

ALDERMANIC PERPLEXITIES.

We suppose it may safely be assumed that the Point Ellice bridge problem has been finally and effectively solved. The sewer question has also been disposed of, and it is only a matter of time until the James Bay bridge will be replaced by a splendid, commodious and permanent causeway, and the flats will be in the hands of the people to dispose of as seems best in their eyes. The machinery necessary to the accomplishment of all these things has been set in motion. We hope and believe it will run smoothly and that there will be reason for nothing but the supremest satisfaction when the works in question are completed.

But it is not meet that the Aldermanic existence should be entirely peaceful. Apart from the necessity of a rapidly growing city erecting works in keeping with the surroundings and the growing importance of the place, disturbing factors such as chemical fumes insinuate themselves into the Aldermanic nostrils and predatory cows float across the line of vision. Simple and easy of solution as these questions may appear, they will probably be found perplexing and harassing. There are two sides to them. It is important that everything possible should be done to encourage the establishment and prosperity of industries, but the matter of paramount moment is the health and the comfort of the residents of the city. All other considerations, even the question of material prosperity, must be sacrificed in deference to the well-being of the people. We have spent, or will spend before the works are completed, close upon a million dollars to place the city in a thoroughly sanitary condition. We owe the duty to ourselves to see that nothing shall be done to offset in one direction what we have been endeavoring to accomplish in another.

The Carnegie library matter the Aldermen still have with them, just to remind them of the wrestlings of their predecessors. There seems to be a disposition among the members of the board to regard the question with some indifference. There are questionings as to whether the "game is worth the candle." It has been hinted that the cost of maintenance will be too heavy, and it might prove a relief to some of the aldermen if the question could by some means be allowed "to go by the board," or the opportunity be permitted to pass through effluxion of time. But the people have pronounced themselves in favor of accepting the offer. Five thousand dollars a year would assuredly not be too much for a city like Victoria to spend in the maintenance of a library worthy of the place. There are books, magazines, periodicals and newspapers to be bought, librarians and assistants to be employed, buildings to be maintained, etc. Surely the question of a site should not be a very difficult matter to dispose of if the members of the Council would but apply themselves seriously to the task. Why should the desire of the taxpayers be thwarted because of a trifling such as the location? Give the people an opportunity of making a definite pronouncement and the perplexities of the Aldermen over this matter will speedily be brought to an end.

GIVE IT "SUCH A DOSE"

Some of the friends of the Colonist should send it a bottle of soothing syrup or some equally potent, comforting, bottled-up agent. The memories of recent reverses apparently cannot be eradicated, our contemporaries' nerves are completely shattered, and we greatly fear that a worse thing than a daily whine about the doings of the City Council or the shortcomings of the Dominion government may come to pass if something be not done to divert memory from melancholy dwellings upon the mishaps of the irrevocable past. Our contemporary should not forget that it still has the Prior government to eulogize and to look to for the substantial favors which it has been accustomed to from its youth up, and which by skilful manipulation have not been entirely withdrawn in its old age. There is yet hope in Gilead. Why such morbid broodings and profitless naggings?

Let not the editor be troubled about the completion of the James Bay causeway. Works of such magnitude cannot be finished in a month. Perhaps Mayor McCandless is nursing his job in order that he may be able to advance a valid excuse for a second or even a third term. There are precedents for such a far-sighted course. Or it may be that the Dominion government is at the bottom of the scheme. The Colonist will not be comforted until the despicable Grits who have usurped the place of the only party with the instincts of government, (and some baser instincts besides) are at the bottom of something. It is only a few days since the faithful and the hopeful were assured that there will be a Dominion general election during the present year. Reports are being diligently circulated that the Premier is in too feeble health to remain at the head of the government. But, being by far the strongest and the most popular man in Canada, his followers will not permit him to retire until he has once more led them to victory. There are also precedents for such a heartless course, and they will be found in the records of the great Conservative party. Sir John Macdonald's was hastened because the welfare of his party was considered of more importance than his physical well-being. The leaders thought his end was approaching, and

they decided that they must have the benefit of his leadership and the potency of his influence while there was yet time. In those days there was never any trouble in providing an excuse for an appeal to the people beyond the regular constitutional course. The exceptional thing was for a Parliament to run through its full term. A general election was always held when it was deemed the time was favorable for the success of the party. The interests of the country were altogether subordinate in importance. The affairs of the Dominion are not being conducted along such lines at present. In the first place, the country, thanks to a tariff designed to bring the greatest possible amount of benefit to the greatest possible number of people, has been maintained in a uniformly prosperous condition since the advent of a Liberal government. It is not necessary for the government to lie in wait for a period of temporary prosperity, dissolve Parliament, call upon the people to behold the works of the wonder-workers and paint fanciful pictures of the ruin that would be sure to follow if confidence were withdrawn. One season is as good as another in which to appeal to the people. Notwithstanding the assiduity of the Conservative press in circulating reports, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in feeble health, there are positive assurances that he has completely recovered from the effects of his labors at the Colonial Conference and in Europe on behalf of his country and is as fit physically and in as good spirits as he has been for many a day. Therefore, even from the point of view of the opportunist who always carried the day in Conservative councils, there is no reason why there should be a dissolution at the present time.

But it has always been held by practical politicians that a government is constitutionally entitled to a dissolution after the passage of a redistribution bill. Such a bill will assuredly go through the House at the coming session. It may be that the wicked Grits foresee an election and that they are deliberately holding the dredge back in order that she may dramatically stem into the harbor at the psychological moment when her influence will be most effective. But we would advise the Colonist not to lose any sleep speculating in the quiet watches of the night about the tactics of the wicked Grits. The present bridge will last a year or two longer, despite the strain that may be put upon it by the continual passing to and fro of the collective weight of intellect comprised in the provincial government.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The date of the meeting of the Provincial Legislature is drawing near. The exact time is yet known to no man, not we presume, even to the members of the government. These are anxious days, and we doubt very much whether the Ministers care to permit their minds to dwell upon the assembling of the legislators and the consequences that may follow their deliberations. But spring is at hand, and much though the Premier and his colleagues may desire to postpone the day of reckoning, it is decreed that they shall meet the representatives of the people and bow their heads while judgment is being pronounced. Some of the members are so eager to let the people know where they stand that they cannot wait until the House meets. They have been elucidating their positions through the columns of the press. There has been so much speculation about the strength and weakness of the parties as a result of recent manoeuvres that the announcements are particularly interesting.

The recent pilgrimage of Mr. Gilmour to Victoria and his success in his negotiations with the government are the Deadman's Island lease have created the impression that he will occupy a seat on the right of the Speaker when the members assemble for business. It had been assumed that because his leader had lost confidence in the government, Mr. Gilmour would follow him. The following has deemed it necessary to make it clear that he is perfectly independent of all factions and influences in the House, and that henceforth he will owe allegiance to no man or no party. He will act in the manner he considers most likely to advance the interests of Vancouver and the province. Thus Mr. Martin has been divorced from the final remnant of his party and occupies a position of spectacular isolation in the House. Here is Mr. Gilmour's position as announced by himself:

"I have not promised the government my support, nor have I promised the opposition. I supported the last government because it promised redistribution, and it did not expect us to support any legislation contrary to our principles. The present government, however, is not the same body that I supported, and until I am made acquainted with what the government intends to do, I cannot say what my action in the House will be. In all cases, I will act in what I consider the best interests of Vancouver and the province. As regards the reports that Mr. Joseph Martin and myself are at loggerheads, I can say that Mr. Martin and I are the best of friends politically and otherwise. We have had no falling out, as reported."

In brief, Mr. Gilmour is on the fence, with distinct leanings towards the side of the government.

Mr. Martin is squarely and distinctly in opposition. In an interview with a reporter of a Vancouver paper he said:

"I am unqualifiedly opposed to the Prior government. I will vote against them and work against them. I am is-

suing an address to the West Yale electors giving my views regarding the present political situation in the province and expressing my opinion as to the attitude and strength of the Prior government in the present crisis. In this pamphlet I express my conviction that Premier Prior cannot possibly control more than 16 votes, and would not be able to induce a majority of those 16 to back him up in his promises to the West Yale electors."

"It stands to reason that if West Yale is promised handsome concessions that other electoral districts must have the same treatment, and whatever money grants are given to West Yale must also be given to other constituencies represented by members supporting the government, and if they did not get the same treatment they would not remain loyal to the government; while if they were given the same treatment the electors at large would have something to say regarding the reckless depletion of the treasury for political ends, that certain constituencies might be benefited at the expense of the whole province."

"This pamphlet is issued in the interests of Mr. Semlin, whom I certainly expect to be elected. I have canvassed the members of the House and am absolutely convinced in my own mind that the Prior government is doomed."

The member for Nelson has also been giving the government warning through the columns of his paper. He has generally been assumed that Mr. Houston would be found to have entered into an alliance with the Premier for defensive purposes. Judging from the following article there is no substantial foundation for that belief:

"The people of British Columbia want a government that can carry out a policy, and they want the privilege of deciding what that policy shall be. Premier Prior and his government may have a policy, but if they have the people have not had a chance to endorse it. An election next June will give them a chance to decide as to the policy they want, and to elect to office men able to carry it out. If Premier Prior could gain support in the House by changing his announced policy, policy would be changed instantly, and the people know it. That is why the people have no confidence in the Prior government, Messrs. McInnes and Wells, two of the five members of his government, are Liberals, and both could do good work were they members of a government made up of their own party faith. Neither can do good work in the Prior government, because the one is handicapped by department officials who do their utmost to discredit him, and the other is hampered by being associated with men whose ideas of government are directly antagonistic to his. Finance Minister Prentice has no politics, and he wants time to show the country what he could do if only he had time. Attorney-General Eberts is credited with being able, but it is of the kind that is badly forgotten. The Premier can make himself agreeable and can carry Victoria on his personality, but he is not big enough to run a government made up of two Liberals, a Mugwump, an Elgongian, and a Conservative who forgets that he is a Conservative."

It occurs to us that the member for Nelson has been in the habit of talking and writing in such a strain as the above, but when it comes to a vote in the House, he was always found on the right side, from a governmental point of view. Spectacularly the member has taken up the position of a dictator. Practically he has been one of the most servile supporters of the administration. It may be that Mr. Houston writes as president of the British Columbia Conservative Association, and legislates as a follower of any government that happens to be in power. But the dual role detracts from the influence of the writer and legislator.

The Vernon News, generally assumed to publish the opinions of Mr. Price Ellison, M. P., P., also seems to regard the government with misgivings. Whether the member for East Yale is also wavering in his allegiance must remain a secret until the House meets. As for Mr. Neil, he is not in the habit of speaking out except from his place in the Legislature. It would be a distinct loss to the assembly if he were to fall in with the designs of the government and don the robes of the Speaker. The member for Alberni is one of the most effective debaters in the House, one of the strong young public men of the country, a man who by reason of his keenness of perception and intellectual finesse is bound to occupy a prominent place in the public life of British Columbia. A surrender to the powers he has consistently opposed in the past would assuredly compromise his present and blight his future career. There is little doubt that Mr. Neil has been approached, but the story that he has surrendered must be accepted with reserve.

On the whole, it must be confessed there is enough uncertainty about the political situation to cause the average man who takes an interest in public affairs to look forward with more zest to the meeting of the Legislature than the government does.

THE RAILWAY AGITATION.

Several meetings have been held for the discussion of the resources of Vancouver Island, and the necessity of securing the construction of a railway to enable the hidden wealth to be brought forth and utilized for the benefit of mankind. As yet we are unable to observe what has been gained by the holding of these meetings. In this neighborhood and in every other section the people are thoroughly convinced that Vancouver Island contains treasure greater by far than any other portion of North America of equal dimensions. Therefore it would appear to be useless for us to meet together at stated intervals and tell each other these things. It seems the agita-

tion has been carried on intermittently for at least fifteen years. And we are no further advanced now as far as the railway is concerned, or very little farther, than we were then. If we continue along these lines, our successors will be meeting in the city hall fifteen years hence, saying the same things and passing the same resolutions as we are to-day. And their neighbors will be snickering in their sleeves at them as they are at us now. If we really want to secure the construction of a railway to the north end of the Island, we should endeavor to transfer some of the faith we profess into the hearts and minds of capitalists who have the means to carry out the work. The Dominion government will certainly not undertake the task. If it were to propose such a thing it would be speedily confronted with such a storm of protests as would convince it that it has made a serious mistake. Public opinion in Canada has not yet been educated up to the point of sanctioning such an undertaking. The experience with the one government road in existence has been too unfortunate. It is true the province of Ontario is engaged in the construction of a colonization road, which it proposes to grant running privileges over to some of the chartered companies. But the Ontario government has two millions of dollars in the treasury and can afford to make experiments. Our provincial government is not in such an enviable position. It cannot build the Island road even if it were willing. The promoters of these meetings must have some object in view. What do they propose to do? Is their intention to ask the Dominion and the provincial governments to grant bonuses to whoever may embark in such an enterprise?

The meeting held last night was favored with a most eloquent and convincing address. It was one of the ablest discourses ever delivered in Victoria. It left no doubts in the minds of anyone as to the nature of the reward in store for the company or the capitalist who or who has sufficient faith to build a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island and make its wealth of timber and mineral accessible to the world. There was scarcely an individual at the meeting but would under the persuasive influence of Mr. Sutton have been prepared to invest all he possessed in the undertaking. If the public will stop for a moment to consider, it will probably catch itself wondering why, under the circumstances, the building of the Island railway has "hung fire" so long.

Just a gentle reminder to the Colonist that Canada is not being rapidly reduced to a state of bankruptcy notwithstanding the fact that the National Policy is dead and the Conservatives are not in a position to apply their nebulous policy of "adequate protection." Canada leads all the countries of the world in the percentage of increase in her trade during the past six years. Our trade last year per capita of population was \$77; that of the United States \$31, Germany \$41, France \$64 and Great Britain \$102. There are no complaints of men being out of work in these days, no processions of unemployed, no demands that works shall be undertaken by cities to prevent the families of workmen without work to do from being reduced to the verge of starvation. There is not a country upon the broad earth in a more favorable position at present, or with prospects of occupying a more enviable position in the future, than Canada, and there are countries with all kinds of policies, from the highest of free protection to the freest of free trade. Is the assumption not warranted that Canadians have at length adopted a fiscal system most suited to the special circumstances of their case. We think it, and we think the vast majority of the people think as we do.

The Toronto News advances the idea that the government of Canada should control the passes through the Rocky Mountains in the interests of the people. It reasons that "for the Far West the mountain pass will become as important as the canal on our St. Lawrence system. The day is far distant, but in sight, and it behooves the government to look ahead." Our contemporary thinks the day will come when every railway through the mountains will be choked with a roaring stream of traffic. Perhaps the day is not so far away as it may seem. The increase of our trade with Asia within the last ten years has been very great. And the day of British Columbia is dawning.

FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS DIAMOND DYES HAVE BEEN THE POPULAR HOME DYES.

A CHILD CAN USE THEM WITH SUCCESS.

To-day, Diamond Dyes are the standard and popular dyes in every civilized land of the world. Every new discovery in dyeing has been utilized to improve and make them absolutely perfect. They are now the simplest, strongest, most brilliant and most reliable of all home dyes. Diamond Dyes never disappoint; they give perfect results; they save time and money.

A new Dye Book, 45 samples of dyed cloth and full range of new designs of the Diamond Dye Mat and Rag Patterns will be sent free if you send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA. Congressman Geo. H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.



A GRIPPE IS epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with a awful GRIP had

clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na for Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.

MANAGER JOHNSON IS A FREE MAN AGAIN

Information Against Him in Police Court Wednesday Was Withdrawn—The Reasons.

C. T. Johnson, manager of the Orpheum theatre, is again a free man. On Wednesday in the police court the charge against him was withdrawn and he was at once released from the toils of the law. Wednesday he will slumber in an environment somewhat less objectionable to the city jail, where he has been abiding the past few days. It appears that Johnson was merely following the usual custom of removing the films and lens every night for safety, when seen by the bailiff. His conversation with the latter was of such a character that Sheriff Richards laid information against him. The articles belong to Miss Kate Rockwell, proprietress of the Orpheum under a bill of sale, and as the execution order made in the civil action is directed against Messrs. Harris and Tracy, they could not be legally seized. As soon as the sheriff made this discovery he removed his embargo from them.

Frank Higgins, who appeared for the defendant, admitted that his client had secretly removed the goods after being apprised by the sheriff that they were seized, and that his subsequent behavior in misleading the sheriff was such as to justify that official in arresting him. Johnson, however, had been under a misapprehension as to his duty, and being aware that the goods belonged to Miss Rockwell, the proprietress of the place, had not thought it necessary to be governed by the official.

George Powell, who appeared for Mr. Richards, accepted the explanation and conceded that in view of all the circumstances no harm would be done in allowing the information to be withdrawn. There was also a legal question involved regarding the interpretation of an amendment to the code, which would first have to be settled before the present proceedings could be taken up. As soon as the sheriff had learned that the goods belonged to Miss Rockwell and not Tracy, he had withdrawn from them. He pointed out, however, that the theatre itself had not been wrongfully seized, because some of its contents belonged to Harris and Tracy, which were under seizure.

The magistrate concluded that under the circumstances it would be best to discontinue the proceedings, especially as the application came from the defendant, who, if he considered himself wrongfully arrested, could insist on an investigation of the matter. It will be remembered that Johnson was charged with theft in secretly removing goods which had been seized by

Mrs. Celeste Correll writes from 219 N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Correll.

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip. Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Art, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. 'One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna asked me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me.'—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with la grippe and was unable to do my duty. I was so cold that I could hardly speak. 'Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well.'—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Toronto, N. C. Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White, Member of Congress.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured it. Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Medical College, C.

SITUATION IN WEST YALE.

How Mr. Sanson's Candidature Is Regarded in the Constituency.

A dispatch from Ashcroft to the Nelson News describes the political situation in West Yale as follows:

"The feeling throughout the district is strongly opposed to the government and Semlin will be elected with ease, though his opponent is by no means the easy mark not a stronger man outside of Semlin in the riding. He is well known all along the C. P. R. line, he resides at Ashcroft, is a man of the people, and he is now riding with an unlimited purse at his disposal. He is a Liberal, and his present stand is beyond the comprehension of his friends. For years he has been opposed to Prentice, who was instrumental in Dr. Sanson being deprived of the government subsidy of \$1,000 a year in aid of the resident physician at Clinton. If there were even men whom Sanson cordially hated and against whom he waged incessant warfare, Prentice and Smith were they, and the spectacle of seeing him falling upon the necks of these opponents without explanation of his sudden change of front has disgusted friends of long standing. It is openly charged that he has been bought, and that unless the bait were a golden one Sanson would not have put himself in the unenviable position in which he now finds himself. The man is in a sense a victim of his own conceit. He firmly believes that he can carry the constituency, and in this self-deception he will go down to defeat. Even his personal friends will vote for his opponent, not because they would not like to do a good turn for Sanson, but because the feeling is very pronounced that Semlin's victory means Prior's defeat in the House, and as that will necessitate a general election an end will be put to the present farcical arrangement which disgraces the name of government. Sanson has not yet gone on the stump, but he is expected to do so at once, and as he is not a bad speaker, and does not care much what he says, with the assistance of McInnes and other of his ministers, the campaign promises to afford lots of entertainment."

In the United States several of these exist, and have afforded the means for many of the young men of Canada to acquire their professional knowledge of this business. The city of Victoria is peculiarly well situated for the formation of such a college. He had hoped to see a university established in the city, but he believed that the College of Mines would suit the present purposes better. With mining as one of the stable industries of this province, it is but fitting that the means should exist for giving young men who would enter that profession an opportunity of doing so in a college existing in their own land.

Denmark's army is the cheapest in Europe. It cost only 24 a head, against 213 spent by the British.

At Tuesday night's meeting in the city hall W. J. Sutton, M. P., E. G. S. suggested and strongly urged that a College of Mines be opened in this city. The object of it would be the training of mining engineers, such as is done in many similar institutions in the United States.

Mr. Sutton stated that his private collection of minerals, which is one of the best on the North American continent, would be placed at the disposal of the college, and that he would act as a donor. Mr. Sutton said he thought the college would be a great benefit to the city, and that he would act as a donor. Mr. Sutton said he thought the college would be a great benefit to the city, and that he would act as a donor.

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A COLLEGE OF MINES.

W. J. Sutton Urges It for This City—Would Make Valuable Donation to It.

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ISLAND'S RICHES FULLY DESCRIBED

BY W. J. SUTTON AT TUESDAY'S MEETING

The Speaker Went Exhaustively Into the Subject and Outlined a Route for Railway.

The address given by W. J. Sutton Tuesday in the city hall was a very interesting one. The speakers had 22 years' experience in the work of exploring the Island. He outlined the geological history of the Island, and then gave an account of the resources from a miner's and lumberman's standpoint. In conclusion he outlined the course which he believed a railway should take. He sought to reach the north end of the Island. Incidentally the speaker related several of the experiences he had had in exploring parts of the Island, and he said with a show of great enthusiasm that the pioneers endured many of these occasions he was in the company of W. Robertson.

Dr. Milne presided. He spoke of the importance of the railway as a means of opening up the resources of the Island. He referred to the economic distribution of the coal measures of the Dominion on both the east and west coasts—in Nova Scotia and on Vancouver Island. The means of supplying the commerce of the oceans were thus placed right at hand. The railway to the north end of the Island might at any time prove of Imperial importance. Dr. Milne explained what was being done by the committee having the matter of a railway in hand. Considerable progress was being made in gathering information. They had asked the city council for a grant of \$250 to pay a secretary. This had been granted, and would aid in the work. He thought that there were no personal, political nor other interests to be considered in this, but it was important that the line should be placed in the right place. The government should not make any grant before ascertaining by a full survey the resources to be opened.

He drew a graphic word picture of the future industries of Vancouver Island which would result from this. W. J. Sutton said he had been professionally studying Vancouver Island for many years. He felt somewhat like a doctor prescribing for a patient whose case he was still diagnosing. He had named over the hills of the Island perhaps more than any other man on it. He therefore felt like giving them the advantage of his knowledge.

He then outlined the geology by which the fundamental character of the country was learned. In the Carboniferous period it began. During that period it was covered, almost so, by water. The close of that period, or about the beginning of the Triassic period, it was marked by volcanic activity. There had been an immense shaking disturbance. Showing signs of a great upheaval. It was sometimes urged that the Island to the other. The Beaufort range was nearly entirely formed by volcanic fragments; also Mt. Benson, near Nanaimo. Extending over thousands of years a period of folding followed, and granite formations were thrust into the Island. Along the contact, between the granite and limestone, some of the greatest iron deposits were found. It was sometimes urged that Vancouver Island was not a good place on account of the formations being broken up. That, from a scientific standpoint, was all "rot." There must be volcanic action to bring forth mineral deposits. He believed that Vancouver Island had undoubtedly more mineral to the square inch than any other part of the world. Minerals were scattered all over the Island. It was true that the minerals were not always found in great quantities. All the prospects were not million dollar mines. Treat the prospects according to what they promise. A number of small mines were better for a country than a single million dollar mine.

Most of the coal measures of the world were formed during the Carboniferous period. But, on Vancouver Island these were formed in Cretaceous period, much later. Following the volcanic period, Vancouver Island was formed by debris, which first constituted an archipelago. Then came the coal forming forests and the subsequent folding of the strata. Then the formation of sandstone, for a depth of about 5,000 feet, above it. About the close of the Tertiary period an eruption took place and volcanic matter was hurled out. To this was due the disclosing of the coal measures of the east coast. The volcanic activity was more noticeable in the north end of the Island. Near Cumberland a flow of volcanic material had taken place, and it was due to this flowing over the bituminous coal there that the anthracite coal, which had lately been found, was due.

It was at the close of the Tertiary period that the glacial era began. One vast glacier, starting from Bute Inlet, passed down the course of the Strait of Georgia and around the south of the present Island by Victoria. Another, beginning by Quilchuan, passed north around by Chetwynd, to the Sound. Much glacial deposits had resulted. This was noticeable in the deposits of the Boulder clays. The age of man followed, and here we are gentlemen.

Touching upon the gold and silver deposits, he said that there was little auriferous deposits found. On the Koksilah river he had, as a young man, visited a gold prospect. He graphically described it. This was the task entailed in this. They found galena on the Koksilah river. The Sterling mine was a result of this. The only other place that galena was found was on Gordon river, near Cowichan Lake. Auriferous deposits were found at

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