ALL NIGHT SITTINGS.

We quite agree with the Colonist's contention that there is more than enough fooling going on in the legislative assembly, and the public business is being seriously obstructed by the comicalities of certain members, paradoxical as that may sound. But the gentlemen named by the Colonist as the guilty persons are not those, who, in the general opinion, are causing the deplorable waste of time. Already we have referred to the government's extraordinary course of conduct in the earlier months of the session—"government by rules of order," as the News-Advertiser happily phrased it—and it is to be sincerely regretted that they have seen fit to keep to that course down to the present time. The province is simply being made a laughing stock by the outrageous behavior of the government and their supporters. In singling out Messrs. Cotton, Williams, Sword, Kellie, Semlin, Kennedy, Macpherson and Forster as the guilty persons the Colonist flies in the face of the facts. These gentlemen appear to the disinterested watchers in the gallery to be the only persons in the house possessed of any earnestness and anxiety to push business. Let us only mention the conduct of Dr. Walkem early this morning in rising to a question of privilege and saying that "the speech about to be delivered by Mr. Forster was (would be) irrelevant!" And further, the unheard of ruling of the chairman, Mr. Huff, that "Dr. Walkem's point was well taken!" Can anyone forget the coarse flippancy of Minister Martin with his "sticking to the Turner government till the cows come home," his "Rats!" and his "I take it all back," his slumbers on his desk and his extraordinary and insulting pro-Chinese speeches? Can we forget Premier Turner's disgraceful expression "That's a lie!" and uncalled for personalities; Attorney-General Eberts' scandalous personal remarks, and the flippant nonsense that has poured unceasingly from the government members since the session began? It is all very well for the Colonist to charge with "buffoonery" men who have done their utmost to help forward the business of the house; the facts will not bear the charge; the buffoonery, and we grant there has been a surfeit of it, has been confined entirely to the government benches. We do not understand what the Colonist means by "political kids" or "kiddishness," which we take to be an adverbial or adjectival modification of the first word, but can only suspect that it has an uncomplimentary signification as applied to Messrs. Sword and Semlin. That apart, however, it is time to denounce the extraordinary conduct of the legislative assembly as shown in the sitting which began yesterday at two o'clock, and was carried on, absolutely without profit to the country and to the serious detriment of the members' health, all through the night, and had not ended when these lines were sent to type. We join with the Colonist in protesting against this senseless conduct, and hold the government and its supporters wholly responsible for it. While our government is squandering precious hours and moments in talking nonsense the Americans are working like beavers to take away the Yukon trade from British Columbia. Shame on a government so lost, so dead to its responsibilities and its opportunities.

Since the foregoing was set in type the opposition have left the house in a body, as a protest against the government's conduct. This act is without precedent in British Columbia's history, but the provocation was also without precedent, and more than any self-respecting men could bear. The extraordinary behavior of the Turner ministry is disgracing the province, and the people should put a stop to it as soon as possible. The responsibility for this lamentable state of affairs, and for the forcing of that unjust redistribution measure must rest entirely upon the premier and his colleagues.

ABOUT ASKING QUESTIONS.

Day before yesterday the Colonist complained about members of the opposition asking questions, and referred to one asked by Mr. Forster regarding $600 paid to Mr. T. S. Gore for making a map of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands and the mainland. Far from this question being an improper one, an examination of the public accounts will show that Mr. Forster did a public service in asking it. Why should the country be called upon to pay Mr. Gore, or anyone else, such a sum as $600 for making a map, for which there could have been no immediate use, when there is a large staff of draughtsmen employed to do that kind of work? Is there, we wonder, any affinity between this conundrum and the fact that Mr. T. S. Gore is a brother of the assistant commissioner of lands and works?

Mr. Forster would be quite in order in asking a few more questions along this identical line. For instance, at page 155, public accounts, under the head "Surveys," the following item will be found:

"T. S. Gore, P.L.S., surveyor in charge, 8 months at $165—$1,320."

Strange to say, the party of which Mr. Gore was in charge was out only four months and 28 days. Yet Mr. Gore is paid for eight months. Now, we believe, the public would feel deeply interested to learn (through a question by Mr. Forster, say), why Mr. Gore should be paid for eight months when his party was out for less than five. Can it be possible that the relationship existing between Mr. Gore and the assistant commissioner of lands and works can have any bearing on this arithmetical mystery?

Again, at page 33 of the same report, Mr. Forster would find under the head of "temporary assistance" another item thickly crusted with interest for the ratepayers, that calls for explanation. It is this:

"A. Gore, clerical assistance lands and works, one month, $75."

Is the fact that Mr. A. Gore is a son of the assistant commissioner of lands and works in any way mixed up in this one month's clerical assistance?

Here is another question for any of the opposition Li Hung Changs, and one we can warrant will make more than one pair of ears of different degrees of elongation prick up smartly:

"How much money has the Colonist newspaper received out of the public exchequer for the year ending June 30th, 1897?" It may interest the ratepayers to learn how plentifully the pap is fed to the favored organs; the sum in question was $9,600. Not bad that for twelve months organ-grinding.

Now, while we are "on the job," let us have a peep into another section of the nepotism department. It is scarcely necessary for any member of the opposition to ask how many relatives of the hard-working Forbes George Vernon, the alleged representative of the province in London who is charged with running a harem in that giddy old town, are working for the British Columbia government. He has a nephew in the lands and works department across the bay, while another is superintendent of roads in the Yale district.

A pertinent question for Mr. Forster to ask the premier would be whether or not the distinguished Chinese gentleman who rode on the box beside the coachman when Premier Turner attended divine worship at Beacon Hill park on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee celebration, was paid by the government or paid by the premier himself?

But here is a question that Mr. Forster could ask with an effect that would make all the foregoing mere trifles:

"What have Premier Turner and Hon. C. E. Pooley done to contradict the gross and unwarranted slanders upon the merchants of British Columbia published in an advertisement in the London Daily Times of April 4th, 1898, by the speculative Klondike companies, of which the two ministers are managing directors?"

That advertisement constitutes the cruellest and most abominable piece of injustice done by those ministers and their companies to the business men of this province, and it is only right and proper they should be called upon to say why they, as responsible and influential directors of those companies and responsible ministers of the British crown, permitted those slanderous and damaging statements to appear in so prominent a form in the leading newspaper of the world. We are told the minister directors hung their heads in shame when Mr. Helmcken rose to a question of privilege and read that scandalous advertisement. We are pleased to learn these ministers possess even a trace of shame in their composition. We should like Mr. Forster to put the foregoing question and comment upon the reply in his own trenchant fashion.

The Colonist was foolish to raise the question about questions. It is always prudent policy to question ministers. In this way information is often obtained that cannot be gained by any other means.

A GREAT VICTORY.

It took the opposition from two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon until half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday afternoon to wring from Attorney-General Eberts' atrocious redistribution bill the clause relating to the Cassiar voters, which we print in a style befiting its monstrous character:

"(B.) IN THE CASE OF THE CASSIAR ELECTORAL DISTRICT THE COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT SHALL FORTHWITH, UPON RECEIPT OF THE CERTIFICATE IN THE PREVIOUS SUB-SECTION MENTIONED, PLACE THE NAME OF THE APPLICANT UPON THE REGISTER WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME HE HAS RESIDED WITHIN THE DISTRICT."

It was a long and bitter fight and the result is matter for congratulation throughout the province. Such a clause was too glaring an insult to the intelligence of the country even for the attorney-general and his colleagues to defend with any hope of success. The fact of its being struck out is the greatest victory won by the opposition this session. The fact of its presence in the bill at all is proof positive the extraordinary confidence the government have in the guileless simplicity of the people of this province. This sharp lesson may teach the Turner ministry a little more respect for the people. The attorney-general looked like a beaten man when the clause was eliminated, and at the approaching election he will have to explain why he dared to place so preposterous a clause in the bill. What he will look like when answering that question is better left to the imagination. The people of the province may well feel grateful to the opposition members.

EMPHATIC AND DIGNIFIED.

Fortunately the necessity for such action as the members of the Opposition took yesterday afternoon has been rare in the legislature of British Columbia. It was left to the Turner government to bring in a measure of redistribution which has aroused the most intense indignation throughout the country, and to attempt by brute force to push that iniquitous bill through the house. The Opposition did their duty like men and fought for the interests of the province as no question has ever been fought in the local house. They exhausted all the resources of argument and reason, but in vain; it became perfectly plain to them yesterday that the government had determined to thrust the notorious measure down the throats of the people, and recognizing the utter uselessness of attempting further resistance they did the only thing that remained for honest, self-respecting men to do—they withdrew in a body as a protest against the government's disgraceful behavior. That protest will be sustained by all sensible men throughout the province; it was emphatic and dignified; it leaves the government solely responsible for the enactment (for it can hardly be doubted they will now execute their shameful designs), of a measure that cannot fail to bring down upon them the bitter condemnation of the vast majority of the electors in the province. But the government may well go to this nefarious task with fear and trembling and doubt.

The government are in a most unenviable position. Their course from the beginning of this most eventful and unhappy session has been such as to alienate the sympathies of even those who most strongly supported them. The government entered upon this session weak; they are emerging absolutely discredited, while the Opposition have gained strength from the start. This latest action of the government in forcing the Opposition to take an unprecedented step will be accounted against them as the climax of their offences. The Turner ministry were never at any time in their ruinous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the whole responsibility of this affair thrown upon their shoulders. Let us see what sheer incapacity and clumsiness, proved already a thousand times, will do now in this crisis.

SONGHEES RESERVE FIASCO.

Why was Premier Turner absent from the meeting held at his own request in the city hall last evening? That is the question the citizens are asking to-day, and the answer is not to be found in his note of apology for absence read at the meeting last evening. There has been throughout the whole of the provincial government's treatment of this affair a disposition to temporize and to trifle that is decidedly puzzling. Mr. McKenna's proposals were straightforward and without prejudice. The Dominion government showed a sincere desire to end the matter at once; the provincial government showed a disposition to quibble over immaterial things, such as which government should sell the land. The Colonist alludes mysteriously to the tables being turned at the meeting, as if any hitch in the completion of the arrangements to remove the reserve were something to rejoice over. But the tables were not turned; not a speaker at the meeting approved of the course of the provincial government, and what the meeting did is simply nothing more than has been done for two generations—to call for the appointment of a commission; which cannot do anything and which will leave the matter exactly where it found it. We hold that the provincial government's utter incapacity is responsible for the missing of the best chance yet offered to get the reserve removed. Premier Turner, it is quite plain, was afraid to face the citizens last night, and the fact of the useless amendment being carried over the resolution that might have accomplished something is accounted for by the fact that the language of the resolution was too matter-of-fact to meet the approval of an audience unwilling or afraid to offend the tender sensibilities of the provincial administration. In short, it was the old story—hair-splitting, citations of ancient history and nothing practical done. It may be a long time before the Dominion government come again with an offer so advantageous to the province. They will have to offer a bonus to each member of the provincial government to consent to have the reserve removed; remove it themselves, pay all expenses, sell the land, turn over the proceeds to the government, assume all the responsibility, and, in fact, relieve the provincial government of every particle of trouble in the matter, and then courteously inform them the thing has been done and here are all the papers, signed, sealed and delivered. Yet the offer just declined was very much like that in effect.

FEMALE FRANCHISE BILL.

To the Editor:—I have been reading in the papers of the debate on the Female Franchise bill, and wonder what the opinion of the women of Cowichan-Alberni will be of the member "who took the other side of the question" and offered such an insult to his Queen and all other women of great brain power. It is men of this stamp who in the past have done all they possibly could to depress woman's position, to cramp her education, to prevent her higher faculties from expansion and exercise in legitimate fields of action, lest they are belittled and their shallow knowledge exposed. Fortunately, the bill has among its champions men of different mould to the senior member for Cowichan-Alberni; men who understand women's mental ability from actual knowledge. In citing the acts of cruelty and bloodshed attributed to women, did the senior member take into consideration the age and its customs? Also were there no male monsters? Let him carefully read ancient and modern history and compare the number of monsters of both sexes before attributing to women a monopoly of the charge of cruelty and bloodshed. As to what women can do in the professions, let him learn before he judges. Besides, he is altogether wide of the mark, by granting the franchise to women, it only gives what only they ask for, a voice in the election of the men who represent (or, mis-represent) their interests. And does the member seriously declare that any ignorant, lumpish intellect of his male sex is fitter to exercise his right than educated and thoughtful women are? I hope to see some abler pens handling this subject.

MATED, BUT NOT REPRESENTED.
COWICHAN-ALBERNI.
Cowichan-Alberni, April 27th.

Many men fool with sickness just as a bear fools around a trap. A man doesn't like to own up that he is ill. He says "O, it amounts to nothing. I shall be all right to-morrow." But he isn't all right to-morrow, nor the next day. Pretty soon the trap snaps to; and he has some serious disease fastened on him.

The only sensible course is to keep away from the trap, and not allow sickness to get any hold on you. It is a frightful mistake to trifle with indigestion and bilious troubles in the belief that they will cure themselves. On the contrary they drag the whole system down with them.

When the appetite and digestion are irregular it shows that the machinery of the body is out of order and is not doing its proper work; the blood-circulation is poorly supplied and is being gradually debased by bilious poisons.

The proper alterative for this condition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly upon the digestive functions and the liver; and enables the blood-making glands to supply an abundance of pure blood, rich with the nutritious vital elements which build up healthy flesh and enduring strength.

In all impoverished and run-down conditions the "Discovery" is far better than malt "extracts" or nauseating "emulsions." It creates genuine permanent strength. It does not make flabby fat but solid muscle. It is a perfect tonic for corpulent people.

A full account of its properties and marvelous effects in many so-called "hopeless" cases, verified by the patients' own signatures, is given in Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." This splendid volume will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay *cost of customs and mailing only*. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. For a cloth-bound copy send 50 stamps.

"Having suffered for several years with indigestion," writes Samuel Walker, Esq., of Parkesburg, Chester County, Pa., "I concluded to try your valuable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking five bottles I was entirely cured. I also suffered from bladder trouble, which was also cured by the 'Discovery.' I feel like a new man."

CHINESE IN COAL MINES.

An Important Decision at Nanaimo—A Mine Manager Fined.

On Tuesday at Nanaimo Magistrate Simpson dealt with a case of alleged infringement of the coal mines regulation act, in which James Haggart and John Dick, managers of the Extension and Alexandra mines, respectively, were summoned for employing Chinese underground. F. McB. Young appeared for the prosecution and R. Cassidy for the defence.

Evidence having been given in support of the charge, Mr. Cassidy submitted that the Chinaman in question was not employed by the company, but by an employee of the company, who, not being able to get a white man, had employed a Chinaman; also that the contracts were not let to Chinamen, but to white men, who employed whom they liked. He also argued that the provincial legislature had no right to make laws affecting aliens, that right only appertaining to the Dominion government. The learned gentleman then attempted to prove that Mr. Dick was not the manager of the mine, and also tried to show that a Chinaman must be employed in the mine, i.e., that when a Chinaman is taken into the employ of the company, he must actually be taken into the company's employ below ground; he must be below the surface at the actual time of his employment, or by his being taken into the employ of the company.

Mr. Young, in closing for the prosecution, said that if his learned friend's contention were allowed, the act itself would be void and of no use. For example, if it was necessary to obtain a conviction to establish the fact that Chinamen must be employed by the manager, or the fact of his employment being brought to his notice, then the act is practically useless. The object of the act is clearly to prevent Chinamen from being employed underground, which is clearly shown in section 12, in which there is no reference made to the contention of the defence, that the Chinamen should be employed by the manager, or the fact of his employment being brought to his notice.

The magistrate in summing up said he must simply take the act as he found it amended. He would not consider the legality of the act; that must be left to a higher court. In going to a higher court there must be something for the judges to work upon, and he considered he should not impose a penalty, thus making it an offence, unless he had good grounds for so doing. In the defendant's (Haggart) case, he did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict. The evidence showed that the man employed the Chinaman without the knowledge of Mr. Haggart, and then he should discharge Mr. Haggart. It was not shown that Mr. Haggart employed a Chinaman, and it would not be fair for him to mulct Mr. Haggart in a heavy fine; the Chinaman was not an employee of the company, and must be employed by the manager of the company.

In the case of defendant Dick the magistrate found him guilty of an infraction of the act and fined him $50 and costs.

KLONDIKE CREEKS.

Useful Hints From a Well Known Victorian.

The following extract from a letter written by B. G. Haigh, formerly of this city, will be of interest to prospective miners bound for the upper Yukon:

"One curious feature about this country is, it seems to make men ignore the truth very much; that is if one may judge from the different stories one hears about the number of rich claims in the Klondike region, some placing the number as high as 1,000, but the majority with whom I have conversed on the subject place the number at 75, but they say there are a very great many that will pay good wages as soon as provisions can be got to the mines at a reasonable price, good pay dirt being found on most of the creeks and rivers, but in most cases it is fine gold and hard to save. Especially does this apply to the Hootalinqua river and its tributaries; in fact I am told it is impossible to get down to bed-rock on that river without proper pumping machinery, as the water floods the men out at about 8 to feet deep. The Stewart river is very difficult to ascend, I am told, boats having to be built at three or four different places and outfits have to be portaged over miles of the trail. Anyone going up that river should equip themselves for at least two years, as it will take almost, if not quite, one year to get to the head waters."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in the Celebrated Case of the Tug Boat Czar.

In Dunsmuir v. Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields Co., Mr. Justice Drake handed down his decision to-day dissolving the plaintiffs' injunction. The defendants moved to set aside the writ and service and to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the Supreme court has no jurisdiction in replevin against a ship nor in matters relating to the possession of ships. The plaintiff, Mr. James Dunsmuir, is the holder of an unexpired charter of the tug Czar. The defendants purchased the tug and the plaintiff replevined, but the proceedings were set aside on technical grounds. The plaintiff issued a writ and obtained an interim injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the vessel. An action in rem has been brought by the defendants in the Exchequer court, claiming possession of the vessel.

His Lordship decides that the injunction should be dissolved, and the Supreme court proceedings stayed because the tug is now under arrest by process issuing out of the Exchequer court, and the rights of all parties can be dealt with in that court. Costs to be costs in the cause. A. P. Luxton for plaintiff, and Gordon Hunter for defendants.

Full Court.

The following cases are on the list for the sittings of the Full Court, commencing Monday next; McCluskey vs. San Francisco Mining Company, Centre Star vs. Iron Mask, Corbould vs. Norman, Daniel vs. Gold Hill Mining Company, Callinan vs. George, Callinan vs. Willey, Dunlop vs. Haney, Pender vs. War Eagle Company, Merryweather vs. Aspinall, Gold Gate Mining Company vs. Granite Creek Mining Company, Ewen vs. Genelle, Henry vs. C.P.R. Company, Davies vs. Le Roi, Carresa vs. Nicol, Shallcross vs. Garesche, Soult vs. Jaffie, Ruckle vs. Johnson, Globe Savings Company vs. Haslam, re Land Registry Act and Map 133 (Clearihue), Goodacre vs. Victoria and Harris vs. Dunsmuir.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN" is the title of a little pocket volume I have just issued, showing the effects of early abuse, or later excesses. Every weak man, single, married, young or old, should read it and get the benefit of my thirty years experience, as a specialist in the scientific treatment of **Drains, Losses, Impotency, Lame Back, Varicocele and Undevelopment.**

MEDICINES WILL NOT CURE.

I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we must employ is nature's own gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she so bountifully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life in man or beast—**ELECTRICITY**—With my latest improved Galvani Body Battery and Supporting Suspensory I combine a self-treatment which is positive and lasting.

On my professional word I make this statement: To weak men, young, middle aged or old, who may have the least foundation left to build upon, I promise a positive and permanent cure by the judicious use of my **Electric Belt.** More than 5,000 attested to this last year.

IT STOPS THE DRAIN IN THIRTY DAYS

and causing a free circulation of blood to and through the parts, gives development and speedily cures

VARICOCELE.

I publish in my "HealthWorld," (sent free, sealed with book) more than four hundred sworn voluntary testimonials new every month.

I forfeit $5,000 if the currents from my Belt are not felt immediately upon applying to the body. You wear it at night.

IT CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP.

If possible, call and consult me free of charge, or probably you have a friend near by who would examine the belt for you.

Write to-day for pamphlet and particulars.

DR. SANDEN, 156 St. James St., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Provincial News.

CHILLIWACK.

There is a rumor that the Progress, which has hitherto been independent in provincial politics, will give its support to the government. In that case it is currently reported that a new paper will be started in the interest of the opposition, which will receive strong local support.

FORT STEELE.

Dr. Watt reports the general health of the employees in the Crow's Nest railway camps to be excellent. There have been no serious accidents recently at all.

Mr. William Baillie, who was sent to Ottawa as citizens' delegate, did good work. He took steps to secure the establishment of a post office savings bank, obtained promises of the locating here of a chartered bank and was assured by Hon. Mr. Tarte that $5,000 would be spent this year on the improvement of navigation in the Kootenay river to the south.

The provincial government is being urged to appoint a county court judge for this district.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, April 27.—John Bray, the man murdered near Vancouver, is from Toronto. He was the advance guard of six Yukoners. City reporters have done much to clear up the mystery connected with this affair. Two men a month ago enticed Bray to a lonely spot and shot him, their motive being robbery. Bray actually wandered around with three bullets in his head. His wounds made him crazy and he was locked up in the city jail. From there he was taken to the city hospital, but strange to say the wounds in his head were not discvoered. He was discharged from this institution and wandered to the shack mentioned, where he died from his injuries. Bray appears to have made one friend in town, a man named Morgan. Morgan identifies Bray and his description of the assailants has given the police a clew.

As a result of an interview yesterday between Mr. H. W. Treat, of the Van Anda Gold and Copper Company, and the city council, it is likely that the latter body will shortly pass for submission to the money by-law voters of Vancouver a by-law granting to the Van Anda company a bonus of 50 cents a ton up to 100,000 tons treated at a smelter to be built by the company within five miles of Vancouver. The company, it is proposed, shall operate a smelter of 100 tons daily capacity and receive the bonus, as earned, in instalments of $5,000 at a time. Copper ores mainly will be treated, and it is expected to do a good custom business, in addition to handling the Van Anda ores. It is likely that the smelter will, if the citizens approve the proposal after its preliminary passage by the council, be set up at some point either in or just beyond Hastings, or else in North Vancouver. There would be little difficulty in either case in the projectors obtaining a land concession of sufficient acreage on the easiest of terms. It is certain, on the other hand, that the smelter cannot be built within the city, no suitable site being available. There are, however, not far from the city, sites where there is no population to complain, and where the land being wild and also poor, damage to vegetation would be nominal only.

The funeral took place yesterday of the late Frederick Dyer, a very popular young engineer, who died of pneumonia after a very short illness. The Brotherhood of Firemen and the Sons of England societies were strongly represented at the interment.

There is already a big demand, exceeding that even of last year, for salmon and sturgeon fishing licenses. Three hundred of the former have already been issued and 120 of the latter.

KASLO.

May 24th will be joyfully celebrated here.

When the board of trade received a telegram from Mr. G. O. Buchanan, its president and present city delegate to Ottawa, stating that the bill for the extension of the Nakusp and Slocan branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Three Forks to Whitewater, paralleling the Kaslo and Slocan Railway, had passed the railway committee and asking if the board desired him to take any action, a special meeting was called and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company is a company working under charter from the province, and capital has been invested on the faith of that line being not parallel, and

Whereas, the building of a parallel line from Three Forks to Whitewater will eat into the most profitable portion of the Kaslo and Slocan traffic and leave the balance of the railway of comparatively little value, and

Whereas, the strangling of this railway by the Canadian Pacific road will destroy the hope of getting capital invested in independent lines here in British Columbia and will destroy all competition with the Canadian Pacific and leave the province at its mercy and under its ostracism, and

Whereas, the Slocan district has been developed by the building of the Kaslo and Slocan railway, and its requirements are satisfied by said railway, and it is believed that the building this year of a line of railway into the Lardo-Duncan country, and other enterprises tending to develop the country, will be defeated if this charter be granted; be it

Resolved, that the president of the board of trade be instructed to oppose the granting of said charter as strongly as possible."

A telegram was forwarded at once to President Buchanan as follows:

"Full meeting of Kaslo board of trade instruct you to oppose charter to Whitewater as strongly as possible. It means the strangling of the Kaslo and Slocan railway and destroys every hope of getting capital interested in independent lines and destroys competition with Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia. See Tramway Act, 1894, prohibiting paralleling, not disallowed. Resolution mailed."

The allusion to the Tramway Act of 1894 is explained as follows: It was a provincial act prohibiting the paralleling of the Kaslo and Slocan railway by any other line. This act, it is said, not being disallowed at Ottawa during the first year of its life is in effect now a Dominion act, and the Dominion is thus forestalled from nullifying it.

NELSON.

The Nelson Liberal Association has been formed with the following officers: President, Mr. G. M. Sproat; vice-president, Mr. John A. Turner; secretary-treasurer, Mr. George C. Tunstall, jr.; Messrs. Gibson, Arthur, Grant and Gallagher, with the officers as ex-officio members, were appointed an executive committee. The association will not participate in the coming provincial election, but will gather strength for the next Dominion contest.

A. Johnson, whose case has been before the courts quite frequently and prominently of late, appeared for sentence last week. Judge Forin spoke in a severe tone to Johnson as follows: "Prisoner, I am very sorry your crime is going unpunished, on account of the technical objections your counsel has taken, and that there is no corroboration of your promise to marry the unfortunate girl whom you got into trouble. I will therefore have to dismiss you. I wish I could do otherwise."

REBELLIONS IN FORMOSA.

How the Formosans Carry on Their Guerilla Warfare.

The Japanese are working hard to quell the rebellion in Formosa. On the 14th of March three companies of infantry attacked a stronghold in the vicinity of Toshokei. The post was occupied without resistance, the natives having fled in confusion, and as the main force of the rebels fled in the direction of Kozansho, the officer in command followed in pursuit. After the soldiers had left Kozansho some distance behind them a party of about 100 natives suddenly made its appearance and stole the officers' luggage. When the expedition returned they found that the eight men who were left in charge of the baggage had disappeared. A search party was despatched and ultimately four dead bodies were found. Of the others no trace was left.

In their guerilla warfare with Japanese forces the rebels have been using rifles of most modern model and how they get them has been a problem only recently solved. It was first discovered that both the guns and ammunition were being landed in packages marked as salt and medicine. That was stopped. Since then the goods have been shipped in strong, well painted boxes measuring one by five feet, which have been stowed away in junks, and landed, after escaping the eyes of the custom house officers, at spots ashore known to the rebels. The regular hiding places were soon abandoned and the cases buried indiscriminately, but private marks indicated to the consignees just where they could be found. This move has been checkmated by the Japanese, and the next dodge of the Formosan will be looked for with interest.

WAITING NEWS FROM M

Latest Reports Indicate Th Squadron Will Have D at the Philippine

It Is Now Discovered T Bay Has Been Str Fortified.

The American Line Stea Arrives at New York Long Passage.

Hongkong, April 30.—(2:3 said that the entrance to M commanded by about sixty well placed. It is impos American warships to ent without a battleship or th of a strong land force. that Commodore Dewey an entrance to the harbor, made the port until the insurg on Manila.

Agents of the insurgents ing to charter a steamer i tion of being able to transp insurgents to the vicinity and capture the strong fo vite, inside Manila Bay.

British warships and tor Hongkong have been forb mence fresh repairs, which dicate the possibility of a the near furture upon th British fleet.

Hongkong, April 30.— steamer just arrived from sight the American fleet, posed to be in shore, tryin cate with the insurgents. be impossible for the Am enter Manila with the ba strong landing force

Hongkong, April 30.—(2: ish steamer Memenon, jus Manila, reports that the S cruising outside Manila. any vessels of the United

Commodore Dewey'

Washington, April 30.— yet come from the Philip ready explained, even if an action between Com and the Spanish naval fo nevy department could se it for several days. Even dore manages to land at probably be unable to op owing to the lack of ski and perhaps his apparatu abled before it falls into There is good reason to b admiral will not directly at the beginning.

First Important

London, April 30.—The the Spanish fleet from lands is regarded as the portant news of the wa information has been r to its destination, but not unlikely the ships Canary islands and awai from Cadiz, without whic ed a hopeless task to at Rear-Admiral Sampson's supposed that they may tercept the American The idea that they will hard United States coa seriously regarded here. tual news reached Lon immediate fact of intere ed naval battle at the story that only a mul Matanzas during the bom forts there, furnishes t humorous remarks in morning. Russian of during the Crimean w when it was always a Cossack had been kill patches for home cons turally expected to be acter.

The Daily Chronicle son to believe that Ceci favors Anglo-American

Cruising Off G

London, April 30.—A patch to the Daily Tel raltar, the Spanish Carlos V., and Alfons with sereval gunboats in the straits.

Spaniards Feel

Madrid, April 30.— patches announcing mis warships and the slow preparation, together w and lack of organizatio navy of the United St delighted everybody. of satisfaction and m in very piquant caricat Madrid press.

Has a Battle

New York, April 30. World from Singapore ments, says: A naval United States and S already have been fo Islands. Admiral Mo commander, has only fighting ships among under his command. the fleet will be of litt a combat with the mo United States squadr garding the battle is known until Commodo erican commander. g cables to the Philip telegraph messages fr antly watched.

The Paris Sa

New York, April 3 line steamer Paris a from Southampton, a passage of 7 days, 17 There were 9 saloon and 90 steerage passe ing land Captain W course thirty miles course taken on night every light on extinguished and hea strict watch was m the approach of vess that the Paris will navy authorities when her name will "Yale."

Almost

Key West, April 3 ing boats say the fi New York last nigh a small port, about Mariel. The torped Excelsior were scouti when a small batt them with rapid-fire boats quickly withdr