaft forty feet deep has been sunk. The Larkin group, now being prospected by Messrs. McLennan, McArthur and Brown, is situate close to Larkin station and is similar in formation to the Swan Lake group. Assays from \$6 to \$8.

The Lefroy group is situate on the west side of Swan Lake. The formation is slate, the ledges small but heavily mineralized with iron and copper pyrites and carrying gold. Mr. Shook was the first locator of this group, and for the past two weeks has been in partnership with G. Milligan and G. Howard engaged in opening up the ledge. The ledge is apparently about two feet wide and assays from \$1 to \$10 in gold. An assay from a large piece of float found on this claim was \$166 in gold. Whether this claim came from the claim on the hill above has yet to be decided.

Camp Morden is situate on the point between Okanagan lake and the East Arm. The first claim was located last week by Mr. Morden. The ledge is six to eight feet wide and carries galena and gold. Assays \$10 in gold and \$54 in silver.

We have no intention of endeavoring to create a boom, but we wish to show our readers that the prospects about the city are good and fully justify development work to the utmost of your powers. One encouraging feature is that free gold in size up to that of a small pea has been found on the different localities, and in all cases the larger proportion of gold in assays has been free milling.

The following claims have been recorded since the 1st of the month: Commonage—Aberdeen, Howard & Appleton; Countess, Howard & Appleton; Mackie, L. Y. Birnie.

Four miles N.E. of Vernon—Maid of Erin, J. H. Johnson; Pleasant View, John Erickson.

B X Creek—Hadden Treasure, W. L. Simmons; Alexandria, G. H. Meakin; Star of India, Wm. C. Bate; Cynthia, F. McGowan.

Camp Lefroy—Busby, F. H. Latimer; Clarion, F. M. Kirby; Bon-Ton, F. M. Kirby; Babel, F. H. Latimer; Trinity, F. H. Barnes; Big D, H. F. Dennison; Blue Jay, F. H. Latimer.

Larkin—King Bee, McLellan & McArthur; King of the Forest, McLellan & McArthur.

Camp Morden—Morning Glory, A. E. Morden. Seventeen miners' licenses have been taken out since March.

TORONTO, March 21.—Stories continue to come in showing the unprecedented severity of the storm on Thursday night, and the extraordinary demoralization of the railway traffic. A few lines are beginning to be cleared now, but it will be days before the normal conditions are restored. Trains have been despatched from the city with provisions for the snowed-up passengers at different points as well as for the great gangs of men who are clearing the snow.

St. Johns, March 21.—The attached men of the Royal School of Infantry who refused to do fatigue duty have been found guilty of mutiny by a court-martial. The duty objected to was that of shovelling snow, and the offence is a character punishable by two years imprisonment. Such severe punishment is not, however, likely to be enforced.

The tug Belle, of New Westminster, arrived yesterday, and left for Moodyville last evening with the schooner Queen City in tow.

PNYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McCORMACK & SON, 528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pnyny-Pectoral is most valuable. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to take. It is a medicine with no harmful ingredients, and I can safely recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine." LAURENCE BROS., 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors MONTREAL.

Behold The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use. WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA. VICTORIA, B.C. BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession. GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR. Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, Yeast or Salt required. GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL and CHIT RICE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAPE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Pessman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine until the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" are stamped on the medical testimony and companies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. BAYNEFORD, 32 Great Russell Street, London, Sold at all Chemists, 2s. 6d. per bottle.

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MANITOBA The Remedial Reading Act tracte Thirty-Nine Hours Sitting (From Our Own OTTAWA, March House of Comm March 18, will be parliamentary his not concluded at The house had for session for 33 hours sitting was not marked incident. The French floor at 4 o'clock a In the early hours modore Welsh con gallery by going ro sleepy members. A lieu who spoke for st on the floor. I and came down w worthy speech was the new Brit mem He talked against nounced his intent The debate prog noon when Sir D floor. Great inter his speech. He anted the Catholic Rivier district. H recent mission to had undertaken a Governor-General, Dominion govern the part of Mr. Gre every disposition ity fairly and had coming conference see the second read unanimously, snip ciple. He did not ing would be neces Mr. Metcalf, of the House with his first cause of all Martin. Love was phase of life. More Canada. The was and Eve, when at came between the highly eulogized S The Liberals had, b for not being in L arm into the lung came over here to plivers of the Brits. Hon. E. G. Prior ward, many spee claimed that the schi critical test at it. He was glad to say his city were in favo the Catholic minori British fair play and ed England for stand ple in the Victoria e Mr. Davin who h opposed to the bill for it. Mr. Mills' s him that the gover At three o'clock a to the debate by Mr. raised the point that 1890 was non-existen recalled by the cons 1892. He moved t the debate after se spoken. Hon. Mr. the absurdity of conation. Then M McGillivray got int cation over the alle the latter in the Nor At four minutes day morning the called on Mr. McGil result being as foll Years—Allan, Bal nett, Bernier, Borden Bowers, Bowman, B near, Calvin, Canoro Carroll, Casselein, C ardi, Casey, Charbonn chard, Boyd, Boyle, B Davies, Dawson, Edie Featherstone, Elliot, Frigon, Gibson, Gilma Guay, Harwood, Hen nes, Landerkin, Lange Leduc, Legris, Lister, Lunn, Macdonell, Mac Gillivray, MacIntyre, Carthy, McGregor, Mc Shane, Martin, Mignat Mitchell, Mulock, O'Perry, Prefontaine, Pr Rosamond, Sanborn, Somerville, Sproule, Tarr, Tupper, Wilson and Yeo. Tot Nays—Amyot, Ange Beausoleil, Bell, Ber chard, Boyd, Boyle, B verness), (Argyll, (Sir John), Carpen A.), Chesney, C worth, Cochran, C north, Davin, Davi ners, Dely, Dickey Dyer, Earle, Fairbairn, Grenville), Ferguson Frchette, Fremont, Grandin, Grant, (S Haggar, Haslam, Ha chins, Ingram, Ives, Kaulbach, Kenny yin (Sir Hector), Lepine, Lippe, Ma Macdonell (Alboma), Allister, Melhorn, Donald (Victoria), tou), McDonnell (C ray, McGreevy, Melner Kay, McLean, Kines Leod, Mara, Marshall, Miller Mills (Annapolis Rip, Onimet, Patterson Powell, Pritham, Pri Robillard, Robinson, R das), Ross (Lisgar), Rye tario), Stairs, Stanger, Tisdale, Tupper (Sir G C. H.), Turcotte, V (Henry), Walker, W the government ma Seven Liberals voted a er's amendment, viz., Beausoleil, Vallan Angers, Devlin and D Smith and Mr. Rowa Messrs. Dennison, Sor were absent. The Spe and three Conservati Fonthill, Souther on vacant. This accou membership of the bo When the motion reading was put, Tupper and Mr. it, carried on the sa several members c with the result that Year, 112; nays, 94-jority, 18.