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s passed very day. Not that did not give anniversary of green ribbon very much in no remarkable he only event noking concert in in Pioneer a quiet but thly enjoyable ted in by as hall could he proceed- ith an ad- Martin. The anniversaries could not fairly ng original on gave a brief us career of St. hen went on to neral, pointing creditable call- se to look into, have her sons thiest of posi- herated several n, soldiers and e of Irish ex- as a character- be generous, n and feeling men, Irishmen lity of others. peech Mr. Mar- d. A musical commenced, in entertainers as Grizelle, Mc- Lang, Bevan, Almost every me received a he progress of was a generous ts.

day the ques- d, who was St. his nativity? parentage are d of argument e Irishman has imed that his French, Ger- ities by birth, relationship, Victoria yester- vel of them probably the connection the Patrick must ns as if they that direction. niversary can- joss house on Wing & Co.'s rned there till morning, when her got upset building took s called out uished before een done. The remises found some kind had developed that and the com-ational Insur- Long live the

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QUALS

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Victoria, B.C

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Last Year Shows an Increase in Output of Forty-two Per Cent.

Provincial Mineralogist Makes the Most Complete Report Ever Issued in the Province.

The systematic work in the department of the minister of mines that has been made possible since Mr. W. A. Carlyle was appointed provincial mineralogist is shown by the very valuable report that has just been issued for the year 1897. Mr. Carlyle in his report to the minister of mines, states that in compiling the statistical statement he has been greatly aided by the clauses of the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act, 1897, that make it obligatory for mine owners to send in detailed statement of production, and the consequence is that the tables he gives are very nearly exact. Certainly the report is by far the best and most complete ever got out by the province, and to add to its attractions there are very many illustrations scattered through it of mining scenes from photographs taken by Mr. Carlyle himself in various portions of the province.

At the beginning of the report are a number of tables showing at a glance the enormous progress made in mineral development by the province and the output from the various districts. Then there follows a succinct account of the progress of mining in British Columbia, so that people who knew nothing of the province before they saw the report may in a very few moments grasp a general idea of the advantages which British Columbia offers for mining investment.

Then follow general descriptions of the districts and details of the principal mines, the list of mining machinery installed in the various mines in the province and the crown grants issued in the past year. Mr. Carlyle in retiring from the office which he has so ably filled is leaving behind him a model report, which will be of valuable assistance to his successor, Mr. McConnell.

In giving tables as to the production, Mr. Carlyle states that the output of the lode mines includes the returns for ore actually realized upon during the year. The first table shows that up to 1898 British Columbia has produced in minerals no less than $112,413,485, gold and coal being the two principal features, as the table shows:

Gold, placer	$ 59,317,473
Gold, lode	4,300,689
Silver	7,301,060
Lead	2,971,618
Copper	521,060
Coal and coke	36,626,585
Building stone, bricks, etc	1,350,000
Other metals	25,000
Total	$112,413,485

The rapid increase during the past seven years is in itself a succinct history of the growth of provincial mines. In 1892 the influence of lode mines first began to be felt, since which the increase has been wholly due to metalliferous mines, the coal output not increasing:

Year.	Amount.	Yearly increase.
1890	$ 2,608,803	
1891	3,521,102	35 per cent
1892	2,978,530	
1893	3,588,413	21 " "
1894	4,225,717	18 " "
1895	5,643,042	33 " "
1896	7,507,956	34 " "
1897	10,455,268	40 " "

COMPARED WITH 1896.

	1896.	1897.
Gold, placer	$ 544,023	$ 513,520
" lode	1,244,180	2,122,820
Silver	2,100,889	3,272,836
Copper	190,926	266,258
Lead	721,384	1,390,517
Coal	2,688,666	2,648,562
Coke	3,075	89,155
Other materials	15,000	151,600
	$ 7,507,946	$10,455,268

METALS PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS.

Name.	1896.	1897.
CARIBOO—		
Barkerville	$ 82,900	$ 65,000
Lightning Creek	53,000	25,000
Quesnellemouth	51,100	35,000
Keithley Creek	197,050	200,000
Total for Cariboo	$384,050	$325,000
CASSIAR	*21,000	37,060
KOOTENAY, EAST	154,427	163,796
KOOTENAY, WEST—		
Ainsworth	345,626	440,545
Nelson	525,529	789,215
Slocan	1,854,011	3,280,686
Trail Creek	1,243,360	2,097,280
Other parts	14,209	157,977
T'l W. Kootenay	$4,002,735	$6,765,703
LILLOOET	33,685	39,840
YALE—		
Osoyoos	131,220	142,982
Similkameen	9,000	25,100
Yale	65,108	58,680
Total Yale	$ 206,078	$ 226,762
OTHER DISTRICTS	15,000	9,390
Grand Total	$4,816,955	$7,567,551

*For Cassiar, the production of $25,000 in 1896 from Omineca was lately reported.

The report notes the increase in the output of coke from Comox, the bulk going to the Kootenay smelters, and alludes to a new and important market for this coke now opening in Mexico.

PROGRESS OF MINING.

In dealing with the gratifying growth of the mining industry, Mr. Carlyle says that while the results are not phenomenal, the increase of the output of lode mines from $100,000 in 1892 to $7,050,000 in 1897, and with an increase of 65 per cent. in the past year, commands attention.

"That 1898 will see a substantial increase is now assured from the amount of ore now in sight in the different districts, and from the fact that the amount of customs returns for shipments of ore for January, 1898, were $1,193,458 as compared with $675,506 in 1897 (these shipments from West Kootenay only)."

The report notes also the increased interest of capital in the province.

"The interest of capital in the mineral resources of the province has been aroused to a degree quite commensurate with what the mining regions are now prepared to show or offer, and in Great Britain a large amount of money is now ready to be sent here, provided good, business-like propositions can be presented. Not only are gold properties now greatly in demand, but also silver and copper, as the money-making possibilities of the high grade silver ores, as found in the Slocan, Ainsworth and other camps, are acknowledged by investors, but often ignored by speculators, who wish to cater to the public's taste for gold."

Mr. Carlyle has this to say about the good effects of the new Companies act:

"During the early part of the year, pending the enactment of the new Companies act with more stringent regulations, a great many mining companies were registered with a capitalization that savored of the ridiculous, but the payment of $50 or $100 for the license on July 1st was more than a great many of these companies could stand, and they ceased to exist. A good many companies, organized solely to make money by the sale of stock, as the public was then worked up to such a pitch as to be willing to buy almost anything offered, have suspended with no assets, as they never possessed anything except bonds or options on property or unworked locations. However, strong companies, and the number is increasing, have been purchasing both 'prospects' and developed properties or mines, and mining operations are becoming extensive, and more thorough and substantial work is being done."

He has, too, some good advice to offer:

"To the public at large it may be well to state in reference to the mining resources of this province, that they now promise to become yearly more valuable, that British Columbia can now claim a place among the mining countries of the world, and that with favorable climatic and natural conditions, excellent laws and good government, and rapidly extending means of transportation and cheaper treatment of ores, many opportunities for the careful and proper investment of money are now here afforded. But it is also to be remembered that this is no longer a terra incognita, that there are many here already closely watching for and prepared to purchase any good claims that may be discovered, and that is is quite absurd to suppose that any one, probably totally ignorant of mining affairs, can come here and in a few weeks pick up properties with phenomenally rich showings, as has been claimed by some who have come, bought and gone back to float companies by means of most specious prospectuses. There are many good properties that, from surface indications and scanty development, promise favorably, but it is at once seen that capital must be got, and for such companies are needed, but when a company promises definitely large and speedy returns from properties with little or no development done upon them, the public should then be extremely suspicious. The province has been made to unjustly suffer for the deeds of a few such companies, which have quickly proved their inability to fulfil their glowing promises of quick and large returns, although in some instances when proper work has been done, these promises may yet be redeemed."

Mr. Carlyle calls attention to the fact that the law as to assessment work is evaded by men relocating each other's claims, and then deeding them back to the original owners. This has the effect of retarding mining progress, and he advocates as a remedy of the evil that a certain amount of work should be required within ninety days after location.

The rush to the North will have a good effect on that portion of the province Mr. Carlyle predicts. In earlier days quartz was neglected in Cassiar and Cariboo, but now both placer and lode mines will be looked for, and hence the activity in the North will be great, and the discoveries may be of great value.

The report notes, too, that with the extension of railroads, cheaper coke and coal and better smelting rates, it will be found possible to utilize vast quantities of low grade ores that cannot now be worked profitably.

GOLD.

Speaking of placer gold, the report notes the work being done on hydraulic mining leases in Cariboo and other parts of the province, and remarks that during the past year gold dredging on the Fraser river has for the first time met with encouraging success, as the conditions are better understood and more experienced men attack the problem.

"Gold ores, not amenable to amalgamation or any of the wet processes, but profitably treatable by smelting to a copper-iron matte or base lead bullion and refining, are now the source of most of the lode gold produced in the province, as at Rossland. By many who are only familiar with free milling ores, the importance of these smelting ores is not appreciated, but their importance increases when it is learned that by this process a return of 95 to 98 per cent. of the assay value is guaranteed; that smelting charges are decreasing, and that with smelting plants becoming more easily accessible, the owner of a producing property of this class has not to incur the cost of a plant or mill to treat his ores, but can sell at once to the smelter. Hence large bodies of sulphide, and otherwise refractory gold ores, carrying from $15 to $20 per ton in gold, as are being developed in the province, are becoming profitable and, in some centres, will become more so when the railroads, building or projected, are compled. In Rossland, as stated elsewhere, the average yield value in 1887 for 68,804 tons was $30.48 per ton, with a net value of profit of $12 to $16 per ton, which net value will, in all probability, soon increase."

"A large amount of quartz has been found in Fairview and Camp McKinney in Yale, in Cariboo, in East Kootenay, in the Nelson division, in Lillooet and along the Coast and Coast islands, but, with a few exceptions, these veins as tested have proved to have low values. The Cariboo mine, at Camp McKinney, has a good ore shute that has paid $190,000 net; very rich free milling ore was taken out of the Poorman lead near Nelson, and the Fern mine near there is now becoming a producer; but this class of mining has not yet made much headway, although the greater attention now being paid, the erection of stamp mills, etc., will greatly tend to prove up these leads."

SILVER-LEAD.

"The silver mines produced by far the greater part of the output of the mines for 1897, and although silver is not now held in such high favor, its friends are getting handsome returns from the high grade ores, as produced in West Kootenay. With the notable exception of the silver-copper ore of the Hall mines, and some of the smaller properties, all of the silver ore carries a very high percentage of lead or occurs in galena, and in two or three cases, galena and blende.

"During the past summer the rapid decline in the value of silver, that proved so disastrous to other silver countries, had little effect on our silver mines other than to check investment, as the ores were usually of such high grade as to leave, even at the lowest price, a good margin of profit. The price of lead rose considerably, but this increase was offset by the increase of export duty on lead into the United States, our best market, of 1.5 cents per pound on the gross lead contents in the ore.

"So far all this silver-lead ore has had to be exported to the United States for treatment, but at both the Trail and Nelson smelters, lead stacks are being erected, and the smelting of this high grade lead ore will be attempted, providing "dry ore," or that containing less than 5 per cent. of lead, can be got to intermix. So far the amount of this "dry" silver ore has been very small in this province, and its discovery would greatly serve to simplify the smelting of these silver-lead ores within our own borders.

"West Kootenay produced nearly all of this ore during 1897, the North Star mine in East Kootenay suspending shipments until the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. As stated elsewhere, the average net or yield values of 33,576 tons of the Slocan ore were 108.5 ounces silver per ton, and 45.7 per cent. lead, with a total gross value of $97.70 per ton, or $50 to $55 net."

COPPER.

"No large copper mines have yet developed. The production of 5,325,000 pounds during 1897, came almost entirely from Rossland and the Hall mines at Nelson, the average yield value at the former being 1.32 per cent., at the latter 3.63 per cent. Work is in progress on the, at present, low grade copper bearing deposits in Boundary Creek district, and considerable prospecting was done at Kamloops, on the St. Mary's in East Kootenay, and on the Island of Vancouver and adjacent islands, especially at the Van Anda on Texada island, whence several hundred tons of good grade bornite ore were shipped."

COAL AND COKE.

The production of the collieries on Vancouver Island was about the same as that of the previous year, but in 1898 the demand for coal should greatly increase in consequence of the very great increase in the number of steamers engaged in the northern trade. The coke ovens at Comox produced over 17,000 tons of coke, mostly for the Kootenay smelters, and large barges are being built so that the coke can be sent to the mainland in cars, to avoid re-shipment there. The great fields of coal in East Kootenay will soon be available, as the railroad through the Crow's Nest Pass west to the Columbia river will be completed in another year, when coal and coke will be delivered in East and West Kootenay, and thus effect great improvement in the conditions affecting the smelting industry of the interior.

OTHER MINERALS.

About 2,000 tons of magnetic iron were shipped from the Glen iron mines near Kamloops, to American smelters for a flux.

Some platinum was secured from the hydraulic and placer mines in Cariboo and Yale, and the minister of mines has asked for samples of black sand to be sent in to the laboratory of the department, where such will be tested free for platinum and iridium, for both of which are ever a good market and good prices.

The cinnabar mines in the Kamloops district have temporarily shut down, without proving anything yet of value.

Taking up the various districts of the province, Mr. Carlyle, after describing the work of the different hydraulic mines in Cariboo, says that as the district in which mining is done in Cariboo is yet only a small part of that division, new territory may yet be discovered along the continuation of the gold belt to the northwest.

In describing the Hall mines in the Nelson division the report notes that the matte smelting blast furnace at the works is the biggest on this continent, and capable of smelting 300 tons a day. During the year 47,560 tons of Silver King ore was smelted, yielding 954,585 ounces of silver and 3,453,644 pounds of copper and a little gold.

For the Slocan district the net smelter returns gave 3,641,387 ounces of silver, 30,707,705 pounds lead, and 193 ounces of gold, a value of $3,280,686, against $1,854,011 the preceding year. The actual yields per ton were 108.5 ounces silver, 45.7 per cent. lead, a value per ton of $97.71. The Slocan mines paid dividends amounting to $960,000 in 1897.

In Trail Creek district the net production was 68,804 tons, of which there were 97,024 ounces of gold, 110,068 of silver, 1,819,586 pounds of copper, a value of $2,097,280, as against $1,243,360 for the previous year. The net average per ton was 1.42 ounces gold, 1.60 ounces silver, 1.32 per cent. copper; value $30.48. The dividends paid by this district were $400,000 in 1898.

Under the head of Vancouver Island attention is called to the large amount of prospecting that has been done on the West Coast during the last year and the development work that is being done.

In Victoria district it is noted that considerable interest is being taken in the development of claims on Mount Sicker and in the San Juan and Gordon rivers.

NEW COMPANIES.

Joint Stock Concerns Which Have Just Been Formed in the Province.

Certificates of incorporation of six new provincial companies are published in this week's Gazette. One of these is the "Buckingham Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Non Personal Liability." The registered office is at Rossland and the capital is $500,000. The objects are to take over the Buckingham mineral claim in Nelson district and to do a general mining business.

There are two new transportation companies in connection with the northern trade. One is the "Glenora Steamship Co., Ltd.", with capital of $25,000 and registered office at Vancouver. The objects are to purchase the steamer Courier, now lying at Westminster, and to do a general transportation business. The other is the "Teslin-Yukon Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.," capital $15,000 and registered office at Victoria.

"The Kamloops Drug Co., Ltd.," capital $10,000, with registered office at Kamloops, has been formed to take over the business now carried on under the name of W. E. McCartney & Co.

"The Richmond L. & M. Co., Ltd.," capital $10,000, has been formed to acquire the sawmill business carried on by R. P. Carter at Steveston, the registered office being at that place.

"The Vancouver Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.," with registered office at Vancouver, and capital of $100,000 is intended to purchase and deal in real estate.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD

Legislature Decide to Stick to the Present Law Turning to the Left.

Master and Servant Bill Passes Second Reading—Voters Act Amendment Introduced.

The house was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

HIGHWAY BILL.

Mr. Graham, in moving the second reading of the Highway bill, said that while the present law of the road to turn to the left might act well in cities, it was very different in the mining districts in the interior, where the driver found it much safer to turn to the right, so that he could guard against going too close to the edge of the roads on the steep side of a hill. The bill proposed to make the change affect that part of the province east of the Cascades.

Mr. Smith opposed the bill as he did not think it at all necessary, the present law working very satisfactorily.

Mr. Hunter thought if the bill had been made applicable to the whole of the province there might have been some sense to it, but to have a diversity of law of the road for different parts of the province would result in confusion.

Mr. Semlin saw nothing out of the way in the bill and took the view that there was no reason why the portion of the province to the east of the Cascades should not have one law of the road and the western portion another.

Mr. Adams opposed the bill.

Mr. Kennedy spoke favorably of the bill and said it was very much more important for a driver to see how close he came to the edge of the road rather than to watch the wheel of an approaching vehicle. In Ontario and other parts of Canada the rule was to turn to the right, and from experience he found it the best.

Dr. Walkem spoke briefly against the bill.

Mr. Rithet in supporting the bill referred to the great confusion that was caused to the great number of strangers coming here from other parts of the continent where the rule of turning to the right was followed. He preferred that rule himself.

Hon. C. E. Pooley in opposition to the bill stated that the English rule had always been followed here and now since 1892 had been made law, and he could see no good reason to change it. To make different rules for various portions of the province would result in confusion.

A great diversity of views was shown by the members, and finally

Mr. Rogers (Cariboo) moved that the bill be read this day six months.

The motion for the six months' hoist was lost, and on division the second reading was also lost, the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Rithet, McGregor—12.

Nays—Messrs. Sword, Smith, Mutter, Baker, Turner, Martin, Adams, Higgins, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden—16.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Mr. Macpherson, in moving the second reading of the Master and Servant Act Amendment bill, explained that it was to make invalid contracts made outside the province for unskilled laborers to come to British Columbia to work. The purpose was to prevent the introduction into the province of laborers under contract. The lawyers, doctors and other professions had some protection, and he did not see why the laboring class should not be protected too. They had a similar act in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that the Ontario act was not the same as this. That act only legislated against people outside of Canada, but this bill proposed to legislate against people of other parts of Canada as well. It seemed to him that it was in the direction of legislating chiefly against the sister provinces of Canada, and therefore in his opinion was bad in policy. He would have no objection, however, to the bill if it was made so as not to legislate against fellow Canadians.

Mr. Sword, in reply to the Attorney-General's objections, said that the bill was intended to prevent people from being brought under contract from places where wages were not so high as here and then forced under the contract so made to work for less wages than other laborers made in British Columbia. Therefore it was in the interest just as much of the laborers in other portions of Canada as it was in the interests of this province.

Dr. Walkem was strongly in favor of keeping out contract labor, so long as it applied to aliens, but he was averse to legislating against brother Canadians—it was opposed to the spirit of out confederation. The bill exempted skilled labor, but here would arise a difficulty in drawing the line as to what was skilled labor.

Mr. Higgins pointed out that it was possible that the difficulty might arise that persons who had been brought out here on an agreement and their passage paid might take advantage of the provisions of the bill to evade carrying out their agreement. If some safeguard was made to hold them responsible for the passage money advanced he would have no objection to the second reading.

The leader of the opposition took a similar view to Mr. Sword, that the bill would act as much in protecting laborers in other parts of Canada as in British Columbia.

Mr. Adams argued that the act meant that a contract made in other parts of Canada should not be valid here. This he objected to, though he was quite agreeable to make the act apply to people outside of the Dominion.

Mr. McGregor was going to vote for the bill, because it was in the true interest of workingmen, and prevented them from being brought here under misrepresentations to work for starvation wages.

Mr. Forster in speaking for the bill said that a provision might be introduced that people who were brought here on agreement, and who did not care to carry out this agreement might be made liable for the expenses of the trip.

Mr. Hunter replied that even with the provision that persons brought here might be liable for the expenses of the trip if they did not wish to carry out their agreement, how could those expenses be collected. It seemed to him that there was a slight tinge of deception in the introducer's remarks in saying this was a copy of the Ontario bill, when in reality it was not. The Ontario bill was a patriotic one, this was not. The Ontario one only referred to aliens, this one was aimed at Canadians.

Mr. Kennedy did not see why laborers should not have as much protection as professional men. Consistency was a jewel, and why should Dr. Walkem, a member of a profession which would not allow doctors from other parts of Canada to practise here without residing for a certain time and passing examinations, oppose protection for workingmen.

Mr. Bryden had never known of instances where laborers had been brought out from the East under contract, under the conditions that the supporters of the bill had suggested.

Mr. Kidd spoke in favor of the bill.

Hon. C. E. Pooley in reply to Mr. Kennedy said that the regulations in the professions were in reality to protect the public against incompetent men practising, and was recognized in this light all over the world. The present bill was really to prevent assistance being given to any one to come to British Columbia, and was practically against assisted immigration. He would vote against it.

Mr. Cotton, though he did not care to give the names, said in reference to Mr. Bryden's remarks, that he could give that gentleman several instances where contractors had brought out laborers from the East under the conditions he spoke of. Referring to Mr. Hunter's remarks, Mr. Cotton said Mr. Hunter had expressed himself as quite willing to discriminate against Great Britain.

Mr. Hunter rose to characterize Mr. Cotton's remarks about him as wholly untrue. It was entirely false to say that he had made any reference to Great Britain or to say that he was quite willing to discriminate against Great Britain.

Hon. Col. Baker would yield to no one in trying to protect the workman, but this bill would not protect but have a contrary effect. If the principle of the bill was right it would be just as right to make a bill for the district of Victoria alone. He could not vote for a bill that discriminated against Canadians.

The second reading was carried on division by 16 in favor to 10 against, the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Huff, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Martin, Higgins, Stoddart, Eberts, McGregor—17.

Nays—Messrs. Smith, Mutter, Baker, Turner, Rithet, Adams, Walkem, Pooley, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden—12.

Mr. Higgins was understood to ask when the government were going to bring in the bill to amend the Voters Act, but the greater portion of his remarks could not be heard by the reporters.

The Attorney-General explained that the act was in course of preparation and would be presented immediately. It ratified all applications made under the old forms, and allowed the collector to mail the interrogatories to the applicant, who could sign and return them.

WATER CLAUSES AMENDMENT.

Mr. Graham in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, explained that the bill simply extends the principle which was acknowled last year in the water clauses bill, which gives municipalities the power of appropriating water for household purposes. A doubt had arisen, however, as to whether that right extends to water held by record under previous acts. The bill was to extend section 4, subsection a, to remove this doubt. In the same section the word "household" was repealed and "municipal" inserted in lieu thereof so as to give the right of expropriating water for municipal purposes. In cities it was almost as necessary that water should be had for the purpose of protection against fire as for household purposes. No city would undertake to bring in water for the first purpose alone, in fact it was doubtful whether city bonds would be saleable under such conditions. At any rate the city of Vernon had felt compelled to withdraw their debentures from sale, as they could only obtain an interim record from the commissioner, as the water asked for was held by record since 1890, although it had never been used. It was unfair to the city, or to any other city similarly situated, that such a condition of affairs should be allowed to continue.

Dr. Walkem objected to any bill dealing with the water of the province being brought in by a private member, on the ground that the water is the property of the Crown, and a private member had no right to bring in a bill dealing with the property of the Crown.

Mr. Sword claimed that the water in question having been already recorded could not be considered as belonging to the Crown.

The point raised by Dr. Walkem however resulted in the debate being adjourned to give time to look it up.

A POINT OF ORDER.

When the second reading of Mr. Kellie's Truck Act was reached Dr. Walkem jumped up to claim a point of order.

Mr. Speaker—"Wait a minute till the question is put."

Dr. Walkem—"The second reading has no right to be on the order paper. The bill has not been distributed."

A member—"Sit down."

Dr. Walkem—"I won't."

Mr. Kellie—"The bill has been distributed."

Other members held up the copies they had received and Dr. Walkem sat down.

Next came the adjourned debate on Mr. Cotton's motion that laborers in mines should not, as such, be required to take out free miners' licenses.

Mr. Cotton closed the debate, saying that the tax was unjust and undesirable, but if one class of miners had to pay he did not see why coal miners should not pay too.

The motion was lost on the following division:

Yeas.—Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Higgins—11.

Nays.—Huff, Smith, Mutter, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Stoddard, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden, McGregor—16.

Mr. Huff moved for a return of timber licenses in Alberni district.

This was agreed to.

The debate on Mr. Forster's motion for correspondence regarding the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway was adjourned.

BILLS PASSED.

The report of the Time bill was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

The Kitamat railway bill was read a third time and passed.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

On motion of the Premier the second reading of the Farmers' Institutes bill was carried. This bill as explained by the Premier was to make some verbal amendments in the present act.

RETURN.

The Chief Commissioner presented returns showing that two Crown grants had been issued for Burnaby small holdings at $30 per acre. Particulars were also given as to the fulfilments of lease provisions of Burnaby small holdings.

KOOTENAY & NORTH WEST.

On motion to go into committee on the Kootenay & North West Railway Company, Mr. Sword moved that it should be an instruction to the committee to consider the insertion of a new section to the effect that the company within six months deposit $5,000 security that they would expend not less than $10,000 in surveys or construction before June 30, 1899.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. Graham in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the minister of mines for the year 1897.

The public accounts committee presented a report on the debentures issued under the Dyking Act, 1893, and statement of securities held by trustees of the sinking fund.

The report was received.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

Just before the house adjourned, Hon. D. M. Eberts presented a bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act, and the bill was read a first time.

NOTICES OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Kellie—Is it the intention of the government to furnish justices of the peace with copies of the revised statutes?

By Mr. Kellie—To ask what is being done for the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke.

EVERYBODY LOOKS OUT AHEAD.

When the train you are journeying on suddenly comes to a dead stop between stations, what does everybody do? They all look out ahead; the guard opens his door and looks out ahead; the passengers drop the windows and look out ahead; nobody looks behind. Why not? Because the reasons for stopping, naturally enough, are apt to be best known to the driver. Looking along the line in the rear of the train tells you nothing. When you start up again the pull is from the engine. There is no pushing against the last coach. What of it? A bit of an illustration—that's all.

There are many blunders made by looking in the wrong direction. For instance, here is a lady who says that when she attended at a certain hospital in London for treatment, the doctor who examined her said, "Madam, wind and water have put your heart out of its place." Now, what he meant by that she couldn't tell; neither can I. And as matters turned out in the end, he could not have meant anything at all by it, for her heart was not out of its place. He was looking backwards on the line. Her letter will show the state of things with her at the time.

She says; "In Suly, 1889, I fell into a low, weak state of health. I felt tired, heavy, and weary, having no life or energy. I had a bad taste in my mouth, and was constantly vomiting a bitter fluid. My appetite was poor, and after everything I ate I had an awful pain at the chest, and such a tightness around my sides that I could hardly bear it. I had a *gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach* which nothing relieved.

"I was also much swollen and puffed out, and my heart throbbed and pained me night and day. I had great pain and noises in the head, and got no sleep on account of it. For over two months I lived solely on milk and soda water, and got so weak it seemed that I had no foundation to stand upon. In four months I lost over three stone in weight, and my clothes simply hung on me; they no longer fitted me.

"When out walking a dreadful sensation used to come over me, as if all the blood in my body were rushing to the top of my head. My husband, who accompanied me, was obliged to rest me against something lest I should fall to the ground. I attended a London hospital where the doctor said that *wind and water had put my heart out of its place.* I next went to a physician in the City Road, who said I was suffering from nervous debility.

"None of the medicines I took gave me any relief, and I sank lower and lower, until no one thought I would recover. In December, 1889, a book was left at our house telling of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. My husband then procured me a bottle of this medicine from Mr. J. H Smith, Chemist, St. Leonard's Street, and after taking it a few days I felt a slight improvement. I continued taking it, and soon my appetite revived, my food agreed with me, and the pain at my heart ceased. Gradually my strength returned, and *in three months I was well as ever I was in my life.* I can now eat anything and do any kind of work. All the neighbors who saw me in my serious illness wondered at my rapid recovery. I tell them it was due entirely to my use of Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Mary Ann Dorrington, 86 Spey Street, St. Leonard's Road, Poplar, London, E., January 3rd, 1895."

The lady's rapid recovery, which astonished both herself and her friends, arose from the fact that Seigel's Syrup acted upon and cured *the real and only disease* she was suffering from—*indigestion and dyspepsia*—and wasted no time in idle attempts to alleviate its mere symptoms. The throbbing of her heart, her giddiness, her loss of appetite, and all her other pains and distresses, were caused by the condition of her stomach, and by nothing else. We shall yet learn, possibly, that nine-tenths of our ailments are due to blood poisoning from decomposed food in the stomach. When we do, we shall resort to Seigel's Syrup alone, and insure the "rapid recovery" Mrs. Dorrington speaks of.

EPPS'S COCOA
ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY in QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
In Quarter-Pound Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

200 pairs men's tweed pants, $1.25 pair. B. Williams & Co.

NEVER OUT OF SIGHT.

Northern Steamers So Numerous That a Glass Can Always Find One.

Widows as Passengers on Inbound Fishing Craft—The "Lorne's" Return.

So numerous are the steamers now engaged in the northern service it is frequently said that in making the trip one never loses sight of vessels going or coming from the time he starts his trip until he ends it, though the voyage extends over a stretch of upwards of 1,000 miles. The latest vessel leaving Victoria is the Thistle, which pulled out at 11 o'clock last night, carrying in the main a cargo of miners' outfits purchased in this city yet owned by prospective miners embarking for the gold fields at San Francisco. As passengers she carried a good number of Australians booked at Victoria, but the largest contingents will be taken on at Vancouver and Nanaimo, at the former of which ports seventy have been enlisted. Among the Victorians leaving on the Thistle was W. Rudge, who goes through to Dawson prospecting as he travels.

To-day's outgoing fleet will include the Barbara Boscowitz, which will take away a heavy freight for northern British Columbia ports. The load will consist largely of cannery supplies, northern canners having already begun to make preparations for the coming spring's catch.

THE "LORNE" WILL REST.

After travelling over one thousand miles along the northern coast, the tug Lorne returned to Victoria yesterday, having been absent from port since Friday at midnight. The homeward run made in splendid weather, occupied a much shorter time than had been calculated. on, and Capt. Wm. McCulloch—a guest of Capt. Langley, and who for over 30 years has been a navigator in Northern coast waters—states that in all his experience he has seen no finer trip. On the run north the Lorne passed several craft at anchor in the numerous little bays and inlets along the route. In crossing Queen Charlotte Sound the Victorian, North Pacific, City of Topeka and Ningchow were passed, the last mentioned just leaving Christie Passage. The North Pacific was making very slow progress, and, despite the fact that she is among the oldest craft on the Coast, was loaded until her guards were under water. Before leaving port again the Lorne will lay up for a general overhauling.

AN EASTERNER COMING.

An Eastern state steamship, known as the New England, is vovaging here from Boston to enter the Northern fishing business. She reached San Francisco en route a few days ago and a press dispatch from that city has the following to say regarding her:

The little fishing steamer New England has put into this port for a supply of coal and provisions sufficient to carry her to Victoria, B. C. She has come from Boston by way of the Straits of Magellan, and since December 23 has travelled 14,770 miles without mishap. She carries a crew of 18 all told, and is commanded by Capt. Small. The captain said he passed the steamship City of Columbia. The New England has on board twenty widows and six male passengers. The widows are bound for Alaska, where it is their intention to open shops for the sale of groceries, dry goods and hardware. Sixty widows were to have sailed in the steamer, but all but twenty lost confidence at the last moment.

HELD ON A REEF.

News has been received that the bark Prussia has gone ashore in Wrangel Narrows, considered by many navigators the most dangerous of the many waterways which lie between this port and the Alaska coast cities. As the vessel struck at high tide it is said her position is precarious, her fore foot being held firmly on a reef. The tug Tacoma had a try at rescuing her, but was not successful. The steamer Del Norte, reported ashore by the Islander, has, according to last accounts, floated without sustaining material injury.

MARINE NOTES.

The tugboat On Time, from Puget Sound, is being fitted up in Victoria for northern service, and will leave on its first trip in about ten days with a barge of lumber and provisions in tow.

The Oscar arrived from Comox yesterday morning with a large cargo of coal.

The Willapa arrived from Vancouver yesterday morning and will sail on Sunday for West Coast points.

The Maude got in yesterday from the Skeena where she had been giving aid to the wrecked Corona.

No More Painful Corns.

If you are troubled with corns on your feet, try Dr. Russel's Corn Cure. Apply the remedy for three nights and mornings, then the corn can be lifted out with the point of a knife. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents. Don't take a substitute.

Positive Proof.—Knowall—I am sure that she committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity.

Dewtell—What makes you think so?

Knowall—There were no postscripts in her farewell letters.

Curiosity—"She has a great deal of curiosity," remarked Willie Wishington.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "it is something extraordinary. She even opens some of the fancy-covered magazines to see what is inside!"

"They do pretty thing in Boston," said the Occidental Liar. "What do you suppose I saw the last time I was there?"

"Give it up," sang the chorus.

"A sign that said $2.50 pants marked down from $8 trousers."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Willie Boy—If I promise to learn my lesson, papa, will you give me a quarter?

Papa—Yes, my son.

Willie Boy—And what will you give me if I do learn it?—Truth.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized $2 case of LUXURA, the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the bust or any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIGGIN, 12 NW 2nd Street, New York.