

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Twice-a-Week Times is now \$1.00 per year—strictly cash in advance. These are the only terms on which it will be sent to any person.

Did you get an account enclosed in your paper last week? If you did you will oblige us greatly by giving it attention. We want you to remain a subscriber. Accounts have been made out at \$1.50 per year, the old price, for all arrears, and at \$1.00 per year, the new price, for current year.

Subscribers will save 50 cents per year by this reduction, and we expect by doubling our circulation in six months and by incurring no losses on subscriptions to make just as much profit as under old conditions—possibly we may do better. Regular paying subscribers will agree that this change is a good one; those who are uncertain in their payments, or do not pay at all, will probably think otherwise. If the latter will not agree to our terms their names will be dropped. There will positively be no credit.

We have received a large number of replies to the circular letter enclosed in papers last week, and in all cases the accounts have been paid in full. This is very encouraging, and we have to thank those who have already replied for their quick responses. We expect answers from all during this month.

Let us repeat—there is only one way to get the Twice-a-Week Times, and that is by paying in advance. The price is one dollar per year. New subscribers beginning now will get the balance of 1902 free.

TROUBLE THEM NOT.

Don't presume to criticise the present government of British Columbia. If you do you will be told you are a pessimist and ought to get out of the country and leave that able administration to lead it on to its high destiny. Away with the individual of little faith who would even hint at retrenchment. We should borrow all the money that is available in the markets not only of London, but of the world. Want do a few pretty millions amount to? Are there not in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand men in British Columbia? Their burdens are yet insignificant. Let us borrow tens of millions and distribute it with a free hand and posterity will rise up and call us blessed. It was said by one endowed with wisdom that there are habits of frugality which tend to dissipation of wealth. The governments which have ruled British Columbia of late years have not been afflicted with any such disease as that. If wisdom had directed the distribution of the eight millions or so we have borrowed to "open up the country" there would be more than a hundred thousand people to divide the load amongst.

We are told that the new loan of three millions and a half will keep the provincial pot boiling for ten years. Well, we have our doubts. When the bank is settled with on account of its overdraft, said to be in the neighborhood of two millions, when the brokers have had their rake-off, and the general expenses of floating the loan have been met, how much will remain in the treasury to meet the annual deficits? It is hopeless to expect retrenchment from the present combination or any other that may be formed in which the present elements predominate. There was a time in the history of the province when the ministers did something more to earn their salaries than conduct "negotiations." Now they have deputies to do the work. They are not troubled about an eight-hour day. Occasionally an important case arises, such as that of Tomey Homma, which demands the presence of the Attorney-General or one of the other Ministers in London or some other far-away place. If there were not efficient deputies the ministers could not go away when such crises arose, and where would the province be then? It costs money for a Minister to travel in a style in harmony with the importance of the province of British Columbia. And when he goes away upon provincial business of course the province must foot the bill. Then we are so superior to and so much richer than any of the other provinces of the Dominion that we must support an Agent-General in London. We must borrow ten thousand a year to do that. But it is money well spent. What we are to do with our ex-Cabinet Ministers? When their usefulness is gone here, is it not imperative that we shall transfer them to and support them in a sphere in which they may have an opportunity to exercise their talents? We have had two Agents-General. Have not the results justified their translation? Again we say away with the iconoclast who would dare to even propose to lay his hands upon the privileges enjoyed by the able Ministers of the British Columbia government. It is not retrenchment and economy that are necessary. Somebody will be asking the Ministers to administer their departments if they don't watch out. We must borrow millions more, as many millions as the careful chaps who control the funds will give

us. A discriminating expenditure of vast sums will make the revenue of the province increase by leaps and bounds, and the paths of the ministers will be as smooth as glass. If the thought of a day of reckoning could only be kept out of the mind. A time must come when it will be necessary to stop borrowing. Our bankers will apply us of it. Some of the other provinces of the Dominion have gone through the experience. In one of them there was some talk of repudiation. But wiser counsels prevailed. The people elected a business government. Retrenchment, renewal of confidence and re-establishment of credit followed. But why should pessimists be listened to in British Columbia at the present time. By the exercise of a judicious economy our government may not be obliged to again ask for credit at the bank for at least two years.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

It is announced that a provincial loan of \$3,500,000 has been floated and that a highly satisfactory price has been obtained. No particulars have yet been furnished, but the news that the financial stress of the government has been relieved must prove very gratifying to all people interested in the welfare of the province. There can be no doubt that the reports of the financial straits to which the government had been reduced, with an overdraft at the bank in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars, made capitalists very timid about investing in British Columbia. The cloud, we suppose, has been temporarily dissipated, and the old course of clapping on all sail will be pursued until the storm gathers again, blacker and more threatening than ever. While the present elements remain in control of the destinies of this ill-fated province (from a political point of view) we suppose general retrenchment with the object of bringing about a semblance of equilibrium between revenue and expenditure need not be expected. It has been loudly and confidently proclaimed that without liberal expenditures British Columbia cannot progress at a rate commensurate with the extent and variety of her resources. In a sense that is quite true. But a very great deal depends upon the nature of the works in which the money is invested. To put the case mildly, our investments in the past have not been judicious. Ten years more of such administration and the credit of British Columbia would be practically destroyed, the province bankrupted. We cannot proceed at our present rate of expending at least a third more than we receive in revenue without involving ourselves in ruin. We are stating facts which cannot be gainsaid. The members of the government know the facts, but they have neither the courage nor the honesty to make a sincere effort to bring about a reformation. They prefer the easier course of drifting helplessly with the current which has for years been set towards the rocks. It is much more pleasant to load down the province with useless officials, to pension, at the expense of the taxpayers, supporters who are judged to have survived their years of usefulness, than to create an antagonism which would be confined within very narrow circles by conscientiously doing their duty to the public. When the final crisis arrives of which the various embarrassments through which the government has passed have been the infallible precursors, no doubt the members of the present government console themselves with the reflection that they will be beyond the reach of public wrath. Or it may be that some of them, like Wilkie McEwen, Esq., think they are settling their debts by the promiscuous distribution of notes, and that before the notes fall due something will turn up to avert the menacing blow. It is so convenient to transfer obligations and burdens over to the shoulders of posterity.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION.

A conference of men interested in the production of lead is to be held in Nelson. The value of the decision reached must depend a great deal upon the composition of the elements that are going to deliberate. At present the divergence of opinion as between the lead miners and the smelter men is very wide. If those interested in smelters are in the majority, as is presumed will be the case, because the mine managers and owners seem to regard with an unreasonable suspicion all movements which originate with the Nelson Board of Trade, the meeting will probably decide upon asking for an increase of duty. The majority of the mining men seem to think that increased protection would simply permit the smelters to enlarge their profits, and would have no stimulative effect upon silver-lead mining. Mr. Galliber has no enviable job on his hands in trying to induce all concerned to agree upon some common course of action. Mr. Roy, manager of the Silver Hill mine, has added his testimony to that of many others who are opposed to the proposal to put on a protective duty. Here are his opinions as given to a reporter of the Nelson News:

"The raising of the duty on pig lead would not, in my opinion, bring about what we and the public desire, especially those who buy the article for manufacturing purposes. They call it 'raw material,' but it costs us mine owners quite a sum per ton before it comes back to us in the shape of profits. The duty on manufactured lead would not give us a better price at all because the manufacturer would have to pay more

to us than he would pay in England, Germany or Mexico, and he would not buy."

"As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Roy, speaking very earnestly, "our lead should not go East at all, as it can be imported there from England cheaper by water than it can be carried across the continent by rail from here. We should not try to interfere with natural economy. Allow the Montreal manufacturers to buy in the cheapest markets of the world, and let us sell where we can get the highest price."

"China and Japan should be our market for both silver and lead, and if this country is willing and goes about the matter properly we can capture the market offered to our hand by the trade of the Orient. How did we Canadians start most of our industries? Some by protection direct and some by indirect protection. It all amounts to the same thing, we can work right along and what we must have, or else shut down our mines, is 1/2 of a cent per pound bounty to make us 2 cents, and then, I am sure, we could work all our mines. It should only be paid to those mine owners who ship to Canadian smelters, so that the industry as a whole may be maintained here. Last year a bounty of \$5 on refined lead was offered, and at once a refinery was built, and it will be enlarged in the spring, as I am told on good authority. I think the bounty should be dropped if and when prices reach 2 cents. In that way one will pay more than they pay elsewhere for the raw lead. The government at Ottawa have gone to a great expense to push all kinds of industries, and I do not see why they would not help us to open our mines so as to allow us to compete with the world and at the same time create a great market for all kinds of eastern products."

AN INSATIABLE LONGING.

Conservative newspapers have "figured out" a deficit of eighty thousand dollars in the Dominion post office department. We shall let it go at that. There is a considerable difference between eighty thousand and eight hundred thousand, not to mention the deficit of a million and a half that was predicted when it was proposed by Sir William Mulock to reduce the postal rates by considerably more than half. It is significant that the administration of the department under Liberal rule has compelled commendation from nearly all Conservative papers. They ascribe it all to the abounding prosperity of the country. But, but they have neither the courage nor the honesty to make a sincere effort to bring about a reformation. They prefer the easier course of drifting helplessly with the current which has for years been set towards the rocks. It is much more pleasant to load down the province with useless officials, to pension, at the expense of the taxpayers, supporters who are judged to have survived their years of usefulness, than to create an antagonism which would be confined within very narrow circles by conscientiously doing their duty to the public. When the final crisis arrives of which the various embarrassments through which the government has passed have been the infallible precursors, no doubt the members of the present government console themselves with the reflection that they will be beyond the reach of public wrath. Or it may be that some of them, like Wilkie McEwen, Esq., think they are settling their debts by the promiscuous distribution of notes, and that before the notes fall due something will turn up to avert the menacing blow. It is so convenient to transfer obligations and burdens over to the shoulders of posterity.

CAPTAIN HALL WILL BE THE NEW COLONEL.

He Will Succeed Colonel Monro in the Command of the Local Artillery Corps.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood that Capt. John Hall, of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., will take over the duties of C. O., vacated through the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Monro.

Capt. Hall's name has been associated with the appointment ever since the post became vacant, and his choice will be received with general approval by the officers and men of the corps. In fact it is stated that at a recent meeting of the officers Capt. Hall's selection was approved. It has yet to be passed upon by the department of militia and defence, and the D. O. C. gazetted, but it is anticipated that there will be no alteration of the present plans.

Capt. Hall has been identified with the regiment but a short time, but has been a most enthusiastic student of the red books, and in the theory of gunnery has been a most assiduous and apt student of artillery work, and has a good grasp of the subject. Joining the corps as quartermaster, and having been but a short time in command of a company, he has not the executive facility and readiness which generally comes with long training in the militia, but this is a matter of experience which will remedy.

LUMBER ADVANCES.

Prices Have Risen in Vancouver, But Local Quotations Remain Unchanged.

In Vancouver and cities of the Sound a general advance in the price of lumber has been made. Victoria millmen have not yet increased the price, but there is said to be every indication that they will in the near future.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the lumbermen on the Sound some time ago a new schedule of rates was agreed on. Loggers had decided on an increase, and in view of the pressing demand from the Northwest and elsewhere, and of the new conditions governing the industry, a material advance was considered necessary. As a result lumber is today selling in Vancouver at \$13 a thousand, and in Victoria at \$10 a thousand, 83 having been added to the Terminal City quotation during the last few days. This is perhaps the highest figure on record that has been asked in British Columbia for lumber, and its effect on building operations and on the export trade will be watched with interest.

A SOUR STOMACH AND A SOUR TEMPER. The hands of the pre-neurotic and the pre-physical wreck. One hundred and ninety-nine times in a thousand food ferment (dyspepsia) is the cause. Dr. Von Staak's Dispepsia Tablets keep the nerve centers well balanced, the stomach's nature, pleasant and harmless. 75 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—88.

latter is unlikely to be given by a House that has already condoned the crime against representative institutions.

The Canadian Gazette, London, England, says: "The growth of exports to most economists the best test of progress. Let it then be noted that, according to a return prepared by the Canadian customs department, Canada stands first among the nations in the growth of her exports, while the United States stands a good way down the list. Here are the figures per head of population in dollars:

	Imports.	Exports.
Canada	59.84	88.82
Argentina Republic	88.50	62.49
Australia	38.88	24.07
Cape Colony	130.33	22.06
Germany	45.94	18.25
Egypt	30.61	38.55
France	1.11	16.71
Netherlands	48.73	31.16
Norway	39.29	31.16
Belgium	22.55	20.30
Italy	10.88	13.25
Japan	52.46	56.77
Spain	40.32	37.43
Mexico	23.12	63.70
Russia	58.95	2.51
Sweden	44.89	20.97
Switzerland	12.54	24.21
Australia	9.72	27.55
United States	15.18	33.45
China	15.58	1.11

"The foreign trade of Canada per head of her population represents 68.34, whilst that of the United States stands at but 28.91. These figures are for the fiscal year recently closed. Canada exports to-day more per head than the people of the United States, the mother of American commerce. Canada, of course, does not expect as yet to touch the United States in aggregate trade, but the foregoing figures are most encouraging." And all this has taken place under the administration of a Liberal government in Canada.

The Montreal Star says there is a scarcity of labor in the beet fields in the neighborhood of Berlin, Ontario, and the Ontario Sugar Company has undertaken to solve the problem by engaging a number of Chinamen from Montreal. "Up to the present, not very many of the Chinamen have been induced to regard the suggestion favorably. They have become imbued with western ideas and think that the wages should be higher. The wage offered is \$1.00 per day. The Ontario beet growers can solve the labor question by importing a few thousand Chinamen from British Columbia, and they would at the same time be helping to solve the Chinese question."

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VICTORIA KICKERS FOR THE OLD LAND.

Messrs. Scholerfield and Gillespie Will Leave on the 18th or 19th—Capabilities as Players.

Messrs. A. Gillespie and K. Scholerfield will leave for the East on the 18th or 19th, proceeding to Montreal and probably playing with the All-Canadian team in several exhibition matches. It is proposed to give before leaving for the Old Country. They take with them the good wishes of all Victorians.

Kenneth Scholerfield has played at three-quarter back for the Victoria Senior Rugby team for the past five



K. SCHOLERFIELD.

years, giving that line the speed and effectiveness that has been one of the principal features of the local team's play. He finds his forwards splendidly, and his sprinting powers can be equalled by none of the other members of the club. Quick off the mark, playing with great dash and vim, an excellent tackler and a good kick, the selection of Scholerfield as a representative of Victoria on the All-Canadian team is considered by all who interest themselves in sport to show the best of judgment on the part of those selecting the team.

A. Gillespie has had no less a successful career in football circles than Scholerfield.



A. GILLESPIE.

field. His style of playing differs greatly, however, from that of the Victoria boy. He obtained his football education in Loretta, Scotland, where he played back, and was initiated into all the mysteries of protecting the goal. Although not so speedy as his companion, he has during the four years he has played half-back for Victoria proved himself to be fearless, quick on the ball and very smart in feeding his three-quarters. Of course he is an adept at tackling, and a first-class kick, the points being necessary for one occupying a position on the defence line.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Board of Trade Receives Letter Setting Forth Halifax's Claim as the Terminus.

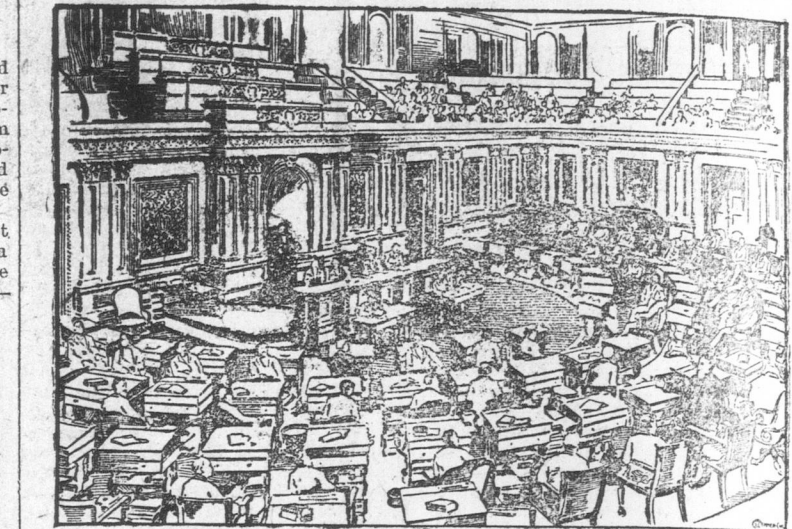
There was brought before the executive of the board of trade on Friday a communication from the Halifax board of trade. Accompanying the communication was a copy of a letter addressed to the Premier and members of the Dominion government, and which set forth the advantages to be derived from the establishing of a fast Atlantic service, with Halifax as its Canadian terminus.

The letter sets forth that the speedy transportation of the mails is the one important consideration for which the government is asked to contribute public money. To grant a subsidy to a line of fast freight steamers would, in their opinion, be most unjust to the various Canadian lines which have done so much to develop the trade of Canada.

With speed and safety as the great essentials, the Halifax board of trade urge that that port be selected as the terminus. It is pointed out that Halifax is the nearest Canadian port to the United Kingdom which is available all the year round. By fastest route it is 2,233 miles from Fastnet. Steamers sailing 24 knots would therefore make the voyage under four days. With an improved mail service, mails and passengers could be landed in Montreal within five days from Fastnet. The ocean route from Halifax to Fastnet is described as actually more free from fog and as free from ice as the liners plying to New York. Only three steamers would be required for this route instead of four by the St. Lawrence route. Accompanying the letter was a copy of the Halifax Mail containing the account of a mass meeting held for the purpose of urging this matter.

UNITED STATES SENATOR THURSTON.

The 'Brilliant' Statesman from Nebraska, Makes an Important Public Utterance.



Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Nebraska, is one of the most prominent and influential men in the country. He made the speech nominating President McKinley at the St. Louis convention, and was made permanent Chairman of this convention. He was also made Chairman of the convention that nominated the late President McKinley at Philadelphia. He was appointed by President McKinley to be Chairman of the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

This prominent gentleman recently wrote the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio:

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1901.

"I have used Peruna at various times during the past year or two with most satisfactory results.

"It entirely relieved me from an irritating cough—the result of excessive effort in the presidential campaign, and I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."—Jno. M. Thurston.

Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean.

More than half the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it.

They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

The catarrh remedy, Peruna, seems to be the main expectation in this direction.

Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, devised the remedy, Peruna, over forty years ago, and the remedy as a catarrh cure has been growing in favor steadily all these years.

It stands to-day before the nation as a thoroughly tested, accurately scientific

internal remedy for catarrh. There are practically no medicinal rivals in the field.

Peruna is not a local application or temporary relief; it is a permanent cure. Peruna is a systemic remedy. It eradicates catarrh from the system. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures are radical and lasting.

Fritz Vollmer, President Schwabischer Sengerbund, Chicago, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., says:

"My voice was so badly affected from catarrh that I was afraid I would lose it entirely. I read of some of the wonderful cures of your Peruna and decided to try it. I thought it advisable to try some myself.

"I am pleased to state that in a very short time I was cured."—Fritz Vollmer.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a book of testimonials, containing letters from prominent men and women concerning Peruna.

nothing stands in the way of a deal with Mr. Eberts. It is being taken advantage of by the present cabinet, which he commands. Whether Mr. Eberts command the support he believed to be the necessary consideration for loanings to Mr. Eberts.

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