

AND THE CURE IS MORE SURE THAN  
**PAIN-KILL**  
PERRY DAV  
AT THE COMM  
SOLD  
CHILL  
SUDD

fizzle. If they had a \$30 a  
for, persons would not go to

on arose on the place of  
night school. Trustee Lewis  
the city hall as the most cer-  
Trustee Lovell said there  
expense of fitting up desks,  
and the janitor's salary,  
be done away with by us-  
the school. The report was  
only change made being the  
of the city hall as the place  
the school instead of the high

said Magistrate Macrae was  
infor with them. Magistrate  
d he was present in his pri-  
ty. He would to-morrow  
have to pass judgment on the  
police court. He had had  
in educational work and  
the school boys should not  
into the police court unless  
an exceedingly strong case  
and other remedial efforts  
The teachers should be able  
such cases. He would like  
opinion of the board.

Hayward said the teachers  
sider themselves as responsi-  
school hours. The magis-  
tricks on Saturday would lead  
the conduct of the boy mis-  
and outside of school hours.  
Macrae replied that though  
was committed outside of  
s, the boy attended school  
to the time he was brought  
The conduct of the boy mis-  
would have a detrimental  
was a pity the child had been  
the police court.

Marchant said children had of-  
the school buildings with  
filing, and attempts to find  
s had proved futile. This  
the boys brought into the court  
offence only, in fact it was  
and out. It was a difficult  
how far a teacher might  
the acts and time of child-  
school hours.

Macrae agreed that hard  
could not be drawn in this  
Marchant would like to see  
volume of teachers extend out-  
of school hours.  
man said the boys who were  
were beyond the control of  
and one of the boys in the  
was not a pupil.

Marchant argued for immedi-  
in such cases.  
Glover said the boy should  
immediately suspended by the  
of the Victoria West school, as  
the boy had committed the of-  
fence.

Macrae advised the board  
support the teachers in their  
whether popular or unpopular,  
it was right to be done.  
Duncan Ross thought Magis-  
trates should retract what he said  
as to what he (Mr. Ross)  
regard to the trustees. This  
case had no more right  
school than a child with the  
One of the boys had been in  
court before. The boy was  
had influence on the teachers,  
the teachers could, for a long  
out. The boy had not been  
since he had been found out  
did therefore take no action in

Marchant asked if any of the  
attended the school now?  
was in the negative. The boy  
was led on by the out-  
boy Ferris.

Macrae said there was no  
if passing judgment on Mr.  
Macrae was no intention of hurt-  
ing feelings. He was surprised  
ing boys had been brought to  
without other correctives hav-  
applied. Principal McNeill  
s bothered by boys outside the  
that should he do?

He ordered prepared for ad-  
enlargement in the High  
Central School and Victoria  
Architect Muir was given the  
second ballot.

Lewis gave notice of motion  
uld introduce a resolution  
arges in the Victoria West  
aff. There was no doubt that  
of the children were not good,  
and complaints had been made  
rents. There was something  
he was of opinion that a  
t be of benefit.

Marchant moved that the board  
teacher to fill the vacancy caus-  
resignation of Miss Horton, of  
k school, the position to be  
two months of May and  
a re-arrangement to after-  
place. The motion was de-  
in committee of the whole a  
tion prevailed, and Miss Mary  
appointed to the vacancy at  
th. The board adjourned at

## MR. McPHILLIPS ANSWERED.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. WILSON ON  
DOMINION AFFAIRS.

To the Editor: I regret that Mr. McPhillips in his reply to my letter commenced by misrepresenting me and appealing to the prejudice of his readers. Mr. McPhillips is not, as he says, "a man of letters," but a man of letters, as I distinctly stated that my motive for quoting certain statistics was "not to belittle Canada, but to show that when Mr. McPhillips claims the National Policy to be a success on the ground that the present condition of Canada is better than that of the United States his argument is bad, because the depression in Canada is greater than that in the United States."

Mr. McPhillips should have accepted the reason I gave without question, for it is manifestly improper to place a construction upon a person's motives which that person has disclaimed.

Without calling in question the stability of Canada or the high standing of its credit in England, I must correct an inaccurate statement of Mr. McPhillips that the Dominion ranks "first among the colonies. The following extract from the London Times of the 6th instant quotes the prices of colonial government bonds:

Canada 3 1/2 ..... 107 3/4  
Cape 3 1/2 ..... 112  
Natal 3 1/2 ..... 113 1/4  
Home corporations stand at a higher than colonial securities. For example:  
Croydon 3 1/2 ..... 123  
Hull 3 1/2 ..... 123  
Metropolitan 3 ..... 110 3/4

Mr. McPhillips when dealing with trade failures in the States and Canada did not, because he could not, disprove the figures I quoted, which show that business men in Canada are in a worse plight than those in the States, but he accepts them with bad grace. It is unfortunate for himself that he is so much stronger in adjectives than in facts.

Mr. McPhillips' figures as I employed them do not please him, because they disagree with him. They are everything that is bad. Not only "erroneous" but "unreliable," "fallacious," and "worse than all," "vicious." Of course vice in all forms is objectionable and to be condemned. It surprises me that Mr. McPhillips has discovered it in a few columns of figures. Surely when he expresses himself in such a strain as this he is allowing his feelings and political opinions to get the better of his reason.

Mr. McPhillips should strike a more sensible attitude. If things are not as we wish them, common sense suggests that we endeavor to discover the cause and then try and improve them. I pointed out one cause of the depression unfortunately existing in this province, namely, the excessive Dominion taxation and the heavy drain of cash to Ottawa, and I suggested as a partial remedy substantial aid by the Dominion to the British Pacific railway. Mr. McPhillips, I regret, questions my "sincerity." What answer can I make to this? A man owes something of his own self-respect. The only comment I will make upon such an accusation is that it is unworthy of him.

Although Mr. McPhillips does not deny that in proportion to population more traders in 1894 and the first three months of 1895 failed in Canada than in the States, he asserts that a factor I did "not take into account which must be dealt with in order to make a fair and just comparison and which is not even considered by Mr. Wilson in his vicious percentage system, is the proportion Canada's traders bear to her population as compared with the proportion the United States traders bear to the United States population."

Why does Mr. McPhillips make such a statement and leave it to be inferred that I omitted so as to make an unfair comparison? If he will turn to my letter in the Times of the 11th instant he will find that I stated the numbers in business in the States and Canada, and that "in both countries the number of business firms to the population is about the same, namely, about one in sixty-five." That is the proportion. I may as well say right here whilst it strikes me that I am not misquoting by any quick quibble or equivocation to "make the worse appear the better reason." My sole motive is the strong desire I have to see British Columbia prosper and everybody who has cast in his lot here. When I quote figures I endeavor to give them accurately. If I make a mistake I will will frankly admit it. My inferences therefrom are, of course, a proper subject for criticism by Mr. McPhillips or anybody else, but I strongly object to the imputation that I am intentionally dealing unfairly with them.

Mr. McPhillips is of opinion that when forming an estimate of the relative prosperity of the States and Canada, as indicated by the percentage of business failures, the relative liabilities of failing business firms in the two countries, taking into account the volume of business, should also be considered. With this I agree. The difficulty is, to ascertain the relative volume of business in the States and in Canada in proportion to population. I have no knowledge of any other data which indicate this than Bradstreet's report of the bank clearances. An examination of a number of these shows that the volume of business is a long way over forty times as great in the States as in Canada. That is to say in proportion to population—12 to 1—it is more than three times as great in the States as in Canada. I do not look upon these clearances as proof positive, because they cover speculative and other transactions in both countries and do not include the retail trade cash transactions. It is the volume of trading we would like to get at but cannot. My impression is that the clearances fairly indicate the proportionate volume of business in the two countries, and that the trade of the States is, according to population, about

three times that of Canada. So far, however, as Mr. McPhillips is concerned, I will make a liberal concession and assume that in Canada the trade is as large for the population as in the States, and on this basis will compare the amount of liabilities of failing traders in both countries.

Mr. McPhillips amused me by imagining something by supposing one failure in the States for a million and three in Canada for two thousand each and then constructing therefrom an argument. This is absurd. There is no need to imagine anything when the facts are before us. I will take 1894 for the period described by Mr. McPhillips as "recently" and the first three months of this year as "now being experienced," and give the figures of liabilities of failing traders in Canada and compare with those in the States. This will be fairer than taking a day or a week, and will give a reliable average.

Liabilities in Canada, 1894, \$17,724,000.

Liabilities in Canada 1895 to end of March, \$4,253,000.

Multiply by 13 to give as large proportionate liabilities in the States, \$230,412,000.

Actual liabilities in the States, only \$149,505,000.

Multiply by 13 to give as large liability in the States, \$55,290,000.

Actual liabilities in the States, only \$46,310,000.

I find the seven years from 1888 to 1894 inclusive show a result in favor of the States, but I need not trouble you to print the figures. What I have given you ought to convince Mr. McPhillips that the liabilities as well as the trades failing prove a worse condition of trade in Canada than in the States.

Unless conditions were more favorable in Canada there would not be 750,000 Canadians in the States. People migrate to improve their position. If they had found times worse in the States than in Canada they would have returned home. Mr. McPhillips' experience ought to have been sufficient to teach him that Bradstreet's figures are the best portion of the Dominion of Canada. If the Dominion would only give this province fair treatment it would be as prosperous as any portion of the United States.

With respect to Messrs. Earle and Prior's action in regard to the British Pacific at the Board of Trade meeting, Mr. McPhillips states that the members of the Board of Trade are as much hostile to it as Messrs. Earle and Prior. I do not think so. There were but few members present when I brought up my resolution—only about fifteen. The majority absent probably favor it. A Colonial correspondent, "Onlooker," declares that I was patiently listened to by 50 or 60 members. I feel sorry for "Onlooker," his vision is defective.

Mr. McPhillips is of opinion "that Messrs. Earle and Prior have the true interests of the British Pacific at heart, as they have publicly declared time and again." If this be so why have they confined themselves to wordy declarations here? They have been for years at Ottawa as our representatives to carry out their promises and pledges made to their constituents. They know the people want the British Pacific, and they know that unless the Dominion gives a substantial guarantee capital cannot be obtained to build this much-needed long-promised railway. Why, then, at Ottawa have they ignored it utterly? They have done nothing and have not attempted to do anything. A more barren pair of legislators could not be found throughout this wide Dominion.

If aid is to be obtained from the Dominion government for the British Pacific it should be this session. The charter calls for an expenditure on construction of not less than \$200,000 in the year commencing 1st of May, 1896. If that is not made, the act declares that the charter and land grant "shall cease and determine." How can the capital be obtained for next year's construction unless the Dominion guarantee is secured this session?

The charter for this railway, which we all want, was first granted in 1889 and the provincial land grant in aid of it in the same year, and yet Messrs. Earle and Prior, McPhillips and a few others after an interval of six years speak of approaching the Dominion for assistance out of the excess contributed by this province as a premature move! It seems almost incredible that these gentlemen have been so much in earnest in their desire for the British Pacific but use it merely for political effect at public meetings. This may content an insignificant minority, but the great majority of the people are completely dissatisfied. They want this railway pushed ahead and bona fide construction commenced as speedily as possible. Postponing it year after year on the shallow plea that it is too soon to move for Dominion aid is disappointing and disgusting nearly everybody. For all the good done or attempted at Ottawa by Messrs. Earle and Prior Victoria might as well be without representatives.

Mr. McPhillips seems to be in ignorance of the danger of the British Pacific being sidetracked by a C. P. R. narrow gauge line from near Ashcroft to Cariboo. An act was passed last year resuscitating the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway company under the name of the Cariboo Railway company. Wealthy C. P. R. contractors are interested in this company, and naturally all the influence of the C. P. R. will be employed in its favor. Some of the mainland Ottawa members who advocate this road will press its claim for aid upon the Dominion government and probably obtain it, whilst our members are quietly sleeping. If this line takes Cariboo and the central interior before the British Pacific makes a move its chances of being built will be thrown into the next century, for the most attractive and strongest feature of the British Pacific is that it will open up the golden wealth of Cariboo and the farming lands of the interior and give

railway connection with the seaboard.

Mr. McPhillips states that "Mr. Wilson insists that British Columbia has not been the gainer by admission into the Dominion," and adds: "I am sorry to say that my patience almost ceases when I hear this statement made." So does mine, for I never made that statement. What I did say was that "for many years the advantages have been among things not generally known. They may exist, but they are almost unapparent. The drawback and effect of excessive taxation is evident enough." My remarks referred to the last six or seven years, to the time when large Dominion expenditure ceased and taxation enormously increased. Since then this province has been plundered and impoverished under the pretext of protection.

Another erroneous charge Mr. McPhillips makes against me is "decrying the C. P. R." That is not the fact. What I said and proved was that the industries which furnish the exports of this province were not developed by the C. P. R. I do not care to continue this discussion, as Mr. McPhillips does not appear to comprehend what I write. The fault may be mine, although I have endeavored to say what I mean. Even to avoid misrepresentation, it is unpleasant to have to correct misstatements of my arguments and opinions.

I must ask "Conservative," "Federalist," and "Onlooker," who so kindly dressed me up on Sunday to excuse me answering their interesting letters, as I do not wish to monopolize a newspaper. Their opinions are acknowledged with thanks. The editor, however, altogether flat-tering, but it is well sometimes "to see ourselves as others see us."

"Conservative" made a valuable suggestion, namely, that the Dominion grant a subsidy of \$5,200 per mile for an extension to Comox. I have even against hope that Messrs. Earle and Prior will take it up "when the proper time arrives," and join with "Conservative" in the wish that "it may be soon."

My vanity was not increased by "Onlooker's" letter, which was more personal than complimentary. What pained me was the evidence it contained that exact speaking is not one of his accomplishments.

WM. WILSON.

THE NICARAGUAN EMBROGLO.

Admiral Stephenson Arrives at Corinto To Enforce England's Ultimatum.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 23.—Three British warships have arrived at Corinto to enforce the British ultimatum. President Zelaya has called the English foreign secretary, Lord Kimberley, asking him to defer hostile demonstrations until a proposition of compromise sent by Nicaragua—only about fifteen. The minister in London, Sir John A. Macdonald, is expected to express that there is no American warship at Corinto.

Washington, April 23.—Notwithstanding the presence of the English war vessels at Corinto, Sir John A. Macdonald is likely that any action will be taken by the British because of Nicaragua's failure to comply with its ultimatum.

The Nicaraguan minister had a secret conference with Greenham to-day. It is stated that he presented Greenham with a statement of the latest developments in Nicaragua which the secretary communicated to the President at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet.

As far as can be learned neither the state nor the navy department were aware of the English intention to send its entire available Pacific squadron to Corinto at this juncture.

British Admiral Stephenson, commanding the vessels at Corinto, Nicaragua, is an experienced seaman. He has a very large landing force and should be able to promptly enforce England's demands. The British vessels there are the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan. The United States coast defense vessel Monitor, anchored at Acapulco yesterday, she could easily make the run to Corinto in case of need. The Alert, at Panama, and the Ranger, at Buenaventura, could also reach Corinto quickly in case of emergency.

SHOOTING IN SPOKANE.

Two Stockmen Fight Over Cattle. One Will Die.

Spokane, Wash., April 24.—W. W. Stubbelfield and J. B. Dillman, stockmen, living near Coulee City, fought over some cattle yesterday. Dillman drew a revolver and shot Stubbelfield twice. He will die. Dillman gave himself up.

FORGED CHINESE PASSPORTS.

Sing Bow, an American Chinaman, Arrested in Havana.

New York, April 23.—Some weeks ago Sing Bow, the government Chinese interpreter at this port, went to Cuba to investigate the operations of the Chinese passport forgers who were said to be in league with the Chinese consul there. Yesterday word was received at the special treasury agent's office, the customs house, that Sing Bow is virtually a prisoner in Havana, as the Spanish authorities have refused to let him go aboard a vessel bound to New York, or go anywhere until he produces his papers showing him to be a naturalized citizen of the United States. For more than two weeks nothing has been heard from Sing Bow and the Chinese inspector thinks he must be in need of aid if he is in a position where he cannot depart. As soon as the news was received at the special treasury agent's office steps were taken to provide him with the papers necessary to secure his release, as he is a naturalized citizen.

Of Interest to Breeders.

In a few weeks horses and cattle will be put on feed and the greatest care is necessary to prevent the sudden change of diet having very serious effects. Dick's Blood Purifier tones up the whole system, and the animal goes on thriving instead of being set back by a change.

## A HEARTLESS CRIME.

Louis Pomeroy, French Canadian Murdered for His Money at Vancouver.

Up to the Present the Crime is Completely Shrouded in Mystery.

Vancouver, April 25.—The city was startled yesterday morning by the report that Louis Pomeroy had been murdered. Pomeroy was well known here, owing to his numerous misfortunes. Last winter he was nearly kicked to death in a street row but he gradually recovered only to be stricken down with heart disease. His friends then asked the city council for a pass to send him to his home in Quebec, as he was destitute. The council declined and were afterwards appealed to again with the same result.

Yesterday the police were notified that Pomeroy, who had been living with a man named Andrews, in a shack on False creek, has been missing for six days. He had then received from his friends in Quebec \$75 to take him home. The police thought he had committed suicide owing to his numerous troubles.

Andrews, his shack mate, this morning discovered the remains of Pomeroy scarcely twenty yards from the shack. The body was horribly mutilated; the head had been split open with an axe; it had been raised from the ground by a stone, around which a fire had been kindled. The flames had burnt the hair from the head before they had been prematurely quenched by a shower of rain. The murderer had evidently hoped to dispose of the body by burning it up. The remains were much decomposed, having lain where they were found for six days. A man who knew Pomeroy intimately, and who disappeared from the city a week ago, is suspected of having brutally murdered the unfortunate man to secure the \$75 sent him by his Quebec friends. The evidence against the suspected man, though circumstantial, is said to be most convincing. When Pomeroy was murdered he was in ill health and weak, so that no resistance was made, and he fell an easy victim to the fiendish brutality of the murderer.

A coroner's jury was summoned on the case at eleven o'clock, which adjourned after viewing the body until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. An autopsy was held this afternoon. That Pomeroy was murdered is beyond the shadow of a doubt. There are several deep gashes in the head made by a hatchet. The blow that caused death was on the top of the head. The hatchet by which the murder was committed has been found. Andrews, the murdered man's shack companion, said that Pomeroy came from St. Bernard, Que. He did not say he had suspicions, nor would he talk of any suspicions as to who the murderer was.

A curious curious circumstance connected with the establishment from early morning till late at night, anxious to view the ghastly remains. Newspaper reporters, city officials and police officers were the only ones admitted. A more shocking sight than the hacked and bloody corpse of the murdered man as it lay on the slab in the morgue could not well be conceived. The features were hidden by huge clots of blood, through which the horrible gashes on the head and face could scarcely be seen.

To add to the distressing sight, the clothes were almost entirely burnt from the bones and the flesh was raised in red welts all over the body where the fire had done its work.

The police would say nothing and those living in the vicinity of the scene of the murder had evidently been warned by the police, as they were not very communicative.

Without mentioning names, enough evidence has been obtained to give strong color to the theory that two men murdered Pomeroy while he lay in a weak and helpless condition. The remains were but ten feet from the nearest shack, covered with blankets, and it is strange that the fact was not known by those living in the immediate vicinity.

It has been casually mentioned in the police court that some bad boys had found or stolen \$30 from the shack and divided it amongst them. Did the boys know anything of the murder; did they steal the money, find it, or was it given them? Thirty dollars, if two committed the murder, was one man's share of the \$60. Andrews, who has been living in the shack with the murdered man and reported the finding of the body to the police, has been detained as a witness. The other very much wanted witness is abroad. His name will be disclosed after the inquest.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN.

Files a Demurrer Picturing Himself a Gay Deceiver.

San Francisco, April 24.—E. J. Baldwin, better known as "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire horse owner, mining man and landed proprietor, has filed a most remarkable demurrer to the suit of Miss Lillian Ashley against him for seduction. Baldwin has been so many times the object of similar suits that, as he said, he no longer worries about a little thing like that. The latest suit against him is that of Miss Lillian Ashley, formerly of Boston, who alleges that while she was visiting in Los Angeles the aged millionaire won her affections and betrayed her. Now she wants \$50,000 as compensation. Some time ago Baldwin filed a demurrer to the complaint, alleging that it did not set forth sufficient facts for action. This demurrer was overruled, and to-day another was filed in Judge Slack's court.

In the second demurrer Baldwin pictures himself as a gay deceiver, and says that his reputation is so well known that no woman of experience

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Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

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Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

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