LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Debate on the Budget Concluded and House in Committee of Supply.

Interesting Evidence of Progress Afforded by Several Changes in the Appropriations.

MONDAY, April 4.

The house was opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. Speer.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

In answer to a question by Mr. Higgins, Hon. Col. Baker stated that the government is in communication with its agents with a view to obtaining the necessary information for carrying out the intentions of the Cattle act to the best interests of the provence.

In answer to a question by Mr. Semlin as to how many of the civil service officials are required to give bonds, Hon. Col. Baker stated: "The Civil Service act requires every person appointed to any office or employment of public trust or wherein he is concerned in the collection, receipt, disbursement or expenditure of any public money to give security. Officers who have not yet given bonds are Dr. Bodington, Messrs. J R. Martin, L. V. Cuppage, W. G. Paxton, F. W. Vallean, W. F. McCulloch, J. D. Wells and James Porter, whose applications for guarantee are under consideration of the guarantee company."

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Helmcken closed the debate on the estimates. He had noticed in particularly the speech of Mr. Vedder when that gentleman said something against the city of Victoria that the senior member for Vancouver had said "hear, hear." Mr. Helmcken deprecated exceedingly the introduction of sectional feeling and hoped it would be the last time it would be heard in the house. In saying that he was sure that the members of the house would do their duty to the best of their ability, he spoke of the good work done by the pioneer legislators in the early days of the colony. The government were entitled to a great deal of credit for bringing the erection of the new parliament buildings to a successful issue. Turning to the Yukon bill he said it was a matter of regret that the construction of the road was delayed, though he was not in a position to criticize the action of the Senate. Still he trusted that the local government would take the matter up in some way and though he did not know what direction assistance would take, he hoped that a satisfactory solution would be reached by some action between the two governments. He would not take up the time of the house very long. In spite of the criticisms of the opposition they had not shown him any reason for not supporting the government. If the opposition had the good of the province at heart they would assist in bringing forward such measures as would assist in every way the benefit of the province.

This closed the debate and on motion the Speaker left the chair and the house went into committee of supply, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On Mr. Sword wanting to know the explanation of the increase in the department of mines, the Hon. Col. Baker explained that it had been necessary to raise the salary of Provincial Mineralogist from $3,000 to $4,000, as it was impossible to get a good man for such an important position at a less salary.

On vote 14, there was an item of $2,400 for public works engineer upon which Mr. Semlin wanted information. The Premier explained that it was considered necessary to have a skilled man of this kind who could be sent round to various parts of the province to report on and look after the necessary roads and trails.

Hon. Mr. Martin supplemented this by pointing out that such a man would save the province thousands of dollars to look after. On vote 24, stipendiary magistrates, Mr. Sword wanted to know whether it really was necessary to have a stipendiary magistrate at Chilliwack. Would not two justices of the peace act just as well?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that it had been decided to make the appointment out of consideration for the district as it certainly was a long way between Chilliwack and Westminster, the nearest place where there was a stipendiary magistrate.

The Leader of the Opposition in referring to vote 26, for provincial police, said he noted that there was an increase in the salary of the superintendent of provincial police to $165. He did not question the superintendent's ability, but thought that the province had about reached the extent of its ability in finances.

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that Mr. Hussey was not paid one cent too much. That gentleman was not only superintendent of police, but was also inspector of jails, a position that in other provinces was separate. Mr. Hussey was being most efficient work as every one must admit when they say how well he administered criminal matters.

Mr. Semlin had not meant to question Mr. Hussey's ability, but he thought that other parts of the province should not be neglected. He saw nothing on the estimates for example for a constable at Ashcroft.

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that the amount for constables stipulated no particular place but was a lump sum. Mr. Semlin might rest assured that if there was a constable necessary at Ashcroft one would be appointed. The representation for a constable was already before the superintendent, who was enquiring into the matter. On the item for superintendent for the juvenile reformatory Mr. Helmcken said he understood that the boys at the present reformatory were not being taught, and he was of opinion that something should be done in that direction, and if there was to be a reformatory that arrangements should be made to teach them trades. The reformatory too should not be attached to the jail.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that it had always been the intention that the boys should be taught and it was with that partly in view that the superintendent had been appointed. He had understood that the boys were being instructed at certain hours. Mr. Helmcken might rest assured that the matter would be inquired into.

Hon. Col. Baker was quite of Mr. Helmcken's view that the reformatory should not be attached to the jail, but that there should be a regular industrial school.

Mr. Higgins was of opinion that a committee of the house should visit the reformatory and see how it was conducted.

Mr. Vedder objected that the clerk of the county court at Chilliwack had too small a salary. He said that gentleman had spoken to him about having more work to do and requested him to speak about it.

Mr. Kellie too objected that the constable and mining recorder at Nakusp was only getting $73 a month.

Mr. Eberts replied that the government were not forgetting that gentleman at Nakusp as they would see when the proper time came. As to the complaint of Mr. Vedder, the clerk at Chilliwack, this was the first intimation that the government had that he was overworked. If he was underpaid the government would see that the matter was rectified. At the same time if Mr. Vedder had done his duty he would have brought before the government the representation made to him.

When the yearly vote for the contingent fund for the legislature was reached the Premier remarked that this included the restaurant carried on for the members during the session. His own view was that the restaurant should be carried on as it was at Ottawa and other places, the members paying for what they got. The vote might be passed, however, and the government would see what they could do before next session.

Vote 67 was reached when the house rose for recess a little before six o'clock.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Vedder—To ask the Provincial Secretary if the further orders in council referred to in section A of the rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Dyking Act, 1897, as published in the Gazette of 9th Sept., 1897, have been issued to any of the dyking districts in existence; if so, to which?

Mr. Semlin—To ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: Has the Kaslo & Slocan railway selected all the lands they have a right to under their charter?

AFTER RECESS.

The house resumed committee of supply in the evening, and when votes were reached in aid of resident physicians.

Mr. Kellie expressed himself as desirous of doing away with this aid altogether. No amendment was moved, however, and the items passed.

Mr. Adams suggested that some provision be made for a resident physician at Quesnelle Forks and the Premier promised to consider the matter.

When the votes on repairs on government buildings, Vancouver, was reached, the Premier stated in answer to Mr. Williams, that provision would be made in the supplementaries for fixing up the grounds around the buildings.

TUESDAY, April 5.

The estimates were put through the third reading and agreed to by the legislature yesterday after a short discussion on similar amendments to the two moved in committee the previous night. The provincial voters' bill and several private bills were advanced a stage or two before adjournment was reached at six o'clock.

The house opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. Speer.

REPORT.

The railway committee reported the preamble of the Portland & Stikine Railway bill.

The report was received.

REPORT ON SUPPLY.

On motion of the Premier the report on supply was received and the estimates as passed in committee were read a first time.

On the second reading Mr. Semlin moved on resolution 10 "Salaries department of mines," that the item of salary for secretary be struck out.

This was lost on division of 14 to 9 as follows:

For—Messrs. Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Williams, Semlin, Cotton and Graham—9.

Against—Messrs. Huff, Smith, Baker, Turner, Martin, Adams, Higgins, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, and McGregor—14.

On resolution 40, "Administration of Justice—salaries administrative staff Nanaimo jail," Dr. Walkem said that the sheriff of Nanaimo occupied the anomalous position of sheriff and constable and as such was better paid than the superintendent of police. He wanted the sheriff to be placed on a regular stipend as sheriff and another man appointed as constable. He hoped this would be done in the supplementary estimates.

When resolution 334, for the salary of the Agent-General in London was reached, Mr. Semlin moved to strike out the item. He claimed that unless the work had increased wonderfully during the past year there was nothing to justify keeping up the office in London. When the office had first been created he had thought that it would have obviated the necessity of the finance minister going to London in connection with loans. However, it had not and it would be better to abolish the office.

The Premier was very sorry that the leader of the opposition had again taken up the question and endeavored to do away with the office of the Agent-General. One would imagine from Mr. Semlin's remarks that the office was only established when Mr. Vernon was appointed, while as a fact it had been in existence for years before that under the charge of Mr. Beeton, a gentleman who had given his time and services and had even paid out money out of his own pocket to a considerable amount beyond his allowance as it was a labor of love with him to forward the welfare of British Columbia. But even Mr. Beeton was attacked yearly in the house by anonymous persons through the members who had foolishly listened to their grumblings. He had stated enough on the preceding night to show the enormous amount of work done in the office and in proportion there was very much more work done in the British Columbia office than in that of the High Commissioner for Canada. It was perhaps true that some years back there had been difficulty in obtaining printed pamphlets in the Agent-General's office, but that was not Mr. Vernon's fault. It arose from the fact that he could not be supplied fast enough with books and pamphlets. Now, however, that was all remedied. Mr. Semlin had said that there could be very little work at the Agent-General's office unless it had greatly increased. The work had enormously increased for in the first two months of this year over 800 letters were received and had to be answered and in addition to the correspondence thousands of pamphlets and reports had to be sent out and information given to hundreds of callers. He believed in keeping up the office thoroughly. It must be remembered that the province besides the allowance paid neither the clerks nor for the rent. The Premier positively asserted and knew that the office was well conducted and his information was at least as good as any that had been obtained by anyone else. It was most important at this time to have an office in London, for the eyes of the world were on British Columbia and the province should be ready in the capital of the Empire to look after British Columbia interests and give information on the spot. As to the complaints that it was said were made as to the way the office was conducted, the Premier said that if there was anyone who was at the London office and could not get information there or was not civilly treated, why did not those people come or write their complaints to the government. It is evident from their not doing so that there was no truth in the statements. He could assert positively that the office in London was well conducted and was looked upon in London as such. He believed that the people of the province would not be in favor of doing away with an office which was doing such good work for the province.

Mr. Vedder said that if the government wished to get at the truth of the information chance to do this, as he intended to move they might appoint a committee and he would give them the names of his informants.

Dr. Walkem would give Mr. Vedder a chanceto do this, as he intended to move for a committee of the house to investigate the charges that had been made by Mr. Macpherson, and when that committee sat any witness which Mr. Vedder could produce would get a hearing. It was very evident that the opposition intended this amendment as a useful plank in a flimsy platform. He used the word "flimsy" because the opposition appeared to be always erecting platforms which required rebuilding. This vote no doubt would be made to do duty at the forthcoming election and as it was used with some effect in South Nanaimo in 1894 he purposed justifying his vote at once. Whatever objections might have existed against this expenditure, he thought that day had passed. An Agent-General was extremely necessary at this time and that person should be one well posted in every detail in connection with the province. In Mr. Vernon we had such an officer. He hoped that when the opposition discussed this subject on a public platform they would not only state their own views, but place the converse truthfully before the public. It was very well to appeal to vulgar ideas, oneof which was that all Mr. Vernon had to do was "the "ladida." As hee said before, the position should be occupied by a gentlemen capable of occupying a social position in keeping with the office. Mr. Vernon was eminintly fitted for it. Not only was he a gentleman in every sense of the word but his long occupation of the lands and works department gave him a thorough knowledge of every part of the province. In choosing a person to fill that office the government could not have selected a better—and though it might be charged that his selection was a kind of regard for past services but his qualifications more than balanced matters in this respect. Another reason for the keeping up of the position was that he could give good advice to those who in seeking to reach the Yukon imagined that with a certain sum they could reach Vancouver and from there it was but a few hours' walk. Should people of that description not be warned we would be overrun with a swarm of waifs and impecunious persons which would lead up to a very undesirable state of things.

Mr. Kennedy objected to the office along the general lines followed by Mr. Semlin.

Major Mutter thought it would not only be a fatal action to do away with the office but it would be stultifying the previous action of the house. Accusations had been made against the present occupant of that office but not one single iota of those accusations had been proven. It had been said that the Agent-General for Canada sould represent the province, but he did not believe that it could represent the province as well as a provincial agent could.

Mr. Semlin's amendment was voted down on the following division:

For—Messrs. Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Vedder, Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham and Kellie—11.

Against—Messrs. Huff, Smith, Mutter, Baker, Turner, Martin, Adams, Higgins, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Vryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden and McGregor—17.

There were no more amendments moved and the resolutions were read a third time and agreed to.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Provincial Elections Act Amendment bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The Attorney-General remarked that in reference to the request that some speedy method of an elector changing his name from one district in which he had been registered to another district in which he was now living, it had been decided to incorporate such a clause in the Redistribution bill, and therefore he would ask that the bill now before the committee should be allowed to go through in its present form. In reference to the clause proposed to be placed in the Redistribution bill, the tenor of it was that if a voter had registered in one district and went to live in another one, he could, after living two months in the new district, have his name changed at once from the one district to the other on receiving a certificate that his name was struck off the list on which he was formerly registered.

In section 4, which validates applications to be placed on the voters' lists, made on the old forms the Attorney-General put in an amendment to the effect that the two months during which applicants' names must be on the probationary list, should date from the time these applications were received.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

ARROWHEAD & KOOTENAY.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Arrowhead & Kootenay Ry. bill, Dr. Walkem in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Higgins and with the consent of Mr. Kellie, who had charge of the bill, an amendment was put in changing the time limit under which the road must be constructed from "five" to "three" years.

Mr. Macpherson moved an amendment prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese on the works.

Mr. Hunter did not consider the amendment a wise one, especially at the present time, when the delicate condition of affairs in the Orient was remembered. Besides, it was not right to couple the Japanese with the Chinese, for the Japanese Empire was well up among the civilized nations of the world.

The Premier agreed with Mr. Hunter that at the present time any action against the Japanese might help to complicate affairs for the whole nation since Japan had just been admitted by Great Britain to the most favored nation treatment. It was very injudicious to do anything to complicate this and any position which the Dominion might wish to take in the same negotiations. He could not look on the Japanese in the same light as the Chinese. They were now coming very rapidly to the front in every form of civilization and besides as the Japs did not emigrate in hordes like the Chinese they were not liable to swamp the white population in any country they entered. Even if it were somewhat to our disadvantage we should not forget that we were a part of the Empire and give way so as to help the Dominion and the Empire.

The leader of the opposition in supporting the amendment said that it would be showing a proper duty to the Empire to be very careful what kind of people were allowed to populate the provinces. Therefore he did not believe in allowing either Japs or Chinese to swamp this portion of the Dominion.

Mr. Forster was prepared to admit the difference between the Japanese and Chinese, but he, like Mr. Semlin, thought there was danger that the emigration from Japan was sufficient to swamp the whites in this province.

Mr. Hunter, in reply to Mr. Forster, said that the government was by no means anxious to allow Japanese immigration, but in the face of the negotiations now in progress between the Empire and Japan and in view of the very delicate position of affairs in the Orient it would be very unwise to pass such legislation. As to the leader of the opposition, he had changed his position very much since the other day. Mr. Semlin had professed to wish to keep out the Japanese so as to give the preference to people of Eastern Canada and other portions of the Empire, but only the other day that gentleman had voted for a bill—the Master and Servant bill—aimed to keep out the immigration of workmen from Eastern Canada and had also spoken in favor of a railway to come in from the United States and carry away British Columbia trade to the country to the south.

Mr. Kennedy spoke in favor of the amendment, saying he knew cases where Japanese had taken the places of white workmen in Westminster.

Mr. Higgins spoke in favor of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Martin, who said he was speaking his own private views, stated that he opposed the amendment. He was not in favor of Mongolian immigration, but when they were allowed to come into the province it was very unfair not to allow them to make a living.

The amendment was carried.

On motion of Mr. Sword an amendment was inserted requiring $5,000 security to be given that the company would expend no less than $10,000 on the road before June 30, 1899.

On a question of privilege, Mr. Williams stated that in the return of the correspondence on the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke a letter from Mr. Tarte to Mr. Turner dated February 23, 1898, had been omitted. The letter had already been published in a Revelstoke paper.

The Premier replied that his own attention had been called to the fact to-day. He had handed in all the correspondence that had been given him by his secretary, but in some way the letter seemed to have been overlooked. However, he had already given directions to have it printed and it would be brought down.

The house went into committee on the North Star & Arrow Lake Railway bill, Mr. Macpherson in the chair.

The committee rose, reported the bill complete with amendments and the house adjourned.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Helmcken—Whereas negotiations were lately depending between the Dominion government, through its special representative, J. A. J. McKenna, Esquire, and the Provincial Government, touching the removal of the Indians from the Songees reserve, which were without result; and whereas it is highly desirable that negotiations should be resumed without delay, in order that the question may be definitely settled: Be it resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to communicate with the Dominion government, requesting that government to instruct its commissioner to proceed in accordance with the terms of the resolution of this house dated 28th January, 1896.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

Proceeding of Special Interest to Newspapermen Before Hon. Justice Drake.

A written judgment on the ex parte application of Mr. Duff to commit for contempt of court W. H. Ellis and C. H. Lugrin, of the Victoria Colonist, in connection with the Nest Egg Mining Company vs. the Canadian Rand Drill Company case, was handed down by Mr. Justice Drake yesterday morning as follows:

Mr. Duff, on behalf of the defendants, moved to commit Mr. W. H. Ellis, manager of the Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, and Mr. C. H. Lugrin, editor of the Daily Colonist, to jail for contempt of court in writing and publishing an item on the 19th of March, 1898, headed "A remarkable case—writ arising out of the illegal seizure of a mining plant." It was not denied that Mr. Ellis was the manager of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, or that Mr. Lugrin was the editor. It was also admitted that Mr. Ellis was the author of the item objected to. The court, especially the chancery division, has exercised a very strict hand over newspaper comment on cases which were before that court, and the principle which underlies the jurisdiction is that if anything is published which tends to excite prejudice against the parties to the litigation or their witnesses it is a contempt of court. Where a case is coming on for trial before a jury the possibility of prejudice is considerably increased. The point is shortly put Wright J in the Queen vs. Payne, 1896, 12 B 1: "In order to justify an application to the court the publication complained of must be calculated really to interfere with a fair trial, and if this is not the case the question does not arise whether the publication is so objectionable in its terms as to call for the interference of the court. If the publication is likely to interfere with the trial a second question arises, whether in such a case the jurisdiction ought to be exercised not so much for punishment as for prevention of similar conduct in the future." The paragraph complained of states that an action is pending and it then proceeds to give the writer's view of the plaintiff's rights in the action and alleges that certain facts which, if true, would indicate that the defendants were liable in the pending action. There is nothing more objectionable to the administration of justice or to the rights of litigants than that an action should be tried and decided by the press. As long as matters are merely in dispute between parties or after the judgment has been renedered newspaper comments are not subject to judicial curtail, but when parties have taken their disputes before the court for decision then it is highly improper to comment on the subject of the litigation. To say that the paragraph in question would not possibly prejudice the jury is, I think, going too far. Whether the jury will be prejudiced by it is a different question. If the paragraph is calculated to interfere with a fair trial then it is a contempt of court. In my opinion the paragraph in question falls within the above definition, but I am willing to believe that Mr. Ellis when he wrote the paragraph did so inadvertently and without considering the effect it might have, and in this view I think it will be sufficient to mark the court's opinion of the impropriety of his conduct by making him pay the costs of the motion between solicitor and client. As regards Mr. Lugrin, I may say he cannot escape responsibility by asserting that he did not see the objectionable paragraph and did not know of its appearance in the paper of which he is editor. As editor he is responsible, but under the circumstances that Mr. Ellis is the manager of the company and the author of the paragraph, it will be sufficient to dismiss the motion against him without costs.

The Full court has adjourned till next Thursday.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of Those Remaining in the Victoria Post Office on the Evening of March 31.

A—Rev. S. Agassiz, Acme Butter Factory, W. H. Allen, H. S. Allison, A. A. Anderson, Miss V. Anderson, A. J. Armstrong, H. W. Armstrong (3), G. J. Atkins, George Atkinson.

B—Jnô. Babbington, Geo. Balalda, Percival Barker (2), Frank Baylay (2), Harry Bennett (2), H. M. Birkenhead, Mrs. Bossie, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. Bourchier (2), Mrs. Booth, H. K. Borns, Thos. Bowerman, Hon. H. S. Brand (3), John Brigge, C. H. Bradbury, W. Brown, W. H. Brown, Geo. Brown, Jas. Burns, Edith Butler, H. Butcher.

C—Calhoun & Co., Mrs. Crause, Harry Calder, Miss E. Caesar, Peter Carlson, D. E. Carman, O. Carrure, McIver Campbell, Lieut. E. Campbell, John Campbell, Henry Chambers, R. S. Chesnut, Wm. Cheeseman, Capt. H. R. Cholmondeley, Miss L. Clement, Mrs. Clements, Mrs Clifton, J. Clarke, W. Clarke, Mrs. E. F. Cole, F. H. Coles, W. Cooke, Edw. A. Coffee (2), Geo. Coulter, Robt. Crawe, F. Crane, C. Crockett, S. K. Cutten.

D—Daley, Jas. J & Co., G. H. Dawson, T. M. Davidson, Desroches Expedition, Hermas Cur, A. Distaslo, G. R. Dickson, Thos. Dowswell (2).

E—John Enlund.

F—Jas. Fauset, George Falligan, O. S. Fletcher, Miss M. Fraser, Miss J. Fraser, C. Francis.

G—Paul Gaston, Mrs. Gaskell, Wilfred George, Mrs. D. Giffen, J. S. Gibson, Miss A. Goodwin, Chas. Goodwin, Wm. Grant, J. G. Greenwell, Geo. Grey, Miss H. E. Graves, A. D. Gring.

H—Mrs. N. F. Hagel, N. Harp, Miss Josie Hartney, Geo. Harron, H. A. Harvey, Jno. Harris, Herald & Johnson, A. W. Holmes, James Hodgins (3), H. Holland, T. G. Holt, Wm. Holmes, Miss M. Heughton, K. S. Hungerford, F. Hider, Miss M. E. Hevinon.

J—Robt. Jackson, J. B. Jackson, A. Chas. Jefferies, G. R. Johns, Walter Jones, W. A. Jowett.

K—Thos. Kelleher, A. Keith, F. W. King, A. Kobold, Robt. Knight.

L—W. Lamberton, H. E. Lacy, W. M. Lane, Miss Bertha Lane, Guy Lawrence, Walter Lawrence (2), Albert Leigh, F. T. Little, Alex. Lindley, Mrs. N. Lawry, Roger Loughney, John Luster.

M—Hy. Maille, C. E. Mallette, Walter Mackie (2), W. A. Maple, Mrs. Wm. Marden, Mrs. Marsden, T. Marcott, Mrs. Marshall, H. Marshall, Christian Maurer, Jas. Mathers, Mrs. H. Matheson, Miss M. Merriman, Mrs. Ned Metcalf, James Mitchel, Milwaukee Brewing Co., Milton & Webster, C. T. Mitchell, Mrs. J. E. Mills, Mrs. Guy H. Miles, J. Moore, Mr. Mortimer, A. E. Morgan, Chas. Morton, Dr. B. Morrison, Wm. Moth, Thos. Munro, Geo. Mulholland, Otto Muller, Mrs. A. C. Muir, Robt. Murphy.

Mc—Geo. McBean & Co., Mrs. McAllister, Jno. P. McConnell, G. McGachern, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. A. McDonald, J. M. McDonald, F. McDonald, Jas. McDonald, J. P. McDonald, D. McKinnon, Mrs. McKean, Wm. McKinnon, M. A. McKenzie, Jas. McLoughlin, Mrs. McMahon.

N—A. Nelson, Chas. E. Newby (2), R. W. Nevill, Mary Newetty, Mr. Nochol, J. Nicol, Jno. Nicholson, F. Nicholl, Mrs. Nicols.

O—John Ogilvie, E. M. O'Brien, Mrs. Oliver.

P—Chas. Palmer, W. J. Paterson, O. C. Peck, Perry & Duncan, W. F. Pitzer, Mrs. Pleace, Jas. Passner, Walter Porter, Mrs. M. Posner (2).

Q—Jas. Quadras.

R—Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Regus, Retorant Dept. Mngr., Josiah Reed, Miss I. Reid, R. L. Rinsey, C. H. Bicker, Harry M. Ritner, J. Robson, Miss Lena Robbins, Duncan Robertson, Miss Nellie Robertson, Mrs. F. Rounsefell, Emma F. Ross, Chas. Rutherford (2), John Rumble.

S—Thomas Scott, Miss J. Harris—care of Shaw D., J. Shott, M. H. Sinclair, Geo. E. Smith, G. H. Smith, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Wm. Smyth, Miss M. L. Smith, J L. Spitzenberger, Mrs. D. Spooner, P. N. Spencer, T. L. Stephenson, Mrs. C. L. Stebbins, A. S. G. Stewart, Miss Sutherland, J. H. Sullivan, H. Snebling, J. B. St. Thomant.

T—E. T. Taylor, Miss L. Taylor, Herbert H. Thompson, Frank Twichell.

W—Wm. Wadsworth, T. T. Walkenshaw (2), F. J. Walker, A. E. Waterhouse, J. Welsh, Shultz West, Miss, T. L. White, Mrs. H. E. White, Jas. Wilkinson, Herbert Wilson (2), A. Williams, Mrs and Miss M. Williams, Jos. Cary Williams, Clifford, Wise, Mrs. L. Winchester, Wm. Wolson.

Y—Everett G. Young.

Q—Quong Soon.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Disease Suffering. **APRIL AND MAY.** Health. Happiness.

How to Banish Disease and Secure Good Health.

Paine's Celery Compound the Great Spring Cleanser and Life Giver.

IT MAKES FRESH, PURE RED BLOOD FOR PALE AND SALLOW PEOPLE.

April is now with us. The feathered songsters are here again warbling their sweetest notes in paeans of praise for a new season. Nature is throwing off her old garb. The trees are budding, the grass is showing new life, and soon the wild flowers will put on their dazzling dress of beauty and richness. All nature seems to be calling out to man, saying, "Be happy and rejoice; give thanks to Him who makes such glorious provision for the children of earth."

Many a thankful prayer will ascend from truly grateful and healthy men and women for the beauties and bounties of the new season. On the other hand, a vast multitude of half dead, broken down, weak, debilitated and suffering men and women will not have the capacity to appreciate the mercies so bountifully bestowed. Their thoughts are centered on their afflictions and sufferings; they are moody, despondent, morose, and some are hopeless and in despair.

It is to this suffering that we would speak words of hope and comfort. Warning would be unnecessary if you fully realized the fact that Paine's Celery Compound cures the disease that is now making such progress and havoc in your body.

It matters not whether the trouble be rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver complaint, nervous prostration, agonizing dyspepsia or blood diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is able to make you whole and well.

Paine's Celery Compound, unlike other medicines, is a true and rapid banisher of disease; it makes the blood pure, so that life and energy flow quickly to every muscle, nerve and tissue. Nature's medicine promptly restores strength, vigor, appetite and digestion; it gives sweet sleep to the wearied and restless.

Will these honest and strong assurances induce you to give earth's best medicine a fair trial in this your time of danger? The experience of physicians and their kindly words in favor of Paine's Celery Compound should be a guarantee of success to you.

The marvellous results given to weak, sickly and broken down clergymen, judges, members of parliament, and to worthy and honorable citizens of every city in the Dominion, speak volumes in favor of Paine's Celery Compound.

One bottle experimented with at this season is always enough to make the most critical and skeptical continue with the medicine until they are cured.

It has been truly said by an eminent Canadian press correspondent that "No physician is ever needed in homes where Paine's Celery Compound is used."

MORE GOLD STAMPEDES

Frenzied Miners Lose Their Lives in the Mad Rush to Swede Creek.

News of the Frozen North by Two Travellers Arrived From Minook.

The latest news of the Yukon was received yesterday by the Danube which brought word of the arrival at Skagway of Ex-Mayor Wood, of Seattle, and Willis Carr, they having just completed a journey of 1,300 miles from Minook. On their way out they examined the new finds on Lake and Walsh creeks and say that so far as developed these new diggings do not justify the rush to them. They report one of the greatest stampedes of the winter in the Dawson district was that to Swedish Gulch. It began at eleven o'clock on the night of February 16, the extreme cold of the Arctic winter not being enough to deter the gold seekers. In this mad rush for gold four men lost their lives by cold and a great number of others had frozen feet, fingers and faces. Still the rush continued unabated at the time Messrs. Wood and Carr left on February 24. In their long individual journey that lasted for seventy days the two travellers experienced terribly cold weather, the thermometer ranging from 10 to 63 degrees below zero and for the trip averaging 20 degrees below.

The two travellers saw something, too, of the stampede which was caused by the finding of a $300 nugget on the beach between Big and Little Skookum on February 12. These benches are turning out wonderfully rich, as Mr. Wood stated that one he examined panned out no less than $15,000 in twelve feet and was expected to yield $100,000 for the claim.

The two travellers brought quite a budget of news also from the mines on the American side of the line. They report that there are fully 1,000 men in the region between Circle City and St. Michael's, prospectors who started for Dawson but were unable to get through before winter set in and in consequence are putting in their time prospecting in Alaska.

The stories of starvation among the Tanana Indians had little foundation, Mr. Wood said, for though the food supply of fish was a little short there was no suffering, nor likely to be any.

On the Alaska side of Forty Mile a good deal of prospecting has been done this winter and there have been several stampedes on American creek, 100 miles below Dawson, a new town called Eagle Creek having been started there. At Seventy Mile, twenty miles inside the Alaskan boundary, a great deal of prospecting is going on, but no results are yet made known.

There have been stampedes during the winter to numerous creeks between Circle City and Seventy Mile and for a distance of 300 miles below Circle City there have been numerous rushes to various creeks including Beaver, Alder, Minook and its tributaries—Russian, Marshall, Sheflin and Jackson, the last named being the most promising of the lot. It is staked for a distance of twenty miles.

A district that is attracting attention anew is along the Koyukuk river, which flows from the north into the Yukon below the mouth of the Tanana practically paralleling the Yukon and Porcupine for a distance of 1,000 miles and to a distance of 600 miles from the Yukon navigable for steamers. Here on the edge of the Arctic circle is an old trading post, Arctic City. There has been $50,000 in gold taken out of the district in the past ten years, but until lately it has been considered too inaccessible. However, it is believed that some rich finds will be made there this year as quite a number of prospectors have their attention turned that way.

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She—True love should cause one to forget all else—"Love me, love my dog." He—What kind of a dog is it?—Chicago News.

Strings.—"I know thou wilt not forget me!" exclaimed the old soldier fondly at parting. "The though of me will tug at thy heartstrings ever and anon." Her lovely head reposed upon his bosom; that being understood, let us proceed, if you please. "Ah, yes, Adabert," she whispered, "and moreover, I shall tie a string about my finger as well." Clearly her regard for him was something rather profound than otherwise.—Detroit Journal.