

## INSEED AND TURPENTINE

Linseed and Turpentine is not only a popular remedy, but the best known to medical science for the treatment of nervous membranes of respiratory organs.

DR. CHASE compounded this valuable remedy, and it was the Doctor's last and greatest remedy, and more of it is sold in Canada than all other cough medicines combined.

### A Banker's Experience

HEREAFTER HE INTENDS TO BE HIS OWN FAMILY DOCTOR

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a cough and inflammation of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Brown, of the Standard Bazaar, 100 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, and I think it is a pity that it is not more generally known. I have been a sufferer from this trouble of the throat for many years, and I intend to be my own family doctor."

They must take the consequences. This was understood to be the way they would be treated, and the hands and the tender members of Dr. Watt, which might mean being put up in smallpox infected buildings, or camping in the open; getting vaccinated all over or perhaps being bathed twenty times a day—no one knows what, never knew before what tyranny could do, even with his fellow countrymen.

I need hardly say your unhappy and uncles correspondent was one of those who could not conscientiously give in. He had complied with the regulations already and had denounced Dr. Watt and all his works. Consistency required it should stand by his guns. Further, some of us have an idea that justice reigns even in British Columbia—it is only a question of time, and we intend to try. The Chinese ambassador and certain other passengers who obtain a medical certificate that their health won't stand the operation, are to be exempted, and why not we? It would take too long to explain all, but the political position of affairs at present is: To-morrow two gentlemen, two ladies, two children, a man servant and a maid servant will be shot on the wharf, at William Head and then the ship goes on. I do not mean the kind of shooting which is done by the police, but the kind. In this instance, alas! there may be little difference. We, like you, will not have to send coffins along with the others next time.

Now as to the cause of this fresh outbreak on the part of Dr. Watt. The reason given on board, and I have no doubt it is perfectly correct, is this: Dr. Watt was a wife, and his wife was a wife. These two ladies, notwithstanding our infection, have been in the habit of making themselves quite at home on the ship and mixing with the passengers, although not over welcome. On the back of the captain's official declaration to Dr. Watt that his instructions had been carried out, and that he had repeated that they had heard so-and-so say so-and-so, and so-and-so had used the wrong word—or something of that kind. The fat was in the fire, and the ladies were there, and the ladies under the inspection of a nurse brought down from India, and the gentlemen under some one else, as the doctor cannot trust any more.

Of the above this is the sum: The great and mighty Dr. Watt, who has rolled this ship and the destinies of all on board, before whom legation men, military men, naval men, merchants—all sort and conditions of men, in short, he cannot, without disregarding the interests of the Indians, for the management of whose affairs he is responsible, make any decision, and it is therefore necessary that in the reference to the question of the removal to the proposed commission, simple and clear proof should be made, so as to obviate the possibility of any

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"Empress of China." A. Quarantine, May 3.

To the Editor:—Dr. Davis, in his interview with a Times representative, states that he has visited the quarantine station at William Head in reference to the quarantining of the Empress of China. I have before me the rules, regulations and laws governing the health of this province, lately compiled by the Board of Health, of which Dr. Davis is president. According to these, "all persons exposed to the infection of smallpox must be held in quarantine 14 days." This law was compiled by Dr. Davis since his experience of the great epidemic of '92, yet he veers round now and states that the period should be "16 or 17" days. Dr. Davis must surely know, for he is well up in his profession, that the period of incubation of smallpox, as shown by authorities on the subject, may extend to 20 or even 23 days. If, therefore, he wishes to cover the complete period in which there may be danger, why does he stop at "16 or 17" days?—why not the whole 23?

Every medical man will agree with Dr. Davis that the positive or negative evidence of the susceptibility or non-susceptibility to smallpox by vaccination and re-vaccination of a person should release that person as soon as the evidence is thus established on the 8th or 9th day—before the 14 days have expired. Dr. Walker's resolution, now before the house, agrees with Dr. Davis's opinion, that disinfection should be done on the other side, before embarkation—but why vaccinate the poor Chinamen 21 days before embarking, when the voyage lasts another 21 days? Does not any ordinary physician know that 21 days are not necessary to prove that "even a Chinaman" will either take or resist vaccination? In either case his detention necessary for 14 days after his arrival here?

According to Dr. Davis's theory he would detain him 14 days longer. What about this "poor hospital" in the stern of the ship—what is its raison d'être? When the wind is on the quarter, or "dead aft," how are you going to protect the rest of the ship? Will not the first-class passengers in the saloon, which is "amidships" be "between the Devil and the deep sea," truly, with a vengeance? M. D. Victoria, May 3.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

Mr. Semlin asked the leader of the government on what day the house would prorogue.

Mr. Hume said he had had many inquiries about bills which the promoters were anxious should be assented to. Dr. Walker suggested that sittings of the house should commence, say at 10 or 11 in the morning.

Hon. Premier Turner, replying first to the last speaker, said the government had had under consideration to-day the advisability of sitting to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, owing to the fact that a request had been made that the house should not sit to-night in order to enable one of the committees to sit this evening.

That was what the committee had wanted to report on the municipal bill, and if they could sit this evening they could report to-morrow. In that case he suggested that the house should meet to-morrow at 11 a.m. and sit from then right on; only adjourning for an hour at luncheon time. That would forestall the work, but depending a good deal upon what they got through to-day before 6. The government hoped, to be able to close the house on Friday, but it would be very close to the limit. He doubted whether they could prorogue before Saturday at the earliest. The hon. leader of the opposition shook his head; perhaps he thought it was impossible to close on Friday.

Mr. Semlin—"I think it is very doubtful."

Hon. Premier Turner said that therefore it was impossible for him to say definitely what day the house would prorogue. The government would like to prorogue on Friday or Saturday if there was any possibility of doing so. We wanted to push the work on, and in case of necessity he should ask the speaker to allow bills to go through more than one stage in a day.

The matter then dropped.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return giving further correspondence relating to the Songhees Reserve. The return is made up of an extract from a report of the committee of the Privy Council of Canada, and is dated April 10, 1897. It states that the committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a dispatch dated 18th March, 1897, from the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, transmitting a certified copy of a report of his executive council with regard to the removal of the Songhees Indians from their present reserve. The superintendent-general of Indian affairs, to whom the said dispatch was referred, observes that with the exception of one paragraph the government of British Columbia concurs in the statement of the scope of the proposed commission in the matter of the removal of the Songhees Indians which was embodied in an approved minute of the council of date 23 February, 1897, and transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia. The paragraph objected to in the statement is that numbered "1," which provides that the proposed commission should value the land which may be selected as a new reserve for the Indians and the lands comprised in the present reserve, and see that the difference in value, such difference to be made good by the province, either by a money payment to the Dominion government or by additional land to the satisfaction of the superintendent-general of Indian affairs. The minister although anxious to meet as far as possible the views of the government of British Columbia and the legislature of the province in respect to the removal of the Songhees Indians to another location, submits that he cannot, without disregarding the interests of the Indians, for the management of whose affairs he is responsible, make any decision, and it is therefore necessary that in the reference to the question of the removal to the proposed commission, simple and clear proof should be made, so as to obviate the possibility of any

loss accruing to the Indians in consequence of their removal. The minister, therefore, cannot see his way to vary the terms of the paragraph referred to.

Mr. Kellie moved for a return showing the present position of the settlement of the question of the title to the disputed lands in the railway belt, so far as the town of Revelstoke is concerned, with names of original grantees, and a list of parties claiming under them, so far as is known, with descriptions of property and nature of title. Also, how many of these have made application through the provincial government for Dominion patents, with dates of applications and the action taken in respect to each.

The resolution was passed, and the third time and passed.

On consideration of the Rural Liquor License bill.

Mr. Hinf moved that the following words be added after the word "petition," on the 10th line of section 2: "And for the purposes of this act a man and his wife shall both be considered as householders."

The amendment was agreed to, the report was adopted, and the bill was read a third time.

The Mineral Act Amendment bill was also given its third reading.

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Mr. Sword resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Williams.

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Mr. Sword claimed that no one could deny that the land grant had been taken up in a manner contrary to the act.

The resolution was defeated by 16 votes to 7.

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He did not think the minister of mines had authority to make the grant. The water thus granted was going to be very valuable and about 1,200 inches of water had been granted to Mr. Heinze's application anywhere.

He explained the application had been made a year ago. He proceeded to read from the return to prove his case. He claimed that Mr. Heinze's application agreed with the proposition that the site which may be selected by the commission as a new reserve for the Songhees should be accepted in exchange for the valuable tract at present occupied by these Indians, even if the Indians themselves should be willing that such exchange, without additional compensation, should be made. As the guardian of the Indians the obligation is upon the government of Canada of protecting them against their own acts of improvidence, and it is therefore necessary that in the reference to the question of the removal to the proposed commission, simple and clear proof should be made, so as to obviate the possibility of any

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