GUARDING OUR TREASURES.

Never in the history of British Columbia have her interests been so closely and jealously guarded as at the present time. The watchdog of the government is continually on the alert lest the people be despoiled of their resources by the greedy trusts of our hungry southern neighbors. No wonder the House is almost stricken dumb by the extraordinary change which has come over Hon. D. M. Eberts, the Attorney-General. In the old days before Mr. Dunsmuir entered the Legislature and the government millions of dollars worth of the heritage of the people was handed out to promoters, home-grown or alien, almost without examination of the terms and conditions of the same. We are paying to-day for the banquets tendered to the governments and their supporters of former times and for the lethargy of the Attorney-General who never sleeps at his post now. Perhaps Mr. Eberts is profiting by his experience in the past; or it may be that the Premier keeps a pin handy for use when the symptoms of the old malady appear; or again there may be influences at work which are not allowed to appear openly. Whatever the cause, it is proposed to impose conditions on companies desiring franchises which would never have been thought of in times gone by. To be sure the world do move. The path of the promoter in any part of Canada is not as smooth as it was before the people began to find him out. But there are bona fide enterprises asking for concessions from the Legislature at the present day, which is in some respects a distinguishing feature between the conditions of to-day and those of some years ago. One of these is the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company. It asks for nothing from the government but the right to build a railway, and judging by the history of this province railways are very desirable institutions. We confess from the treatment of railway companies in the past by certain members of the present government it is not surprising that they are suspicious of any corporation which undertakes to construct a road without a bonus from the province large enough and bonding powers sufficiently extensive to defray the entire cost. It has entered the mind of the government of British Columbia that the Crow's Nest Southern Railway is a scheme of Jim Hill's to carry off the millions of tons of coal to be found in this province and to cripple our industries. Whether this brilliant conception originated with the administration or with the C. P. R., which frankly admits its opposition to the building of the proposed road and has subsidised newspapers to plead its cause, who shall say? At any rate the company which is so patriotic at this end of its line, threatened to make its Eastern terminus at Boston in the United States unless the Minister of Railways complied with its demand and continued to operate the Intercolonial Railway as it had been run for so many years—a feeder to the C. P. R. Mr. Blair was not so easily "worked" as the members of the government of this province. He defied the railway company to do its worst. It set the strongest man in the Conservative party up against him in St. John and entered upon the fight with such confidence that its representative in British Columbia refused to believe the dispatch which announced the first great set-back the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had ever received at the hands of a public man and the representatives of the people, as well as the retirement from public life of the gentleman who has once again taken to the temperance platform.

We might point out to the Ministry that there was great rejoicing in the United States when it was thought possible that the coal miners of Great Britain were about to be driven out of business by the products of Pennsylvania. Some shipments of coal were actually made across the Atlantic, and yet there was no outcry from the American manufacturers against the establishment of such trade because it meant advanced prices, denudation of coal fields, and their ultimate ruin. There is no fear in Nova Scotia that the industries of that province will eventually be compelled to shut down unless the thousands of tons of coal shipped weekly from its mines to the northeastern States are stopped. Pennsylvania and Ohio and other States of the union are quite pleased to enter the markets of Canada which cannot be economically supplied with fuel from the home mines. It has been said by some of the C. P. R. organs that the prices charged for coal from the Crow's Nest mines to the consumers of British Columbia are higher than to the customers of the company in the United States. That being so, the managers of the company must have a very indifferent idea of business when they do not attend to all the requirements of the home market first. The contention is hardly reasonable, but the Crow's Nest people are not compelled to go outside of British Columbia for an example of the sort of thing which the patriotic C. P. R. condemns.

In assuming the attitude of antagonism to the Crow's Nest undertaking which has characterised it from the first the government is surely storing up trouble for itself. We have been told that motives should not be imputed; that the acts of the administration should be criticised without attempting to enter into the possible considerations which have prompted them. As the reasons which have been given for the opposition to the granting of a charter to this railway have been simply childish, absurd and unreasonable—have apparently been advanced with the idea that "any old thing will go down with the people" when there is something discreditable to be concealed—it is not at all surprising that motives are being imputed not only to the members of the government who are not in all respects considered above suspicion, but even to the Premier himself. We admit that this is a very unfortunate and unsatisfactory state of affairs, and we are sorry to state that it is the subserviency of the administration to a railway corporation and its apparent indifference to the true welfare of the province which has created it.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

We have so long contended for greater precaution on the part of the government in granting charters to railway companies, and for the regulation of freight and passenger rates by the representatives of the people, that at first sight we were inclined to applaud the Attorney-General for some evidence of an intention to meet the popular demand in this direction. We have reference to the following amendment which Hon. Mr. Eberts offered yesterday to the Midway & Vernon Railway Bill, and which he has given notice he will move to all the railway bills before the House at the present session:

"The company shall, before the railway is opened for the carriage of freight and passengers, give security to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council—

"(1.) That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall have the absolute control of the rates for freight and passenger traffic:

"(2.) That in the event of a charter being granted by the Dominion government to the promoters herein for a line of railway over or parallel to the route proposed in this act, the foregoing conditions shall be assumed and carried out by the company so incorported, as a contract and obligation of said company prior to any other charge thereon."

The submission of these amendments yesterday did not evoke any protest from the government side of the House, a fact which might excite some suspicion. Mr. Curtis pointed out a number of features in the amendment which he thought could be improved upon and which might make it more effective along the lines for which it is ostensibly framed. The whole debate has gone over until after recess, and doubtless when it is again taken up Mr. Curtis will have some pertinent remarks to make upon it. He did not yesterday indicate very clearly what specific form his objection would take, and, sooth to say, his own leader seemed to be as impatient with him as the members opposite.

It is unfortunate that a step otherwise so commendable should have been introduced by the Attorney-General in such a form and at a time when its motive is open to some question. It is quite true, as Hon. Mr. Eberts pointed out, that the people are demanding government control of rates. But the proposal of numerous influential delegations which have waited on the government that a substantial subsidy be given to a competitive line from Coast to Kootenay, rather than that the C. P. R. should acquire the charter, even on the promise that they would build the road for nothing, must have convinced the Attorney-General that the fear of any enlargement of the power of the C. P. R. is more intense in British Columbia to-day than any desire for even government control of rates. Any step which will place other roads at a disadvantage in competing with the C. P. R., even if veiled for the time, will arouse the indignation of the electorate and finally terminate the political career of any public man who is a party to it.

What are the facts? The C. P. R. today own a charter (the Columbia & Western) by which they are enabled to build through to the Coast. An application was made to the Dominion House for an extension of time for the completion of their work for five years. This application was refused, but a few days since the sought-for extension was given for one year. Therefore if the C. P. R. undertake the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road, having been in possession of the charter previous to the passage of this clause, they will be relieved from its provisions, while rival roads will be exposed to them.

The time at which the suggested amendment was introduced only strengthens this suspicion. Why was it kept in reserve until the third readings of these bills, when promoters had incurred all the expense of forwarding their charters and had reached a point where they could not withdraw? Why did the action of the Attorney-General follow so promptly the extension of the Columbia & Western charter at Ottawa? Surely this is not the information from Ottawa which has formed a standing excuse for the delay of the administration in submitting its railway policy.

Unless we are mistaken, the Comox & Cape Scott Bill will enjoy the same immunity from the operation of this amendment as the Columbia & Western. Although an application for a provincial charter has been made, yet a Dominion charter has already been granted to practically the same applicants and for the same line. This has already been pointed out in the House by the leader of the opposition, who at the time confessed his inability to understand why a provincial charter should be required.

In writing thus we have no desire to impugn unnecessarily the good faith of the Attorney-General. His course may be capable of explanation, and if a reasonable and satisfactory one is forthcoming none will accept it more gladly than the Times. But the step which it is proposed to take is, to our mind, so fraught with danger, that we conceive it to be the paramount duty of the electorate to instruct their representatives to watch developments with the greatest vigilance. We have never concealed our distrust of certain elements in the cabinet, and the progress of events this session has not increased our confidence or quieted our apprehensions. The leader of the opposition, if he is so disposed, can greatly enhance his political status by rising above every other consideration at the present time and championing popular rights. Failure to do so, on either side of the House, will meet with the disapproval of the country, and ultimately with swift and condign punishment.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The suppression of disorders in China was an easy matter for the powers of the earth in comparison with the task which now confronts them of creating harmony among themselves over the division of the spoils. It must be admitted that with the exception of Russia all appear to have acted in good faith. With the connivance of Li Hung Chang the advisers of the Czar have conquered and taken possession of not only Manchuria, but of Mongolia, Ili and Kuldja, which include all Asia north of what is considered China proper and Thibet, besides grabbing also concessions in what is known as "the spheres of influence" of other powers. The manoeuverings of the Muscovite have been repeatedly referred to in newspapers with reliable correspondents like the London Times, but the statesmen of the nations chiefly interested refrained from taking action, with the exception of seeing that the title of the usurper was not finally confirmed, until the propitious moment arrived. That time has now come. What the result will be and which of the nations will prove victorious in the present conflict of wits and the possibly more serious warfare to follow will next engage attention.

Japan is the power chiefly interested, and as a nation Japan is in some respects very young. She has not yet learned the real meaning of war as her elder brethren have. The little men have fully made up their minds that some day they will be compelled to join issues with Russia in a struggle for supremacy, and they feel that from their point of view there is no time like the present. If Russia remains in Manchuria she will wax strong in her new territory and that strength will be increased within striking distance of Japan. Under such conditions it is apparent that the present relative strength of these rivals cannot be maintained. Russia will expand while Japan will remain as cramped as before. The reasoning is sound. If there is no escape from conflict now is the time for the Mikado to bring it on. If the other nations decide to remain neutral, as is very proable, the Eastern island power will enter with enthusiasm upon the work of humbling Russia and driving her from the positions she has defiantly taken up in China.

The ordinary opinion seems to be that the Japs are outclassed by the Russians as fighting men. That has yet to be demonstrated. Judging by the specimens of the Oriental race we see in this country, they are higher spirted and more enterprising than the Slavs. Military men of knowledge and experience have asserted that the plan of campaign against China was conceived and carried out on sound, scientific military principles. The Japanese fleet is infinitely superior to that of Russia. In the event of war the big fellow would be a long way from his base, and the little one would have a great advantage in that respect. But it is extremely doubtful whether any of these questions will ever be put to the test. Russia has never been particularly desirous for war. She generally manages to gain her point without violence. The threatenings of Japan may not appall her, but the moral antagonism of the world is something that cannot be disregarded. It is almost impossible to conceive of such a thing as Russia withdrawing from territory which she has counted as hers without striking a blow in defence of her position, but it is still more inconceivable to think of her defying Britain, Germany and Japan.

DUTY OF VICTORIANS.

What is the use of our esteemed morning contemporary getting cross and saying the Times is not capable of originating anything anyway and "we shall not speak to it any more, see there?" because we do not throw up our hat and shout for a scheme which has no more substantial foundation than a dream or a vision of the night. We do not say that it may not be possible to create an avenue of transportation into Victoria which all the railway companies running to the coast will make haste to take advantage of, but we do say that such an institution would make us unique among the cities of the earth. If our original contemporary really has such a scheme in process of incubation it is a pity it did not get its creative fancy at work a little earlier in the morning. The matter of fact people of the C. P. R. and the Great Northern have already made their arrangements to come in on their own account, and no general route of ingress would be complete unless they made use of it. But of course our contemporary knows its own business. It is managed by people of infinite resource in more respects than one. It has not only the genius to conceive, but the means to execute, and for these reasons we bow meekly before the blast of its contempt and await developments.

But perhaps we may be allowed to plead that we did but suggest that as the people of Victoria have been so often diverted from the straight path which promised to lead somewhere by intangible creations that slowly dissolved in the air as soon as the genuine enterprise had been killed, it would be well to keep right along until we have at least proved the merits of the projects which at present engage our attention. Then if the result be failure, as usual, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our best on behalf of ourselves and our city. We cannot be altogether sidetracked in any event, even if some of the men from whom we should naturally expect justice, if not assistance, prove by their acts that all their professions are vain.

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE.

If there is one thing for which Victoria has had reason to congratulate herself more than another within the last few years, it is the efficiency with which her gates have been guarded against the entrance of disease. Our health officers have been diligent and vigilant, and because of their activity we have enjoyed an immunity from smallpox which is remarkable, all things considered. In the neighboring state of Washington there have been for a considerable time centres of affection which are continually sending out germs and threatening the surrounding country. Smallpox has been prevalent to a remarkable extent, too, in the newer parts of Ontario and Canada generally, and also in many of the states of the Union. In Victoria we have been living in a neutral zone, and probably because of that some of our citizens have forgotten past experiences and are agitating for a relaxation of the cordon. Complaint has been lodged against the detention of the mails from the Sound because of the time required for fumigation. We hope no attention will be paid to such remonstrances, but that the officers responsible for the health of the community will be encouraged to continue the good work they have been doing and thanked instead of censured for their past activity. It is easier to exclude disease than to stamp it out once it has crept in.

Russia is deeply pained because her motives in entering Manchuria and massacring its inhabitants have been misunderstood. Her one object in life is the amelioration of the condition of the Chinese, but a document showing that she was legally in possession of John's territory would have been of great assistance to her in her philanthropic work. Even the United States has become suspicious. The sight of a closed door to trade is somewhat disquieting to a gentleman of the strong commercial instincts of Uncle Sam. The Czar is said to have intervened between his ministers and the displeasure of the world, but we doubt very much if they will be induced to withdraw their forces even at the word of their royal master. The latter has but little more to say in the government of the empire than his rebellious "common people."

A California miner says in his state the mining companies are satisfied with gravel yielding 3 cents to the yard. In Cariboo he says there are placers which yield 20 cents to the yard, and from which millions innumerable will yet be extracted. This gentleman, a practical man, says the old grounds are yet the richest in the world.

WHEN THEY COME.

Alice Hayford Bliss.

Let them go beyond recall,
We are weary with them all—
Winter's wind and winter's chill,
Snowy forest, dale and hill;
For our pulses swifter beat
And new life is in our feet
When the robins come again!

When the fitful breezes blow,
When a flurry comes of snow,
Then of rain a quick surprise,
Then a smile from April's eyes:
Inconsistent is she ever,
Witching, wooing, faithful never,
When the robins come again!

Yet we love thee, fickle maid,
Fairy sprite of sun and shade;
Precious secrets do ye bring.
Nature's plan for bonny spring.
And we look at skies so blue,
And we feel that heaven is true,
When the robins come again!

Little feathered minstrels wise,
Precious to their Father's eyes:
May our hearts join in the praise
Of the cheering song they raise.
Casting off the care and rime,
Loving Him this Easter time,
When the robins come again!

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

London Express.

In a peroration of great power and dignity Sir Wilfrid dealt with the future of South Africa, claiming that the whole of this great country is destined to become a union of states under a federal constitution, under the British flag, and under the sovereignty of England. Whatever the details of settlement may be, one thing is certain, and the Canadian premier emphasized the point forcibly and with dignity—that if the Boers have lost their independence, they will find that they have not lost their freedom; that, as loyal British subjects, they will find that which has been found everywhere under the British flag: "liberty for all, equality for all, justice and civil rights for British and Dutch alike." While we have to listen to so much maundering talk of English sympathisers with the Boers, it is right pleasant and cheering to find a Canadian statesman and patriot speaking out so well and stoutly the truth which every British subject knows in his heart—that our conquest of the Boers is not only essential to the integrity of the Empire, but will be in the best interests of the people of the conquered states, bringing loss only to the corrupt oligarchy which shared the plunder of the late Transvaal government with Mr. Kruger.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Cannery Business and Steamer Connection With the Sound Among Subjects Discussed.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning, there being present: J. A. Mara, in the chair, C. Todd, Capt. Wm. Grant, Capt. J. B. Cox, A. G. McCandless, D. R. Ker and C. H. Lugrin.

In opening the proceedings a report from the harbor and navigation committee was read, recommending that the upper harbor between the E. & N. railway and the Point Ellice bridge be dredged. The report was referred back to the committee, with power to act in bringing the matter before the proper authorities.

A letter from the Nanaimo board of trade and council asked for the co-operation of the Victoria board in the insertion of clauses in the Municipal Clauses Act. It was referred to the city council.

Ald. Beckwith wrote stating that he proposed to ask for an expression of opinion from the board of trade at the quarterly meeting to be held on Friday, the 12th inst., as to the desirability of the proposed Coast to Kootenay railway being built and controlled as an independant line.

A lengthy report was also received from the mining committee respecting Atlin mining, which was referred to the minister of mines.

A commnication from Ottawa came from Senator Templeman, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial of the British Columbia lumber manufacturers. He was present at a conference held on the matter, and stated that it had already been disposed of, the delegates having returned home.

Mr. Lugrin suggested that some course might be decided on for taking up the question of salmon hatcheries on the Fraser before the quarterly meeting, and on request Mr. Todd presented his views on the subject. He thought that under the present circumstances it would be folly to establish hatcheries on the Fraser, for the reason that they would only afford a breeding ground for American fishermen. He thought that it was advisable for the cannery business to be under the administration of a board the same as it is in California, Oregon and Washington, which board could deal with the government more advantageously. The Alaskan packers, who generally regulated the market, had this year, he stated, reduced the price of salmon to $1 per dozen tins, which was about 15 cents less than other cannery men had expected.

It was agreed that the cannery business as well as the Sound service will be brought up at the quarterly meeting.

Over the latter subject the chairman was of opinion that the C. P. N. might be induced to take up the matter and place two steamers on the route to be run on alternative schedules, one steamer leaving Vancouver for Victoria via Seattle and the other for the Terminal City by way of the same route.

The meeting then adjourned.

General Superintendent Kimball, of the United States life saving service, has received the report of the commission to investigate the failure of Mark Ellington, a surfman of the Fort Point life saving station, to report the distress signals from the City of Rio de Janeiro, which foundered off San Francisco bay on February 22nd, 1901. Ellington was suspended from duty and an investigation ordered. The report just received by Mr. Kimball completely exonerates Ellington, and orders have been telegraphed restoring him to duty.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

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Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 51 acres, nearly 3 cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

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Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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VIOLET AMMONIA, for the Bath.
PERFUMED BATH TABLETS.
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The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.

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VICTORIA, B. C. WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

By Looking Over

Our delicacies for your Easter dinner you find the variety is unsurpassed, and your table will not be complete without some of the following:

FRESH ISLAND EGGS received daily.
FRESH GREEN PEAS, STRING BEANS, ASPARAGUS.
RHUBARB, LETTUCE, SWEET POTATOES.
FANCY NAVEL ORANGES, per doz. 25c.
NATIVE PORT WINE, per bot. 25c.
TABLE CLARET, per bot. 25c.
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, per tin 75c.
We will be closed all day Friday.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.,
CASH GROCERS.

No. 171.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that "The Sunlight Mining and Smelting Company" "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Yuma, Yuma County, Territory of Arizona, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Ainsworth, and J. W. Smith, Notary Public, whose address is Ainsworth aforesaid (not empowered to issue or transfer stock), is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is 25 years.

The Company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 26th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one.

(L.S.)

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

(1.) To buy, locate, lease and otherwise acquire, to hold, own, manage, operate and mine, to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of mines and mining claims of every description:

(2.) To mine for and take out, smelt, reduce and otherwise treat minerals and ores of every description, and to carry on a general mining business:

(3.) To erect, build, buy, lease and otherwise acquire, own, hold and operate machines and machinery, concentrators, smelters and other buildings and necessary appliances for reducing, refining, concentrating, smelting and otherwise treating minerals and ores of all descriptions:

(4.) To build, purchase, erect, maintain, own and operate pipes and pipe lines, conduit and conduit lines for the conveyance of compressed air for power and other purposes, in operating mines, smelters, concentrators and other appliances used in the mining business:

(5.) To build, buy, lease and otherwise acquire, own and operate for mining purposes, trams and tramways, trolley and trolley systems, cables and cable systems, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, flumes and other means of conducting water for mining and reducing ores and minerals, and for all general mining purposes:

(6.) To erect, build, purchase and otherwise acquire, own and operate steam plants and machinery, electric plants, motors and generators and electric lights for mining purposes, and to facilitate its general mining and smelting business:

(7.) To erect, buy and otherwise acquire, own and operate, in furtherance of its mining and smelting business, saw-mills and stamp-mills:

(8.) To buy, lease, locate and otherwise acquire, timber and timber lands, water and water-rights, for the furtherance of its general mining and smelting business:

(9.) To exercise all of the foregoing powers, and carry out all of the foregoing purposes in the Territory of Arizona, State of California, all other States and Territories of the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and this Corporation is empowered to carry out all of said purposes, and exercise all of said powers in each and all of said States, Provinces and Territories.

WANTED—Bright men and women canvassers for "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign." Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales marvellous. The Queen as girl, wife, mother and monarch. Reads like a romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books on time. Lots of money in it. Send for free prospectus. The Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto.

Provincial News

CRANBROOK.

The people of this town are mo in favor of incorporation.

MIDWAY.

Gilbert M. Harthorn and Lilly Newman, of the Okanagan coun were married at the Spokane hotel March 26th by Rev. R. P. Mur Presbyterian minister of this place.

GOLDEN.

REVELSTOKE.

U. R. B. Hearn, the manager of l local branch of the Imperial Bank, been promoted to the management the branch at Portage la Prairie. will on his departure leave behind m friends of himself and his wife.

Troopers Stringer, Bowers, E Griffiths, Skene, Bolton and Lewis, l members of Strathcona's Horse, are receive as testimonials gifts of sp ing goods.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday mor an employee at Schunter's camp, na Geo. Byers, was killed at the slide to shoot logs into the Columbia from bench about 500 feet above the r The unfortunate young man was gaged in watching the logs and war those above him of any mishap. how the deceased met with the acci is not known, but it is supposed missed his footing and got in the wa a sliding log with the result that his was fearfully crushed and cut, bes receiving internal injuries that ca death while he was being brought to hospital at Golden.

ASHCROFT.

At the examination, adjourned f last week until Thursday, of the Chinamen for the murder of Hing about the last of January, one of the cused gave evidence that he saw th Chinamen about 8 o'clock at night c ing the supposed murdered man ac the bridge. About 11 o'clock he two of them, and they told him they killed Hing Lee. He asked what had done with the body, and they him it was none of his business, that if he told anyone about the af they would killed him. A Chinaman corroborated the first witness to a tain extent. An adjournment was ta until Friday, the 12th instant, in or to allow the prosecution to secure witnesses. Two of the accused held, not being able to secure $2, bail each; two are out on their own cognizance, and one who was brou from Vancouver was released.

KAMLOOPS.

The following members of the R. R. received promotion at the exami tion last week: E. T. W. Pearse to junior corporal; E. S. Wood to be lance-corporal; T. A. Shackleton to 2nd lance-corporal. Capt. Vicars promoted Corporal C. L. Wain to geant, and Lance-Corporals W. J. and W. Snee were appointed corpor

The annual meeting of the Kamlo District Liberal Association was last Friday night in Ravey's hall, a l number of members being present. ter disposing of a considerable amo of routine business, the election of cers for the ensuing year was proce with, the following being the res Hon. president, Hewitt Bostock; pr dent, J. D. Swanson; 1st vice-presid Dr. M. S. Wade; 2nd vice-president D. Lauder; treasurer, E. Goulet; se tary, G. T. Mallery; executive com tee, Messrs. Jas. Vair, F. J. Deane, G. Taylor, M. Delaney, A. Thomp R. MacKay and H. Murphy.

NANAIMO.

A donation of the New Vancou Coal company and employees to Cumberland disaster fund amounting $1,675 has been placed in the R Bank of Canada.

Samuel M. Robins, superintenden the New Vancouver Coal company now having walnut trees planted on side of the road, through the compa farm and five acre sections, from Comox road, near the Millstream bri to the Harewood road, a distance of one-and-a-half miles. The work is b done under the supervision of Geo. rell, the company's gardener The t are now five feet high, and appear strong healthy specimens, that it is to assume that within the next years there will be a beautiful "Wa avenue," which will invite many to a stroll to not only enjoy the bea of nature, but admire what the en prise of the company has done in clea about 500 acres of land and placing same in a high state of cultivation.

GREENWOOD.

Before W. H. Norris, J. P., on Fri evening, at Greenwood, John Mea and M. H. Roy, hotel keepers, and Du Relle, miner, all of Pheonix, charged that on January 5th they, several other persons, unlawfully sembled at Phoenix with the com purpose of preventing John L. Pa from taking a Chinaman or Japa into the city of Phoenix, and did so duct themselves when assembled as cause persons in the neighborhood such assembly to fear on reason grounds that the persons so assem would disturb the peace, tumultuousl

Evidence was brought to show the three accused were present on evening of the day named, and took in a demonstration against John Parker, mining manager at Phoenix the Dominion Copper company, who deavored to take into the town a Chin servant to work in his private ho Parker was met as he drove into Phoe by a crowd of two or three hundred m some of whom, it was deposed, barric ed the road. Both Parker and the Chi man were taken out of the buggy, the latter was hustled down the ro back to Greenwood.

Du Relle and Roy were committed trial, and Meagher was dismissed. was fixed at $500 personal, and sureites of $250, in each case. Sure were at once forthcoming, and Roy Du Relle were released.

NELSON.

Marmaduke Bennison, purser on bo the steamer Nelson, died on Thursd Deceased was born in Grantham, L cashire, England, 24 years ago came to this country about 1894