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ng after an examination, which at the same time a test of edu-fitness and knowledge of stalaw and procedure.

HUGH WATT, M.D.
Steele, B. C., March. 1898.

O PLACE FOR WOMEN. ker Advises Against Sending Fe-male Nurses to Yukon.

a, March 17.-James Christie pioneers of the Klondike, who ast at the invitation of a number erican capitalists, to whom he has erest in the proposal of Lady a to send a staff of trained into the gold fields. will be made if the intention to nurses is carried out. Mr. Christie says, are utterly fight the battle out there. Peo-ne East have not the least conthe hardships that have to be by those who succeed in reaching not to speak of the horrors by the way of the mouth of on is certainly the best, but even to entails the greatest hardships attempting it. It might be set once as impossible for women to the Yukon by the passes. A Sisters of Charity, who left

men might succeed in with the fatigues of the trail, but it very few, and only those accus-hardship. He thinks it would nore sensible to send out nale nurses to attend "the boys by the way" than to hanish refinement to scenes of hardere their services would be of even if they could endure the

etc., there are the rugged social ns to be considered. Men of all are congregated there from all the world, and they are free social restraint to which these the Victorian Order are accus-There are a few women, it is Mr. Christie, in the Yukon, em were attracted out there pirit of adventure the rest were to brave the dangers of the by the hunger for gain. aditions can consequently in the Yukon might be worse

ath for these women nurses who teered their services for that thout fully counting the cost or ding the actual situation, Mr.





they would be almost priceless to those they would be almost priceless to those suffer from this distressing complaint; ortunately their goodness does not end and those who once try them will find little pills valuable in sy many wave that

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York Pill Small Dose Small Price.

TERRORS OF THE FROZEN NORTH

Graphic Description of the Dread Winter March of the Famine-Stricken Army.

How Men Fought the Icy Death-Narrow Escape From a Flood.

W. Wall in San Franc sco Call.)

Dawson, Feb. 14.-Since my last distch I have made a journey with dogs ort lukon, and there secured the story of the miserable army of the isloued that struggled to reach Dawson City, only to be ordered by heir own needs to move on.

Writing from Dawson when this day was far in the future, I said the winter promised for the great disorganized multitude that climbed the pass above Drea an experience of suffering such as threatened to overmatch that of the as threatened to overmatch that of the Interest in the long stretch of frozen rivers between here and Fort Yukon, I have seen the wrecks of the boats in which that section of the north-bound army floated down stream. I have seen the mail for miles strewn with its forsaken and ruined property, and I have seen and camped with detachments of that ruined property, and I have seen camped with detachments of that as it comes back from Fort Yukon, truggling against the bitter cold and riving snow and frightful wind temperature registering from degrees below zero, each man ing his sled loaded with the food he secured, literally freezing that they

campfires along the bleak I have heard them tell, careless by rison of the terrible experience they are now undergoing of a cernight in October while they floated the river, and there came to them at peculiar sound of ice in motion." ice was jamming, the river rose their boats were caught and hed and thrown under. Cries for were answered by other cries for We know this from those who the landing. I have secured the of many of them. If some went in the darkness and the flood, we not know it and can never know.
The story of that struggle that night

ith the water and the ice, the effort to each the land over the broken and untain surface, the waiting by some days until they became sufficiently at to bear their weight of the slow ggle of over sixty miles through the wildering maze of islands known as Yukon flats, often losing their way turning back on their own trail, and treacherous ice and snow giving way er them, compelling them to abandon of them without matches with which to make fires, and more than a blanket for coverhe mercury registering 10 degrees the experience varying detail and degree of five

give the matter of fact relation of erience by individuals, most of the ice jam, for instance, could still the darkness of the night, the black ater underneath the boat, the moving re to be seen, and in the ear "that

culiar sound of ice in motion."
The sudden rise or check of the water, ush and crush of ice about the boat and then the crash of contact. There were over 100 men in that crush of the light of the 12th of October in the vicinwhat came to be knonw as "Camp or "Jam City," and 400 others en-the jam before or within a few s after. Later, this crowd assembled fort Yukon, cold, miserable, destitute, were cared for as well as the equipof the place admitted.

hey had lost and suffered much. had been advised to go there and e assured that they could get food hout money if they had none. Some them had been engaged at Dawson ake the round trip on a boat that got arther than Circle City, going down.
ese felt they had a definite griev-There were among them a num-idle and ill disposed men who they saw an opportunity to get ing for nothing. All of them ded outfits that they might get away the things that they came to do were offered the opportunity to wood at \$5 a cord and were red to accept it as a condition of their given food in quantity. Some turspirits arose against the acceptand an organized move was made to the caches of the trading com-Alaska Commercial Company, not company was the special but because of the malice.

tain Ray took possession of both of the government rned the men from their purpose, a very determined front was them and a score of rifles unmessenger to Captain Ray and captured and that officer nfronted and delayed on the on his way to the cache. nant Richardson, with a solitary trolled before the cache and em in check previous to the arri-Captain Ray and until a confertween him and a representative men reached a satisfactory con-

the men agreed to cut wood in provisions, and bona-fide rs were given outfits on giving

cured individual credit and who had it, paid money.
as these men, after this advenothers that took no part in it, met toiling back along the line Arctic circle, enduring all that lies, to Dawson with their burbeans and bacon and flour. I story at length, gathered from sources, and dispatched it by car-under date of January 5, from that left there January 10 and wrote lispatch at Circle City under lanuary 15. As I arrived at practically carred or beaten my tches and have the opportunity

under still later date from this Dawson at noon on the 10th of left Fort Yukon for my re-10th of January and arrived of January, forty-eight In that time I was thirtytes to whom the river, and es-he flats, were unfamiliar, and

the eighty miles between Fort Yukon and Circle City is this winter lengthened into 100.

Any trail is better than no trail and the traveller in this frozen land follows the man who has gone before, even if he knows he is being led some distance out of the way.

Thus the trail all the way down is said to be much longer than usual this year. It is true that it shifts and is lost and is made over again in some degree by almost every traveller, but in its main direction it has been laid and fixed by the travel of inexperienced men.

In going down I traveled as far as Circle City in company with Captain W E. Geiger, of the steamer Weare. We have eleven dogs and two sleds. We had with us Cherosky. an Indian guide, with us Cherosky, an Indian guide, famous as the discoverer of gold at Circle City. They traveled with us as far as Charley river, Sonsa, another Indian of some fame on the river, and to Forty-Mile Pitka, a great Indian runner and the partner of Cherosky in the discovery

the partner of Cherosky in the discovery of gold.

From Forty-Mile through to Circle City another young Indian named Peter was with us, so that between Dawson and Charley river, two-thirds of the distance, there were three Indians in the party. All save Cherosky, however, were independent of us, and had their own dog teams, although we camped and traveled and worked together.

During the last three days Cherosky, our Indian, was sick, causing frequent stops, when he would kneel on his snowshoes and rest his head on the sled. The entire journey was made on foot and most of the way on snowshoes. We encountered frequent snow and wind storms that completely obliterated the trail, and for days at a time we were compelled to follow it by means of a stick, feeling for it through a foot of snow. Indeed the greater part of the journey we followed the trail by a sense of touch rather than sight, especially going down as we had but a few of daylight and for days did not

The journey was undertaken at a time of year when the days are shortest. On the shortest day of the year, the 22nd of December, we were in the Upper Ramparts, two days east of Circle City. We traveled, despite the darkness, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, being compelled by the necessity of gathering dry wood to make camp while yet there was a little light With a cabin in prospect as a camping place, however, we would travel many hours

however, we would travel many hours with no light but the stars.

There are cabins her and there along the river at irregular intervals equipped with stoves, built by the Miners' Asso-ciation and designed as stopping places

for wayfarers.

Here all have equal privilege and it is the sight of a lifetime to see men, each with his sleigh and outfit and dogs, thirty of them gathered in one of these cabins to prepare their suppers and cook dog feed on one little tin stove and a campfire outside and succeeding with it all with not an impatient word spoken during the ordeal. Men have to be patient and tolerant on the trail and

and they are so.

There were two of these cabins between Dawson and Forty-Mile on the boundary line, one in an old house, once occupied by Ogilvie and his party of surveyors when running the line, another and the best on the river at Mission creek, and still another eight miles from Circle. Houses of refuge in ex-tra severe weather also were the Indian camps and the occasional cabin of the woodchoppers, but the traveler often passes them by and camps in the open when he does not come upon them at

The flats are the same terrible flats experience by individuals, most of m tired and worn at the time of the below Camp Ray the trail led over jaging incapable of any play of imagition, but the listener in the incident stantly turning up progress, even with six dogs, exceedingly slow. And ret it was here we met many of this unhappy army of the unprovi-sioned leaning forward in the traces, wreathed in and their faces literally obscured by frost, hauling their own sleds. Above and below the jam of jams-for there were more than one the trail ran for miles over level ice, honeycombed with holes, often so close together as to barely admit the width of the sleds between them and the dark and swift current of the river flowing at the very edge of the trail. Once our heavily loadsled went partially through, and again we were compelled to go into camp although it was scarcely afternoon, be cause Patton stepped in some snow just off the trail. His hold on the "gee" pole saved him, but he was wet to the middle and declared he had "not touched bot-tom." The rotten ice is accounted for warm springs, swift currents and

I returned to Dawson with Harry Davis, the Alaska Commercial Company's agent at Fort Yukon, the man who stood the brunt during the trying times when the unprovisioned were besieving his quarters. We were just three days in making Circle, remained there two days, ran to Forty-Mile in nine days, rested there one day, and in two days more reached Dawson. We overtook James Dodson, known on the river here as "Windy Jim," bringing mail up from Manook (Rampart City) and the mouth of the Tanana. 300 miles below Fort Yukon. He brought up 53 pounds of mail and \$16,000 from the stranded people and the traders down there to be forwarded out. He was to be paid a fixed sum per letter for carrying the mail and bringing back what mail was here for the subscribers, some of them agreeing pay as much as \$20 per letter, and e whole guaranteeing him \$2,000 for the trip. He left Rampart city on December 8th and arrived here on January 18th. He reports the steamers Seattle No. 1, the May West and Hattie B., all enterprises of last fall, with their nassengers, wintering in the mouth of the Novekakat river. 95 miles below Rampart City or Manook.

The Governor Stoneman, a small steamer with a barge, is 95 miles still with forty people. He further down, with forty people, says there are at least 500 people Rampart City and 200 camped with their boats, the settlement there being known as Woodworth, after Captain Wood, of the Seattle No. 1, and Captain Worth, of the May West. Al. Mayo has

wson four days ahead of him, gage on the boat, and the carpenters and crew have not been paid. They threat-en to tie her up on reaching Circle City and have her sold to recover their money. The total indebtedness is about ney. The total indebtedness \$5,000. She is loaded with bonded goods, and the question is raised as to whether she may be fied up under such

These people on the lower river have een absolutely cut off from communica-The trail was made in tion with the outside world, and the let-this struggling army of ters Dodson brings will, when they get o whom the river, and es-

leaving home last summer, their where

abouts even being unknown.

Dodson expected to carry back with him a quantity of mail addressed to them here, but will probably have to return without any, as no Canadian mail-has reached here since last summer, and hope of its arriving before the opening of the river is now almost given up.

The rumor that was current last September to the effect that Major Walsh and Judge Magnire were on the train up about Pelly River, coming with 1400 pounds of mail, is still circulated here at intervals, but no mail arrives except stray letters through private individuals. Even the officials here claimed to be in doubt about the whereabouts of the mail and Major Walsh. They say they have received no official advices.

It is believed that Walsh and Maguire

are camped somewhere along the trail with the mail, but are afraid to come here on account of the scarcity of provisions. The American mail is almost equally at fault. Richardson, the contractor, is the principal owner of the steamer Seattle No. 2. He promised to

There is a great deal of sickness here. Forty patients almost test the capacity of the hospital. A number are suffering from scurvy. There is said to be also a great scurvy. There is said to be also a g deal of scurvy among the miners up

deal of scurvy among the miners up the creeks.

J. J. Miles of Seattle was frozen to death while on a stampede to Moorehyde Creek on Christmas day. He was a book-keeper in the employ of the Alaska Commercial company and leaves a widow here. In company with S. Archibald he started up the creek, which is just four miles below Dawson. Becoming tired he told Archibald to go on and he would rest awhile and would have a fire burning in a cabin near by for him when he returned. He near by for him when he returned. near by for him when he returned. He sat down by a tree and Archibald went on. Returning he went to the cabin, and not finding Miles nor any sign of his having been there, he went to the place where they had parted. The frozen body of Miles was sitting exactly as Archibald had two two hours before left him.

Since the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce and Mining a new mining explanate has been expend heaven.

two hours before left him.

Since the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce and Mining a new mining exchange has been opened here on Second street under the direction of Russell Ulrich of Chicago. It is located in a large, commodious building and was successfully opened on the evening of February 1.

There are no less than four newspaper enterprises about to be sprung here. Two newspaper men, Wilkins of Pittsburg, and Settiz of Chicago, are at the head of the Dawson News, for which subscriptions and advertisements are now being taken. Two Dawson News, for which subscriptions and advertisements are now being taken. Two other newspaper outfits are on the river and will be here, one from above and one from below, when the ice breaks. The outfit of the Yukon Press, which has heretofore been published at Fort Adams, is on a boat and will also probably be brought here.

here.
The mining stuation grows in interest The mining stuation grows in interest as the spring with its clear-up approaches. The work on El Dorado and Bonanza has thrown up mountains of rich dirt, out of which will be washed much greater quantities of gold than was realised last year. Both creeks, wherever they have been worked, have fully met all the great expectations that were raised by the output of last spring and summer.

Bonanza is being worked as high as 100 above Discovery, but like nearly every other creek in the country development is interfered with to some extent by the run of water from glaclers the weather not of water from glaciers, the weather not having been cold enough so far to close up this source of annoyance to the miner. The heavy fall of snow that took place early in the season has protected the streams of water that flow under it and they have driven many men out of the mines. Not a few lays have been given up on this account and many rich claims have for this reason not been worked. This is true control the digitime of the stream of the strea

reason not been worked. This is true concerning the diggings of the whole country. A number of new creeks have sprung into competition with Bonanza and El Dorado in public interest during the past two months. Hunker Creek leads them. It is being worked from 7 above to 49 below Discovery continuously, besides a great number of more isolated holes that are being sunk. It is claimed that there is not one blank so far found on the creek and that the developments pan out from 50 cents to \$2 a pan.

ing sunk. It is claimed that there is not one blank so far found on the creek and that the developments pan out from 50 cents to \$2 a pan.

Sulphur is also reported to be showing fine prospects, and Alex McDonald, one of the big operators here, has taken up a string of twenty-five claims on Baker Creek with the purpose of sluicing, with excellent prospects being reported from there. Henderson's, Gold Bottom, Dominion, All Gold, Quartz and Eureka Creeks are all talked about and boomed by those interested, but the real returns from them are as yet indefinite and uncertain. This is their period of demonstration. They are being prospected, and their value will be determined this winter.

The stampede is still busy, and the staking of known and unknown creeks goes on steadily as ever.

Suspicion of crookedness in the Gold Commissioner's office has become so widespread that it is the common talk of the street, insomuch that Commissioner Fawcett posted notices in several public places calling upon all who had knowledge of any queer doings on the part of his clerks to send their address, and their evidence would be taken. In the meantime he suspended two of his men, Rober Craig and William Bolton. It was said that they regularly sold information as to vacated claims and such things. No one coming forward with the evidence, they were reinstated.

The great number of men compelled to go down the river has had a revivifying effect on the Birch Creek mines. They

The great number of men compelled to go down the river has had a revivifying effect on the Birch Creek mines. They are nearly all at work again. Besides, a great deal of prospecting is being done in the streams of the lower river.

A big stampede is on from this place to Mission Creek or American River, that enters the Yukon near the American side of the boundary line. Excellent prospects have been found there. Several parties have started for the Tanana, and others are going up the Kuyokuk and beyond.

In a word the country is being prospected as it has never been before, and great discoveries may be reasonably expected as the result. That gold lies under the ice and snow all over this frozen land seems to have been demonstrated. The keenest interest is felt in the development of the Tanana, and its fastness will be invested and some of the great stream.

Wood, of the Seattle No. 1, and Captain Worth, of the May West. Al. Mayo has established a store at Mannok, and the developments on the creek indicate a substantial camp. Ex-Governor McGraw and General Carr, of Seattle, are prospecting there.

The steamer May West and those interested in her are in all sorts of trouble. She has a number of passengers whom Captain Worth, out of his confidence in his ability to reach here last fall, contracted to feed until they were lauded at Dawson. The provisions are running short, and the passengers are getting fretful. James Adams, one of the passengers, who advanced some money to Captain Worth, has a mortage on the boat, and the carpenters and

HEALTH IS BETTER

"I had no appetite and could sleep at night, and I was so tired that I could hardly walk. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and procured four bot-tles. My health is now beter than it has ever been since I was a child, and I have not been sick for a long time. Miss Jessie Turnbull, Cranbrook, Ont. HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to

PROVINCIAL HOUSE

Premier Turner Rejects the Proffered Advice of the Opposition on Financial Matters.

In Offering Such He Says Mr. Sword is Trenching Upon the Governments Privilege.

Kootenay and Northwest Railway Company's Blanket Charter Strikes a Snag.

The Opposition Will Oppose the Measure Which the Government Would Slide Through.

Victoria, March 21, 1898. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock Prayers by Rev. J. B. Haslam. Mr. Kellie introduced a bill to amend the Fire Escape Act of 1894. It was

read a first time. Mr. Sword moved the following resolu "Whereas in 1874 and 1875 the province of British Columbia received from the Dominion government two sums amounting in the aggregate to \$339,150, and the semi-annual payment of interest from the Dominion to the province (on the difference between the debt of the province of British Columbia and the debts of the other provinces) was propor-tionately reduced: And whereas the 'British North America Act,' sections 114, 115, 116, as set forth in section 2 of the terms of Union, provides that the Dominion shall pay to the province interest semi-annually on such difference at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and any change in said act would be ultra vires both of the Dominion and the provincial legislatures: And whereas the provincial legislation sanctioning the acceptance of such sums from the Dominon and the Dominion legislation authorizing their being advanced, each specifically provide for their repayment, the pro-

as may be jointly agreed on: And hereas the inscribed stock of the province bearing 3 per cent, interest is now ioted in the market above par: And whereas the investments of the trustees or the sinking funds of the various loans inscribed stock, at the present rates, in inscribed stock, at the present rates, do not yield quite 3 per cent, per annum: And whereas the repayment of the aforesaid advances would result in a saving to the province of between \$6,000 and \$7,000 per annum, and to this extent relieve the burthens of the people: Resolved, That the government be respectfully rquested to consider the best way of arranging for the repayment to the of arranging for the repayment to the Deminion of these advances."

Mr. Sword in moving his resolution said that he did not think that the resolution as drawn could be voted out of order, as was the case with a somewhat similar one moved last week. He held that it did not involve the expenditure of public money, that the funds in the hands of the trustees for the province were amply sufficient to provide for the repayment of the loan to the Dominion government. He held that the resolu-tion involved merely a change of invest-The Speaker-I am afraid that it

open to the same objection as the other resolution which was declared out of order last week.

Mr. Sword in reply said that the

speaker's decisions which had been cited did not bear out the ruling in the present instance. In every case cited there was involved the expenditure of public money, and for this reason he held that the authorities did not apply. He reminded the speaker that if the was admitted and adopted by the house it did not bind the government to do anything in the matter. It would altogether rest with the discretion of the government, but even should they decide to carry out the spirit of the resolution such action would have the effect of decreasing the expenditures rather than in-

creasing them. Hon. Mr. Turner said that the tion was very ingenious, in which the mover had endeavored to get over the difficulties, which he had encountered with his previous resolution, which was ruled out of order upon the ground that t'necessitated the money. He would not say whether the present resolution was not open to the same objection, but there was another objection which could be taken to it, and that was that there was an attempt in it to define the policy of the government. He held that it was not for the opposition to introduce the policy which the government should carry out. The effect of such a course would necessitate an entire change in the conditions which governed the legislature. The resolution suggested that an entirely new method should be adopted in the investment of the sinking funds of the province, that the government should not continue to invest them in the securities of the province but should employ them in an en-tirely different way. He considered that

resolution directly trenched upon the privileges of the government to introduce its own policy.

Mr. Semlin in reply to Hon. Mr. Tur ner commented upon the nature of the objection taken by him. He reminded the leader of the government that members of the governmen! had always been complaining that the members of the opposition never proposed anything. In view of this he thought the objection raised by the leader of the government rather inconsistent. With respect to the resolution introduced, he contended that it was wholly in the interests of the province. Simply because it had been proposed from the opposition side of the ouse the government raised the objection that such a resolution should proceed only from the government side. He held that the object of the resolution was to secure a reduction in the rate of interest and increase the amount of money receivable from the Dominion of Canada. He said that Mr. Sword was endeavor-ing to show how this could be done with-

trenching upon the current revenue the province. With respect to the contention that the resolution interfered with the privileges of the government, Mr. Semlin took the position that any matter discussed in the house would be a selected by the a public matter, and if adopted by the a public matter, and it adopted by the government would form part of the government policy. If the speaker ruled along the lines suggested by the premier he would close discussion upon all public questions in the house. He held that lic questions in the house. He held that the matter contained in Mr. Sword's resolution was in the public interest and should be discussed. The question of the government's action was another matter. The government could use its judgment whether it would take any action or not The speaker ruled that the resolution was tantamount to an order to the gov-ernment to do a certain thing. It directed the government to repay to the Do-minion government certain advances, take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy



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and was still open to the same objection taken to the first resolution. ing, with authorities, so that an appeal could be taken.

The speaker accordingly gave the fol-lowing ruling: "This motion is in effect the same as the motion ruled out of order on the 18th inst., and although it has been red awn, is still open to the same ection as the previous motion. It virtually directs the government to repay to the Dominion government certain advances, and only leaves it to the governso. It is a well-known principle that no charge can be imposed on the public revenue without the recommendation of the crown, and such motions, when the crown has recommended the same, must be considered in committee of the whole. (May, pp. 527 and 529, and Rules 40 and 96.) In the English House of Commons motions advocating public expenditure, or the imposition of a charge, if the motion be framed in sufficiently abstract leading up to the expression of an ab-stract opinion recommending the expen-diture of public money are prohibited, unless recommended by the crown. I therefore rule the motion out of order."

Hon. Mr. Turner rose to a question of privilege upon an editorial note in the News Advertiser, in which it was intimated that the finance minister had caused which he had never delivered. Hon. Mr. Turner denied that he had caused such speech to appear in the Colonist, and further said that he had every reason to believe that the writer of the article

knew it to be false.

Hon. G. B. Martin upon a question of privilege explained an apparent discrepancy between two answers which had been given by himself in reply to the questions of Mr. Vedder re the Matsqui questions of Mr. Vedder re the Matsquidyke expenditures. On February 24 he had made reply that the total amount expended upon the Matsquidyking scheme since the government took over the work, up to the first of February, 1895, was \$12,477.85. To another question he had replied that but \$7,790.24 had been expended on the Matsquidyke under the supervision of the inspector of dykes up to 28th February. The disdykes up to 28th February. The discrepancy, he said, was accounted for by the circumstance that the estimated cost of the dredger was included in the first estimate and not in the second.

Mr. Kellie asked the Minister of Finance: "Is it the intention of the govrnment to furnish justices of the peace with copies of the revised statutes of British Columbia?" Hon. Mr. Turner replied: Yes; with due regard to economy and the best interests of the province.

Mr. Kellie's questions respecting the Revelstoke river bank were again ruled out of order as irregular. The house then went into committee upon the bill introduced by Attorney-General Eberts for the purpose of amending the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Sword suggested that the proviwith Mr. Stoddart in the chair. ions of the old act of 1894 be restored, by which the voter who applied to have his name placed upon the list had merely to state that he was a British subject of the full age of 21 years, a resident of the province for one year, and of the dis-

in which he desired to vote two He thought that these statemonths. nents covered all the points which were Mr. Williams sought to amend the bill

Tells how Dr. Chase Saved her Boy. His Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine a Precious Boon.

A MOTHER SPEAKS.

MRS. A. T. STEWART, Folgar, Ont., says: "From the 7th of January to the 30th, we were up night and day with our two little boys, employing doctors and trying every kind of patent medicine we ever heard of. At this time we did not know of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine antil after the 30th, when our youngest darling died in spite of all we could do Sometime in February the doctor told us our other boy couldn't live till spring. We were about discouraged, when I got my eye on an advertisement of Dr. Chase's Syrup.
"I tried at once to get some, but none of

the dealers here had it. A neighbor who was in Kingston managed to purchase two hottles which he brought straight to us, and I believe it was the means of

saving our only boy.

"One teaspoonful of the Syrup stopped the cough so he could sleep till merming. Our bey is perfectly well now, and I be the saving our bey is perfectly well now, and I be the saving our bey is perfectly well now, and I be the saving our bey in the saving our beautiful to the saving our only beautiful to the saving our beautiful to the saving our only beautiful to the saving our of the s would not be without Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house. PRICE 250., AT ALL DEALERS, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

so that it would be optional for the col-lector of votes to require the interrogatories to be answered.
Attorney-General Eberts replied that

the effect of such an amendment would but further complicate matters. He surmised that in every case in which the collector did not personally know the applicant that he would require answers to the interrogatories, and that in consequence much delay would be occasioned and no further the voter.

The last sub-section of section two was

the last sub-section of section two was struck out. It provided for the penalty in cases of false answers to the interro-gations, and was stricken out because provision for the same was already con-The committee rose and reported pro-

In this connection Mr. Huff has given notice of intention to move the following as a sub-section to the bill: "(a.) That upon any registered voter giving notice to the collector, pursuant to section 12 of and agreed to by the house (see May, p. said act, that he is desirous of changing 539); but by Rule 45 even resolutions his vote to another district, and upon his receiving a written notice from such col-lector that his name has been struck off his roll, shall, by depositing such notice with the collector of the district in which he wishes to become a voter, be by such collector placed on the roll forthwith."
Bill (No. 1) intituled "An Act to amend
the "Execution Act." was read a second

time and committed. Reported complete Bill (No. 23) intituled "An Act respecting Escheats and Forfeitures," was committed, with Mr. Kidd in the chair. Re ported complete without

Report adopted and bill read a third time The report on bill (No.7) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Alice Arm rail-way company," was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Northwest railway company was

again committed.

Considerable opposition was raised to the bill in committee by Messrs. Sword, Cotton, and several other members of the opposition. The 48th section of the bill was the point of attack. In the bill provision is made for the building of a sysem of railways all over the eastern portion of the province, the mileage being computed by some to be as much as 3,200 miles.

Mr. Sword asked Mr. Hunter, who had harge of the bill, to either amend the section or lay it over.

Mr. Hunter said he was not prepared to amend the clause.

Dr. Walkem said the time limits in section 48 were all wrong. He said the object of the promoters was to get a right under one charter to build three or four lines of railway and hold the charter over the country as a speculative one. Mr. Cotton denounced the proposition as the most monstrous one which had been proposed in the house for many years. If passed in the manner in which the bill came before the house it would

amount to the placing of a blanket char-

fer over the eastern portion of the province for the next ten years. By the bill the road is divided into six sections: (1.) From Golden to Canal Flat, at the south end of Upper Kootenay lake; (2.) From Canal Flat to Cran-brooke on the British Columbia Southern railway; (3.) From Golden to Fort Mc-Leod on McLeod lake; (4.) From Fort McLeod to the 56th parallel of latitude (5), From the preceding terminus to some point on Laird river; (6.) From Laird river to Teslin lake. The 48th section of the bill provides the time which the com-pany shall have for building these differrailway; (3.) From Golden to Fort Mcpany shall have for building these different sections. It reads: "The company shall complete section one within three years, and section two within five years, and section three within six years, and section four within eight years, and section five within nine years, and section six within ten years from the date of the pessing of the p e passing of this act; nevertheless. failure to complete any one or more of the said sections, or portions of any sec-tion within the time so limited for the completion of the same respectively, shall not prejudice the rights, powers or privileges of the company in respect of such part or parts (if any) of the sections as to which such failure shall be made as shall, at the expiration of such limited time, be made and completed, or in respect of any section or sections as to which the period so limited for the completion that the period so limited for the completion that the period so limited for the completion that the period so limited for the complete s pletion thereof shall not have been de

Mr. Sword offered an amendment to the above section limiting the time of the company, and providing for forfeittares for such sections of the road as were not undertaken within a specified time. This amendment was not disposed of when the committee rose and reported

Mr. Sword afterwards gave notice of the following amendment: "To strike out the section and substitute the following: 48. The company shall complete the various sections within three years; provided, however, that if section three shall be completed within three years the company shall have two years more in which o complete sections four, five and six."

Mr. Hunter presented the twenty-