manufacture of lumber

Adventurous Englishmen Who Are Wheeling Around the World.

They Left London Nearly Two Years Ago-Experiences on the Trip.

On board the steamship Victoria which arrived from the Orient yesterday were a party of around-the-world cyclists, John Foster Fraser, Edward Lunn and F. H. Lawe. These gentlemen left London, England, in July 1896. and intend to be back there before the end of the same month of the present and here we are." year. They now consider that their guests at the New England. They extrip is practically over, and see nothing press themselves as being pleased be rest of the way. They leave here tomorrow for San Francisco and from

there take wheel again for New York. Mr. Fraser, who is head of the party. is an English journalist, and is making

will," he said yesterday, "when we have completed our joarney, have enough material to fill all the journals in England. In fact it would take me a lifetime to write it all up. It has not been all pleasure; far from it. There have been times when I did not value my life for a moment, and there have been other times when I have received treatment better than which distinguished royalty could not expect."

Asked for a brief review of his trip

and the principal incidents met with,

Mr. Fraser willingly complied:
"We are not professional cyclists," he began, "nor are we travelling to adver-tise any particular make of wheel. We tise any particular make of wheel. simply had an attack of the cycle fever which was raging so fiercely in London in 1895, and undertook this adventurous trip more to alleviate the affliction than anything else. I encountered many experiences which should be of great use to me as a writer, but my compan-ions had no such interests. The people of London prophesied that would never get teyond Venna but we answered that we would try, and here we are, nearly at the end of our trip. There were times, though, when we had good reason to feel that we would

never see London again.

"We left London on ordinary roadster machines, carrying only such luggage as we absolutely needed. The rest we expressed ahead of us. The first afternoon we ran down to Hanwick, took the night oat and were in Antwerp in the morning. The same day we reached Brussels, where the King of the Belgians, who is an enthusiastic cycler, gave us a royal entertainment and ordered the band to play the English national anthem as we were leaving. Crossing a corner of Hol-land we entered Germany at Aix-la-Chappelle, ran over to Cologne, and thence by the side of the Rhine to Coblenz and Mayence and by Bonn, Heidelberg, and Strassburg to Munich. We reached Vienna the twelfth day out of London. Two days later we were in Buda-Pesth, a ride of over a couple of hundred miles. All through Hungary we were received fraternally, except by the weather, which was most unmerciful towards us. which was most unmercian towards us.
It rained nearly all the time.
"We crossed Roumania in less than
three days, and bidding good-bye to
civilization wheeled into Southern Russia,

where everything, even the roads, was inhospitable. Turning into the Crimea we wheeled over the field of Balaclava, we wheeled over the field of Balaciava, and then crossing the Straits of Azof entered the Kuban province, the land of the Cossacks, a region of poverty and desolation. Here we were once attacked to draw our revolvers for protection and open fire. Our assailants, who were poorly armed, fled, and no one was hurt. The police arrested us as spies, and during a short march before them we were roughly treated, the villagers storming us at times. We had very little trouble blishing our identity and securing our release. We made straight for the foot of the Caucasus mountains, and from that we were the first cyclists to

From nere we got into a country infested by fierce bandits, and nad many exciting escapes on our way to Edivan, the capital of Armenia. We cycled past the Biblical Mount Ararat, then rea the classic Araxes river, and passed into Persia, where we met all kinds of hardships. When we reached the capital city, Teheran, we were compelled to rest for five weeks. Here we were entertained by the Shah at his palace, and spent Christmas as the guests of Sir Mortimer Durand, the British minister. Leaving here we struck right across Persia through Kum where a body of fanatics who could not underus stoned us out of the city.

ment. We had very little hope of ever getting out of there but at daybreak we were fortunate in finding a track which took us to the village of Dehbid.

"Arriving in India

"Arriving in India, hardships fled. There was of course a nasty eight hundred miles to traverse through the sand f Scinde, where the heat was intense. Here I was attacked with smallpox and points. While there last year he conlaid up for over a month. From Lahore to Calcutta, a distance of 1,200 miles, the roads were the most magnificent in the world. The reception given us at Cases where men had tried to land small Calcutta was, I have been informed, the herds of cattle in Dawson City, but most most brilliant public event since Lord Dufferin was viceroy. The ladies were particularly attentive to us, and one of our party—I won't mention his name was almost demanded as a husband to a

the Chinese frontier at Nampong and and Supply Company, of which he is found no roads on which cycling general manager. This company has could possibly be accomplished. We placed four boats on the Yukon river, could possibly be accomplished. We placed four boats on the Yukon river, knew nothing of the Chinese language and these will be engaged in taking into and had no interpreter. The citizens the Klondike cattle and other provisions were offensive, and stoned us at many places. We waded through streams, carrying our wheels on our backs, and not a native would give us the least assistance. We struck down to Yunnanziu, and then worked towards the Yangte river, where we found a road which
took us to Chung-King-in, and here we
close on the present shipment.

were met by a few Americans and Euro peans. It was here also that we first heard of the Klondike gold fields. An American whom we talked with was full of enthusiasm over the reported discov

eries.
"When we arrived at Ichang my two companions began to feel the effects of the hardships which we had suffered and took the steamer to Hankow when they remained under care of a physician until my arrival. When I rejoined my banks of the Yang-tze again until we reached Wei-hu-where we struck across country for Shanghai. This we reached on December 23, 1897, having travelled 14,322 miles and taking just 115 days to traverse China.

Through Japan our trip was thor oughly enjoyable all the way, and the roads only second to those in the best parts of India. At Tokio the Marquis Ito entertained us at a banquet and all the great officers of state were present We took the steamship at Yokoham While in the city the party will b

but enjoyment ahead of them all the cause they cannot get away to San Francisco without a couple of days' wait. "Had we been able to go right on, said Mr. Fraser, "we would have misse one of the most interesting and attract-

tainly a beautiful place, and one where the trip in the interest of a syndicate of any person ought to be contented to

ive points on our tour. Victoria is cer

Mining Plant.

Mr. F. W. Rolt, of Rossland, one of the delegation that came from that flourish ing city to interview the government, is managing the properties of the Nest Egg & Firefly Mining Co., the stock of which is largely held in Victoria. Advantage was taken of his presence in Victoria, and a meeting of the principa shareholders was held to confer with him. The most important subject discussed was the company's action for \$16,000 against the Rand Drill Co. for illegal removal of machinery from the Nest Egg claim. The circumstances conflected with this proceeding of the Rand

Drill Co. attracted a great deal of attention in the Rossland district at the time, because of their remarkable and unique character. Briefly, the position is somewhat as follows: More than a year ago the Rand company sold to the Nest Egg company a five drill compressor plant, the latter company making payment partly in cash and partly in notes, time of payment for which was extended a few days. Before the last of the notes fell due the Rand Drill Co. announced their intention of removing the machinery Their Roseland agent, Mr. F. R. Mendenhall, having apparently jumped to the erroneous conclusion that the notes would not be paid and that he could therefore take the law into his own Whether it is the custom Mr. Mendenhall's company to act in this high-handed manner in other cases is not known, but on this occasion, disregarding warnings received both from the secretary of the Nest Egg company and from Mr. Rolt, Mr. Mendenhall employed certain parties in Rossland to enter the Nest Egg premises and re-moved the greater portion of the ma-chinery. In the meantime the Nest Egg company had duly paid the last of the notes, and on being apprized of the seizure of the plant at once commenced action against the Rand company for the sum of \$16,000. It seems probable that the proceedings of Mr. Mendenhall were suggested and carried out under the impression that the Nest Egg company were short of funds and could therefore be safely bullied. This, however, proved not to be the case, and the directors of the mining company are pushing the suit against the Rand Drill

RHEUMATIC AGONY!

There's Delightful Relief in One or Two Doses of South American Rheu-'matic Cure.

E. H. Norton, of Grimsby, Ont., says: "tried homeophatic and other remedies and was under medical attendance for inflam matory rheumatism. None of them gave matory rheumatism. None of them gave me any relief. My legs and arms were use-less. I could do nothing for three weeks. I was confined to my bed and suffered ag-onies. I was advised to try South Amer-ican Rheumatic Cure. I felt benefit after two or three doses. Four bottles complete-ly cured me, and I am as well as ever I was." For sale by Dean & Hiscock and Hall &

CATTLE FOR DAWSON. Newly Organized Company With Facili-

ties for Fast Shipping. Klondike last August, is in the city, about to make another trip to the gold fields. A Colonist reporter who saw

Mr. Golvan said the principal object of his present trip is to take 1,000 head of cattle into Dawson City and other cluded that there was a splendid open-ing in the cattle business if it could be properly handled. He had known of was almost demanded as a husband to a rush them in as rapidly as possible. All this required some capital, so he went to "Bidding a sorrowful good-bye to Calcutta we went on of Burma. We crossed North British American Transportation"

as well as passengers. The large ship ment of cattle which leave next Monday will be transferred to these boats at St Michael's and rushed through rapidly. A couple of the company's agents are at present in the Northwest Territories buying up more cattle, which will follow

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Legislature Passes a Resolution Favoring Increase on Shingles and Lumber Duty.

Provincial Secretary's Motion Towards Preventing Undesirable Immigration Passed.

The legislature spent some time yesterday in discussion of two very important motions, which were passed beimposing duties on lumber and shingles equal to the duty which the United Dominion to take steps and prevent British Columbia being made a dumping ground of paupers, criminals or lunatics om other countries during the Yukon

The house was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Smith rose to a question of privilege on the Times, which attributed to Dr. Walkem some remarks to which he had taken exception, when in reality the remarks were made by Mr. Macpher

NEW BILLS. The following bills were introduced By Dr. Walkem—A bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.
By Mr. Kennedy—A bill to amend the Liquor act.

PROVINCIAL ASYLUM. Mr. Helmcken moved that the present condition of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane demands the immediate attention of the government. In doing so he wished it distinctly understood that the resolution was not with any idea of finding fault with the present administration, but for the purpose of interesting the house in the condition of the hospital. He quoted from a letter from the medical superintendent showing that there were 212 patients in the hospital, that owing to this large number the dining room was turned into a dormitory, and the institution was badly overcrowded. He'knew that the government had in consideration the enlargement o the hospital, but he wished to have the house interested. He knew the provincial secretary took a warm interest in the hospital, and he wished to enlist his sympathy on another subject in this connection. It had been demonstrated in other parts of the world that patients can in many instances be operated upon for the cure of insanity, and such an operation had also been successfully per-formed here. It was this that made him consider that facilities should be offered in the asylum for the performing of operations there. In connection with that matter at the sitting of the British Medical Association, in Montreal, a paper was read by Dr. Hobbs, medical superintendent of the London (Ontario) Asylum, showing that out of 80 cases operated upon at that asylum 37½ per cent. had recovered, 22½ per cent. had improved considerably, and 35 per cent. had showed no signs of improvement. It having been shown that such operations were successfully performed, it was advisable that this province should take the subject up, and he had no doubt it would favorably attract the attention of the

Hon. Col. Baker remarked that the overcrowding of the hospital had already obtained the consideration of the growers, farmers and all industries, and government. This overcrowding was increase of due to the very rapid patients. Last year an addition had been made to the hospital, and the government had now under consideration another addition to it. With regard to operating upon the patients, that was an exceedingly interesting subject. Late experiments made foreshadowed that a great deal might be done in the future room, so that such operations could be performed. The government were fully alive to the requirements of the hos-

with the resolution. This operating on patients was not altogether a new thing. but the improvement proposed ought to have been made before. If the house did its duty it would vote such a sum of the house would support the resolution. "Snow lay deep in the mountains and once we lost our way. Darkness overtook us and we had to abandon our wheels. The night was made horrible by wolves which howled all around us and threatened to devour us at any modulation and threatened to devour us at any modulation. The night was made horrible by wolves which howled all around us and threatened to devour us at any modulation. The noise did approached him for an interview, but found him at first very reticent.

"I have," he said, "been quoted in many different papers in the United States in regard to all kinds of Klondike one except the members of the government.

Hon. Col. Baker in justice to Dr. Bodington said that that gentleman had reported fully to the government and had also provided cottages for patients similar to those Dr. Walkem recommended in quoting the system in use in On-

Mr. Kennedy did not see anything wrong in Dr. Bodington furnishing Mr. Helmcken with the information about the hospital and spoke in approbation of the doctor's trying to interest the members as much as possible in the institu-tion. He wanted to see the whole establishment reconstructed instead of adding to it by patchwork. The building should be large enough for 300 or 400 patients. Speaker at this stage said he Mr. Speaker at this stage said he would rule the motion out of order, for though it did not disclose the fact on its face, the explanation showed it contemplates the expanditure of public money and therefore was not in order.

Mr. Forster moved for correspondence in reference to the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway.

Hon. Mr. Turner asked the member

to withdraw the resolution, as at the present time it was not in the interest of ne province to make the negotiations known. Later in the session they would be presented to the house.

This was satisfactory to Mr. Forster,

who withdrew his mo.ion

The Premier asked for the suspension of the rules in order to introduce the following resolution important to one of chief industries of the province. leader of the opposition:

and shingles in this province forms one

of the most important industries and furnishes employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers, who constitute an important portion of the population of the province; and whereas a large proportion of the supplies used in connection with the business is subject to customs duty, which largely increases the cost of production; and whereas lumber and shingles under the customs tariff of the Dominion are admitted free of duty; and whereas competition from the United States in the markets of the Dominion, since the removal of the cusportant motions, which were passed be-fore adjournment. One of these was to ask the Dominion government to protect the lumber industry of the province by in the Yukon and northern part of British Columbia make it probable that important settlements and seaports will established on the northern coast States places on such articles shipped be established on the northern coast from Canada. This was brought in by during the present year, in which there the Premier by consent of the house will be an immediate and large demand for lumber and shingles, for the supply without formal notice, and received the of which, under the present Canadian consideration of all the house with the tariff, our lumberman have no protecexception of three members, Messrs. tion against the competition of the Sword, Macpherson and Forster. Another United States saw mills. And whereas, very important resolution carried was under the customs laws of the United by Hon. Col. Baker asking the States, a heavy duty is imposed on lum-inion to take steps and prevent ber and shingles from this province, which prevents shipments from this province into the United States markets, the duty in the United States be ing on undressed lumber \$2 per M., on flooring \$3.50 per M., and on shingles 30 cents per 1,000. And whereas t seems to be unjust to this important industry that while a large propor-tion of the supplies used by those engaged in it are required to pay duty, the products are not producted by any duty, and while the neighboring markets in the United States are closed against this province because of the heavy duty imoosed, the markets of Canada are free to the products from the United States Be it therefore resolved, That an humble address be presented by this house to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion government to take such steps as are necessary with the view of protecting those engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles in this province, by imposing a duty on lumber and shingles imported into the Dominion of Canada equal to the duty charged by the United States on imports of these articles from Canada, in order that this important industry may be placed upon such a feeting in competing with the neighboring mills in the United States as will compensate them for the disadvantages set out in the preamble to

this resolution. The Premier considered it almost unnecessary to enlarge on this resolution, which explained itself, and was of so much importance to the province that he would like to see it passed unani-mously. The lumber industry was one of the greatest in the province, and its welfare had greatly affected the pros-perity of the community. It had been pointed out that under the present conditions British Columbia could not keep her own local markets, because the mills on Puget Sound could ship here to compete with our mills on the seaboard to which the American mills had as easy access as did Canadian lumber mills. On the other hand the lumber men of the province labored under disadvan-tages which discriminated against them in comparison with the American lumbar men. He hoped every member would vote for the resolution, and it was very important to do so at once, as there were at Ottawa delegations press-Mr. Semlin in seconding the resolu-tion remarked that this country was so discriminated against by the United States tariff that it was very difficult to continue the manufacture of lumber under the present conditions. While the United States were allowed to send lum-

ber in free, Canadian lumber was prac-tically prohibited from going into that country. It would be a great hardship to the province if the lumber industry went to the wall. It would affect stock very much in the interest of British Columbia that the Dominion should be asked to take some action in the matter. The debate was adjourned for a couple

printed, other business being taken up Mr. Rithet resumed the discussion. speaking on the disadvantages which the industry of the province at present for the cure of insanity, and the govern-ment intended to provide an operating ment were fully justified in taking unusual steps to put an end to the dis-erimination, for the Puget Sound mills having free access to the northern counpital, and would do everything they found to improve it.

Dr. Walkem empressed his sympathy

The host being opened up found that market very profitable, and not having the restrictions our mills had to contend numerous parts of the world are flockwith could compete on both sides of the lumber was forbidden entry by the high duty in the States. He hoped, therefore, that every one in

Mr. Sword thought that the remedy was to take off the heavy duties the lumpermen had to pay for their supplies. that because the United States put on a come of such a state of affairs, thus assistance as you may require to convey before again publicly expressing a comparative opinion between those and Victoria, the matural out-provide you with horses and such other towns, even one half the size of Victoria, before again publicly expressing a comparative opinion between those and Victoria towns of taking high enough ground in sick and indigent persons, criminals. It was not taking high enough ground in sick and indigent persons, criminals, the matter. It would be much more and people of unsound mind; and dignified to not be biassed in any way what a foreign country had done. the resolution. It sought to relieve the

lumber industry by putting a heavier able class of people; and whereas the tax on the consumers. The resolution large revenue derived from the immigration to the Yukon district is almost and the province would get a large revenue from timber dues, but he did not ernment; therefore, that the Lieutenantconsider the resolution in the general

play, and British Columbia was not get-ting fair play either from the United from emigrating to British Columbia:

equals in intelligence and skill of any the Yukon as compared with the Do-other people. The question should never minion, and it was therefore right to ask have come into this house. It was a the Dominion to protect British Columsubject that came under the province of the Dominion parliament, and he could

not see his way clear to vote for it.

Mr. Smith was surprised at the gentleman who had just sat down. When Mr. to the difficulty of carring out the Mcpherson was one of those who claimed method. He was in favor of competition and if it could be shown that the resolution in calling the attention of the Dominion government to the matter. He thought to be shown that the resolution in calling the attention of the Dominion government to the matter. He thought to be shown that the resolution and give the price to consumers in Canada he would vote for the resolution. He be-bark at British Columbia ports. lieved that there would be competition

resolution.

Mr. Cotton thought the effect will be good for the Canadian lumberman even without raising the price. It would give the market to Canadians. Mr. On Mr. Sword's resolution respecting Foster had practically claimed that proenough to stand up for herself and get Crown. all there was from her own resources, and when the United States saw us retaliate they would be more inclined to bring down their tariff. It was because this resolution was in that direction that he would support it. (Applause.) Mr. Hunter congratulated Mr. Cotton

on the way he had snuffed out the objections to the resolution. Mr. Cotton had voiced the sentiments of the country. The day was past when we should allow injustice to be heaped upon us, for Canada, as Mr. Cotton had said, was big enough, loval enough, proud enough and courageous enough to resent this dis-crimination. (Applause.) The question was put by the Speaker and carried, Messrs. Sword, Forster and

Macpherson alone voting against. THE CORBIN CHARTER.

Mr. Higgins on a question of privilege brought up the proceedings before the railway committee at Ottawa on the application of Mr. Corbin for a railway into the Boundary country. Mr. Higgins objected to any one being allowed to build a line through British Columbia

house. The government at Otta no right to invade our territory. The government at Ottawa had The point was raised that the matter was not a question of privilege, and on this ground the matter was ruled out of A little later in the afternoon Mr.

without asking the permission of this

Higgins on a motion to adjourn the house introduced the subject again. Hon. Mr. Eberts said he supposed the charter was being asked for under the B.N.A. Act, which placed in the hands of the Dominion railways that were not wholly within a province. He too the case of the Shusway & Okanagan railway, which was within the prov-ince. The late A. N. Richards had given his opinion on that road that as it touched the C. P. R., a road which had been declared for the general advantage of Canada, therefore t came under the Dominion powers, as also for the general advantage of Can-ada. The Dominion however has no power over our land and if the provinand Arrow Lake Railway Co.-Mr. Cotcial rights were attacked in this case the

house might be assured that the government would assert the rights of the province. (Applause.) Mr. Hunter wanted to know if the public lands of British Columbia were such that a railway company incorporated under a Dominion charter would enter upon and use them for the purposes

of their railway. Mr. Sword would like to know the ame thing.

Hon. Col. Baker was of opinion ihat by law the Dominion government had the right to say whether a railway was for the general advantage of Canada, and if so the road would have a right to expropriate lands under the railway

act.
Mr. Semlin expressed the view that the Dominion could not interfere with the provincial lands. . C. E. Poolev

the lands of British Columbia were distinctly subject to the control of the legis lature, and the Dominion had no right to control the lands without compensa-tion. A road being granted a charter by the Dominion on the ground that it was for the general good of Canada would have to pay for the lands if expropriated. Mr. Cotton supposed the case of the Dominion granting a charter to one road and the province to another road, both covering the same route, would the Dominion on the provincial charter have the precedence?

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS. Hon. Col. Baker moved the resolution are many of them not British subjects and are possessed of very limited means: and whereas numerous disappointments whereas, from its geographical position in relation to the Yukon territory, the Mr. Forster was not in sympathy with province of British Columbia becomes the easiest refuge for such an undesir-Governor be asked to move the Dominion government : To take effective steps at Mr. Kennedy was a free trader by the ports of embarkation to prevent sick principle, but he was in favor of fair and indigent persons, criminals and

bia interesta-

Major Mutter cordially supported the government in the resolution.

Mr. Sword agreed with Mr. Semlin as

Mr. Cotton suggested that steps should also be taken at ports of debarkation. enough among local men to keep the also be taken at ports of debarkation. price down and he would support the He suggested that this be added to the

resolution.

Hon. Col. Baker had no objection to

On Mr. Sword's resolution respecting the repayment of \$339,150, received from tection for the mill men meant a heavier the Dominion in 1874 and 1875, the tax on the farmers, but he believed that Speaker ruled the motion out of order tax on the farmers, but he believed that if they wanted free trade in lumber this was the way to get it. If Canada was instruction to the government to make a always giving way to the States we never payment out of the consolidated revenue would get concessions. Canada was big for the purposes of the motion and has enough, rich enough and ambitious not received the recommendation of the

The private bills committee recomnended that permission be given to introduce the bill respecting the Portland & Stikine railway, although the notice had not been quite sufficiently adver-

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

In answer to Mr. Helmcken, the remier stated that the government had no information to the present position of and the Alaska boundary negotiations.

The Chief Commissioner, in answer to Mr. Vedder, stated that the amount ex-pended under the supervision of the in-was rendered in the presence of pended under the supervision of the inspector on the Matsqui dyke was \$7,-

The Attorney-General informed Mr. Kellie that the authority of John Shaw as constable was taken away because it was not deemed advisable to retain his services, and that the government do not pay for nightwatchmen in unincorporated villages.

The Minister of Finance said in an-

swer to Mr. Kellie that an offer had been made to the government to purchase 1,000 copies of the Diamond Jubilee souvenir of North Kootenay for PETITIONS.

Mr. Cotton presented a petition from J. A. Fairbairn and other property owns of Vancouver opposing amend

to the Vancouver city charter.

The Premier presented the report of Farmers' Institutes for 1897. The house went into committee of the hole on the Farmers' Institute bill,

Mr. McGregor in the chair. The committee rose and reported, and the report was adopted. READ A SECOND TIME.

The following private bills were read

and time:

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The Attorney General moved the sec-ond reading of the bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act, and explained the position of accompanist. "Auld Lang Syne" brought the programme to that it made the law as to application practically the same as that of 1894 The interrogatories to be asked claimant for enrolment were the same and a de claration was not necessary. These in-terrogatories might be mailed to the claimants by the collector and signed in the presence of a witness, without having to appear before the collector or notary public or justice of the peace. There was a section, too, making valid all applications made in accordance with the act of 1894 since February 21, when the revised statutes

became law.

The second reading was carried and the house adjourned.

RETURNS PRESENTED.

The Attorney-General presented a return stating that there was no corres-pondence on file in the Attorney-General's office relating to the return asked for re case of Ruckle Bros. v. Miss Davey.
The Attorney-General presented a

return of the copies of judgments in Koksilah v. the Queen. Hon. G. B. Martin presented the folowing return of the instructions given L. B. Hamlin in regard to his examinaticn of Teslin lake, the Hootalinqua, Lewes and Yukon rivers:

"SIR:-I have much pleasure in adof which he had given notice, reciting vising you that the government have will now accept with caution Mr. Alderthat whereas thousands of people from numerous parts of the world are flocking to the Yukon territory, and whereas a large portion of these people with that end in view I beg to instruct streets than Victoria. Only on the hypo-

graph Creek, on the Stikine. At Tele-cepted as seriously intended, and graph Creek Mr. J. C. Calbreath, to gest to him he takes advantage your assistant, Mr. H. Davie, who has preceded you, will have made arrangements for a boat, by means of which you will, accompanied by him, proceed down the lake to the Hootalinqua river and thence down the said river to the point days rain, can, with a week's sunshine, where the route from Skagway bay joins and under an efficient and practical counthe lake to the Hootalingua river and Lewes river.
The object of your journey is to make a careful examination of the Hootalin-

with a view to ascertaining whether a navigable for steamboats during a w stage of water; for that purpose you il please take such measurements and undings as may be requisite, and upon completion of your survey report fully to this department. You should also em-States or from the people in the East. To take effective steps for the reception this department. You should also em-Why should not the lumbermen get and maintenance of sick and indigent body all particulars you can gather with Why should not the lumbermen get some benefit besides the farmer or the same benefit besides the farmer or the Eastern manufacturer? He supported the resolution.

Mr. Graham spoke briefly in favor of the bill.

Mr. Macpherson had not had time to look up facts, but he believed that the British Columbia agreed the British Columbia in the amount of timber exported showed that the British Columbia lumber men were not kept out of the markets of the sound for the succession was not some back this autumn. In the event of your deciding to remain in the north during the winter your pay will cease at the time you have completed your stipst that follow. To begin with constitution is a little thing, and a little thing and an little thing and a little thing and little thing and a little thing a

which meals are not included G. B. MARTIN. NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Sword gives notice of bringing in in another for m his motion ruled out yesterday referring to repayments to the Dominion of noney advanced to the

Mr. Kellie-To introduce a bill to amend the Fire Escape Act.

Mr. Helmcken—To introduce a bill to amend the "Game Act."

KIDNEY WARNING.

A Score of Symptoms Tell the Victim That Kidney Disorders Have Fastened Themselves on Him-South American Kidney Cure is the Potent Remedy.

A simple backache, or a little pain in the but it is one of the never-failing signs of kidney disease, and to neglect the warning may mean the deep seating of that most insidious of disease, which were failing signs of the mast insidious of disease, which were failing of the same that most insidious of disease, which were failing of the same faili idious of diseases which put more people in an untimely grave than all other causes combined. South American Kidney Cure relieves in six hours, and cures permanent-

y. For sale by Dean & Hiscock and Hall &

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.

McKenzie Glover Company Give a Delightful Entertainment in the A.O U.W. Hall

If small the gathering, the ladies and gentlemen entertained by the McKenzie and Glover Company in the A.O.U.W. hall last evening were certainly appreci ative and their approbation was well merited. Scottish song, humor and character was the bill of fare, the programme tastes represented

andience whether of English, Irish, Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McInnes and though rather lengthy, this fact was never apparent. It opened with a bagpipe selection by Messrs. M. McDonald and John Bain Munro, a similar treat by the well known boy piper, Master J. R. Mackenzie, being the introductory and last mentioned item, but one, of the second part of the entertainment. Mr. J. Grant, a popular vocalist, contributed two very pretty songs mary of Argyle" and "Afton Water. Miss Jessie Glover recited, choosing for her first selection the dramatic "Death of Jo" by Dickens, She at once won hibited to good advantage a rare tact in the elecution art. Her second appearance was in the "potion scene" from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a selection that still better illustrated her powers as a characterist and elocution-ist. She appeared several times later, but at no time to the greater pleasure of the audience than as a wife." Mr. William Mackenzie de-lighted his hearers with his humorous songs and recitations. He appeared innumerable times, taking all encores into consideration, and gave among other selections, "The Wolf," by Shields, and "The March of the Cameron Men," by "The March of the Cameron Men," by Campbell. He also sang and acted with Miss Glover on different occasions, An Act respecting the Nanaimo Miss Glover on different occasions, always singing in strong and robust voice and creating a good impression.

An Act to incorporate the North Star Others who assisted in the entertainment were Miss Ruby Blackie, a pleas-ant violinist, Miss Bell Russell, another favorite vocalist with Victorians, and Mrs. McDonald, who very capably filled the position of accompanist. "Auld

> a happy conclusion.
>
> To-night the entertainers will present an entirely new bill-of-fare. "WISHED MYSELF DEAD."

Wail?-But South American Nervine Gives a New Lease of Life.

Mrs. Mary A. Sinnott, of Penetanguishene, writes: "I was a great sufferer for over four years from nervous Indigestion and dyspepsia; often wished myself dead; was attended by best physicians; tried many remedies, but found very little relief. I was attracted to pouth American Nervine by reading of the wonderful cures wrought by it. I had about lost all faith in medicine, but I concluded to try it. One bottle wonderfully relieved me. I gained strength erfully relieved me. I gained right away, my appetite returned and in a very short while I was completely cured. I cheerfully recommend it. ery short while I was completely cured. cheerfully recommend it. For sale by Dean & Hiscock and Hall &

THE STREETS.

To THE EDITOR:-The complacency with which Mr. Alderman Wilson r gards the condition of the Victoria streets, will have received a rude shock if he has read the interesting interview with Mr. Fraser, published in your issue of to-day. Mr. Fraser has the authorative experience of 15,000 miles of recent road travel from Antwerp to Shanghai to back him, and I trust your council a large portion of these people are inexperienced and ignorant of the nature and difficulties con
"You will please proceed by the next perience is limited to Vancouver island can such an astounding assertion be accompanied in the nature of the nature and difficulties conperience is limited to values of the can such an astounding assertion be accepted as seriously intended, and I sugcepted in the fakes advantage of the present rate war to visit any Eastern

Even Winnipeg, built on a dead level, remote from road gravel, and the busy centre of a farming district, the roads of Hootalinqua near the junction of the cil, put the business streets of Victoria to shame. HENRY TOKE MANN. Brandon, Man.

Victoria, March 19.

The workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the out of doors exerdise he needs, neither takes the proper time dise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the di-gestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come to

to saying that the Canadian mill men were not as capable as those to the south, and he could not for a moment think that Canadians were not the Columbia had very little benefit out of the could not for a moment think that Canadians were not the columbia had very little benefit out of the capable as those to the could not for a moment think that Canadians were not the columbia had very little benefit out of the could not for a moment completed your will cure it. The "Pleasant Pellets" are survey and report, but not to exceed two its constitution, sugar-costed granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constitution and indigestion. If the druggist tries to sell you some other pill that pays him greater profit, just think of what will best pay you.

BRITAIN AN

Important Concess the Treaty

Russia Declines t Ships-The Positi

Pekin telegrams 22nd February are co by the just-arrived and give the news Chinese treaty was a ult. The chief point are the opening of province, for comm years; the giving of four months for the ers on the rivers and of China; and the cede the districts Yangtse to any other Britain. Authority Great Britain to cons railways-which will tary value-between

huen.

It is the general b ment cities, as well a capital, that China's the withdrawal of th war from Port Arthu suggestion of Britain Russia replied on Feb the presence at Port A ships referred to was China, as well as for t the peace of the East-they would not be Another Peking not tiveness that the pa standing indemnity d

regarded as hopeless nection with this, the ed in Japan that the payment of the secon due—although the Nic speaking advisedly ap conclusion is, to say With regard to F Shanghai telegrams French squadron, acti-with an effective land

preparations to occup express instructions fr As to the working dard" in Japan, the chamber of commerce nual joint report: "It to judge of the precis currency will have on country, but beyond i of exchange no speci-far be pointed to." From the substance decree issued on the l Gazette gathers that governor of Shantung,

governor of Shantung, the murder of the two aries to take place wi tion has been degrad official rank and orde employed in official while Hai Liang, ta Tsaichow, etc., Wan ar mander and the prefe Tsaichow, have been fice. The Emperor presses his sorrow at foreign missionaries wit to China from far dist whom the officials an have treated kindly, presses the generous perial government tov Catholic missionaries to establish three ch residences in Shantun ther goes on to instru the newly appointed tung, to pay careful at tection of foreigners

where foreigners are FOR A PEOP Ald. McCandless Wants of the Indian Re for the 1

punish responsible

Ald. McCandless ha liminary to moving a meeting that the Provion governments be necessity of having th from the Songhees suitable locality out that arrangements that part of the rese the Point Ellice brid city for park purpos giving the people fr water leading to the The alderman take strip of land indicate called the Sisters

the point oppo little park for the would become one for people seeking believes in breathin for, as has been the if the city does not now easily obtainable will come when the Ald. McCandless see some suitable park in the norther

THE AGENDA Local Council of Wo Invitation

The consideration the annual meeting council, to be held i of May next, con business dealt with ing of the local cou Baker. The other coming before the form of reports from immigration, and on legislation for the ren by the enactm In a letter from

plicit instructions regard to the appoi preparation for the eral resolutions, reference to the m